REG NO. O 58

Amrita Bazar Patrika

VOL. XXXI TOWN EDITION. CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899. NO 204

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1862.

CALCUTTA BOARD OF DIRECTION.

J. B Lee Esqr., Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
A. T. Rawlinson Esqr., Messrs. Pigott, Chapman & Co.
C. H. Wilkie Esqr., Messrs. Graham & Co

Uniformity of Rates between European an Native Assurers.

Special advantages to Military Officers.

Liberal conditions.
Low Premiums.
Absolute Security.
Claims paid immediately on proof of death and titles.
Special Endowment Scheme with contingent profits.
Agencies throughout India.
For Prospectus and Proposal, Forms.

Apply to
MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents,
Clive Street, Calcutta.

K. C. BOSE & CO.

Messrs. K. C. Bose & Co. beg to draw the attention of the generous public, their patrons, to the fact that they are the first native firm who imported and introduced, as early as in 1885, machinery from Europe for the manufacture of Pearl Barley and Powder Barley, in 1890 machinery for various kinds of Biscuits and Cornflour, and in 1892 machinery for English, Hindu and Badsai Curry Powder. They have been awarded three gold medals and three first class certificates by the Indian Industrial Association successively in 1894-95-96. This alone testifies to the superior excellence of their manufacture, not to speak of the numerous testimonials they have received since the establishment of their factory. The Company assures the public that their articles are not only not inferior in quality to those of European make but are far more fresh and far less expensive. They need hardly remind the public that the art of mixing up different spices to give a proper relish to a dish is really a difficult one. But the Company is glad to be able to say that, after wasting considerable favour and material in experiments, they have at last hit upon a combination which will satisfy the requirements of any dish. Their Curry Powder will form and excellent aid to culinary art. They further remind that they prepared a highly perfumed Oil "Kesh Kandarpa Sar," which is a cure for Headache, sweetly scented and highly recommended by the medical authorities. A trial order is solicited not to command a sale but to convince the public of the excellent quality of their articles. Gentlemen will, they expect, gladly patronize this infant native industry.

BARLEY-PEARL AND POWDER,
BISCUITS GEM, MIXED ALMOND
COCOANUT MILK. ARROWROOT
CABIN SHIP.
CORNFLOUR.
ENGLISH CURRY POWDER.
OIL-KESH KANDARPA SAR.

SHAMPUKER STREET, CALCUTTA.

K. D. SARCAR'S
NON-MERCURIAL PILLS FOR SYPHILIS.

I received its recipe from a Mahomedan Fakeer in the Nepal jungle towards the end of the Indian Mutiny. It is free from all sorts of mercury. It had hitherto been distributed gratis, but its increasing demand, consequent on the spread of its reputation for wonderful curative powers and in consideration of delicacy, etc., affecting parties concerned, prevents further gratuitous distribution. During the past 26 years, thousands of most inveterate and hopeless cases have been thoroughly and permanently cured within a very short time by it. Infants and children suffering from hereditary diseases as well as women during gestation are not excepted, the cure being effected by external application only, internal use being strictly prohibited during pregnancy. It is equally efficacious in all the forms of the diseases. In fact, no non-mercurial medicines with such infallible curative powers has ever been discovered for these diseases. To corroborate the above statements, letters from some of the ablest Assistant Surgeons and other competent parties printed with directions for use are to be found with the medicine. These are also forwarded, post free, on application. Price per phial Rs. 2.8, packing 4 annas.

When 2 phials betaken together there is a saving of 10 annas on account of packing and postage, etc.

KALLY DAS SIRCAR.
Government Pensioner, Lucknow.

IF YOU WANT
GOOD QUALITY
AND THE
RIGHT THING
FOR MEDICINES

TRY "THE BENGAL UNCOVENANTED SERVICE MEDICAL HALL."
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Manufacturers of Ærated Waters, &c.—*11, Wellesley Street.*

FOR PRINTING &c.,
TRY THE "TARUNI PRESS,"
11, Wellesley Street.
Where *printing of all descriptions neatly executed*, including Lithography, Die-sinking, Engraving, Book-binding, Rubber Stamping, etc.

FOR UPHOLSTERY & FURNITURES etc.
TRY **"THE TIMBER YARD,"**
80, Wellesley Street.
Where Mahogany, Teak and other Timber may be had, and cabinets, including Building Requisites, made to order

For OILMAN'S STORES, including real Moulmein cigars, Speed's Condiments (Machine made), etc.—Evecution of indents both locally and from the Continent, at a very moderate cost—Apply to the *Proprietor.*

T. C. DUTT,
Wellesley Street, CALCUTTA

Strength & Stability are the first essentials of a good Life Office, and in these qualities the **"Royal"** excels.

Over **Five Millions, Eight Hundred Thousand Sterling** are invested for the Life Policy-holders.

Over **Three Millions, Three hundred Thousand Sterling** are invested to meet the **"Royal's"** Fire Insurance liabilities.

The **Income** from Investments exceeds **Three Hundred and twenty-seven Thousand Pounds.**

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1845.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY FUNDS EXCEED.

£9,550,000.

Over **One Million and Eight Thousand Sterling** of new Life Assurances were granted last year, thus placing the Company in the front rank of British Life Offices.

A **Bonus** of **£7-10-0** per cent. on the sum assured was declared at the last division of profits.

A Stringent Valuation at 3 per cent. and the utmost care in the selection of investments are a guarantee that the rate of Bonus will be maintained.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER OUTFITS.
COTTON WASHING TWEEDS.

We have received lately a rich selections of choice Cotton Tweeds, in a large assortment of checks and stripes, a good assortment of fancy mixtures and checks, which are excellent in quality and very stylish cloth for Summer wear. Their resemblance to Woollen Tweeds renders them most useful for ordinary office wear and they may be washed as often as required without shrinkage and without loosing their colour which is guaranteed absolutely fast.

—PRICES:—

Lounge Coat, Rs. 5-8.
Vest, Rs. 2-4.
Trousers, Rs. 4-4.
Suit complete Rs. 12.

Mullick Brothers,
Tailors and Order Suppliers,
7 UPPER CHITPUR ROAD, CALCUTTA

THE Water of Life

OR
NEUROTIC CATHOLICON.

In the preparation of the above Syrup no Therapeutical pharmaceutical endeavours have been spared by us to render it a universal sovereign remedy for all the various and complicated ailments to which the nervous system is liable in consequence of the innumerable causes so generally natural to humanity.

What virtue we particularly claim for it, in short, is that only two phials of it, within one month, produce, at least, five pounds of pure new blood; a fact which can be proved by weighing yourself prior to its use.

What the public testifies to its efficacy, after experience of its use during the last twenty years, is that it radically cures Nervous. Muscular and General Debility; infuses Youthful Health, Strength and Energy; corrects morbidness of Intelleot and of Sensibility; assists Concentration thought and Capacity for work; eradicates even hopeless Impotency, Varicocele, Emaciation and Spermatorrhœa; removes the most obstinate Lumbago, Sciatica and Diabetes; banishes abnormal Pallor, Dejection and Despondency; enhances the functional powers of Sight, Hearing and Digestion; restores he exhausted Vitality and Memory, and substitutes virility for sensibility? corrects Cerebral, Abdominal and Liver Torpidity; rectifies youthful Errors, Incontinence and Excesses; and imparts to the Countenance an Expression of Health, Cheerfulness and Gaiety, in short it makes what people often unmake in their Constitution, Disposition and Vitality. Price Rs. 3 per phial.

Terms:—Cash or per V.P.P.

Dear Sir,—Your Trial Order for a couple of phials will bring into your body five pounds o pure new blood and the Vigour of Youth. f

Apply to H. M. SHERRIFF, Lahore.

OUT OF THE WORLD?

A great man said:—"You might as well be out of the *world* as out of the fashions' Exactly so. Nothing in one's apparrel counts for, more than a good fitting coat or shirt, You can find them in our store only.

THE SUMMER COLLECTIONS

of our stock worth attention of every body. Washing Tweeds, of Variety, Best Piccas and Shirting cloths of very nice and recent patterns. Various sorts of very fine cloths suitable to Hot Season clothing are now displayed for your inspection. Moffassil orders always have our prompt attention we can guarantee you for your satisfaction for good cutting and fitting.

BANERJI & MULLICK
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS
350, Upper Chitpur Road. (West Beadon Park)

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneeopaly Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixsure and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla's and Co's Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. "Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, and are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee Dadure, Bombay. Discount to the ade.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

IS THE ONLY RELIABLE PATENT DISinfectant, Deodoriser, and Antiseptic of the first and highest order. Imported direct from the sole and exclusive manufacturers (Messrs. Morris, Little & Son), in 10 5, 2 and 1 Gallon Iron Drums hermetically soldered and bearing on their Trade Mark Labels printed directions for use Caution] without which any other stuff offered as Phenyle at a cheaper price, is "Not Little's Soluble Phenyle," and therefore is not Genuine. Cylinder Oil in 40-Gallon Casks purely mineral and English.

M. M. FRASER & CO.,
Agents, Little's Soluble Phenyle'
59, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS
NONE GENUINE BUT ONE WITH ENGLISH LABEL
DR. JAILLET'S
PEPTO-FER
(Peptones and Iron combined in a most assimilable form)
A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
anemia, chlorosis general debility, hysteria, dyspepsia, menstrual disorders and all conditions arisen from poverty of blood men, women, and children.

To be had of all chemists and druggists.
For pamphlet etc., apply to
Sole Agent INDIA and CEYLON
DAMODAR RATTANSEY,
58, Canning Street, Calcutta; 27, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

Please Try.
K. P. MOOKERJEE
of 20, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.
With your orders for Printing, Engraving, Picture-framing, Rubber-stamps, Badges, Enlarging and Coloring Photos, etc., etc.

THACKER SPINK & CO.,
5 & 6 GOVERNMENT PLACE, CALCUTTA
ESTABLISHED 1819.
Banking & Agency Department.

Current Deposit Accounts opened with sum of Rs. 300 and upwards. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. allowed on the minimum monthly balances when they do not fall below Rs. 500 during the preceeding half-year.

Fixed Deposits received in amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards, on which Interest is allowed at the following rates, *viz*:

For 3 months from date of notice 4 per cent. per annum
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 1 year " " " 5½ " "
" 2 years " " " 6 " "

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted. Full particulars on application.

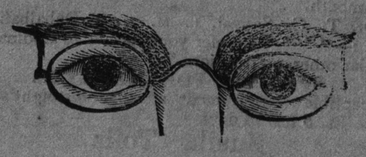
LONDON CORRESPONDENTS:
W. THACKER & CO., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgat Hill, E. C.

Last Days of Sale!
OUR CLEARANCE
SALE
WILL CLOSE
On Saturday, the 9th September.

MORE SOCKS. MORE SHIRTS.
MORE SILKS. MORE VELVETS.
MORE RUGS. MORE TOWELS.
MORE BANIANS.
MORE UMBRELLAS.
MORE HANDKERCHIEFS.
MORE FELT CAPS.
MORE SWEATERS.
MORE BLANKETS.
MORE REMNANTS.
MORE OF EVERY THING.

KHETTER MOHUN DEY & CO.,
45, Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.



SPECTACLES

It is hard to come to Spectacles—no body knows why. There is comfort in the right sort. But there could be no right sort if you really did not need a glass. Talk it over. We have expert opticians who will be entirely frank with you—if it is momentary eye-tire, or if your eyes are simply down, because your health is below par—well don't get glasses. They'll tell you so.

Then possibly your case is too much for us—the optician's school is only the ante-room to the oculists' profession. If there is any need of his skill we'll freely tell you. May be he'll send your back here to have your glasses made—our factory is peer of the best and charges are fairest. But do as he says.

Keeping in front and being accommodating has brought us a great spectacle business.

Eyes tested free.

DEY, MULLICK & CO.
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
20, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Price list free.

ALBERT TEMPLE OF SCIENCE
AND SCHOOL OF TECHNICAL ARTS.
No. 33 Upper Chitpore Road, (Gurranhatta) opor to "Oriental Seminery".

The above Institution was established to commemorate the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. As the school is not private but establish by public subscriptions it desirous public support.

The school opens from 10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The schooling fee is—

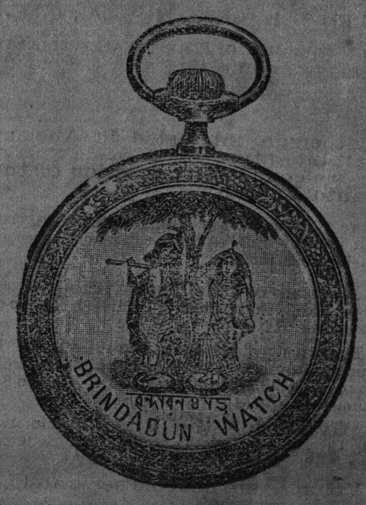
Drawing (1st year)	Re. 1-0-0
Shading and Ornamental Drawing	
Modelling and Engraving (2nd year)	Rs. 1-8-0
Cost Drawing Engraving Modelling	
Painting and Lithography (3rd year)	Rs. 2-0-0
Admittance fee	Rs. 2-0-0

The School is now in charge of Baboo Rajendra Nath Bhattacharjee, (Gold Medalist). All orders are executed under his supervision.

GIRINDRO KUMAR DUTT,
President of the Albert Temple of Science.

JAS. MURRAY & CO.
(BLACK AND MURRAY)
Practical Watchmakers and Manufacturing Opticians,
10, & 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA

By Special appointment to H. E. Lor Curzon, Viceroy & Governor-General of India



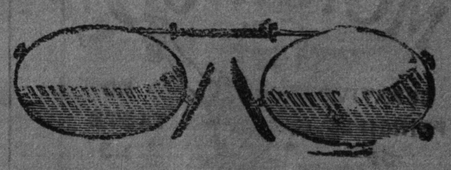
"BRINDABUN" WATCH
REGISTERED DESIGN.

BEAUTIFULLY and Artistically enamelled in colours with a picture of Radha-krishna on the flower-strewn banks of the Jumna, standing on lotus flowers, under the shade of a Kudum tree Krishna playing on his flute. In the distance the river Jumna and the mountains.

Keyless Nickel-silver Brindaban Watch	**Rs. 25**
Keyless Sterling Silver do. open-faced ditto	" 35
Keyless Sterling-silver Do. Open-faced, gold winding button	**" 45**
Keyless Do. Do. Hunting, gold winding button	**" 50**
Keyless Do. Do. Open-faced in 18c. gold case	" 200

All guaranteed to be correct time-keepers.

The above design being "registered" infringers will be prosecuted.



SPECTACLES AND PINCE-NEZ

Gold Pince-nez and folders—Japanese, perfectly astigmatic, angular and all the comfortable and fashionable shapes ... ... Rs. 25 to 50
Gold flexible curl-side spectacles light, elegant, comfortable ... " 20 to 40
Gold single arms, pantoscopic eyes " 20 to 25
Silver spectacles and folders from " 9-9
Nickel incorrodible ditto, ditto " 6-8
Steel spectacles and folders ... " 4-8
Franklin double focus spectacles or folders for both reading and distance from " 7-8

All the above are fitted with best English crystal scientifically cut and accurately centred.

Finest white Brazilian pebble to above Rs. 3 extra. Spectacles and Folders repaired, new frames and glasses or pebbles carefully and accurately matched. Spectacle made up to doctors' prescriptions at lowest rates.

James Murray and Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1835

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

NEW LAW BOOKS.

Bengal Tenancy Act—Being Act VIII of 1885 as amended up to date with notes and annotation by Nanda Lall Mukerjee, M. A., B.L. and Jogesh Chander Ghose, M. A B. L. Price Rs. 4-8.

The Indian Stamp Laws—Being Acts II of 1899 and I of 1879 with an introduction, comparative Tables, Notes showing the difference between I old and the new Acts Notes of decided cases rom the Indian and English Law Reports &c, by Desai Naratam, Pleader, Bombay, Royal 8vo. 504 pages cloth Rs. 5-8.

The Provincial Small Cause Court Act – Being No. IX of 1887 with amendments copious notes of cases, &c., &c., and the old Act of XI of 1865 by urendra Nath Roy B.L., and Hem Chander Mittra, a L., Vakil, High Court. Rs. 2.

nAll the Indian and English Law Books, College B.d School Books, Novels, Wall Maps and prize oks of various sorts are always kept in stock

BOSE BROTHERS,
Publishers and Booksellers,
54-1, College Street, Calcutta.

MAITRA & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, ETC.
45 46 47, 48 & 49, College Street, Calcutta.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF,
DR. B. B. MAITRA, M. B.,
Late House-Surgeon, Chandney Hospital, Calcutta
Late Resident Accoucheur and Goodeve Scholar, Midwifery Ward, Medical College Hospital.
For his publications in Bengalee on fever and other subjects
See price-list, free on application.
Specific for Chronic Malaricus Fever. Re. 1 per phial

THE
NORTH-WEST SOAP
COMPANY LIMITED
MAKERS OF
BEST SOAPS
AND
STEARINE CANDLE
For all purposes.

SEND FOR PRICE-LIST.

Works:
MEERUT, N.-W. P., AND GARDEN REACH
CALCUTTA

A COMPLETE
TRANSLATION OF THE VEDAS.
BY RALPH T. H. GRIFFITH, M.A., C.I.E.
FORMERLY PRINCIPAL OF THE BENARES COLLEGE AND LATE DIRECTOR OF P. I., N.-W. P. & OUDH.

Every person interested in Ancient Oriental Literature should possess copies of these, the only **complete translation of the Vedas into English.**

They are now no longer **sealed books,** but opens out to every English Reader that ancient record of Aryan life and thought.

The Hymns of the Samaveda, in one Vol., Royal 8vo., cloth bound, gilt lettered, Rs. 4-0-0. Stiff paper cover Rs. 3-4-0.

The Hymns of the Atharva-veda, in two Volumes, Royal 8vo., cloth bound, gilt lettered, Rs. 12-0-0, both Vols. Stiff paper cover Rs. 10-8-0 both Volumes.

The Hymns of the Rigveda, in two Volumes, Crown 8vo., cloth bound, gilt lettered, Rs. 14 for both Vols. Postage &c., 12 As.

The Volumes are not sold separately.

YAJURVEDA, (white) in ne Volume, Crown 8vo., cloth bound, gilt lettered, Rs. 3-12. Packing and Postage 6 As.

A Metrical Translation of Valmiki's Ramayan, complete in one Volume, Crown 8vo., cloth bound, gilt lettered, Rs. 6-0-0. Packing and postage 6 As.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL PRESS, BENARES.

Sahebdin Brothers,
CAWNPORE HARNESS AND SADDLES
MAKERS
ENGLISH LEATHER, HARNESS AND SADDLES
No. 9, Lall Bazar, (Opposite Police Office,)
CALCUTTA.
BRANCH:—*69, Merchant Street, RANGOON*

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SPECIALITIES.
Butto Kristo Paul & Co.
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
BONFIELD'S LANE AND KHENGRAPATTI, ST.,
CALCUTTA.

Honey with Hypophosphites and Tolu (for children).
This mixture is specially prepared for the relief and cure of Cough and Chest Complaints of children. It has a very pleasant sweet taste so that children will take it readily. It also cures Influenza cough within a very few days.
In bottles containing 2 fluid ounces. Ans. 12

Chemical Food
OR
Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Potash and Soda.
Prepared from the formula of the late Mr. Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia. One tea-spoonful contains about one grain of Phosphate of iron and 2½ grains of Phosphate of Lime.
In bottles containing 4 ounces. Ans 8.

Dr. Aitken's Syrup.
A tonic of great power and efficacy in cases of General Debility and Anæmia. By a regular use (a dose of two or three times a week) those liable to become run down may maintain themselves in a constant state of mental and physical vigour. Patients recovering from fever of any kind will rapidly gain strength and energy by its use.
Put up in bottle containing 4 ounces. Ans 10.

Saturated Spirit of Camphor. (Dr. Rubini).
The most active and convenient form in which to administer Camphor For Diarrhœa, Chlorine, Asiatic Cholera, Influenza, Common Cold, chilliness, Shivering, Cramps in the Arms, Legs, or Abdomen, Nervous Irritation, etc.
In quarter-ounce, half-ounce and 1-ounce bottles Ans. 4, 6, & 12.

Golden Cantharidine Oil.
For strengthening and promoting the growth of the hair when weak or falling off and for communicating to it that softness and rich luxuriance which ends so much grace and beauty to the head.
In 4-ounce bottles Rs. 1-4

Genuine American Bay Rum.
This preparation enjoys an immense reputation throughout the "States" for improving and increasing the growth of the hair preventing the accumulation of dandriff restoring and strengthening the hair after illness; a small quantity should be well brushed into the roots of the hair night and morning. Diluted with water it forms a lotion as agreeable and refreshing as Eau de Cologne or Toilet Vinegar.
In 4-ounce bottles Re. 1.

Aroca nut Tooth Paste.
This elegant Tooth Paste is a most pleasant and refreshing preparation for cleansing, preserving and beautifying the teeth and gums. It is free from acid and all other substances likely to injure the enamel of gums.
Ans. 12.

M. S. DEY & CO.
Drapers, Merchant-Tailors and Out fitters.
46 Radha Bazar, Calcutta.
Splendid Selection
OF
Tennis Flannels
AND
Fancy Cotton Tweeds
OF
Leemann and Gatty's Patent
EASTI DYE AND PRETTY DESIGNS.
SUITINGS & SHIRTINGS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
A Grand Assortment of Carpets.
Prices much cheaper than elsewhere.
A trial only is respectfully solicited.

Amritarishta.
An excellent nervine tonic and blood-purifier. Sure to eradicate the mercurial and syphilitic poisons from the system. Discovered by the renowned Kaviraj Dwarka Nath Sen and tried for more than a quarter of a century with splendid success. Price Rs. 3 for 15 days, Rs. 5-8 for one month.
Dr. T. C. Sanyal, L. M. S., of Dubalhati Raj says :—"* * * I prefer your specific to Codina and similar other preparations."

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.
Perceptible improvement after a fortnight's use. Price Rs. 5 for 15 days

Susila Toila.
An excellent sweet scented hair restorer and brain-cooler. Price Re. 1 per phial.
KAVIRAJ KUNJA LAL BHISHAGRATNA,
No 10, Kasi Ghose's Lane, Beadon Street,
Calcutta

JUST READY.
FOR F. A. STUDENTS.
Scott's Marmion, *cantos I-VI* with Introduction *Notes &c.*, Edited by Prof. S. C. Mukerjee, M.A. Price (cloth bound) Rs. 1-12.
Lecture Notes—on "Paradise Lost Book II. (As given by Prof. Percival of the Presidency College). Edited by a M.A. (*Gold Medalist*) Price As. 6.
A Hand Book of Physics by Prof. R. N Chatterjee, M.A. (*Second Edition, improved*) Price Rs. 1-4.
Notes on Deductive Logic by Prof. S. N Gupta. M.A. (*For 1899 and 1900.*) Price As 10.
Algebra Made Easy, Vol. II. (*for College*) by Prof. K. P. Basu, M. A., **Eighth Edition** in the Press. Price Rs. 2.
FOR B. A. STUDENTS.
Notes on Morley's "Life of Burke" with Introduction, Analysis, &c., by Prof. U. N. Moitra M.A. (*Second Edition improved.*) Price Re. 1.
FOR ENTRANCE STUDENTS.
Algebra Made Easy, Vol. I. (*for Schools* by Prof. K. P. Basu, M. A. **Ninth Edition** Price Rs. 1-12.
S. C. BASU,
PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER
76-2 Harrison Road, Calcutta

Hindu Family Annuity Fund.
NO 1, MIRZAPUR STREET.
CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
For Hindus either by nationality Bengalis or domiciled in Bengal proper.
Accumulated Capital Rs. 7,00,000,
Maximum Pension for a Single relative Re 30 per month
Do. Do. Two or more relatives Rs. 80 per month.

ADVANTAGES.
1. Directors (including the Secretary) are elected annually by the subscribers.
2. All receipts are deposited with the Govt of India and funds are held in Government Paper only.
3. Subscriptions are received at all Government Treasuries and those of Govt. Servants and pensioners can be deducted from their salary and pension.
4. Subscribers of ten years' standing and over are entitled to special benefits.

TABLE OF RTES

Age of Subscriber.	Age of wife	Monthly subscription for a pension of Rs. 5 a month.
		Rs. A. P.
18	12	1 6 0
30	4	1 12 3
40	34	2 [illegible]

For rates for children, parents and other relatives, see the table, attached to the Rules of the Fund. For other informations and forms for application, please apply to
PRAN KISSEN BOSE,
Secretary.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

Subscribed	—	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	—	,, 1,00,000
Uncalled Capital	—	,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co.
,, R. E. S. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.
,, NORMAN MCLEOD, Messrs. McLeod and Co.
,, D. KING, formerly Manager of Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interests :—

On Deposits fixed	PER ANNUM.
For 2 Years	5½ per cent,
,, **1 Year**	5
,, **6 Months**	4½ ,,
,, **3** ,,	4 ,,

The Bank offers specialities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be entertained on application. Absentee share-holders' and investors interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
D. KING,
Agent
Calcutta, 21st January 1898.
LONDON BRANCH.
9, Great Winchester Street, E.C

THE
COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LD.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS

BRANCHES.
London—12, King William Street, E C. H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Rawal Pindee—Muree—W. MOIR, Manager.

Paid up Capital	...	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Fund	—	,, 11,13,575

SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS Rs. 51,13,575

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
Sterling Deposit Accounts. For Home Remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months, 5 per cent. for 2 years and 6 per cent. for 3 years.
The Bank will, also at the Head Office or any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer India.
Special Rates are given for short period during the busy season.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's **Prudential or Provident Fund** bearing half-yearly Compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies, and **Currency Notes** of any **Circle** are collected and credited free of charge in the above **Interest Deposit Accounts.**
Current Accounts received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not failing below Rs. 500.
Open Credits and **Loans** are granted upon the marketable Securities **Bills,** and **Promissory Notes** are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
By order of the
REG. MURRAY,
11, Hare Street, Manager, Calcutta Branch.
Calcutta, 30th June, 1899

EYE DISEASES.
DR. KRISHNAHARI BHATTACHARYA
he well-known Ophthalmic Surgeon and genera physician of 25 years' experience.
THE SIMLA PRESIDENCY MEDICAL HALL.
60-1. Baloram Dey's Street, Calcutta.

THE OUDH COMMERCIAL BANK LD
FAIZABAD, OUDH.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 3,00,000.
Paid up Capital Rs. 3,00,000.
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,50,000.
Fixed Deposits are received as follows.

At	5½%	P. A.	per	12	months certain
,,	5%	,,	,,	9	,, ,,
,,	4%	,,	,,	6	,, ,,
,,	3%	,,	,,	3	,, ,,

Detailed Rules on application.
RAM SARAN DAS, M. A., F. A. U., M. A. S.B.
Manager.

Handy Size: Price Rs. 5
THE
NEW CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(ACT V OF 1898).
With Notes &c.
SECOND EDITION
BY
HARENDRA NARAYAN MITTER, M.A., B.L.,
Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

Opinions.
The Hon'ble Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjea.—* * "The notes are *well-arranged* and will, I have no doubt, be of use to the profession."
The Hon'ble Justice Stevens.—* * "As far as I have been able to look into it, it seems to me a *convenient* and *well-arranged* edition of the Code and I have no doubt that I shall find it *very useful.*"
Mr. P. L. Roy, Bar.-at-Law.—"I have had your New Code of Criminal Procedure in constant use since its publication and have found it *most useful.* The notes are all *very carefully arranged* and the *authorities cited are all to the point.* Your Code will, I am sure, be of *great assistance to all practising lawyers.*
The late Mr. Manomohan Ghose, Bar-at-Law (on the previous edition).—"It is a *very useful and handy* edition of the Code. Almost *all the reported cases are carefully noted, and I have no doubt every practitioner in the Criminal Courts will find this little book exceedingly convenient and useful.*"

Apply to
THE MANAGER, CALCUTTA WEEKLY NOTES,
8 Hastings Street, or to the Deccan Book Agency, Poona.

THE ORIENTAL BRASS WORKS.
358-2, Upper Chitpore Road,
Pathuria Ghatta, Calcutta.
WATER, GAS and STEAM, FITTINGS,—OUR SPECIALITY.

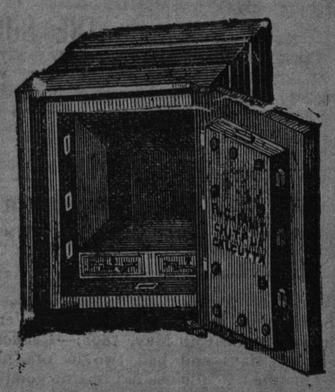
BRASS / OR / Gun-Metal (WATER, GAS, STEAM) Cocks, Ferrules, Fountain-Jets, Shower-Balls, Pumps and all sorts of Mechanical Appliances, &c., &c.
The Articles Manufactured at our works are of **A-I** *Quality.*
INSPECTION INVITED:—TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
BEHARY LALL SEIT,
Managing Proprietor,

USE KAISAR SOAP CO.
(Learn works Cawnpore)
HIGH CLASS SOAPS.
Guaranteed Free from animal Fat and Perfumed with costly atter of Rina, Khuss, Champa, Keora, Motia &c. Packed in neat metallic cases &
Choice Perfumes
distilled from Fresh Indian flowers.
AGENTS
H. J. Meyers & Co., 53-1, Park St., Abdul Rahman Abdul Kareem, Colootolah, A. C. Mukerjee and Co., Canning St., O. M Mukerjee and Co., Chadnee, and B. K. Paul, Khangraputti, Calcutta.

THE
IMPERIAL PAPER MILLS
COMPANY, LIMITED.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS
OF
PRINTING,
WRITING,
FOOLSCAP,
AND
BADAMI PAPERS.
Samples & Prices on application

JARDINE, SKINNER & CO.,
MANAGING AGENTS
4, Clive Row, Calcutta

R. C. PALIT.



Catalogue free on application.

R. C. PALIT
MANUFACTURER OF
IRON SAFES AND CHESTS
1-2, Prankrishna Mukerjea's Road, Chitpur,
CALCUTTA.

New Law Book.
Bengal Tenancy Act with copious Notes Rulings of the High Court and latest amendmene with Appendices and Index by Hon'ble Justice R. F. Rampini, M.A. C.S. Rs. 8.

University Text Book
Just Out
FOR ENTRANCE STUDENTS 1900
Key to the English Entrance Course, 1900—By Profs. F. J Rowe, M. A., and W. T. Webb, M. A, The Notes have been revised and greatly enlarged and translations into Bengali have been added.—Rs. 2.
FOR F. A. AND B. A. STUDENTS.
Scott-Marmion—with notes critical and explanatory, Introduction Appendix, Summeries, Questions and Answers by Prof. D. B. Set M. A., Rs. 1-10.
Do. Do. by H. M. Gopain B. A Rs. 1-8.
Do. Do. by late Prof. P. K. Lahiri, M. A. Rs. 1-8.
Raghubansa—First seven cantos, with English and Bengali Translations. By Pundits Sivnath Sastri M.A., and Kali Krishna Bhattacharji, Prof. Metropolitan Institution. Rs. 3-4.
Model Questions on Do. Do.—by J. Sastri, Ans. 10
Milton—Paradise Lost—I—with Introduction, Notes &c., by Prof. U. N. Moitra, M. A. As. 12.
Notes on Pattison's Milton for B. A. students by the late Prof P. K. Lahiri, M. A. Rs. 1-4.
Notes on Black's Goldsmith by do. Ans. 12.
Do. Do. by Prof. D. B. Set M. A *Inpreparation.*
Notes on Blackies Selfculture by Prof. N. N. Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, Re. 1.
Do. Do. Do. by the late Prof. P. K. Lahiri, M. A. Second edition. Re. 1.
Do. Do. Do. by Prof. D. B. Set, M. A. *Inpreparation.*
Guide to the History of Greece and Rome by H. M Gossain, B. A. Third Edition Ans. 10
Notes on Roscoe and Lunt's Chemistry.—By Prof. Kula Bhusan Bhaduri, M. A. (Gold Medalist). Ans 10.
Catechism—to the above with U. Questions by Prof. G. C. Bose, M. A., Principal, Bangabasi College. Ans. 12.
Brief Outline—of History of Rome and Greece by Prof. D. B. Sett, M. A. Ans. 12.
Bacon—Essays—with Do. Do. by Do. Second Edn. By Prof. U. N. Moitra. Rs. 1-12.
BURKE—Reflextions on the French Revo. with Do Do. by Do. Rs. 3.
Notes on Hales—Longer English Poems,—with Do. Do. by Do. Re. 1.
Do. on Morley—**Life of Burke,**—with Do Do by Prof. N. L. De, M. A., B. L., and the Late U. L. De, M. A. Second Edn. As. 12.
S. K. LAHIRI & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS
54, College Street Calcutta.

The Greatest National Treasures!!
A faithful reprint of
TOD'S RAJASTHAN
IN TWO VOLS.
No description of this famous work is necessary.
Libry Ed. Half Morrocco Rs. 4.
Do. paper cover Rs. 3-8.
Popular Edition Half Morrocco Rs. 3.
Do. paper cover Rs. 2-8.
10 per cent. Discount allowed on orders of 5 copies at a time.

AYEEN AKBERY or Emperor Akber's Regulations for the Government of Hindustan, by ABUL TOZL ALLAMI.
Translated by **Francis Gladwin** with Notes and an exhaustive Index.
Temporary Price Rs. 3 each.
THE GREAT WAHABI CASE. In the Crown Side of the High Court, Bengal, in the year 1870.
In the matters of Amir Khan and Hasmadad Khan.
The able, exhaustive, remarkable and most sensational speeches of **Mr. Ansty** on behalf of the prisoners in Verbatim.
Price Rs. 2-8.
R. CAMBRAY & CO.,
Law Booksellers and Publishers,
6, Hastings Street, Calcutt.

Important Notice.
C. C. MULLICK & CO.
Tailors, Outfitters, Shirtmakers and General Order Suppliers.
372, Jorasanko, Calcutta.
Summer clothings, comprising of Assam silk Black Sanghai silk, Garad, Bafta, Tasar, Alpacca, Parametta Angola, Washing Tweeds, Satin Jin, Cotton Drill etc.
Ready made suits in stock, also made to order at a very short notice Bridal dresses, comprising of Parsee Sarhees, and French Silk Sarhees, richly embroidered with *Saccha* borders with jackets to match them are always kept in stock.

Assam Silk suits from		Rs.	20	to Rs.
Garad Coats of superior quality,		,,	12	to ,,
Black Sanghai Silk Coat		,,	10	to ,,
		,,	16	
Long cloth shirts	(ordinary)	per doz.		Rs. 15.
Do.	(Better quality)	do.		,, 20.
Do.	(Superior quality)	do.		,, 30.
Plain Cawnpore Twill Shirts		do.		,, 18.
Striped Do.		do.		,, 20.

Mofussil orders promptly executed per V. P. Post. Catalogue sent free on application. Trial order solicited.

Mullic Nephew & Co.
373-4 & 76, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD,
CALCUTTA
COME & SEE
THE GRAND PUJAH COLLECTIONS
AND
FASHIONS OF THE DAY.
Just in hand fresh Silks and Satine per S. S. Orenoqui.
Novelties in Sarees and Jackets.
Our much renowned **Empress of India Honey comb and Mrinalini Jackets.**
Numerous collections of **Deshi Dhuttis, Sarees,** and **Urani** from the best looms of renowned places.
Mofussil orders are carefully attended to Orders to accompany remittance.

পণ্ডিত সতীচরণ শাস্ত্রী প্রণীত।
মহারাজ নন্দকুমার চরিত।—১৷৷০
এপর্য্যন্ত যাহা অপ্রকাশিত ছিল তাহা এই গ্রন্থে প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। কলিকাতা গেজেট।
ছত্রপতি শিবাজী।—১৷৷০
এই বিস্তৃত গ্রন্থ মহারাষ্ট্রে ভ্রমণ করিয়া লিখিত।
মহারাজ প্রতাপাদিত্য।—১৷৷০
বাঙ্গালার গৌরব প্রতাপাদিত্যের বিস্তৃত জীবনী।
প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তকালয় ও সংস্কৃত প্রেস-ডিপজিটরী ২০ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট কলিকাতা।

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE BEST.

ACETYLENE GAS APPARATUS

THE CHEAPEST.

Bicycle lamps from ... Rs. 10.
Apartment lamp „ ... Rs. 25.

Camp lanterns ... ... Rs. 27-8.
Carriage lamps from (per pair) ... Rs. 75.

Catalogue on application.

Installations in houses, Palaces, Clubs, &c., undertaken under European supervision
The largest Assortment of the richest drawing room lamps, torcheres, chandeliers &c.

Catalogue on application.

THE WESTERN TRADING CO. *17, Chowringhee, Calcutta.*

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

THE trial of Honorary Captain Eates, Senior Assistant Surgeon, and Mrs. Eates who had been committed to the Sessions by Captain Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad, was continued on Tuesday. Captain and Mrs. Eates are charged under Section 411 of the Indian Penal Code with being in dishonest possession of stolen property: (1) Two steel trunks, one hand towel and one belt, the property of Mr. Stiffle; (2) two silver forks and spoons, the property of Rev. Mr. Chapman, Chaplain of Bareilly; (3) Government blankets and twenty-nine bars of Government soap, both bearing stamps of the broad arrow. For the prosecution there appeared the Government Pleader; for the two accused, Mr. C. Ross Alston and Mr. G. P. Boys, Barristers-at-Law.

The Rev. Mr. C. H. Chapman of Bareilly stated:—The spoons and forks shown me are all my property. I identify them by the letter "C." which is engraved on them. On going to England I left them in charge of the Rev. Mr. Chree. In July, 1899, I received a letter from Mr. Oldham, telling me that there were some knives and forks bearing the letter "C." in the Cannington Police Station, which might be my property.

Cross-examined: It is quite possible that they may not be my spoons. Other people's spoons and forks might bear the same design.

The statements of the two accused made before Capt. F. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, on the 19th of June and 7th of July were read to accused. The accused admitted that they had made those statements. Captain Eates expressing a desire to make a further statement to the jury stated:—I have a family of eight children. My pay is Rs. 445 per month. Being a large family we were in the habit of buying things for the house whenever and wherever we could get them cheaply. Sometimes we bought them at auction and sometimes from *bikriwallas*. I have been in Allahabad nearly nine years. During that time I have bought many things here and there. It is impossible for me to say when and from what particular native I bought any particular thing. I never heard that it was my duty to hold a sort of police investigation whenever any one brought things for sale to my verandah. There was nothing extraordinary in a *bikriwolla* selling old tin boxes or second-hand spoons and forks. As to the soap and blankets I have nothing to do with house matters, which every married man leaves to his wife. I know nothing about them.

Mrs. Eates made the following statement:

"I wish to hand these books to show my dealling with *bikriwallas*. I used to keep a rough account of things purchased in these books, which I have latterly given up doing. The entries in this book relate up to the year 1889."

Jawala Nath said: I have been in the Government service for twenty-three years. I came to Allahabad in November 1898. I know Captain Eates. He is Senior Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Family Hospital. I am head store-keeper at the Station Hospital. Each patient on admission is given two blankets, two sheets and a rug. If there is anything in the returns I have to report it to the accused. The blankets come from the divisional godown. Everything comes from there. They come with the Government mark. All Government goods bear this mark. If anything should be without a mark, it is my duty to mark it. The washerman is only allowed to wash for the hospital. Initially I have to decide what articles are unfit for use. I have to get the approval of the Chief Commissariat Officer. These bars of soap are Government goods. They have been issued for two or three years.

The prosecution attempted to prove the possession by the accused of certain alleged Government sheets. They cited Section 14 of the Evidence Act as being in their favour. Mr. Alston, counsel for the defence, objected arguing that the prosecution must first prove them to have been stolen before proving that they were found in the possession of the accused. The Court ruled that the sheets could not be proved to have been in the possession of the accused.

Cross-examination by Mr. Boys:—Two blankets have been stolen during my service in Allahabad. The theft took place in March last. I cannot say whether those stolen blankets are among these in Court. No soap has been stolen. It often happens that a blanket comes back from the wash with the Government mark quite erased.

The prosecution put in evidence the statement made by Captain Gray before the Magistrate. Captain Gray's evidence was in the first instance to the effect that he identified the articles as being Government property. On a subsequent date Captain Gray modified that statement by admitting that the soap and blanket produced in Court by the defence were indentical with those supposed to have been stolen from the Government.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Alston having addressed the jury as to what was necessary to constitute the offence punishable under Section 111 of the Indian Penal Code, called Lieutenant-Colonel Williamson, R. A. M. C., to give evidence as to the good character of Captain Eates.

R. Deefhotlz proved the buying in the city of soap and blankets identical to those alleged to have been stolen from the hospital.

Charles Henry Lamos said he was employed in the firm of Smith and Co., auctioneers.

He knew Mrs. Eates. She often used to buy articles at auctions. These papers produced were copies of bills made at the time, showing the things she had from time to time bought. In all from the year 1893 to the year 1898 she had bought things of the value of Rs. 525-10-6.

Prosecution applied that the Court should summon Beni Pershad, through whose agency soap identical with Commissariat soap was bought by the defence.

The Court rejected this application, and then adjourned.—*Pioneer.*

LIVERPOOL SALT MARKET.

(QUOTATIONS FOR THIS DAY'S SALE.)

CALCUTTA, 7th Sept. 1899.

Ex-Ships:			
Scotish Lochs		...	4417...54
Acamas		...	1950...55
Statesman		...	12000...55
Clan Murray		...	800...55
Bankland	(H)	...	7530...52
			26697
Ex-Gollahs:			
Collegian		...	2180...59
Australian		...	740...party
Chancellor		...	2220...party
			4400

Krishna Dass Roy,
Salt Broker, Custom House.

BULLION MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

GOLD.—					
English Bar—(100 touch)	per tollah	Rs.	24	1	6
Do Small portion	„	„	24	2	0
Australian Bar (100 touch)	„	„	24	0	0
China Leaf 3 Brand	„	„	24	5	0
Do 2 do	„	„	24	4	0
China Bar		Nominal			
Calcutta Bar (100 touch Mint Assay)	„	„	23	15	0
Sovereign Victoria Sheild	per piece	„	15	2	0
Do Jubilee	„	„	15	1	0
SILVER.					
English (Silver bar of 17½ dwt. better per 100 tollah	„	„	73	6	0
Do Small portion	„	„	73	9	0

RUSSICK LAL CHUNDER,
Bullion & Stock Dealer,
54, Khangraputty,
Burrabazar, Calcutta.

A SUCCESSFUL Pleader formerly a Sub-Deputy with high testimonials practising for 25 years' wishes to retire and serve under a Raja or Zemindar. Address "K" c/o Manager.

TO LET 68, College Street. Rent Rs. 125, per month. Apply to Babu Debendra Chandra Mullick, Vakil, High Court, 69, Serpentine Lane.

Notice.

hargava Commercial Bank Ld., Jubbulpore, Plffs.
Versus.
Mrs. A. Maffat and others. Defdts, (Widow of Mr. Maffat, Police Officer, Calcutta.)
In the above suit the Plaintiff Bank wants to find out the address of the defendant above named: any person furnishing the same will get a reward of Rs. 10 (Ten).

INCARNATION.
BY
Nanda Krishna Bose, M. A. C. S.
Price six annas.
To be had of S. K. LAHIRI & CO.
54, College Street, Calcutta.

Most Important Notice.

Notes on Blackie's Self-Culture with Introduction, Analyses, and Questions and Answers. By B. N. Paul, M. A. Re. 1.

Scott's Marmion, Edited with Introduction, Analyses, Notes (Explanatory, Grammatical and Etymological), Explanations of all the important passages and Questions and Answers. By the same. Rs. 1-6.

Notes on Hutton's Sir Walter Scott, etc., etc. By the same. Re. 1.

The Moral Instructor. Compiled by the same. Ans. 8.

A Key to the English Entrance Course for 1901. By the same. Rs. 2.

B. BANERJEE & Co.
25, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

WANTED patrons for Murshidabad silk piece garad), *dhuties*, *saris*, handkerchiefs, Baluch saris and Matka pieces of various qualities, *Bal*apas for winter season) of all prices available. Orders applied by V. P. Post. For particulars and sample apply to Babu Durga Sankar Bhattacharjee, Silk Merchant, Khagra P. O., Dist. Murshidabad.

A Richly Embroidered Silk Saree

will no doubt please your Love the next Poojahs; but one of DAS & CO'S Elegantly finished Steel Safes is sure to please her the most. There is nothing like it to keep her valuables, and she will not fail to appreciate its usefulness. As for yourself:—You have the most advantage for the least money.
CHITPUR LOCK AND SAFE WORKS,
15, Cossipur Road, Calcutta.

Exceptional Opportunity for Medicine dealers.

We are supplying various medicines and Pharmaceutical preparations of the famous chemical factories of
Mr. John Diedr Bieber of Hamburg,
Dr. Von. Heyden of Radebeul, and
Messrs. Zimmer and Co. of Frankfort O./M.
As their agents here at specially low prices. Write for our catalogue.
SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
7, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Third Night ! Third Night !
STAR THEATRE.
Saturday, 9 h September, at 9 P. M.
Third performance of
An old Aryan Play—In Bengali Garb.
Mrichhakatika
OR
THE TOY-CART.
Splendid Scenes and Dresses
We take this opportunity of thanking those gentlemen who have been kind enough to express their highest approbation of our peformances both verbally and by letters.
Mrichha Katika or The Toy-Cart.
Next day, Sunday, at Candle-light.
Grand Special Programme
For one night only
The Heart-rending Domestic Tragedy
SARALA
Followed by the Sparkling Burlesque
TAZZUB BYAPAR.
AMRITA LAL BOSE,
Manager,

Look ! Look ! Look !
Signal Triumph !
Marked Success !
Hundreds have turned back disappointed
CLASSIC THEATRE.
BEADON STREET.
Dramatist—Babu G. C. Ghose.
Saturday, the 9th September, 1899 at 9 P. M.
A. N. Dutt's new successful classical opera.
Sree Krishna
Carnival of Songs and Dances
Costume & Scenery—New—Fresh—Charming —Dazzling
Other hosts of attraction
To be followed by
SITA'S EXILE
SITA'S EXILE
Rama—Babu G. C. Ghose (the Garrick of Bengal.)
Luchman—A. N. Dutt.
Rare opportunity
If you miss, you will miss for ever
Next day, Sunday, at 7-30 P. M.
The Crown of the Classic
HARIRAJ ! HARIRAJ !
Hariraj—A. N. Dutt.
To be concluded with that evergreen Pantomime
RAJAH BAHADOOR !
RAJAH BAHADOOR ! !
Grand Municipal Market scene
A. N. DUTT,
Manager.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST
To Native Gentlemen
Who Cycle.
THE GOLDEN ROD
GENTS' BICYCLE
Fitted with best steel rims, and double tube pneumatic tyres, all parts plated.
Complete with lamp and bell.
REVISED PRICE
RS. 110.
Please call and see them.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO

Drink and Enjoy

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Kuntaline

A Delightfully Perfumed Oil for Prserving the HAIR.

Prices of Kuntaline.

KUNTALINE is put up in round 6 ottles and neatly packed in a Beautiful Card board Case and sold at the following prices:—

	Rs.	As.
Sweet Scented	1	0
Lily Scented	1	
Rose Scented	2	0
Jasmine Scented	2	0

A FEW NEW TES IMONIALS.

Hon'ble Justice Promoda Charan Banerjea High Court, Allahabad.
I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior quality of the perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose. His enterprise deserves encouragement.

umar Debendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Moheshpur.
I have used your "Kuntaline" oil. It very efficacious for strengthening the ha promoting ts growth and prevent ng ng off and premature grayness. I have derived much satisfaction from its good perfume

Mr. Motilal Mehru Advocate High Court Allahabad.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the high quality of Mr. H. Bose's perfumeries. I have tried several of them and find them very fresh and delicate. They are just as good as any imported perfumeries. In my opinion Mr. Bose deserves every encouragement.

M, S. Sinha, Bar-at-law, Allahabad.
The perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose of Calcutta, will bear favourable comparison with the imported European and American perfumery, and should therefore be petronized by persons interested in the course of developing Indian industries, by giving want support they can to such enterprises.

GOLDEN OPINIONS.

Sirdar Dyal Singh Bahadur, Sirdar Saheb the Premier nobleman of the Punjab.
I have much pleasure to certify that I have tried Bose's oil and scents carefully, and ound them really good. The Kuntaline oil especially, I have no hesitation to say is uperio to all I have hitherto had occasion to use. The scents are also nicely made and if not better may stand comparison with foreign makes fairly.

Mr. Manohar Lal Lahore.
Your Kunta ine has been recommended to me by my friends here as the best hair oil n existence.

Mr Justice P. C. Chatterji, of Lahore.
lave used the perfumed oil Kuntaline ianufactured by Mr. H. Bose, as well as hs Essence Chamel, and consider both exceedingly good. At the same time they are cheaper than articles of similar quality prepared by European manufacturers. I hope the public generally and native community in particulor will largely patronize Mr. Bose.

Mr. Madan Gopal, Barristar-at-law, Lahore
I have much pleasure in saying that Kuntaline ls an excellent hair oil ond the ladies of my family consider it to be an excellent preparation, The "Delkhosh" Essence I consider to be very superior to English perfumes.

Lala Laipat Rai, Pleader, Chief Court Lahore.
I have used Mr. H. Bose's Kuntaline oil and Scents and found them really good. They are in no way inferior to similar articles prepared by European manufacturers.

Mr. Kali Prasanna Roy, Government Pleader and leader of the Lahore Bar.
I have pleasure in stating that the oils and perfumary manufactured by Mr. H. Bose, are excellent and nowise inferior to articles of English manufacture.

Dewan Krishna Kishore, Rais' Grandson of Dewan Bhagwan Das, Lahore.
Your Kuntaline and Essences have given me entire satisfaction The oil has a very sweet fragrance and does not make the hair sticky The Essences are simply nice.

Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Bahadur, o Natore. f
I have much pleasure in certifying that I have had occasion to introduce the use of Kuntaline in my family. I was satisfied with its superior fragrance, and its tendency to promote the growth of hair. It is the best of its kind, and its wider circulation is desirab e

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji, President of the Eleventh Indian National Congress.
I tried Mr. H. Bose's Essences, and have no hesitation in recommending them both on account of their excellence, and also because home-made articles of this kind should be encouraged.

Raja-I-Rajman Maharaj Asaf Nawzawant Murli Manohur Bahadur, Hyderabad Daccan. r
I have pleasure to say that your Essences o-Flower Extracts have given me entire satisfaction. Please send another box of the finest quality Essences which I want to present to HIS HIGHNESS THE NILAM.

Mr. N. Vinkata Rao, Assistant Commissioner Mangalore.
I am very much pleased with your Essence "Delkhosh" and "White Rose."

Sreejukta Shankar Rao, Holkar, BhayaSahib Karkhandar Shagarpesha Indore Sate.
I am glad to infom you that your Milk of Roses and Kuntaline have given me entire to sfaction.

H. BOSE,
62, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA
AS A LIBRARY OF
VII.—MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.

Prof. Michael Foster, the President of the British Association for this year, is the foremost of English physiologists, and he was written the text-book on physiology which is the standard among English-speaking people. This book is in five large volumes. For the *Encyclopædia Britannica* Prof. Foster has condensed all this store of knowledge into a hundred fascinating pages. His treatise tells one everything one wishes to know of his own body, unless he intends to make medicine his profession. Now-a-days no intelligent man wishes to remain ignorant of at least the elementary laws of health and disease, and there does not exist a single work which affords such an attractive means of acquiring such a knowledge as the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. There, indeed, are so many remarkable treatises upon the subjects of medicine, and hygiene, and disease in the *Encyclopædia* that one might actually obtain a very fair medical education from this splendid work alone. The greatest of living English physicians have written these articles, and—most important of all—they wrote for the comprehension of the general public. In this, as in other respects, the *Encyclopædia* is a book for everybody.

PROF. MICHAEL FOSTER.
Physiology.
DR. CHAS. CREIGHTON.
Pathology, Surgery, Medicine, Malaria.
DR. JOHN CHIENE.
Surgery, Vesical Diseases, Hernia.
SIR WM. TURNER.
Anatomy, Digestive Organs.
SIR J. BATTY TUKE.
Aphasia, Insanity, Hysteria, Hippocrates.
DR. T. K. CHAMBERS.
Dietetics.
PROF. F. DE CHAUMONT.
Hygiene.
DR. J. G. McKENDRICK.
Vascular System, Longevity, Animal Magnetism.
DR. P. H. PYE-SMITH.
Harvey.
PROF. SCHAFER.
Histology.
DR. J. GREY GLOVER.
Homœopathy.
DR. J. O. AFFLECK.
Diphtheria, Fever, Measles, Croup, Rheumatism.

The prices and terms upon which *The Times* Reprint of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A., Dalhousie Square, or 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Specimen volumes may be examined at those addresses and orders booked.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application.

NOTE.—The 25 Volumes are delivered to subscribers carefully packed in a tin-lined case.

Office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square: Bombay, 53, Esplanade Road.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA.

A PROMINENT VIRGINIA EDITOR.
ALMOST GIVEN UP, BUT WAS ADBROUGHT BACK TO PERFECT HEALTH BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY.

READ HIS EDITORIAL.

From the Times, Hillstille, Va.

I suffered with diarrhœa for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow sufferers that, I am a hale and hearty man today and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. MOORE. Sold by.*

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

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The denial regarding Sir Redvers Bullers only referred to the statement in the *Saturday Review* that he was to sail this week for the Cape and not to the statement that he had been appointed to command the forces in South Africa.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

A Cabinet Council is summoned to meet in London on Friday. Lord Salisbury arrived in town to-day.

LONDON, SEPT.6.

It is reported at Capetown that Mr. Hofmeyer has telegraphed to President Kruger that he need expect no help from the Cape in the event of hostilities.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger.

Flying Fox	...	...	1
Caiman ...	...	...	2
Scintillant	...	...	3

The race was run in a thunderstorm. Betting at the start was—2 to 7 on Flying Fox, 4 to 1 against Caiman, 30 to 1 Scintillant, 50 to 1 Victoria May, Scopos and Dominie 11. Six horses started, and passed the post in the above order.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Transvaal Government has published its last despatch, in which it admits Great Britain's rights to protect her subjects under the Convention, but denies her right to suzerainty over the Transvaal, and accepts the proposed conference at Capetown.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The air is full of unconfirmed rumours of troop movements due to the War Office warning forces which are likely to be required in case of hostilities.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The *Capetown News*, which has hitherto been pro-Boer in its tendencies, says the public has no sympathy with the demand of the Boers that the British suzerainty shall be abandoned.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Clan Macgregor has been sunk after collision of the Portuguese coast. The crew has been landed at Cadiz.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Australians have beaten the South of England by 110 runs, Surrey *vs.* Warwickshire ended in a draw.

C. F. KELLNER & CO.

RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING

WHISKIES.

As eminently suitable for Hot weather consumption being clear, fully matured, and of full body.

Kellner's O. H. M. S

RS. 24 PER DOZEN NETT.

Kellner's Green Seal

RS. 31 LESS, 10 % FOR CASH.

Kellner's White Seal

RS. 40 LESS, 10 % FOR CASH.

Vin-de St. Raphael

A splendid Tonic and pick me up after fever and illness, prescribed by all the best Physicians

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Sole Agents

C. F. KELLNER & CO.

6 KOYLA GHAT STREET.

HEAD OFFICE,

32, CHOWRINGHEE.

Acetylene Gas

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

Pioneer Acetylene Gas Co., of India are now receiving by nearly every Steamer.
New Supplies of Generators and Lamps.
JUST UNPACKED THE latest, best, simplest and Bicycle Lamp ever offered in India—
PRICE COMPLETE RS. 16-8.
CALCIUM CARIDE ANNAS 6 to 7 PER lb
According to quality.
SHOW ROOMS :—
3, WATERLOO STREET, CALCUTTA.
BURN & CO., HOWRAH IRON WORKS,
Managing Agent.

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES
For Cash or on Hire
MACHINES EXCHANGED & REPAIRED
PARTS, NEEDLES, OIL &C., IN STOCK.
Instructions Free.
OFFICES EVERYWHERE.

TELEGRAMS.

[INDIAN TELEGRAM.]

ILLNESS OF THE NASHIPUR RAJA.

(From a Correspondent)

MURSHEDABAD, SEPT. 7.

The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur of Nashipur has been indisposed since the 29th ultimo. His medical attendants do not advise his moving about for some time more. It is, however, hoped that he will be able to attend the Council a week later.

POLICE COURT.—SEPT. 7.

(Before Nawab Bahadur Syed Ameer Hossein, C. I.E., Northern Division Magistrate.)

ISSUE OF A WARRANT.—Mr. N. L. Dey, on behalf of a woman named Attarmoni, living in Durga Charan Mitter's Street, applied for and obtained a warrant, against a man named Akhil, under the following circumstances. Mr. Dey said that the mother of the complainant had instituted a case against the defendant, who is a notorious character. The defendant threw large bricks at the complainant in revenge and also rushed at her with a knife to stab her; but she escaped. Mr. Dey prayed for a warrant. His Worship granted the application.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—The case in which a Mahomedan youth named Bundhoo, stood charged with having kidnapped a girl aged 11 years from the lawful custody of her brother, Domu Khan, living in Garatolah. Mr. Hume conducted the prosecution. The girl Panchoo on being examined said that she was not married. The accused enticed her away and took her to Kidderpore, where they lived together as man and wife for 17 days, and while there the accused snatched from her person some golden ornaments and pledged them with a *podder* for Rs. 1-12-0. A search warrant was issued and the police arrested the accused, and recovered the ornaments from the *podder*. His Worship on the evidence adduced, sentenced accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BAD LIVELIHOOD.—Inspector Kristo Churn Banerjee charged a Mahomedan, with bad livelihood. The Inspector informed the Court, that the man was out of employ and whilst he was making enquiries in the Dakhinesswar dacoity case, he found that the accused was an associate of the dacoits, who had lately been arrested and asked his Worship's permission to proceed against him under section 109 Cr. P. C. as the man had no previous conviction against him. His Worship ordered the accused to furnish a surety for Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for six months or to be imprisoned for that period.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—The case in which Newal Behary Lall, *alias* Baranosi Lall, Bechoo Lall, Nursing Shahai and Nathni Lall, the last two absconded, stood charged with forgery of valuable securities to *wit*, 3 receipts in order to draw money from the Administrator-General and forgery for the purpose of cheating using as genuine forged documents, to *wit*, three pro-notes for Rs. 3,243 and aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence by presenting the forged pro-notes with interest in support of false claims against the estate of Mr. J. M. T. George, a late Civilian, who had died in Saigang in Upper Burma, was called on for hearing to-day. It was adjourned to the 15th instant on the application of Mr. Hume, the Crown Solicitor.

—A HINDU gentleman with whom the reverend doctor had a long talk put this question in a nutshell when he said, "We have nothing so gross in our religion as we have in your religion as you have in yours. We make an image or a symbol of on god but we never confound either with god it speaks of. But you, you take a piece of bread and cup of wine; you mutter over hem a prayer, and they stightway become the flesh and blood of your God, which you offerup in sacrifice and then consume! In all Hinduism you will find no idolatory so gross as this." This is a trite reply and has more than once shu' up many a missionary mouth.

MONEY MARKET AND TRADE.

CALCUTTA, 7th September 1899.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

3 Per Cent	...	94 nominal
3½ per cent. Loans	...	97 10 to 97 11
„ One month's sight...		97 9 to 97 10
„ Small sums	...	97 14 to 97 15

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per cent of 1881-1911	...	Rs. 106
5½ Per cent of 1895-1925...		„ 118
4 „ „ of 1895	...	„ 106

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT.

Bank of England from	3½ Per cent.
Bank of Bengal from	4 „
Bank of Bombay from	4 „
Bank of Madras from	4 „

EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

Bank Wire	...	¼	
Demand	...	¼	1-32
„ 3 Month's sight	...	¼	1-16
„ 4 Month's sight	...	¼	3-32
„ 6 Month's sightDA	...	¼	11-32
„ 3 Month's sight „	...	¼	7-32
„ 6 Month's sight DP	...	¼	3-8
„ 3 Month's sight „	...	¼	1-4

Steady

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per cent of 1897	(1908)	... 104
5 Per cent of 1884-85	(1905)	... 105
5 Per cent of 1885-86	(1915)	... 108
5 Per cent of 1886-87	(1916)	... 109
5 Per cent of 1887-88	(1918)	... 110
5 Per cent of 1889-90	(1919)	... 111
5 Per cent of 1890-91	(1920)	... 112
4½ Per cent of 1882	(1902)	... 102
4½ Per cent of 1891-92	(1802)	... 102
4 Per cent of 1895-96	(1910)	... 104
3½ Per cent of 1896	(1911)	... 100

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

Imperial Paper Mills		111
Katras Jheriah Coal	22¼	22½
Bengal Nagpore Coal		14
Eastern Cachar Tea		58
Standard mills	(Ordinary)	109
Baranagore Mills	„	68
South Barakar Coal		15 16
Hoogly Mills		115

Toolsi Das Roy & Brothers,
China Bazar.

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.

DISTRICT OFFICERS AND SECRETARIATS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Mail* says that Lord Curzon is contemplating a revolution by making District officers more independent of the Secretariats than they are now. The writer says :—

At present the District officer is obliged to take all his orders from, and refer everything to, an Under-Secretary at head-quarters. The native in his usual penetrating manner, has got to know this, and to know that the District officer cannot move hand or foot until he has had his orders from Simla or Calcutta. All this will be altered by the Viceroy within the next month or two, and there is not the slightest doubt that the benefits which will result from the action of Lord Curzon in the matter will be appreciated by every one except, perhaps, the "small clique" which they will more particularly affect.

It is presumed that the change will give pleasure to the District Magistrates and that the Secretariats are likely to resent it. Yes, the change will increase the power and prestige of the District Magistrates, as it will decrease those of the Secretariat. As the possession of power is considered a choice blessing by most men, it is but natural to suppose that the change will give pleasure to those whose powers it will increase and cause heartburning to those whose powers it will curtail. But how will it affect the people? The Viceroy is an imperialist, and imperialism has its instincts. It cannot tolerate defiance or disobedience of authority, but it cannot also tolerate tyranny upon the weak. Is the object of His Excellency to create a race of despots and let them loose upon the peaceful districts of India? That cannot certainly be the object of the Viceroy. In making his arrangement, it is to be presumed the supreme ruler of the land will take into consideration the interests of the people. Constituted as Lord Curzon is, it is impossible that he can forget the interests of the people. The Secretariats now, no doubt, exercise some unwholesome influence upon the conduct of Magistrates. It is necessary that they should do so. For, Magistrates now-a-days are quite young men. On the other hand, they also do exercise some unwholesome influence upon their conduct. It is because the Secretariats have to follow the policy of protecting officials at any cost. Under the present system an official, if he is disposed to be a little more zealous than necessary, can play mad pranks without being held responsible for them. For, the Secretariats are bound to protect them. Sir Charles Elliott had no humbug in him, and, he openly declared that his policy was to protect the officials who had become objects of adverse comments in the Indian press. Yes, such an official deserves the protection of the Government. On the other hand, an official, who becomes the object of adverse comments, is presumed to be a little too zealous. To protect officials simply because they had become objects of adverse comments, is to deny all protection to the people. What the policy is that obtains now, is not distinctly known; but there is a loud complaint that the Government does not listen to the representations of the people, when they feel that they have a case against the officials. That complaint was voiced and emphasised by Mr. Woodroffe when addressiug the High Court in regard to the Munshigunje case. He said to the effect that, "move but a finger against even a petty official, and the whole machinery of the Government is moved to protect him." Lord Curzon's proposal, that is to say, the proposal attributed to him, has this advantage. The District Magistrate, under the proposed system, will no doubt enjoy more powers, but that circumstance will also make them more wary. Besides, when District Magistrates have been made independent of the Secretariats, the latter will be more disposed to listen to complaints than now. Anyhow, we pray that if Lord Curzon has any scheme in his mind, he will take the interests of the people into his gracious consideration It is, however, safe for a Viceroy, who has just come out to this country and is a perfect stranger here, to consult public opinion before committing himself to any definite line of policy.

THE following appears in the *Englishman* :—

A very formidable list of amendments to the Municipal Bill has, we hear, been sent in by the Hon. Babu Surendranath Banerji and the Hon. Mr. Apcar. As it is understood to be Sir John Woodburn's intention not to leave Calcutta until the Bill has been passed, the prospects of a Puja holiday for the unfortunate members of the Bengal Council seem remote. But we have every reason to believe that there will be a wholesale massacre of the innocents, and that no amendments will be permitted with regard to the constitutional portions of the Bill, on the ground that, the principle of the measure having been affirmed by the Government of India, any further discussion upon that point will be out of order. This will greatly simplify matters, and the news will be welcome to those who are anxious to have something else to talk and think about than the Municipal Bill.

Yes, the application of the closure would be the fitting sequel to this Municipal Bill affair. If Sir John Woodburn had adopted this method in the very beginning, matters would have been very much simplified and the European Commissioners would have been able to earn their two gold mohurs per sitting long ago. Sir John had then as much ground to do this as now; for, was not the question of principle, according to His Honour, settled for good as soon as the measure was referred to the Select Committee? But the good Lieutenant-Governor has played the liberal all along. His liberality was so great that he even disfranchised the Dacca Division, in spite of the distinct declaration of his two predecessors to the contrary, simply to enable one of the representative members to say his last say on the Bill. But, it seems, he is not destined to deliver his famous speech; for, according to the *Englishman*, His Honour is in a hurry to go to the hills Such being the case, why was Dacca disfranchised and all these troubles brought upon the country? If the two Hon'ble members are sought to be closured in the way announced by the *Englishman*, we think they will have no option left to them but to retire from the Council and leave the Bill to the sweet will of the Government. We suggested the same course long ago to the representative members, more in sorrow than in anger. For, said we, what was the good of going through the farce of proposing amendments and then getting them massacred? We had then no notion that they would actually be driven to this position! The representative members are in Council to protest when, in their opinion, the principle of a measure is likely to hurt the interests of the country. But they will not be allowed to do this, and so they have no business to be present at the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, as the representative of the Corporation, ought to take the lead in this matter. Let us draw here a fanciful picture :

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar.—I propose that, in the General Committee, the number of elected Commissioners should be eight, instead of four.

The Hon'ble S. N. Bannerjee.—I propose that the number of elected Commissioners should not be reduced from 50 to 25.

The President.—I call the Hon'ble members to order. They cannot now raise the question of principle as it has been affirmed by the Government of India.

Mr. Apcar.—As a representative of the people I am here to represent their views to the Council. If your Honour will not permit me to do so, my presence is not needed here. With your Honour's permission, therefore, I will retire from the Council room, leaving the Bill in the hands of the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar then retires, and the other elected members follow him silently. And the Bill is passed unopposed, without one single dissentient voice.

THE most remarkable feature in the recent Budget speech of Sir H. Fowler was the Ministerial cheers which it frequently elicited! When a member, in opposition, is cheered by his opponents, he has reason to be staggered. "I must have said something very foolish or something very damaging to my principles or party to evoke applause from my opponents," ought to be the feeling of the speaker, when he finds that his opponents were cheering him. Sir H. Fowler was cheered, nearly ten times during his short speech, by none, or a very few men, of his party however. Let us quote here a para :—

I refused to carry out the resolution of the House with reference to competitive examinations—(Ministerial cheers)—a resolution which in the opinion of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues menaced the British power in India. (Ministerial cheers.) A deputation waited on me to remonstrate with me on my action, and I frankly admitted that I had done what might be called an unconstitutional thing in disregarding a resolution of the House of Commons; but I told them that I should stand by my action, and that I was quite willing to take the judgment of the House upon it. Moreover, I said that if they desired to pass a vote of censure upon what I had done, I would insist on the leader of the House giving a day for its discussion. But they never asked for a day. They never put a motion down, and I perfectly understood why, because a member of the deputation said, "If you did give us a day you would get a large majority." (Ministerial cheers and laughter.)

He, a Radical, begins by confessing that he refused to carry out a resolution of the House! And what was the resolution? It was one moved by Mr. Paul, allowing the Indians the privilege of competing for the Civil Service Examination in their own country! It was an act of injustice to deprive Indians of the services of their own country paid for from their own resources. The Queen graciously promised to make no distinction. Yet a good many distinctions were made. To enter into the Civil Service in India, a candidate must pass his examination in the English language and in Western science. It was further enacted that the Indian must go to England for the examination. Mr. Paul moved that the Indian ought to have the privilege of passing the examination in his own country—a privilege which every nation in the world possesses, except the unfortunate Indian. And Sir H. Fowler declared that if the privilege were granted to India, British rule would come to an end. And how? "The Indians would carry all the posts." That is the idea. But the examination is to be held in a language and in subjects foreign to the Indians. How is it then possible for the Indians to carry all or any of the prizes? The inevitable inference to be drawn from the speech of Sir H. Fowler is, that Indians are more intelligent than Englishmen. If that be the case, instead of Englishmen ruling the Indians, the more natural course would be for the Indians to rule the English people. Are they willing to take some for that purpose? We can spare a good many.

WE are grateful to Lord Curzon for his concession with regard to the Press Messages Bill. The measure will not be taken up at Simla; but, at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, a motion will be made to postpone its consideration till the Calcutta Session. Let us trust that the Bill will be ultimately shelved, for it has received support from no quarter. There is no doubt of it that almost all the native daily papers will cease to exist if the Bill is passed in its present shape. A greater condemnation of the measure cannot be conceived.

THE facts of what is known as the Nadua rioting case, in which six of the accused were sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment each, must still be fresh in the mind of the reader. It will be remembered that some coolies including two girls—Nuni and another—were charged with rioting and assaulting Mr. Bellwood, an assistant in the Nadua Tea Garden. Now, a correspondent writing to the *Sanjibani* throws further light on the case and raises some very pertinent questions on the procedure followed in the investigation and trial. It is said that the girl Nuni, aged 14 or 15, belonging to the garden, lodged a complaint before the Deputy Commissioner accusing Mr. Bellwood with having indecently assaulted her. That evening some policemen were found searching for Nuni's witnesses with the object, it is said, of putting them under arrest. Of course, this was done by order of the Police Superintendent. It was on the same evening that the Deputy Commissioner received a telegraphic message from the Nadua garden about an assault having been committed on Mr. Bellwood by some coolies. Next day the Deputy Commissioner, accompanied by the Police Superintendent, went over to the garden, arrested six coolies (who had all been cited by Nuni as her witnesses in the case against Mr. Bellwood), two girls, Nuni and another, the latter being also a witness, and ordered the Inspector of Police to investigate the case. These accused were produced before the Assistant Commissioner of Dibrugarh, Mr. Hamilton, who sent to *Hajut* the six coolies, for they admitted having committed the assault on Mr. Bellwood because, as they alleged, of his having indecently assaulted Nuni. At first Nuni and the other girl were released, but when Mr. Hamilton came to know that the Deputy Commissioner himself had arrested them, they, too, were sent to the *Hajut*. After this the Police Superintendent one day took the accused under armed escort to the garden apparently for investigation, and returned the same day. At the trial Mr. Bellwood deposed that on the day previous to the occurrence, when out for a walk, he fell in with Nuni and another girl and they asked from him ten rupees, at the same time making some immoral proposal to him. Next evening when he was similarly out walking alone, he met the girls, and at a signal from them six coolies set upon and severely assaulted him. This led him to believe that the attack was a preconcerted one. And it was on this version of the story that the Court put faith and convicted the accused coolies, acquitting the girl Nuni and her companion. It should be noted here that Dr. Hancock, who treated Mr. Bellwood and who was an important witness for the prosecution, had very minutely described the wounds in the sequence of their infliction as if he had been an eye-witness of the occurrence which, of course, he was not. In the course of the trial the pleader for the defence asked whether Mr. Bellwood had, on a previous occasion, been assaulted for having outraged a coolie girl and whether on that occasion one of his teeth was broken, but the question was disallowed by the Court. The witnesses for the prosecution—there were two of them—did not see the occurrence but had only heard of it; and it was on the strength of such evidence only that the accused were sent to jail to rot there for four long years. Besides, the evidence of the other girl was not at all taken. There was another fact which the Court did not take cognisance of. The girl, Nuni had said that Mr. Bellwood had indecently assaulted her while the pleader who drew up the plaint put it as Mr. Bellwood having *tried* to indecently assault her. Why was not the pleader examined? But the most curious thing of all is the reason which the correspondent of the *Sanjibani*, ascribes to the silence of the local papers on these points. Once before, a certain Mr. Cumming beat a cooly boy from the effects of which he died after two days. For this Mr. Cumming was fined Rs 5! The *Times of Assam* commented on this case, and the Editor was summoned by Mr. Reed, the then Deputy Commissioner, and reprimanded for having so commented. He was further forbidden to commit such indiscretion again! As we have said before, we take these facts from the *Sanjibani* which is a respectable paper.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Calcutta and Mofussil.

FRIDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

NOTICE.

Friday, the 8th September, 1899.

Traffic across stopped from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Casperz and the Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mookerjee have been appointed Examiners for the ensuing Honours-in-law Examination to be held in November next.

A MEMORIAL MEETING.—A memorial meeting in honor of the late Babu Nibaran Chandra Bhattacharjee was held on Thursday last to consider steps to be taken to perpetuate his memory, at the Calcutta High School.

AN OFFICIATING APPOINTMENT.—Mr. H. E Girard, Senior Appraiser, Calcutta Customs House, is appointed to act as 2nd Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, and Import Superintendent, *vice* Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, on leave.

AN ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Thursday morning a passenger boat, with a full complement of passengers in it, was crossing the river from Telkul Ghat when it accidentally struck against a steam launch and was capsized. The passengers all fell into the river but were saved one and all by the crew of the launch.

HIGH COURT.—The Court closed for the long vacation yesterday. Justices Sale and Stanley will preside over the Vacation Bench which will hear all criminal cases and urgent civil matters. Besides the gazetted holidays the Bench will sit, as at present arranged, on every Tuesday and Thursday.

ROBBING A PILGRIM.—Yesterday before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, a Mahomedan of Bhowanipore was charged with having robbed an up-country Hindoo. The complainant came to Kalighat on a pilgrimage and while he was bathing in the Tolly's Nullah leaving his bags and baggages on the bank, the accused ran away with them and was arrested by a policeman. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA PORT FUND.—The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, in their published abstract account of receipts and expenditure of the Calcutta Port Fund for the year 1898-99, in the current issue of the *Gazette*, state that the receipts amounted to Rs. 11,60,877-4-0 and expenditure to Rs. 13,68,190-15-3, leaving a deficit on 31st March, 1899, of Rs. 2,07,313-11-3 which has been met from contribution from Port Trust revenue realised under Act III (B. C.) of 1890.

CONVICTION OF AN OPIUM SMUGGLER.—Yesterday Mr. Siddons of the Excise Department, prosecuted a Chittagonian smuggler before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore, on a charge of having in possession a large quantity of opium without a license. The accused purchased two and-a-half seers of opium from a shopkeeper at Kidderpore for selling the same at Chittagong and while carrying it on his way to the vessel which was to take him to his destination, was arrested. He was fined Rs. 51, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE OF CHEATING.—A case which excited some interest at Cuttack has just been concluded. A man went to Cuttack in May, collected a large sum of money, and said he was Dhiranund Swami, of Bombay, Vice-President of the Bharatiya Arya Gorakhini Sabha, of which Sriman Swami was President, and Sir T. Madhava Rao with several influential native gentlemen of Bombay and Madras, members. Money was given him to establish a cow-shed at Cuttack. He suddenly disappeared. The police instituted a case, and he was arrested in August at Mathura. When put upon his trial, which lasted four days, the accused said he was Sorjendu Goswami, of Khardaha, near Calcutta. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of cheating.

APURVA RAM CHARIT.—By Pundit Anando Chandra Vidyaratna. The author has produced the work chiefly from his imagination, having for its basis a portion of the Pauranic narrative, Ramayana. It is a nice production. The similes and metaphors in it are nicely arranged. The book is also full of morals. The author has also given proof of his powerful imaginative faculty. In the ninth chapter three visions have been put in. The first vision deals with the "Abode of Bliss" and "Place of Trial," the second, with the "Infernal Regions" and the "Sufferings of Hell," the third, the "Horrible Sights created by Reflection of Past Misdeeds." The happiness attendant on virtue and the sufferings of a sinner are also beautifully described in the book. It is fit to be the subject of study for both children and adults and we confidently hope that the educational authorities will introduce it as a text-book for Minor Scholarship and Middle Vernacular Examinations.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.—Shaik Edu, aged 60 years, lived with a married woman, in Machooa Bazar and induced her to leave Calcutta and accompany him to Rangoon. She refused. On this the old man armed himself with a razor came to her house and wounded her. Her cries attracted the attention of two men of the neighbourhood who came to her assistance. The old man then inflicted some injuries on them also. All this had occurred some months ago. The old man had been placed before Mr. T. A. Pearson, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had convicted and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner appealed against the sentence, but the Hon'ble Judges of the High Caurt, before whom the hearing of the case came on, instead of reducing the sentence, enhanced it to two years' rigorous imprisonment and also ordered the lower Court to try the case of the other two injured men. The hearing of the case against Shaik Edu, was fixed for the 12th instant.

QUARANTINE.—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, has issued a Notification stating that intimation having been received of the outbreak of plague in Swatow, the officers concerned have been instructed to strictly enforce the Venice Sanitary Convention regulations in the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong against vessels arriving from Swatow.

CONVICTION OF A POLICE OFFICER.—Last Monday the Deputy Magistrate of Rungpur tried a case in which the Sub-Inspector of Police in charge of the Mabigunge Thana was charged with wrongful confinement, extortion and taking illegal gratification. It was stated that the accused falsely apprehended a respectable Brahmin in his jurisdiction, charging him with the theft of a cow. The accused kept him in confinement for several hours in the police lock-up, where he was subjected to ill-treatment till he paid Rs. 200 for his liberty. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A HEAD CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.—A Gya correspondent writes: A case has been instituted in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Gya, Moulvi Subhan Ali, in which the head constable of the town police, has been charged with severely beating a Kahar. The man was unable to walk for some days. Such is the influence of the police that the complainant could not get a mukhtear to file his plaint. He then went to the District Magistrate, Mr. Oldham, showed him the marks, and expressed his failure to secure a mukhtear. At the request of the Magistrate a mukhtear at last agreed to serve, and the case has been instituted. The accused is defended by several leading pleaders and mukhtears.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The Committee of the Indian Industrial Association are anxious to assist Indian manufacturers desirous of exhibiting their raw and finished products at the Paris Exhibition to be held next year. It is comtemplated that, after the Industrial Exhibition to be held at Calcutta in December 1899, is over, such of the Exhibits as are declared by the Judges to be of a really superior quality should be despatched to the Paris Exhibition through some Agents, who will undertake the safe custody and return of the articles, all charges being borne by Exhibitors. All manufacturers and promoters of local industries are invited to correspond with the Honorary Secretary with a view to availing themselves of such facilities as the Association can place in their way. Intending Exhibitors are specially reminded that any wares they desire to exhibit should be the best of their kind so as to compare favorably with the products of other countries. This excellence is worth striving for, as an award at the Paris Exhibition sets a hall-mark on goods that is of great value in the commercial world. There is no reason why in some of the arts and industries in which India excels, she should not get a high place at this International Exhibition if only the attention of promoters is directed to this end in due time. Detailed information may be obtained at the office of the Association, 92, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, where also plans of the Indian Section may be seen.

THE BELLIAGHATTA ICE FACTORY SHOOTING CASE.—The further hearing of the case against Mr. Martin, Engineer of the new ice factory at Belliaghatta, charged with causing grievous hurt to Mr. Alexander Driscoll, Assistant Engineer of the same factory, by firing a revolver at him was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. Inspector Lyons on being examined stated that he made enquiries into the case on the 7th August. He saw the complainant at the house of Dr. Chew. and took down his statement and then went to the ice factory and examined witnesses. He saw two marks on the wall of the doorway near the verandah. He obtained possession of Mr. Martin's revolver. Mr. Martin was not present. He had gone to Fyzabad on the ice company's business. On the 18th or 19th August he came to witness's thana. He was told to appear in Court. Kalahar Singh, head jemadar of the ice factory, diposed to Mr. Martin whistling to him on the night of the occurrence. He went upstairs and saw Mr. Martin bandaging Driscoll's leg which was bleeding. He heard no report of firearms. Three other formal witnesses were examined. Accused was then questioned by the Court and said that on 26th June he went out at 7-30 P. M. He returned about 11 or 11-30 P. M. and looked for Driscoll in the engine-room. He did not find him there. He then went upstairs, and found him asleep in the verandah on an easy chair. He then went into his room and brought out his revolver which to startle Driscoll he fired above his head. The first shot did not touch him. He then stooped to wake Driscoll, when the revolver accidentally went off. He had no intention of shooting him. He believed that Driscoll must have pushed his leg, hence the shot struck him. He, accused, expressed his great regret at what had occurred. He tried to make reparation and offered to pay any reasonable expenses. Dr. Chew put in a bill for Rs. 304 which he refused to pay as he considered it exorbitant. The case was then adjourned to the 10th instant.

THE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES ACT.—Says the *Capital*:—We notice that in the statement of "Objects and Reasons" of this uncalled-for Bill, the Hon. Mr. Rivaz said: "The great importance to the Indian public of a first rate service of telegraphic news cannot be denied; it is undoubted that enterprise in that direction is being checked because the existing law recognizes no right of property in public telegrams." In its issue of Friday last the *Pioneer* claims that this Bill is "more in the interests of the public than of newspaper proprietors." We may at once say, that almost the whole of the newspaper proprietors in India are against the Bill, and that the public have not asked for it. It then adds: "It is no secret that in anticipation of the passing of the Bill, Reuter is preparing to organize a special telegraphic service supplementary to the present ordinary service, and that if the Bill is passed, this arrangement will probably be brought into working in the course of a few months, and the public will come into the enjoyment of a greatly improved service. But its institution obviously depends on the passing of the Bill." Now this greatly improved service about which the *Pioneer* makes so much has been offered by Reuter to the Indian newspapers, provided a dozen papers give in their adhesion, on payment of Rs. 200 per month by each, and he undertakes for this to start a special service, averaging 50 words daily, exclusive of Sundays. He proposes to adopt the lines of the special service made to the *Pioneer*, "of which some of the Indian newspapers have shown their appreciation by republishing the same." Now Rs. 200 a month should be absolutely a flea-bite to Indian daily papers with any decent circulation. It amounts roughly to 10s. a day, and it seems to us that if our daily papers cannot incur an expenditure of 10s. a day, to give the public a valuable service without requiring a special Act, the sooner they shut up the better. The whole thing is absolutely too ridiculous. We think that the Government would be well advised to ask those newspapers that are clamouring for this Act, to lay before them their balance-sheets to show whether their profits and circulation are decreasing or increasing. Are we to understand that the *Pioneer*, *Times of India*, *Madras Mail*, *Civil and Military Gazette*, and *Morning Post* of Delhi, would be ruined by an expenditure of 10s. a day, because that is the only logical inference to be drawn from their desire to have this Bill passed? A special telegram to the *Pioneer* states that the Institute of Journalists claim "the legal recognition of the right to enjoy the product of *individual* enterprise." Most people will agree with this. If the *Pioneer* sends a special correspondent to a Frontier War, his letters should be protected. We do not suppose that the *Daily Telegraph* or *Morning Post* would ask for a special Act of Parliament to justify them in spending 10 shillings a day. But what we want to know is, where do the public come in over this? Let us follow, not precede, the British Parliament. No Act has yet been passed in England.

MR. A. M. BOSE AT DACCA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DURING the short time Mr. A. M. Bose was in our midst we could well appreciate the sterling worth of our honoured guest. What struck us most, just then, was the meekness of his disposition and the amiability of his character. In response to the enthusiasm and loud applanse of the students he gave three cheers for the rising generation and three more for East Bengal. And at the same time he felt, as in duty bound, to instil into the hearts of the students a lesson of the devotion of the best energy to noble ends.

On Saturday last, Mr. Bose visited the Jagannath College. And the students were granted a holiday in honour of his visit. At 6 P. M. that day, he addressed a large gathering in the Jagannath College hall. The hall was literally packed and the audience consisted mostly of students. As soon as Mr. Bose entered the hall amidst cheers and claps, the proceedings of the meeting began. Rai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghosh was voted to the chair. The president explained to the audience why every one ought to love and revere the honoured guest. Mr. Bose rose to address the meeting amidst the claps of the audience. Prompted by his usual humility Mr. Bose thanked the audience for the trouble they had taken to assemble there. His lecture turned chiefly on the duty of the students He clearly explained to them how intellectual education was likely to be disappointing if it were not founded on strict moral discipline; how their hopes were sure to fail for want of moral training and how in the long run they were likely to bring shame and infamy upon themselves. While dwelling upon the necessity of the moral education of the students he cited the example of Germany which, he remarked, not long ago was a disorganised, disunited, factious land, but which chiefly owing to the moral training of her sons had now risen to so high a pitch of improvement and prosperity, and had gained such a conspicuous position in the history of the world. Mr. Bose also referred to the phenomenal success achieved by Mr. Paranjpe and set forth before the students the most noble and patriotic phase of his character—his self-sacrifice for the welfare of his mother land. His high resolve to serve in the Fergusson College for a period of twenty years on a subsistence allowance of Rs. 70, and how to this day he was loyal to his resolve, were brought vividly before the minds of the students. He then brought forward the example of the Japanese and told us many interesting things regarding them. He then let us know some of the interesting incidents of the political compaign during his last sojourn in England. It gives us great pleasure to recollect how he was warmly invited to address meetings in favour of some of his friends, and how subsequently he was carried from one place to another to support their candidature. These occasions he regarded as the most significant, not because he had addressed so large a number ofmeetings but because it was during this agitation for election that the people of England had come to seek the help of the Indians. With this Mr. Bose concluded his lecture.

During the whole course of his lecture Mr. Bose tried his best to instil into the hearts of his countrymen a sprit of patriotism and union, of strict moral and intellectual discipline and of the devotion of their best energy to the cause of their mother land. His lecture was quite charming. Every man present was spell-bound, heard him with rapt attention and tried to grasp the lesson which his lecture was meant to convey.

As the seasonal prospects in India begin to point to the imminence of more or less serious scarcity in various parts of the country a list of railway projects which might be utilised as famine relief works has been drawn up and submitted to the Government of India. No decision will be come to as to whether any of these projects will be taken up or other contemplated projects postponed until the situation is more clearly defined.

The Great Battle!

To struggle with the Bugs and Mosquitoes a kind of great battle no doubt. Constant attack & defeat! The only ammunition to defeat & kill them is Keating Insect Powder It kills bugs, mosquitoes and all other insects Quite harmless to children and domesti animals —Prepared in London & praised by the whole world. Price small tin 4, medium 6 & large 11 annas. Imported by B. L. Daw & Co., 52 Canning Street Calcutta. Please tion this paper

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A BRAHMIN GIRL.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

OUR own correspondent at Bankipore writes:—

A case of a sensational character has been filed before the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore. One Thakur Panday has charged Mr. P. A. Charrier, Honorary Magistrate, and two native women of doubtful character with having abducted his minor girl Suk Dai for immoral purposes. The complaint runs as follows: On the morning of the 6th of August the girl was at her house in Mouza Digha till she was found missing. Sometime after the girl was found coming home under great trepidation and weeping, whereon certain people of the Mohulla enquired the cause of it, and then on information received from her, took her to the Cantonment Magistrate's bungalow at about midday. On being asked the girl made a statement to the following effect to Major Watson: "That the woman accused had on a false pretext and by deceitful means taken her to the house of Mr. Charrier and into his room; that the sahib caught hold of her hands and made certain motions and gestures presumably with a view to outrage her modesty, that this created a fright in her and she cried; that thereafter the sahib put some pice into her hands, a portion of which fell on to the ground and a portion was left in her hand and she left the place crying and ran towards her house." The next day a formal petition was put in by the father of the girl, Thakur Panday, and this was referred to the police for enquiry. The Inspector of Police, Dinapore, and eventually the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate of Patna made enquiries into the case, but no order has yet been passed on the petition nor any processes issued against the accused.

The petition filed before the Cantonment Magistrate, I understand, having mysteriously disappeared, Thakur Panday had to file the following petition on the 25th August:—

The humble petition of complaints of the complainant aforesaid most respectfully sheweth.

1. That your petitioner is the father of a minor girl aged about 8 years by name Suk Dae.

2. That on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of August 1899, the said girl Suk Dae was at her house in Mouza Digha under the lawful guardianship of her parents till she was found missing, Your petitioner not being at home at the time.

3. That some time after the said girl was found coming home under great trepidation and weeping whereon certain people of the Mohallah enquired the cause of it and then on information received from her took her to your honour's bungalow at about midday.

4. That your petitioner on reaching home learnt of what had happened and subsequently went to your honour's bungalow.

5. That your honour asked the girl of what had happened, and she stated or purported to state as follows.

(a) That accused No 2 and 3 had on a false pretext and by deceitful means taken her to the house of accused No 1 and into his room.

(b) That accused No 1 caught hold of her hands with an evil intention amounting to an offence.

(c) That the accused No 1 made certain motions and gestures amounting to an assault in order to outrage the modesty of the girl. And this created a terror in her.

(d) That accused No. 1 thereafter put some pice into her hands part of which were scattered and part left in her hand until she reached home running and crying and thereafter appeared before your honour.

6. That your honour was pleased to direct your petitioner to present his complaint on the next following day.

7. That your petitioner on the 7th of August, 1899, put in his formal complaint through his Mukhtiyar Munshi Raza Hossain.

8. That with respect to the petition filed by your petitioner nothing further was done.

9. That on the 8th August 1899 at the request of Abdul Aziz Mukhtiyar, another petition was put in to proceed against the accused. But its contents were not fully explained to your petitioner. The petition was referred by your honour to the police.

10. That the Police Inspector of Dinapore and eventually the District Magistrate of Patna with the District Superintendent of Police made enquiries into the case the results of which are not known to your petitioner.

11. That the petition of complaint dated the 7th August 1899 having been lost unfortunately, it is incumbent on your petitioner to put in a fresh petition of complaint against all or one or the other accused persons aforesaid the petition dated the 8th August 1899 being one which your petitioner has reason to think did not deal with the whole case.

12. That the reasons which impel your petitioner to proceed against all the accused are as follows—although your petitioner is aware that the accused No. 1 had to resign his seat as an Honorary Magistrate: Firstly, Your petitioner's minor unmarried daughter being a Brahmin belongs to a very respectable class in the Hindu society and your petitioner has reasons to believe that she has been victim of a conspiracy in which accused No. 2 and 3 deliberately kidnapped or abducted her and the accused No. 1 abetted or instigated the same.

Secondly. That the accused No. 2 and 3 are vile women of debased character and receiving pay from the accused No. 1.

Thirdly. That the accused No. 1 keeps a number of women of low character in his house.

Fourthly. That the taking of your petitioner's girl into the house of accused No. 1 has degraded your petitioner's family in the eyes of his fellow-castemen and other people and unless and until it is proved in the Court of Justice that the accused are altogether innocent of the charge laid against them there is no hope to marry your petitioner's daughter and her future life would be blighted for ever with a stigma attaching to the family of your petitioner.

Your petitioner therefore respectfully prays that your Honour be pleased to issue warrant of arrest against the accused Nos. 2 and 3 under sections 362 and 363 of Indian Penal Code and against accused No. 1 under the aforesaid sections coupled with section 109 of the Indian Penal Code as also under section 354 or any other sections of the said Code. For this act of kindness your petitioner as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Major Watson has in the meantime sent an explanation of his conduct to the Divisional Commissioner in connection with the case. As it gives some points favourable to the accused I quote it here in full:

To the Commissioner of Patna Division,—from Major H. G. Watson, Cantonment Magistrate and Sub-divisional Officer, Dinapore.

Sir,—It has come to my knowledge that untrue and injurious stories are going about, with reference to my action in the matter of the petition of Thakur Panday. I feel it therefore necessary to lay before you a true and complete statement of the circumstances of the case:—

These stories form a remakable illustration of the manner in which simple facts may be garbled and distorted by evil-minded persons, bent on mischief, or foolish persons who accept, without consideration, whatever is told them.

The actual truth is as follows: On the morning of Sunday, the 6th August, an excited crowd came to my bungalow, to make a complaint.

I admitted 5 or 6 persons including Thakur Panday, Mosamat Sukhiya, his child, a little girl of 7 years of age, and one Mosamat Deolakhiya, who appears to be a woman of bad character.

Mosamat Sukhiya made a statement to the effect that she had been enticed into Mr. Charrier's house by Deolakihya and another woman, that he spoke to her and took her by the hand and gave her two annas, that she was frightened and ran away.

The woman admitted having taken the child into the compound (not into the house), but pleaded that she was in the habit of coming to play with her, and that she had merely called her to show her a kitten.

I ascertained by enquiry that there was no direct evidence beyond the statement of the child, and sent the party away telling them to come to me on Monday morning when the court opened.

On Monday morning at 7 o'clock I saw Mr. Charrier personally, told him that in my opinion he ought to resign his appointment of Honorary Magistrate, and promised that, if he did so, I would endeavour to get the matter settled on that basis. To this whilst strenuously denying the truth of the charge, he eventually agreed.

At 10 A.M., I sent for Thakur Panday to my room. He did not come immediately and I went into Court. I found that a petition of complaint had been written, and taken by the Peshkar, contrary to my standing order that all petitions are to be presented to me in person. I threw it down on the table, the court being crowded at the time, and every soul being fully aware of its contents.

I then called Thakur Panday into my room with his Mukhtear, Hussan Raza Khan, and in order to obviate any suggestion of undue influence, I asked Munshi Abdul Aziz, the recognised leader of the Mukhtears here, to be present. I spoke to the complainant and pointed out that the matter charged was a very scandalous and disgraceful one, that Mr. Charrier was an old man of over 70 who had occupied a respectable position here, and an Honorary Magistrate, and also that the child herself did not allege that anything wrong had actually taken place and further told him that Mr. Charrier would resign and asked him whether, in that event, he would be content, to let the matter drop.

He immediately expressed himself perfectly satisfied.

No sort of pressure was used. He went away saying he would withdraw his complaint and I never saw it again.

Next afternoon he put in an application to the effect that the women had been enticing his daughter and asking that they might be warned through the Inspector of Police to desist. I made the petition over to Mr. Rees, the Inspector, for compliance.

Shortly after Mr. Rees came to me and said that the petition amounted to a charge of kidnapping which was a cognizable offence and that he was bound to take it up. I told him to do what he thought right.

I took no further action until Friday afternoon when he brought me his report.

I immediately went into Bankipore and laid the whole matter before Mr. Le Mesurier, the District Magistrate.

On Saturday, 12th August, he came to Dinapore with the District Superintendent of Police and took up the case himself.

I desire to emphasize the fact that what I asked Thakur Panday to do, and what he agreed to do, was to let the matter drop altogether, and not as has been maliciously suggested, that he should file a fresh complaint against the women leaving out Mr. Charrier's name. A glance at the petition itself will make this apparent. It is not and was not intended to be a petition of complaint. He would have made no complaint had he not been compelled by the Police to do so.

I must say a word further in explanation of the fact that the petition of 8th August bears the number and date of the first petition filed on the 7th. It is suggested that this was done "mala fide" and with the intention of substituting the one for the other. The suggestion is ridiculous and most unworthy. As I have already pointed out, every soul in the place knew what the first petition contained, the second was not a complaint at all, but of quite a different nature and could never have been substituted for the former, and thirdly, the change would have been perfectly useless even presuming that I had been capable of ordering that. If it is necessary for an officer of my standing, position, and character to defend himself from such a charge at all, I need only point to the fact that my order on the back of the petition which consists of a single line only, and must have been written on the spot, bears the correct date, the 8th August.

The simple explanation is this. On the afternoon of the 8th, the Peshkar came to me and said, "Shall I put the same number on Thakur Panday's petition as on that returned?" I replied, "yes, why not? That was never accepted and should not have been numbered." The question of date never occurred to me at all. Finally I beg leave to say, and I feel bitterly the necessity which compels me to say that everything I did from beginning to end, was perfectly open and above board, that I considered and still consider, my action in this matter right and proper, and that I should act in precise the same way to-morrow under similar circumstances.

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhœa Remeday in the treatment of bowel-complaints has made it stand. ard over the greater part of the civilized world For sale by*

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

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Correspondence.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I shall be much benefited if you or any of your numerous readers can enlighten me on the following points :—

(*i*) What are the causes of failure of the Sulkea Match factory.

(*ii*) And what are the difficulties one has to meet with in starting a match factory here in Bengal.

KANAI LALL BANERJIE.

95, Darmahatta St.,
Calcutta.

MONSOON AND AGRICULTURE.

THE condition of affairs in Bombay it now considered serious,and matters are also looking very bad in Gujerat and Rajputana, and unless rain falls within the next few weeks. Rajputana must expect a severe cattle and water famine. The terrible drought of 1877-78, it will be remembered,was disastrous in many of the Native States, and several did not recover for years. The question of whether Lord Curzon visits Rajputana will probably depend on an expected report from Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor-General. Meanwhile the Government of Bombay and the Central Provinces are understood to be making the fullest preparations, and the Government of India is carefully matching the situation.

A Simla correspondent wired on the 6th instant:—A report has just been received that the water-supply at Jamrud has failed entirely owing to the dryness of the season, and the troops and men of the Khyber Rifles are fetching their drinking water from the new water-works at Kachagarhi camping ground and also send their animals there to water. The drought is of quite exceptional severity throughout the Khyber; even at Lundi Kotal water is unusually scarce.

A Bombay telegram of the 6th instant,says:—Over an inch of rain has fallen at Amraoti and Bellary (1·78), Bangalore (1·32), and Masulipatam (1·05), one inch at Secunderabad, 0·40 cent. at Coimbatore, 0·33 at Agra, about a quarter of an inch at Lahore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and from 0·01 to 0·08 cents at Sirsa, Bhounagar, Para, Neemuch, Khandwa, Agola, Bombay, Sholapur, and Calicut. There is no monsoon either on the West or Malabar coasts, and weather conditions are very unfavourable for general rain. The day temperature, however, is in large excess of the normal, and weather is still cloudy in many places—conditions which may give local showers in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Berar on the Malabar Coast, and at or about Raipur, Agra, Sirsa, and Lahore.

The continued drought in playing havoc with the crops in the Punjab, and it is feared that famine threatens the whole of the Hissar District. Prices have gone up enormously, and the *kharif* crop is almost destroyed. In the Sirsa District things are about as bad as can be. Not a drop of rain has fallen there this summer, and the *barani* crop is bad. An attempt is to be made to fill the village tanks from the canal sources, and famine tes works are to be started at once.

PLAGUE NEWS.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

ON Wednesday, the 6th instant, there were seven attacks and seven deaths distributed over the following wards: 1 and 1 No.3 ; 2 and in No. 8 ; 1 and 1 in No. 20 ; 1 and 1 in No.24 ; 2 and 2 in No. 25. The total mortality was 49, as against 55, the average of 5 previous years.

BOMBAY RETURNS.

THE plague attacks on Wednesday number 10, and the plague deaths eight, the total mortality being 77 ; last year it was 118, and in 1897, 133.

POONA MORTALITY.

ON Wednesday 125 cases and 122 deaths were recorded in the city, the total mortality being 132. In the cantonment there were 13 cases and seven deaths, in the suburban area three cases and one death, and in the district 116 cases and 74 deaths. One case and death have occurred in the Yerrowda Jail. 437 persons have been discharged cured from the general plague hospital during last month.

THE correspondent of the *Ceylon Standard* writing from Kraal Town on Aug. 28, says:—Before a very large gathering of visitors and villagers, the elephants were kraaled at 10-20 A. M. to-day. Those who were standing in a line with the entrance to the stockade saw a sight not easily to be forgotten. In majestic style, the leader of the herd entered the gate and the others followed close upon his hills. Twice before they had almost entered the kraal, but retreated hastily owing to the noise made by the people about. A she-elephant with a baby avoiding the first fence ran towards the right and came within a fathom or two of the trowd when some of the watchers opened fire and the people raised a deafening shout, which made the beast beat a hasty retreat and enter the gate of the stockade. As soon as the whole herd entered the gate, Mr. Tennekoon, P. M., who was all the time close to the entrance inside the stockade, barred the gate with great dexterity. Ignorant of the existence of a fence on the opposite side, they marched across, but to their discomfiture they found that they were surrounded on all sides. Then they began trumpeting and running about from place to place, receiving a warm reception in several quarters.Twenty elephants have been kraaled and there are some babies among them. The noosing, which had been undertaken by Mr. Wm. Dunuwilla, P. M., began sharp at 3 P. M. Five elephants with a tusker were introduced into the stockade to begin the capturing. After destroying the huge trees with the greatest ease, the tame elephants began chasing the wild ones and a sort of cat and the game ensued. It was a fine sight. The first elephant was noosed near the left side of the stockade close by the entrance by the Radithawana decoys. When the elephant found his leg caught a terrible struggle resulted and the victim was straining every nerve to break away, but without success. The capture was received with tremendous cheers and a volley from the guns. The man who noosed the first elephant was congratulated and rewarded by the "big folks." The noosy was stopped for the day at about 6 o'clock and will begin again at 10. A. M. to-morrow. The town is full and there are over 5,000 persons present.

Indian News.

CAPTAIN DEASY, the Tibetan explorer, is at present, ill in the Ripon Hospital, at Simla, as a result of his recent hardships.

THE Government of India have called for another season experiment to be made, as last year, of sending parties of invalided British soldiers for sea trips.

PROGRESS is being made with the Abbottabad Stud Depot, which will be a great centre for horse-breeding operations in the Punjab and is expected to be opened next year.

THE annual Quetta Fair, which is the principal market for horses from beyond the frontier, will be moved this year to Boston, on the Chaman Railway, owing to the prevalence of glanders about Quetta.

LIEUTENANT J. BROWN, I. S. M. D., late in sub-medical charge of Kasauli Station Hospital, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon on the Personal Staff of the Viceroy, in the place of Major Forsyth, I. S. M. D., who retires from the service on pension next month, and intends starting in private practice at Simla.

THE *Ceylon Observer* understands that the French authorities have refused to grant permission to sell tea in packets within the grounds of the Paris Exhibition. No reasons are given for their absurd decision, and our contemporary advises planters to make arrangements to start a depot close to the Exhibition grounds where the packets can be sold.

THERE appears no immediate prospect of the Ootacamund extension of the Nilgiri Railway beginning this year, as sometime must elapse before the stability of the Ghaut Railway is established. The delay is to be regretted in the interests of labour in the district just now, which is plentiful, and needs employment as a form of famine relief.

A HINDU named Metha Rhuba, aged thirty years, was playing a game of bagatelle in a billiard-room at Grant Road, Bombay, when he fell down and expired. His body was examined by Dr.Contractor, the Medical Officer for the D. Ward, who certified that it was a suspicious case of plague. The Coroner ordered the body to be disposed of. The billiard-room has been closed until further orders.

THE trade and navigation Report of Burma for the year 1898-99 reveals the fact that the Burmese depend almost entirely on rice as a medium of exchange for commodities from other lands. The export trade for the year, not reckoning Government transactions, came to sixteen crores, of which rice contributed more than eleven and-a-half crores, or very nearly 75 per cent. of the total. Teak comes next to rice, the exports of this valuable timber during the year amounting to 184 lakhs.

OWING to the scare at continental ports since the outbreak of the plague in Egypt, the Directors of the P. and O. Company have decided that the Bombay and Australian steamers shall continue to pass through the canal in quarantine without holding any communication with Egypt or taking in any Egyptian passengers. The arrangement may involve some slight temporary inconvenience, but it gives the passenger from the East the assurance that when he reaches Marseilles he will be able to land and pursue his way without further trouble.

THERE has been a scavenger's strike in Nagpore city. The excuse for striking work was that the Health Officer reduced the men's wages, and that the system of fines and suspensions, to which they had never before been subjected, had been adopted by the Health Department. On an investigation of the alleged grievances, it appears that the reduction in wages was a myth, while the control of the scavengers required on occasions fines and suspensions but that the latter inflictions were not a new departure. The interference of the Police, and a suggestion to prosecute the ringleaders under Section 110 of the Indian Penal Code, brought the strike to an end.

SIR FREDERICK FRYER has been convinced of the reasonableness of the Rangoon Municipality's complaint about the constant changes in the office of President in response to all the postings and reversions that may come about in the Civil List. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes that in future the President shall be appointed for a period of five years, on condition that he be allowed the privilege leave to which he is entitled and other leave once during the term of office not exceeding six months; the President to draw the pay of his grade, *plus* any officiating allowance to which he may become entitled, *plus* an allowance of Rs. 300 per month. Any alteration in the rate of pay attached to the appointment will necessitate a reference to the Government of India, which cannot be made until orders are passed on the question of the re-organisation of the Commission.

THE name of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote is now mentioned as that of one of the likeliest postulants for the Governorship of Bombay. It appeared in that connection in the Home papers for the first time in the week before the mail left, but for some months past Sir Stafford Northcote had been named as one who might have the post if he chose, though more recent information was that he was reluctant to take it and that in the event of his refusing, a choice would be made from the ranks of Indian Civilians. He carries a name, writes the *Bombay Gazette*, that would bespeak friendly acceptance, for no member of the House of Commons was held in more kindly regard than his father, who became Lord Iddesleigh after long years of service to the Conservative Party. He himself has had a good deal of varied experience in the less prominent walks of official life, as Secretary to two important special embassies, as Private Secretary to his father when Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Beaconsfield's last administration ; and as Financial Secretary of the War Office. But he is fifty-three ; he would come as a beginner at a time when it is highly important that everyone connected with the Bombay administration should know his work; and we shall not be disappointed if the Crown in its wisdom places its choice elsewhere.

ASTHMA, instant relief, final cure guranteed even in the worst stage or price Rs. 5. refunded. Many hopeless cases cured perfectly. Speedy cure for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail. Per bottle Rs.3. Safe, Simple and reliable. Numerous testimonials. Apply only to the MANAGER, V.C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

Varieties.

NEAR Aberystwyth, in a little farmhouse, there resides an old army pensioner, Sergeant Berry by name, who has no less than nine sons in the British Army. Moreover, this patriotic old man, who himself saw forty years' service, and went through the Crimean campaign, had three brothers as soldiers.

IN connection with the report from Warwickshire of growing wheat having been turned into bread in the space of eight hours it is stated that at Blockley, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, wheat has been converted into bread within fifty-three minutes of its being taken to the mill, the wheat having been cut the same morning.

AN agriculture "side" under the auspices of Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart, and Sir Ernest Clark, has lately been established at Bishop's Storfort High School. The movement is warmly supsorted by the leading agriculturists in the neighbonrhood, notably Sir James Blyth, and Messrs. John Barker, Prout, E. Rochford, and Rivers. One characteristic of the scheme will be inspectional visits paid by pupils, with a view to studying on the spot the prominent features of educational interest that the various establishments and farms exhibit. The scheme will be in operation next term.

A YOUNG man has created a local sensation by story of a ghostly experience near Lockerbie. The Dryfe Bridge, beside which stands the old cemetery, has long been regarded as a haunt of ghosts. In crossing the bridge the young man, as he declares, happened once to the right, and saw a tall white ghostly figure. The night was dark, but the phantom was distinctly visible, and it appeared to be enveloped in a dull white light. It moved slowly and noiselessly about for about four yards. The yuong man, almost petrified with terror, could use neither limbs nor voice. The figure halted, suddenly drew back, and noiselessly disappeared. At length the terrified man ran towards his house, half a mile further along the road. He told his strange tale, and refuses to admit that the spectre was the product of imagination. The affair is causing a great sensation in the neighbourhood, as it is only a little time ago since a similar story was told, and it is stated that apparitions have been repeatedly seen to stalk in the old Dryfesdale Churchyard.

MANY superstitions prevail in Sweden with regard to marriage. It is said that if a girl be fond or cats she will not be an old maid, as we should say, but have a bright day for her wedding. The Swedish bride sometimes wears a coronet of myrtle, of, when that is not procurable, of coloured paper. Here, as in Norway and other countries of Northern Europe, there is too much eating and far too much drinking at weddings. In Sweden the repasts on these occasions continue for hours. When asked to take your place at the table it is considered polite to make as stout a resistance as possible. During the repast a collection is made for the bride, and sometimes also for the poor of the parish. In Siberia there is a good custom that a bride, on coming to her husband's house, has to give a dinner prepared with her own hands as a test of the education she has received. If she succeeds in gratifying her guests it is taken as a proof not only of the young woman's own excellence, but also as a recommendation of her whole family, by whom she was instructed so usefully.

MANY persons will be interested, now that the name of Dreyfus is upon all tongues, to learn the curious origin of this surname, which is so widely extended among the Jews of France, Germany, and Switzerland. It arose in Elsass in the form of "Trevus." Its present form is due to a strange popular misunderstanding. In the year 1555, when the persecution of the Jews took a new start in nearly all the States of Germany, the Elector Palatine Johann II., and his neighbour the Archbishop-Elector Johann of Trier, agreed to expel all the Jews from their dominions. The Jewish fugitives from Trier sought a new home, for the most part, in Elsass. The Jews of that time, faithful to their ancient customs, had not adopted the use of hereditary surnames, which had been common among their Christian neighbours in Germany for more than two centuries. Hence the Municipal and communal authorities throughout Elsass entered the names of one and all the Hebrew immigrants as "Treviranus" (that is, "The man from Trier," the Latin Treviri). The "T" of the official scribe was altered in the popular dialect to the hard "D" and the official abbreviation "Trevus" in the local registers became "Dreyfus." Thus every Jewish exile from Trier had to accept, *nolens volens*, the surname of Dreyfus. There is no ground whatever for the various ingenious and fanciful derivations of the name from "Three Foot" (Drei Fuss), "Tripod."

A GOOD story about the Kaiser comes to the *christian World* from Berlin. It is well-known that His Majesty, during his annual trip on board the Hohenzollern to the Norwegian fiords, is in the habit of conducting divine service every Sunday morning. He usually reads a short liturgy and follows the prayers with a sermon, not of his own composition, but from the collection of some well-known German divine. During his recent trip the officers of the Hohenzollern noticed that a sailor, during divine service, either overcome by the heat or from some other cause, had fallen fast asleep. Their consternation was great, and they were relieved when the Imperial sermon came to an end and the sailor awakened with a start. After the service the captain called the sailor before him, gave him a sound rating, and sentenced him to two days' arrest. Now it happens that on Sunday afternoon on board the Hohenzollern it is the Kaiser's custom to hear the captain's report of the events of the preceding week. If any sailor has distinguished himself the Kaiser shakes hands with him or says a few kindly words. If a sailor has been punished the Kaiser hears the details. The captain reported the incident of the sleeping sailor, and the punishment inflicted on him. "Was he on the watch the night before ?" asked the Kaiser. "He was, your Majesty." "Then let the poor devil off. Besides it wasn't much of a sermon, anyhow."

ARE yo troubled with Bugs ? use Keatings Powder. Prepared in London. Price large as., middle 6 as., small as. 4. B. L. Daw 52, Canning Street Calcutta

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE.

RANGOON, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

THE hearing of the outrage case was resumed to-day, and the Recorder passed orders on the admissibility of the statements made to regimental officers and the Court of Inquiry, refusing to admit them on the ground that Major Morse, a person in authority, held out inducements to the accused to make the statements in question.

In the course of his judgment the Recorder, having gone over the facts as to the soldiers being brought before Major Morse said the effect of the promptings of Major Morse and Captain Bart were most apparent, for while all the accused had preserved complete silence until June 13th on that day their tongues were at once loosened. It must be carefully noted continued the judge, that in the exortation of both officers the suggestion that Mah Goon was a prostitute found a prominent place. Later on the judge quoted the Queen's Regulations to show that Commanding Officers were to use every effort to prevent crime and suppress any tendency to screen its existence. The Commanding Officer was bound by the regulations to report to the police crime brought to his cognizance. From such duty the result followed that Major Morse was unquestionably a person having authority over the accused in connection with this case, and any confession made to him under inducement, threat, or promise, was irrelevant. The judge then examined the authorities as to whether Major Morse's words were an inducement, and held that they were. The statements were therefore irrelevant.

The case for the prosecution then closed.

Mr. Van Someren for the defence said he did not propose calling any witnesses.

The accused examined by Court said he did not wish to make any statement.

Mr. Fox, addressing the Court said he had hoped to produce satisfactory evidence, first, that the woman had been outraged ; secondly, that the present accused was concerned. On the first point complete evidence had been produced, but on the second point he had failed. The evidence of Major Morse was the first indication to any one connected with the prosecution in any way of his having made any statement at all to the accused. It was very unfortunate that what Major Morse stated to the accused was not disclosed before the Cantonment Magistrate. If this had been done there would have been no committal of Thorpe, and much labour and time would have been saved. The question whether this particular accused committed rape or not rested entirely on the evidence of Sullivan. Counsel continued : In opening I told you that I was not putting forward Sullivan as a witness of truth, and his story, as I believed, it would be told, would be absolutely inconsis-tent with the story I ask you to believe on the evidence of native witnesses. What I said in my opening as regards Sullivan I in no way retract. I emphasise what I said. It must be apparent to you he has lost himself in the maze of the different versions he has given. The question was, he continued, whether as reasonable men the jury could act upon Sullivan's statements. Sullivan must be regarded in the light of an accomplice, and in a case of such gravity counsel could not ask them to accept his evidence without corroboration. Counsel concluded: I do not ask you to act in any spirit of vindictiveness or from a feeling that because a crime has been committed somebody must be punished. It would be shocking indeed to suggest that, and for a jury of Englishmen to be capable of acting thus. If you think as reasonable men you cannot possibly act on Sullivan's statement, possibly or probably there will be a failure of justice, but the responsibility for that failure does not rest upon you or upon me. It is occasioned by the present state of the law.

Counsel for the defence did not address the jury.

The Recorder having summed up the jury at 1-45 P.M. acquitted the accused man Thorpe. They added a rider as follows ; The evidence proves clearly that the crime of rape was committed by number of men of the West Kent Regiment. We exceedingly regret that sufficient evidence is not forthcoming to convict the guilty parties. The jury unanimously endorse the remarks made by the learned Recorder and the Government Advocate regretting that the evidence of Major Morse was not brought to the notice of the prosecution earlier. The case against another of the accused will be called on Tuesday next, when no doubt the Crown will state what course it intends to pursue.—*Pioneer.*

—IN China, to salute any one by taking off one's hat is a deliberate insult.

—IN the German army nearly 10,000 carrier pigeons are used.

—IN Russia you must marry before eighty or not at all, and you may marry only five times.

—WIEDEN, a suburb of Vienna, has the largest dwelling-house in the world. It contains 1,400 rooms.

—THE two great European capitals that never have been occupied by a foreign foe are London and St. Petersburg.

—THE Straits Legislative Council has just sanctioned the construction of the Singapore-Johore Railway on an approximate estimate of $981,000. There were only two dissentients.

—A HONGKONG telegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, dated August 28th, states that the Empress Dowager of China is seriously ill.

—THE Oporto plague outbreak is alleged to have been traced to the shipments of Indian rice.

Mohat Asram.

9 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

This is the only reliable Hindu Boarding House for respectable gentlemen, where dinners, tiffins and first-class articles of fish and meat can be had at a very moderate price.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, "Under this name a boarding house has been established by some respecta e Hindu gentlemen. It is especially intended for those respectable Hindu gentlemen ho do not like to go to common hotels. espectable Hindus can **however, give it a f trial.**

THE DANGER IN AFGHANISTAN.

AT the present moment, when we are preparing to detach a large protion of the British garrison in India for service in South Africa, disturbing rumours from Afghanistan possess a very serious and special significance. Not a Kafila filters down the Khyber Pass but brings idle and lying tales to fill the ears of the gossip-mongers in the Peshawar bazars, and it is, therefore, unwise to attach much importance to every transfrontier rumour. But two items of news from Kabul that have recently found currency must be causing some misgiving in Simla. We have, in the first place, the report, published in the Continental papers and repeated on the authority in the *Times*, that a Russian emissary is at present in the Afghan capital negotiating for the extension of the Khushk Railway into the Amir's territories. Again there is the news just telegraphed from Lahore that a fresh rebellion has broken out in Afghan Turkestan, and that severe fighting has already taken place. Our Simla correspondent telegraphs that the report is not believed there, because it would argue Russian connivance. There are others who would put faith in the story for this very reason. As regards the Russian Agent we do not believe Abdur Rahman would for a moment entertain any ideas of railway extension from the North, or for that matter even take any public notice of the foreigner's presence in the city. But all who have any knowledge of the Amir's court are aware of the atmosphere of intrigue which surrounds it, and of recent years Abdur Rahman has been growing more and more secret and crafty in his conduct of State affairs. Moreover, dissimulation is natural to every Oriental despot, and the Amir's conduct during the last frontier war laid him open to the suspicion of encouraging our enemies at the very moment when he was loudest in his protestations of friendship. Therefore it is not impossible for a Russian to be resident at Kabul. His presence there, for obvious reasons, cannot be looked on without disquietude.

But setting aside the story of the Russian Agent, there is room for the gravest conjecture regarding the possibilities of a rebellion in Turkestan. There is no doubt that the Amir is hated throughout his dominions, and that strange exodus of Pathans from the Ghuznavi district into India which has been attracting attention of recent years is entirely due to his lawless exactions. No man's life or property is safe in Afghanistan. Afghans themselves are wild and turbulent, hard to govern, and doubtless pay more respect to a stern than to a benevolent ruler. But there are limits to despotism. From all accounts Abdur Rahman has been exceeding those limits. In bis later years he has grown savagely intolerant of advice from his courtiers, suspicious of his friends, and miserly in the extreme. Withal he is in failing health. A rebellion, therefore, at the present moment is likely to have popular support, especially if initiated in those outlying regions where the terror of his presence cannot overawe the sufferers from his exactions. His own troops are not to be relied on, for he will not pay them. The Muhammad Ismail Khan who is now said to have raised the standard of revolt is the son of Isa Khan, the Amir's first cousin, who in 1888 challenged the Amir's authority. That rebellion was put down with a ruthless and terrible hand. Indeed, so awful was the slaughter carried out among Isa's followers and those whom Abdur Rahman suspected of sympathising with them that the Government of India was constrained to send a warning letter that such proceedings could not be tolerated from a ruler who was under British protection. The Amir sent back the curt reply that the only possible way of dealing with rebellious subjects was to make it impossible for them to repeat the offence, and the matter was allowed to drop. It is significant that a second rising should be said to have started in the very region where Abdur Rahman had so glutted his vengeance.

Now, the Government of India is deeply concerned in keeping Abdur Rahman on the throne. In the first place we are bound to do so under treaty obligations. Whatever may be the exact conditions under which the Amir was placed in Kabul, the whole tenor of our relations with Afghanistan since the last war shows that some offensive-defensive alliance exists. Abdur Rahman certainly believes that he can count upon English help in the event of trouble with his subjects. In the first days of Isa's rebellion the Amir sent off an urgent appeal to Simla for help asking for troops to be pushed forward to Chaman, Kurram, and Landi Kotal with a view to the ocupation, if necessary, of Kandahar, Ghuzni, and Jellalabad. Indeed, he was willing to allow Kandahar to be occupied at once. However, the back of the rebellion was broken before the Government took any steps. Supposing the Amir were again to make the same request. The British would be in a most awkward dilemma. If they refused not only would they be breaking their pledged word, but Abdur Rahman might be torn from his throne, and succeeded by one with active Russian sympathies, for the whole of Isa Khan's family have hitherto been living across the Oxus, recipients of Russian hospitality. Again if a rebellion dragged on for some years an excuse would be offered the Russians for interference for they might very well say that it was impossible to tolerate a continued state of warfare just across their frontiers. Many politicians are prone to forget that now-a-days the Russian frontier does march alongside Afghanistan. But supposing that we interfered, we should be interfering to retain on the throne a man hated and detested by his subjects, and that fact would not be forgotten when the Amir dies, an event that may happen any day. Could we then by any means induce the Afghans to believe that we were friendly towards them, and would they then support the Amir's son if they suspected him of pro-English leanings? The situation, therefore, is full of danger, and emphasises the necessity of careful deliberation before the British garrison in India is reduced, for, however, short a period.—*Englishman.*

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by*

SMITH STANISTREET & CO.
AND B K PAUL & CO

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

BENGAL SALT DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE following passages are taken from the Government Resolution on the report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of the Salt Department for the year 1898-99 :—

The principal administrative feature of the year 1898-99 has been the preparation of a scheme for the better administration of the Salt Department in Bengal and the formation of an administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in the maritime districts in Bengal outside Orissa. The Secretary of State, in according sanction to the scheme, expressed his concurrence with the views of the Government of India, that it would be necessary to give better pay and prospects than the Government of Bengal contemplated. Revised proposals, based on this suggestion, have been submitted to the Government of India. Owing to the receipt of this sanction very late in the year, it was not considered feasible to give effect to that part of the scheme which con templated the working of the Salt Department in Orissa through District Officers. During the year orders were issued under section 6 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, absolutely prohibiting the manufacture of salt in the district of the 24-Parganas (except Calcutta). Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong, so as to enable the salt officers employed in these tracts to send up cases of illicit dealings in salt, including the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence, under the law as it now stands. A Bill to amend the Bengal Salt Act, VII of 1864, was introduced during the year into the Bengal Legislative Council. The establishment of private bonded salt warehouses at places other than customs ports continues to gain in favour. An additional inland private warehouse was licensed by Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Company at Purulia, and two others by native bonders at Naryanganj and Bhairab Bazar. On this point the Board observe:—"There are at present seventeen such warehouses in the Province, and there was a considerable development in the trade in these warehouses during the past year, the quantity of salt despatched thereto from ship board and from bond in Calcutta amounting to 886,627 maunds, as compared with 695,355 maunds in 1897-98, or to an increase of 191,272 maunds."

When compared with the statistics of 1897 98, the figures of the year under review show an increase of Rs. 4,90,007, or 1·9 per cent. in the receipts, and of Rs. 58,449 or 16·2 per cent. in the charges. The net revenue, therefore, rose by Rs. 4,31,558, or 1·7 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and stood higher than in any of the preceding ten years, except in 1896-97. The advance of Rs. 3,34,466 in import duty is attributed by the Board to the increased clearances of salt during the year. The revenue from excise salt also shows a material improvement of Rs. 1,16,770, owing to the increased sales of this salt in the district of Puri, stimulated by the reduction in its wholesale price. There was also considerable increase in the proceeds from rent of warehouses on account of the larger stocks of salt in bond during the year. The increase in the charges was mostly under the head of "Refunds of customs duty on salt," and the Board of Revenue attribute this increase to the usual variations due to the greater or less miscalculation of salt on boardship.

The stock of salt in the golas, which at the commencement of the year stood at nearly 34½ lakhs of maunds, fell at the close of the year to 32⅔ lakhs of maunds. The quantity of salt lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to 231,956 maunds, dropped, during the year 1898-99, to 223, 531 maunds.

In Bengal salt is imported by sea direct into the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong only. The combined imports into these two ports show a net decrease of 1,871,402 maunds, compared with those of the previous year, the decrease having occurred in both the ports. The decline in the total imports both into Calcutta and Chittagong is attributed by the Collector of Customs to the abnormally high imports of the preceding year and the consequent heavy stocks in bond at its close.

There was no importation of salt during the past two years from the Egyptian and other non-European ports beyond the Suez Canal (group III), while, with the exception of Madagascar and other States on the east coast of Africa, Ras Rawayah, and Linga, all the foreign countries sent out smaller quantities of salt this year. On this point the Board write : "The falling-off in salt from the Asiatic ports was, it is stated, due to the low prices offering for these salts in the market, and that in the importation from Germany to want of freight and to low prices." The imports of Madras salt decreased by 8·2 per cent, while those of Bombay were nearly the same as in 1897-98.

Excluding 98,197 maunds of Madras and Bombay salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 4195,875 maunds cleared from shipboard, against 5,202,818 maunds in the previous year, while the clearances from bond rose from 4,515,621 maunds to 5,622,188 maunds. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds, including those of Bombay and Madras salts, and if excise salt, rose from 10,336, 318 maunds to 10,424, 307 maunds.

Deducting from the above clearances, the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 609,671 maunds, and adding 18, 692 maunds of saltpetre brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption rose from 9,739,835 maunds in 1897-98 to 9,833,328 maunds in 1898-99. The rate of consumption per head was 4 seers and 15 chittaks, against 5 seers in 1897-98. In the saliferous districts, excluding Orissa, the consumption of licit salt increased by 31,534 maunds, and the average consumption rose from 4 seers 12 chittaks to 4 seers 14 chittaks, which was the rate in 1896-97. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the consumption increased in all the saliferous districts except Midnapore and Chittagong. This satisfactory increase in the net result is attributed by the Board of Revenue to the improved condition of the people owing to the good harvests of the year, but in a far greater degree to the activity of the special establishment employed in the 24-Parganas to check illicit manufacture of salt. The lowest rate prevailed during the year in Chittagong, where the consumption fell from 4 seers 11 chittaks to 4 seers 1 chittak. The falling off is attributed by the Collector of the district to the impoverished condition of the people, owing to scarcity which prevailed during the preceding two years and to the cyclone and storm-wave of October, 1897, from the effects of which the people have not yet been able to recover. In the 24-Parganas and Khulna, the rate of consumption of licit salt rose from 4 seers 12 chittaks to 4 seers 10 chitttaks and 5 seers 3 chitaks, respectively, while in Midnapore the figure fell from 4 seers 14 chittaks to 4 seers 12 chittaks. In Orissa the consumption per head rose from 4 seers 14 chittaks in 1897-98 to 5 seers and 7 chittaks in 1898-99.

The price of salt was generally lower than in the previous year. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt, purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta, fell from Rs. 80-4-3 to Rs. 66-11-4, while the selling price (exclusive of duty) which in 1897-98 had varied from Rs. 97-12 to Rs. 63-1-1, ranged during the past year between Rs. 73-0-8 and Rs. 61. This falling-off is attributable to the fact that a large and regular supply of this salt is now sent out in liner steamers, and the market has been kept supplied at a lower rate than in former years. The average wholesale price, inclusive of duty, at the twelve chief marts of Bengal fell from Rs. 3-12-8 to Rs. 3-10-9. The corresponding average based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal also fell from Rs. 3-14-11 to Rs. 3-13-1 per maund.

The total imports from Madras, the Upper Provinces, and Assam of duty-paid salt rose from 609,213 maunds to 634,008 maunds during the year, the increase being due mainly to larger importations from Madras. The exports from Bengal to the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Central Provinces rose by 52,401 maunds, against a decrease of 48,115 maunds in the exports to Assam, Rajputana, and Central India, and Nepal, Sikkim, Thibet, and Bhutan. The net result was an excess of exports over import of 609, 671 maunds against an excess of 630,180 maunds in 1897-98. It is anticipated by the Excise Commissioner that the completion of the East Coast Railway will give a great impetus to the trade in Madras Karkatch as compared with that in Liverpool salt, not only in the Orissa districts, but even so far north as Calcutta. In view of the fact that the highest price of Madras salt per 100 maunds is Rs. 41-11 4 less than the lowest price of Liverpool salt, there can be little doubt that the anticipation will be realised, and that the consumer will receive the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of salt. A new departure has been made by the establishment of several depots by an English firm for the sale of salt manufactured by them on English principles in Madras. The salt turned out by them is reported to be equal in quality and lower in price than Liverpool salt, and may prove a serious competitor to the latter. All this information is of much importance. With every new source of supply the cost of salt to the consumer is steadily decreasing and the Coast Railway is bringing abundant supplies of a good and cheap article to people who were largely dependent on the inferior stuff made on their shores. The greater the facilities for the distribution of cheap salt and good salt, the smaller become the temptations to illicit manufacture.

The following general remarks are offered by the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, regarding the year's work :—"The department is yet far from being properly organised, but yet the results obtained both in Orissa and the 24-Parganas are hopeful and by no means unsatisfactory. In the former Province the expenditure has been reduced 384 per cent. salt crime has been kept well under control, the recipts from local salt have advanced 261·7 per cent, and consumption has attained the highest figure in many years. In the 24-Parganas, too, where but a small corner has yet been tapped, several successful raids have been made in spite of organised opposition from the people, and consumption has already so far increased that the duty receipts on that account will more than cover the cost of the operations."

The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. K. G. Gupta, Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, and the Board of Revenue for their administration of the Department. The duties of it are difficult for discretion is just as necessary as firmness in the application of the law, and all ranks seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to have done their duty well.

PROFESSOR F. MAX MULLER'S "SIX SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY."*

THESE elaborate "notes," given to the world by their well-known Anglo-German author in his seventy-sixth year, carry us back for more than a century to the young Scottish scholar who first unveiled Sanskrit Philosophy. In the year 1794 Sir William Jones pronounced his last address as President of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and died. Great as the pioneer of Oriental scholarship, he had not lived long enough to master the philosophical systems of the Hindus, as that address proves. But in 1796 Henry Thomas Colebrooke read to that Society his first essay, "On the Religious Ceremonies of the Hindus, and of the Brahmins especially." He was then only thirty years of age. Son of Sir George Colebrooke, Bart., who was Chairman of the East India Company, and brother and cousin of other Colebrooke's in the Company's service, he landed at Calcutta when seventeen years of age. It fell to him in 1794, when revenue collector of Nattore, to take up the work, ordered by Warren Hastings, of translating from the Sanskrit, and forming into a lucid digest, the civil law of the Hindus, which work Sir William Jones had only begun. From that time to his retirement in 1815, and his death in London in 1836, at the age of seventy-one, by his Essays and his costly collection of Sanskrit MSS. which he presented to the company, Henry Thomas Colebrooke supplied the scholars of Europe, as well as of India, with a knowledge of the transcendental systems of India. The Germans, the French, and the Italians a little later, found in his writings, and in his manuscripts which they visited London to study, the only reliable and systematised materials for their scholarly research, alike into the philology and the philosophy of the East. No scholar, not even those in the front rank, like John Muir, Edward Cowell, and the American Whitney, has come up to Colebrooke's achievements, virtually of a century ago. To-day, as in Colebrooke's life time, every student must go back to the Essays in the "Asiatic Researches," and the treatises on Hindu Law, published separately in 1810 and 1837, and again with Professor Cowell's notes in 1873.

H. T. Colebrooke's successive Essays came like a revelation upon the scholars of Europe, though comparatively neglected by his own more practical countrymen. The Schlegels, especially Frederick, after the death of his brother Charles at Madras, published treatises on the Indian Language, Literature and Philosophy, which are still suggestive. But it was Victor Cousin who first did justice to the materials of Colebrooke on their philosophical side. In 1828, after years of silence in the chair of M. Royer-Collard during the ascendency of the Jesuits, M. Victor Cousin attracted thousands to his lectures on the History of Philosophy. Sir William Hamilton described the interest which he awakened in Paris, and in France, as "unexampled since the days of Abelard." In the second series the French philosopher, charming alike in eloquence and in style, classified all systems of philosophy, and then expounded those of India according to the since popular classification—Sensualism, Idealism, Scepticism, Mysticism. Colebrooke, then "the illustrious President of the Asiatic Society of London," he declared, "by exact analyses has introduced us to the Indian systems and has permitted us to appreciate them and to judge of them for ourselves." "I declare that the Indian philosophy is, for me, nearly all in the papers of Colebrooke, inserted from 1824 to 1827 in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of London." For sufficiently learned and philosophical accounts of the Indian systems, written in an attractive style, the student will still find nothing better than the fith and sixth of the second series of the lectures by which Victor Cousin captivated the literary world. Every week, Sir William Hamilton tells us, the lectures were printed and found their way to the remotest provinces. They were translated into English, in both New York and Edinburgh editions.

Next to H. T. Colebrooke we must place his fellow-Scots, James Ballantyne and John Muir. For years these two scholars were associated, the one as Principal and the other as Inspector or Director of the Government Sanskrit College at Benares. They have been followed there by scholars like Griffith and Gough, and may be said to have created a Benares school of original investigators. Dr. Ballantyne was cut off in the middle of his useful career, leaving texts and translations of some of the Indian systems, which first appeared as "Re-prints for the Pundits," at Allahabad in 1853-55. Dr. John Muir's long and beautiful life, both at Benares and Edinburgh, resulted in the second edition of his "Original Sanskrit Texts on the Origin and History of the people of India, their religion and institutions." The five volumes form a mine not only of fresh materials, but of wise learning and just reflection, worthy to be ranked with his brother civilian's, Colebrooke's, except that the latter was first in the field.

And now Mr. Max Muller brings us a third collection of materials and opinions, which need only classification, or condensed and critical generalisation, to form a lucid complement of the other two. He has not attempted to show the same literary art which marked his lectures on the Science of Language delivered at the Royal Institution in 1861 and 1863. On the contrary, he modestly describes this work as "Some of the notes . . . which have accumulated in my notebooks for many years," ever since 1852, when he published in Germany his first contributions to the study of Indian philosophy. Again, "It professes to be no more than a description of some of the salient points of each of the six recognised systems of Indian philosophy. It does not claim to be complete." This is just criticism.

The value of this book is philological rather than philosophical. As the editor of the fifty or sixty volumes of the Sacred Books of the East, and familiar with the latest researches of Professors Deussen and Garbe in Germany and of Dr. G. Thibaut in India, and as himself translator of the two volumes of the Upanishads in that vast collection of what he described as "a heap of rubbish with some solitary fragments of pure gold," Mr. Max Muller has here done good service. He has supplied scholars at least with fresh materials in a way which marks at once his learning and his electic sympathy with the old forest sages and their editors. But we emerge from our honest wanderings over the wilderness of this book with a very different confession from its venerable author's—"I make no secret that all my life I have been very fond of the Vedanta. Nay, I can fully agree with Schopenhauer and quite understand what he meant when he said: 'In the whole world there is no study except that of the original (of the Upanishads) so beneficial and so elevating. . . . It has been the solace of my life, it will be the solace of my death. Schopenhauer was the last man to write at random, or to allow himself to go into ecstasies over so-called mystic and inarticulate thought. And I am neither afraid nor ashamed to say that I share his enthusiasm." The "founder of modern Pessimism," as he is justly called, took his sad philosophy wholesale from the root-ideas of the Indian systems—that everything in nature is the worst, that life is essentially an evil, and that it is man's duty to seek the extinction of being. Rather would we side with the two learned Brahmans, Nilakantha Sastri Goreh and Krishna Mohun Banerjea, to whose philosophical refutation of Hindu Philosophy Mr. Max Muller does not allude, and say of the Vedantist and other nihilists who yet recommend idol-worship on philosophical grounds—"With the short cord of human wit they vainly essay to measure the profundities of God's fathomless perfections, and to determine their limits. He who will act thus cannot but stumble and at last fall disastrously."

It is to be regretted that a writer so authoritative and satisfied as our author has not, like the late Sir Monier Monier Williams, personally visited India, and studied the practical effects of the Vedanta and Nyaya, as well as Buddhism, or two hundred and forty millions of our subjects there. The melancholy thing is that Hindus have become what they are directly from the philosophical teachings of the six or seven systems. The Brahman and his caste have perpetuated from century to century, the pantheism and nihilism under which countless generations of men live in hopeless despair, when they think at all. For the philosophy of the Veds is to the peoples a practical curse. Mr. Max Muller's and Schopenhauer's confessions must be corrected by the facts. What has this three thousand year old philosophy of apathy done for India

GEORGE SMITH.

* "The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy." By the Right Hon. F. Max Muller, K.M., Foreign Member of the French Institute. 18s. (Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, and Bombay, 1899.)

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

PHOTOGRAPHS
GREAT REDUCTION.

HARRINGTON & CO., 19, Chowringhee, the Gold Medal Photographers, are now taking cabin ets at Rs.13 per doz.

NEW CASH RATE LIST READY.

Amusement Notice.

The Aryan Dramatic Club beg to submit to the nobilities and gentries that they are now open to engagements. Historical, allegorical and various other subjects of plays are ready for putting on the boards according to choice. Sweet songs and graceful dances enliven each play. Everything sublime. Concerts supplied separately also. Terms on communication at 48, Strand Road, Kalighat Calcutta to,

K. C. DE,
Manager.

C. RINGER & CO.
HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT
4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST.
CALCUTTA.
WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY.

fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We have just received a fresh shipment of rare and genuine Hom. Drugs and other requisites. per SS Goorkha from Messrs. Leath and Ross, also valuable Hom-books of the English Edition.

HEADACHES are often the fault or poorly fitting glasses. Do you suffer? Why continue to do so when we have the most comfortable spectacles made? Call and see them.

Price list free.
DEY MULLICK & CO., Opticians,
20, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

TERROL, the new refined tasteless Petroleum without equal for Weak Lungs, and all wasting diseases. Highest testimonials from the Medical professions, who strongly prescribe it. It is wonderfully soothing and efficacious for all cough; for consumptions it is decidedly alleviative and curative. In diabetes it gives support and tends to cure. To be had of all Chemists. 5 oz bottle (49 doses); 10 oz. Bottle (28 doses)—Sole Wholesale Licenses foe India, Burmah and Cylon. Berito Smith and Co. 10, Appollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED ALL MEN TO KNOW that Hydrocele is cured perfectly in a short time by our remedy. No case is hopeless however worst. External use; no pain, no operation. Cure guaranteed for Rs. 5. Thousands cured very succesfully. Apply to the MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat Bengal.

A CARD.
Dr. B. K. Mukherjee,

After serving Government for eleven years as Assistant Surgeon and for sometimes as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, East Bengal Circle, has now established himself in Calcutta, No. 1, Shampukur Street, his speciality being the treatment of eye-diseases, having performed several hundreds of operations with success. Dr. Surja Kumar Surbadhikary, the most experienced of all living physicians in Calcutta, says :

"At Jaffergunge I saw Dr. Bijaya Krishna Mukherjee, L. M. S., perform an operation of Capsular Cataract of the left eye very successfully—the poor young man had lost his eyesight seven years before, one eye having been operated upon by the Civil Surgeon of Comillah without success. When we first saw the case together, we both thought that there was little chance of his regaining his eye-sight even if the operation was performed, as his general health was too weak, but the father of the patient begged us to perform an operation and give him a chance. Accordingly after due preparation, Babu Bijaya Krishna performed the operation dexterously and skilfully by removing only the opaque capsule without extracting the lens and the young man got back his eye-sight completely after a fort night."

Dr. R. G. Kar L. R. C. P. etc. writes: —

"Dr. B. K. Mukerjee has put me under obligation by successfully operating on my aunt for cataract. He is expert in the operation and I would gladly recommend my patient with cataract to put himself under the care of Dr. Mukerjee."

The following is from Babu Mahendra Nath Mittra Sub-Judge, Pabna, dated the 27th January, 1899 :

"I have seen Dr. Bijaya Krishna Mukherjee operate successfully on a large number of cases of Cataract. He has an ardent love of the work, and, from what I have seen, special skill in it."

গ্রন্থ বিতরণ ।
আমার বিতরণের প্রথম গ্রন্থ "[illegible]" বিতরিত হইতেছে। যাহারা পূর্ব্বে নাম দিয়াছেন তাহাদের আর পত্র লিখিবার প্রয়োজন নাই; নূতন গ্রাহকগণ নাম দিবেন।
কবিরাজ মণিশঙ্কর গোবিন্দজী শাস্ত্রী
আতঙ্ক নিগ্রহ ঔষধালয় ব্রাঞ্চ নং ২।
[illegible]

Real Bargain!
THE MODEL STEAM LAUNCH 16ft. × 2'=
with double engines, which was exhibited at the Indian Industrial Exhibition 1898-99 and obtained the Highest Award and Steuens Gold Medal, is
RS. 350 IN GOOD WORKING ORDER
SPECIALLY MADE TO PLY IN *Jhil* OR LARGE TANK.
Can carry 4 persons easily and may be examined and seen in working position on previous intimation TO THE PROPRIETORS,—BANERJEE AND CO., 317, Grand Trunk Road, Shibpur, Howrah.

WE have undertaken to publish a second and a better edition of the English Works of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The price for both volumes has been fixed for subscribers at Rs. 3, and for non-subscribers at Rs. 4 in the place of Rs. 8 and 10 respectively which were the prices at which the First Edition was sold. Subscribers are requested to send in their names and the price of the books before the 31st December 1899.

JOGENDRA CHANDER GHOSE,
ESHAN CHANDER BOSE,
8, Chander Nath Chatterjee's Street,
Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

ACIDITY POWDER. Best remedy for Acidity and even worst stage of Dyspepsia and colic pain. Perfect cure guaranteed. Cured many hopeless cases. "No patient, however difficult might be his position, need be despaired of his life." Price Re. 1 per box. Postage xtra. Apply to
B. C. MUKERJEE, Bhicanpur, Muzaffarpor

EWING & CO.
CALCUTTA.
PRINTING MATERIALS
MILLER AND RICHARD
Presses Types and Printer's Requisities
Always in Stock.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Importers of Drugs, Instruments, Patent Medicines and Sundries, Charges moderate. Trial solicited.

JOY LALL DASS,
SECRETARY,
The Co-operative Pharmacy Co., Ld
54. Sovabazar Street, Calcutta.

THE MATTEI DEPOT FOR INDIA.
FOR EL. HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES AND ELECTRICITIES,

No. 337 Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. Fresh and genuine medicines imported from Bologna by every mail. Price same as charged at Bologna and England. Sent by V. P P. to Moffusil. Dr. R. M. Haldar M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., etc., etc., attends the Mattei Depot daily and undertakes to cure all sorts of acute, chronic and the so-called incurable diseases, speedily, and radically and at least expenses. Genuine Homœopathic medicines sold at cheap rates. Commission handsome.

"THE NEW SCIENCE" a Monthly El. Homœopathic Journal in English and Bengali. Subscriptions annually Annas 12 only, apply to

SUPDT. MATTEI DEPOT.

Hahnemann Home
Nos. 2-1 and 2-2 College Street.

Homœopathic Branch

The only reliable depot in India which imports genuine Homœopathic Medicines from the most eminent houses in the world for sale in original dilutions Prices moderate

Electro-Homœopathic Branch

Electro-Homœopathy—a new system of medicines of wonderful efficacy.

Medicines imported direct from Italy—2nd and 3rd dilution, globully also imported for sale.

Electro-Homœopathic Sikha Darpan in two parts the best book in Bengali ever published. Price Rs. 2. Mattei Tatwa Price Rs. 1-8.

M. N. Banerjee, M. D., Medallist, attends daily in the morning and in the evening. Advice *gratis*.

A large stock of Homœo: and Electro Homœo: Medicines, Books English and Bengali, boxes, pocket cases and medical sundries always in hand. Orders from mufussil promptly served by V. P. Post.

Illustrated Catalogues, English and Bengali, sent post-free on application to Manager.

PROPRIETOR.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1892
91, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
THE ONLY INDIGENOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA.
Consulting Chemist and Analyst—P. C. Ray, Esq., D. Sc., (Edin.)
Consulting Medical Advicer—Dr. Nilratan Sarkar M. A. M. D.

CAUTION:—It has come to our knowledge that certain unscrupulous tradespeople have been imitating and offering spurious substitutes of our well-known preparations. None genuine without labels bearing the name of our Firm and our registered trade mark.

Dr. R. L. DUTT, M. D. Surgeon Lt.-Col. Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, says:—The Fluid Extract of Jambolan that you supplied to me last, was of good quality as it acted in a certain number of cases of Diabetes with marked good results. In two of my cases of acute Diabetes it reduced the quantity of sugar and urine almost to the normal in a week.

Aqua Ptychotis.

A well-tried remedy for Diarrhœa, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It rapidly removes Flatulence, Heart-burn and Colic, improves digestion and increases the appetite. Quart bottle, As. 6, Dozen Rs. 3-12.

Aqua Ptychotis Con.

One of this mixed with seven of water will make the ordinary "Aqua Ptychotis" best suited for Mofusil customers. 3 oz. phial As. 8; dozen Rs. 5-4.

Essence of Chiratta.

I has been found very efficacious in Malarious Fevers with or without enlargement of the Liver and Spleen and in Bilious complaints. 4 oz. As. 12; dozen Rs. 8-4.

Ext. Gulanchi Liq. Co

A well-tried and reliable medicine for all sorts of Malarial Fevers (quotidian, tertian or quartan) whether accompanied or not by enlargement of the Liver, Spleen, Jaundice, Dropsy and Cough. It does not contain Quinine in any shape. 6 oz. phial—Re. 1 dozen Rs. 11.

Ext. Jambolan Liq.

A well-tried remedy used with remarkable success to cases of diabetes arresting as it does the disastic conversion of Starch into sugar. 4 oz. phial Re. 1, dozen Rs. 11.

Ext. Kurchi Liq. Co.

An unrivalled specific for Chronic Dysentery equally efficacious in both the bloody and Mucous forms. 4 oz, phial Rs. 1-4, doz. Rs. 13.

Syrup of Bakas.

An excellent remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis Pneumonia, Pulmonary Pthisis, Infantile and Pueraperal Convulsions, Epilepsy &c. 4 oz. phial Ans. 10, Doz. Rs. 6-12.

Over three hundred Pharmaceutical preparation of our own manufacture always in stock.
Detailed Pricelist on application to the Manager.

Caution. The name of "Phosphodyne" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendore of any colorable or other imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemist throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENGLAND.

One Rupee per Box. 12 Cachets in each Box.

JOHN'S MAGIC HEADACHE CACHET

No depressing effects. Stimulates the heart's action.

INVALUABLE IN
SICK, BILIOUS, HYSTERICAL, AND NERVOUS HEADACHES.

Guaranteed free from Antipyrin, Morphia, Chloral, or Opium.

Please note each Cachet is stamped—"JOHN'S MAGIC CACHET," without which none are genuine.

These Cachets are a prompt source of relief in almost all cases of Headache, and are invaluable to Clergymen, Teachers, &c., and all persons following pursuits requiring nerve energy.
In Bilious Headaches they relieve only, and should be followed by an Aperient.
They are of great value at the commencement of Fever—one taken evey three hours will quickly reduce the temperature without depressing, to be followed by five-grain doses of Quinine to complete cure.

SOLE MANUFACTURES:

A. JOHN & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS (BY EXAM.) AGRA MEDICAL HALL.
N. B.—Send for the Special List of JOHN'S Popular Proprietary Preparation.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS & CYCLES.

P. D. MITTRA & CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS, REPAIRERS, IMPORTERS, AND CONTRACTORS
TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ESTABLISHED 1883.

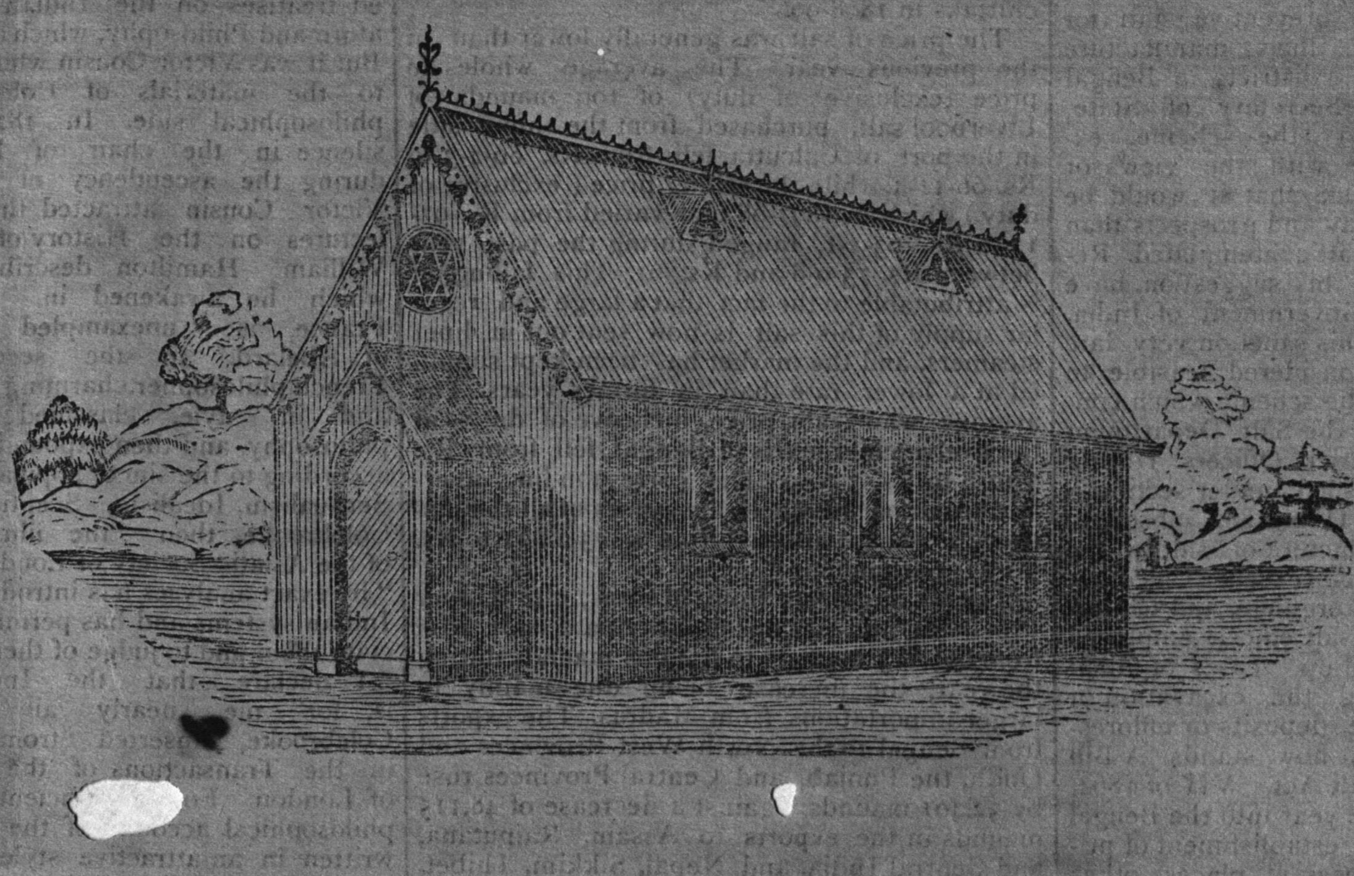
IMPORTERS OF THEODOLITES, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS &c.
FROM
Cooke Elliott Bros. & others.
Reversible Dumpy Levels from Rs. 250
Drawing Compasses from As. 10.
Makers of
PLANS, TABLES RAINGADGERS ETC,

SOLE AGENTS.
for the
Æolus," "Quaker" "Hobart" & other Cycles
AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF
Rambler Humber Rudge &c.
English-made Bicycle with Dunlop tyres from Rs. 200.
With Cushion tyres from Rs. 185.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY—10, *Lower Circular Road.*
BRANCH:—11-3, *Clive Row Calcutta.*

K. L. MUKERJEE & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1867!
CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH
Specialities:



Tea Houses, Bungalows, and all sorts of Galvanized, Corrugated Iron Roofs and Brick Buildings.

Head Office & Stores: *19, Sukea's Lane, Calcutta. Telephone No. 165.*
Engineering Works & Foundry: *Shibpore Iron Works, Howrah. Tel. No. 506.*
Brickfield: *Authpore* via *Shyamnagore, E. B. S. Ry.*

ESTABLISHED 1880.

PEACOCK CHEMICAL WORKS.

They manufacture Tinctures and other Pharmaceutical preparations under careful supervision and regularly import Surgical Instruments and appliances, Druggists, Sundries, Perfumery, etc., etc., from celebrated Firms both in England and the Continent. The purity and superior quality of our own manufactures as well as our imported goods are guaranteed and we have always met with the satisfaction and approval of our kind customers. Our terms are moderate and we make special allowance to whole-sale Purchasers. A trial order earnestly solicited.

The Opinion of the India Government respecting our preparations is as follows:—*These are manufactured by a native firm of Calcutta "The Peacock Chemical Works" and are cheaper than European manufactured Tinctures. This is the only Native Firm which has wholesale dealings in Tinctures, deserve encouragement.*

S. DATTA AND CO.,
11, COLLEGE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

IMPERIAL NURSERY.

Proprietor Babu Dhirendra Nath Bose.

Under the DIRECT MANAGEMENT of BABU NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE, the ORIGINATOR of Nurseries in India and the FOUNDER of PAIKPARA Nursery, we have started the above Nursery, to SUPPLY to the general public REAL and GENUINE Seeds and Plants and Grafts for cheap and good value. Babu Netto Gopal Chatterjea is an OLD ACQUAINTANCE both of the Indian Princes, and preasants Stands guarantee. We invite the public for trial.

We have just received various kinds of Vegetable and Flower seeds for sale both in RETAIL and TIN PACKETS. Packets containing 30 selected sorts of vegetable seeds with EXACT COLORED PORTRAITS and DIRECTIONS of sowing upon each paper of seeds Rs. 4, 20 sorts of vegetable seeds made up here by compt. hand Rs. 2-8, Ditto 20 sorts of only CHOICE and DOUBLE FLOWER seeds Rs. 3-8. Vegetable and Flowers in LOOSE PAPERS sold separately in retail. Country Moola and Bringal seeds the former from 1 to 20 seers and the latter 1 to 5 seers, per tola annas 8 each. Our new imported Hedge Plant seed with full of thorn splendid flower and beautifully colored foliages annas 8 per tola. Our orched flowered canna the woder of the age and respectable addition to a garden and of various descriptions annas 12 per tola.

OUR WONDERFUL AND UNPARALLELED AMERICAN CAULIFLOWER SEEDS not seen or known or heard in India. Naturally compact and strong and color silvery white grown in a small plant at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 per tola.

Patna or Mozufferpore Cauliflower ans. 12 per tola. Fruit grafts and Plants are supplied in any number required. Of MANGOES we only supply those that have been tasted and no trash or with INVENTED NAMES, Crotons, Roses, Creepers, shrubs etc., etc., are also available here.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES are REGISTERED on receipt of Rs. 8 in advance per year and the RETURN made is seeds all the year round seasonably, in packets valued at Rs. 12 in Calcutta. The payment Rs. 8, will save you the TROUBLE and BOTHER of the *mallies* and their constant request for seeds for your garden. All letters, remittances, and orders, etc., should be sent to our worthy Manager the undersigned.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEA,
Manager, Imperial Nursery.
120, Cornwallis Street, Shambazar, Calcutta.

N.B.—Send for the price lists of Seeds, Plants and exact portrait of our extraordinary Cauliflower, with half anna stamp.

N. G. CHATTERJI'S

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

THE FIRST AND RELIABLE NURSERY,
ESTABLISHED 1869.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

FROM the distinguished firms of America and England have just arrived per S. S. "Barrister"

40 sorts of Landreth's fresh Cabbages, Cauli-flowers, Knolkohls, Turnips, Beets Peas, &c., &c. Vegetable seeds in illustrated packets packed in America in tin, with modes of sowing upon seeds papers, Rs. 6.

25 distinct sorts of Landreth's fresh and new Cabbage, Cauli-flowers, Knolkohls, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Peas Beans, etc., etc. Vegetable seed packed in air-tight tins in America Rs. 3-8.

30 sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds selected and packed here, Rs. 4.

20 sorts of Buist's fresh Cabages, Cauliflowers, Knolkohls, Beets Turnips, Peas, etc., etc. Seeds packed here by experts, Rs. 2-8.

15 sorts of Sutton's fresh Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Turnips etc. etc. Vegetable seeds, packed in tin in England with modes of sowing upon seed papers, Rs. 4.

15 sorts of American double and beautiful flower seeds packed in tin in America with illustration and modes of sowing upon seed papers, Rs. 3-8.

15 sorts of double and beautiful Sutton's flower seeds, packed in tin England, Rs. 4-8.

Monster Cauli-flower seed, Rs. 1-8, Patna big and compact headed Cauli-flower, Re. 1, very large Patna Onion, As. 4, and durable Hedge Seed, Re. 1 per tollah.

Numerous other varieties, fresh American and English vegetable and flower seeds are available both in packets and retail. (Please see price list.)

Present sowing country vegetable seeds 25 kinds Re. 1 and flower seeds 10 kinds Re. 1.

PLANTS. PLANTS. PLANTS.

Rare and best varieties of Mangoes, Lichees, Limes, Guavas, Plums, Cocoanuts, Plantains etc., etc., and various other distinct varieties of fruit grafts, and seedlings of superior quality and excellent testes, choice, beautiful and highly scented Roses, beautiful Crotons, Creepers Flowering and Ornamental foliaged Plants and shrubs, of various distinct sides and avenues, etc., etc., of various distinct varieties, too numerous to detail here and genuine to their names, are available here at the cheapest rates.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION!

1st class Rs. 15 and 2nd class Rs. 12 per annum, payable in advance. The return is Exotic and Indigenous Vegetable and Flower seeds supplied all the year round seasonably,

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS!

"Krishikshetra" Re. 1, "Sabjibagh" Ans. 8, "Phalkar" Ans. 8, and "Potato Culture" Ans. 6. Apply for Catalogue with a half-anna postage.

BEJOY UPENDRA BOSE,
PROPRIETOR, PIKEPARA NURSERY,
Calcutta.

SMITH STANISTREET & Co

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
9 *Dalhousie square, Calcutta.*

মহারাজ শ্রীল শ্রীযুক্ত বড় লাট সাহেব বাহাদুরের অনুজ্ঞাত। ভারতের গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ত্তৃক পরিপোষিত; অনধিক ১৫ বৎসর সংস্থাপিত।

রবিবার ব্যতীত প্রত্যহ পূর্ব্বাহ্ণ ৯॥ সাড়ে নয়টা হইতে অপরাহ্ণ ৫॥ সাড়ে পাঁচটা পর্য্যন্ত একজন বিচক্ষণ বহুদর্শি ইংরাজ ডাক্তার উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় উপস্থিত থাকিয়া সমাগত রোগীদিগকে ভাল করিয়া দেখিয়া বিনা মূল্যে ব্যবস্থাপত্র দেন; কেবল ঔষধের ন্যায্য মূল্য দিতে হয়। রোগীর বাটীতে গিয়া চিকিৎসা করিতে হইলে, প্রত্যেক বারে ডাক্তার সাহেবের ফিঃ ৫ পাঁচ টাকা মাত্র।

অতি সাবধানে ও অভ্রান্ত রূপে ব্যবস্থাপত্রানুযায়ী ঔষধ প্রস্তুত হয়। এখানে কেবল বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধেরই ব্যবহার।

শাখা ঔষধালয়ঃ—২৭ নং [illegible] ষ্ট্রীট, ৬ নং [illegible] [illegible]।

Lahiri & Co.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT.
101, College St., Calcutta.

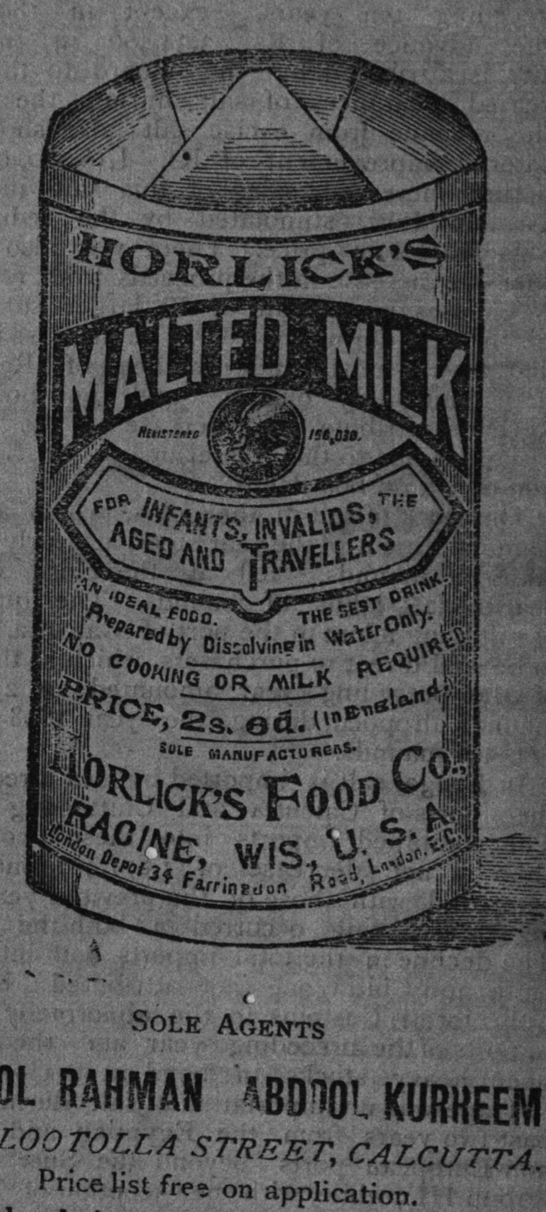
Branch Ests (1) Dalhousie Sq., (2) Barabazar (3) Shovabzar, (4) Bankipur, (5) Patna, (6) Muttra, (N.-W. P.)

Fresh and genuine Homœopathic medicine of every potency, all Homœopathic publications both domestic and foreign and Physicians' requisites of all sorts always kept on hand.

Just received a fresh consignment of Homœopathic books and medicines from England per S. S. Rewa.

Nripendra Nath Set, L. M. S., can be consulted in our Shovabazar Branch, (295, Upper Chitpur Road).

Illustrated catalogue free on application



SOLE AGENTS

ABDOOL RAHMAN ABDOOL KURREEM

1, COLOOTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Price list free on application.
Wholesale importers and order suppliers General dealers in Perfumery, Soap, Medicines Toilet requisites, &c., &c., &c.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.
(In advance.)

DAILY EDITION.

	Town and Mofusil.	
YEARLY	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
HALF-YEARLY	" 11 0	" 13 0
QUARTERLY	" 6 13	" 7 0

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.
Back numbers are charged four annas per copy.

BY-WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofusil.
YEARLY	Rs. 11
HALF-YEARLY	" 6 0
QUARTERLY	" 3 8
MONTHLY	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY THEE ANNAS.
back numbers are charged six annas per copy

WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofusil
YEARLY ...	Rs. 5
HALF-YEARLY ...	" 3 0
QUARTERLY ...	" 1 12
MONTHLY ...	" 0 10

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.
Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy
No advertisement is charged at less than 1 Rupee.
For SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES apply to Manager.
All correspondence and remittance are to be sent to the address of Babu G. L. Ghosh, Financial Manager.

Printed and published by Hari Mohan Biswas at the PATRIKA PRESS, 2, Ananda Catterjee's Lane, and issued by the PATRIKA POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta