Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION—PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXI. CALCUTT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 188 NO 64

পদক পতক।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে

মূল্য ৩॥০ টাকা।

পারিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রস্থ।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

অনুরাগবল্লী।

শ্রীমনোহর দাস প্রণীত।

এই খানি উপাদেয় বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। ৫৫ শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বে লিখিত।

মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ অর্দ্ধ আনা।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত-প্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় অনুচর ও শিষ্য শ্রীঈশান নাগর কৃত।

ইহাতে শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রভু লীলা সম্বন্ধে অনেক নূতন কথা আছে, এবং শ্রীঅদ্বৈত-প্রভুর সমস্ত লীলা বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা।

বাগবাজার পত্রিকা আফিশে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা

বৈষ্ণবধর্ম্ম সম্বন্ধীয় প্রথম শ্রেণীর একমাত্র মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২৲ ডাঃ মাঃ ৵০।

শ্রীল শিশির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত।

অনেকে প্রথম হইতে শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা চাহিয়া পাঠান; কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা একেবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ায়, আমরা তাঁহাদের অভিলাষ পূরণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য আমরা উক্ত নিশেঃষিত সংখ্যা গুলি পুনর্মুদ্রিত করিতে মনস্থ করিয়াছি। যাঁহারা উক্ত ছয় বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিম্বা উহার কোন বর্ষের পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা কৃপা করিয়া অবিলম্বে আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন। যাঁহারা পূর্ব্বে গ্রাহক হইবেন তাঁহারা প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা দেড় টাকায় পাইবেন। শ্রীকেশবলাল রায়, প্রকাশক। অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিশ কলিকাতা।

THE PATRIKA PRESS

Has now opened a Job department and undertakes all sorts of

BOOK & JOB WORKS,

Books, Pamphlets Trade-circulars, Periodicals, Catalogues, Handbills, Programmes Forms Cheques, etc.,

IN

ENGLISH, BENGALI & NAGRI TYPES

in the most approved style, with promptitude and at moderate rates.

There is also a book-binding department in connection with the Job department.

Orders always receive

THE BEST ATTENTION.

Papers of all sizes and qualities supplied.

For quotations apply to

THE MANAGER,

Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(In advance).

DAILY EDITION

	Town	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0	" 13 0
Quarterly	" 5 12	" 7 0
Monthly	" 2 0	" 2 8

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Back numbers are charged at Four annas per copy.

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs 11 0
Half-yearly	" 6 0
Quarterly	" 3 8
Monthly	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 6 0
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 the Manager.

All correspondence and remittances are to be sent to the address of Babu G. C. Ghosh, Financial Manager.

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

anæmia, chlorosis, general debility, hysteria, dyspepsia, menstrual disorders, and all conditions arising from peverty of blood in men, women, and children.

To be had of all chemists and druggists.

For pamphlets etc., apply to

Sole Agen o INDIA and CEYLON

DAMODAR RATTANSEY,

58, Canning Street, Calcutta; 27, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

For the first time in India! Latest London Novelty.

THE PRESENTIAOT "PHOTO" WATCH.

AN IMPOKTANT PATENTD IMPROVEMENT WITHOUT EXTRA COST.

OPEN.

Unique, thoroughly reliable, and an acquisit or the general trade. In 14 Line with stout Silv ('935) Cases, finely engraved. Best Porcelain Dial plain or figured. Crystal, Centrique, or Centrique with fancy Bezils. Jewelled in 8 holes. The Dome is Duplex and dustproof, the Photo being inserted through a slot in the upper rim and without contact with the movement. Ladies and gentlemen will find it specially suitable for presentation.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

Price Rs. 25 each.

Only a few of these watches received per S. S. "Oriental." Please send your order sharp.

Goabagan Lane, Calcutta. G. C. MOOKERJEE & SONS. Agents for the Imperial Watch Co. of London.

Naug & Co.,

170, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

New indent, Fresh goods

Latest designs.

Various pattern Silks for Saries, Jackets and Coats. Balbrigan banians, fine and strong, of all sizes, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12 a dozen. New Cotton tweeds of different choice, ans. 6 to ans 12 a yard. Fancy coatings and shittings of different qualities. Dress and office immediate delivery. Large stock of Deshi Dhooties and Saries.

New catalague free.

THE LAW OF SEDITION.

BY J. CHAUDHURI, M. A., BAR.-AT-LAW.

PRICE, RE. 1.

OPINIONS:

The book seems to be very interesting.—*Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D. C. L., Warden of All Souls, Oxford.*

A very careful statement of the growth of the English law on the subject.—*J. B. Moyle, D. C. L., Senior Bursar, New College, Oxford.*

You have set out the main features of the English law on the subject in a clear and interesting manner and so far as my knowledge goes with accuracy.—*Henry Gony, D. C. L., Regius Professor of Civil Law. Oxford, Fellow of All Souls.*

Mr. Chaudhuri directs a vigorous polimic against these changes in the law.... Has certainly provided materials for a full and careful consideration of a very interesting and important subject.—*The English Law Journal*

The book is well up to date. Mr. Chaudhuri's observations on the tendency of the new law and in the haste with which it has been passed, are exceedingly caustic and to the point.—*Englishman*

Mr. Chaudhuri's book gives Chapter and Verse of his propositions, and if Mr. Chalmers had taken half the amount of pains that Mr. Chaudhuri has, to make things plain, he could never have fathered the Act.—*Indian Daily News.*

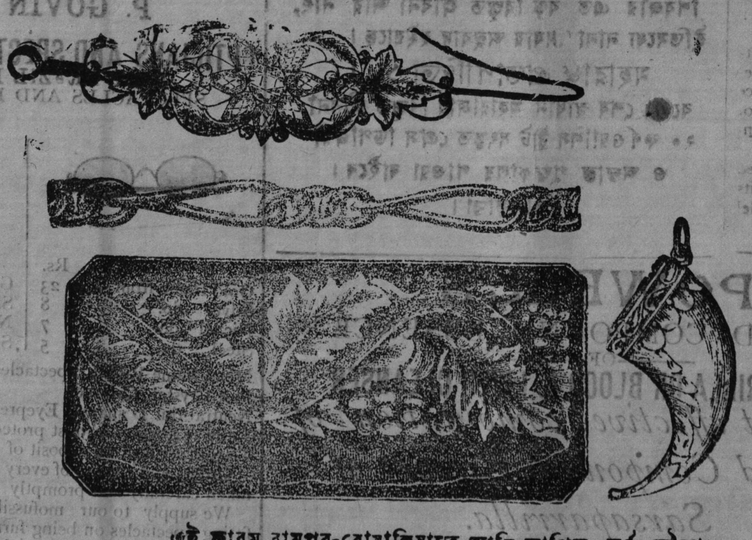
Mr. Chaudhuri has accurately stated the law as it has been laid down in practice in recent years in England by English Judges to English juries.—*E. H. Pickersgill, M. P., in his Review in India.*

The little, work is admirably fitted to achieve its author's purpose.—*Irish Law Times and Solicitors' Journal.*

Apply to—

MANAGER, WEEKLY NOTES PRINTING WORKS.

3, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.



এই কারম রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়াতে আদি স্থাপিত স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের ও জড়োয়া অলঙ্কার, চাঁদীর বাসন ইত্যাদি সর্ব্বদা বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যান্য অপেক্ষা সুশ্রী ও সুলভ মূল্যে পাওয়া যায়। গ্রাহকগণের পাকা অর্ডার পাইলে মফঃস্বলে পার্শেল পাঠান হয়। বিশেষ বিবরণ সচিত্র ক্যাটলগে দ্রষ্টব্য। ৵০ আনা ডাক টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটলগ রেজেষ্টরি করিয়া পাঠান যায়। একবার পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখিলেই সবিশেষ জানিতে পারিবেন।

বিপিনবিহারী ও যুগলকৃষ্ণ ধর।

জুয়েলার এবং পোদ্দার।

রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, জেলা রাজসাহী। মনোহর চৌধানী

The Calcutta Homœpathic Pharmacy.

The First Independent and Pure

HOMŒPATHIC PHARMACY IN THE EAST.

BERIGNY & CO.

12, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

Are unrivalled in the completeness of stock of Medicines, Books, Medicine chests, Pocket and Travelling cases and other requisites. They enjoy the confidence and patronage of the highest state officials, the profession and the public. Catalogue and advice sen on receipt of half anna postage.

LAW & Co.

Homœopathic chemists and Book-sellers, 92, BOWBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.

Keep always ready a complete stock of American medicines, (including Tissue remedies) book, chests and other requisites. They enjoy the confidence of all for genuineness of their medicines. *Catalogue post free.*

ALLAHABAD BANK LD.

Head Office:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly, Naini Tal, and Delhi.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union Bank of London.

BOMBAY BANKERS:—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

CORRESPONDENTS in Agra, Bankipore, Benares, Delhi, Fyzabad, Lahore, Madras, Meerut, Mussoorie, Nagpore, Rawul Pindee, Simla, Umballa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms:—

Repayable after	12 or 18 months	5 per cent per annum	
" "	8	4½ "	"
"	5 or 6	4 "	"
"	3	3 "	"

Every description of Banking business transacted.

Full information obtainable on application to

T. C. CRUICKSHANK,

Agent, Calcutta Branch.

ROSALENE.

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER

Positively the best medicated Hair Oil specially prepared and perfumed for Toilet Use. Keeps head cool, produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning gray. Unrivalled for promoting the growth of the Beard, Moustache, week and thin Eye-lashes. A Sovereign Remedy for Baldness. Restores grey hair to its natural color and removes Scruff and Dandruff, etc. Absolutely free from any metalic or other injurious ingredients.

PRICE ONE RUPEE, POSTAGE AS. 8.

EASTERN PERFUMERY Co.

BAGBAZAR P. O., CALCUTTA

অশ্বগন্ধা বটিকা।

ইহা ধাতু দৌর্ব্বল্যের একটী মহৌষধ। এই ঔষধ এক পক্ষ কাল ব্যবহার করিলে পাচকাগ্নি বৃদ্ধি করত ধাতু পুষ্ট হইয়া শরীরস্থ সমস্ত ধাতু সম্বন্ধীয় পীড়া সমূলে নির্ম্মূলিত হইয়া বর্ণ-বল-বীর্য্যাদি সম্পন্ন হওত যুবারন্যায় বিচরণক্ষম হয়। অতিরিক্ত ইন্দ্রিয় সেবন জন্য ইন্দ্রিয় শৈথিল্য, অতিরিক্ত চিন্তা বা অধ্যয়ন আদি দ্বারা মানসিক দৌর্ব্বল্য এবং ধারণা শক্তির হ্রাস হইলে এতদ্বারা বিশেষ উপকার সাধিত হয়। অপিচ ইহা অতিশয় মেধা ও স্মৃতি বর্দ্ধন করিয়া থাকে। মূল্য প্রতি কৌটা ৩০ বটিকা ২৲ দুই টাকা, ডাক মাশুল চারি আনা। ভিঃ পিঃ ডাকে লইলে দুই আনা অতিরিক্ত লাগে।

ডাক্তার চন্দ্রনাথ রায়।

২৩ নং বাগবাজ ষ্ট্রীট কলিকাতা।

HALF-PRICE SALE.

PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427)

NEW EDITION: ENLARGED.

This book contains in English language Questions with *full Answers* of N.-W. Provinces and Bengal Pleadership, Muktearship, Revenue Agentship and other Law examinations from the beginning up to date, with their New Rules and Book-Lists. Very useful to all Law Candidates of all Provinces. Price by V. I. Rs. 2-6 ans. Now reduced to Re. 1-4 and per V. P. Post free. To be had of Rajendra Chander Bannerjee. Teacher, Jamalpur, District, Monghyr.

Pamphlet of Assansole Outrage Case

As. 11 only; V. P. P.

Apply to D. N. ROY

Bagbazar, Calcutta.

Just Out.

THE SECOND EDITION

(Revised and Enlarged)

Of that well-known socio comicae DRAMA.

নয়শো রূপেয়া।

Price As. 12.

To be had at the *Patrika*

Benevolent Fund Ld.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 1-12, annas 15, 8 and (2) respectively a month. For forms, &c. apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. ROY.

Mnaging Director.

41, 42 Sukea's Street, Calcutta.

Case No Hopeless!

OUR CELEBRATED SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES

is guaranteed to cure this almost incurable disease even in its worst stage. It acts like a charm—the most stubborn and oppressive case yields to its curative power after a few doses. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, aching pains in the limbs, seminal weakness resulting from excessive urination or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine and acid eructations, drowsiness, etc. Numerous cases have been cured with the most signal success. Out of thousands of testimonials, only a few are given below:—

M. MEYERS ESQ., Govt. Press, Rangoon, telegraphs on 5-7-98:—"Please send another bottle Diabetes Specific, much improved." MRS. F. G. WOOD, N.-W. Railway, Sibi, writes:—"I am glad to say that I am better after taking your Specific." A. M. BOSE ESQ., Zemindar, Dum Dum, writes:—"* * Five years' Diabetes completely cured." N. SUR ESQ., Shambazar, Calcutta, writes:—"I have derived much benifit from using your valuable Specific." RAO SAHIB C. RANGAIYA, Retired Judge of the S. C. Court, Nagpur, writes:—"I am glad to inform you that I have derived much benifit from the use of your Specific. The bottle has not yet been exhausted." G. W. GREY ESQ., Loco Department, N.-W. Railway, Sukkur, writes:—Please send another two bottles of your Specific The former one seems doing me much good." A. CHATUNAMBIER ESQ., Pensioned Dist. Munsif of 1st grade, Melure, Tellicherry, writes on 6-6-98:—"Your specific for Diabetes is undoubtedly a boon to the public. A relative of mine, who had been suffering from Diabetes and who derived no benefit from native medicines of different kinds, has considerably improved by the use of the Specific which I obtained from you. She is still using this medicine and I hope that in course of a few months more she will be perfectly cured of this foul disease. I have recommended this medicine to some of my friends." H. CALLARMAN ESQ., Kidderpur, Calcutta, writes:—"Many thanks for your Specific for Diabetes. Its effect has been excellent on me."

Price per bottle Rs. 3 only.

Bewere of spurious imitations. Write only to:—

MANAGER,

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,

Ranaghat Bengal.

REGISTER YOUR NAME FOR THE FOURTH EDITION OF

THE CIVIL OFFICER'S GUIDE.

It has been thoroughly revised, the size has been increased, and new matters added.

Part I, contains useful TABLES, Part II, STANDING ORDERS of GOVERNMENT, Part III, CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS, and Part IV, HINTS to write OFFICIAL Correspondence, all bound together, but the Parts are so arranged that each can be taken out of the book and bound seperately.

Every Government official, be he a ministerial, executive or a judicial officer, should secure a copy of the GUIDE at once.

Parts I, II, and IV will be useful even to those who are not in Government employ.

In Part I, Tables to calculate wages from *annas four* to one thousand Rupees, Tables to calculate Interest &c. have been given.

Even those who are not in receipt of a monthly income, must have got under them employes whom they have to pay monthly. The Guide will help them in calculating *accurately to a pie* the amount due to or by them. The Income Tax Table and rules and the Interest Table will similarly help them.

In Part II, very important and Interesting *standing orders*, which, nevertheless, are not generally known or available, have been appended. *The Rules regarding Submission of Appeals, and Petitions to Government, the Parliament, the Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and Her Majesty the Empress*, Connection of Government officials with Press, Indebtedness of Public Servants, Supply of Medicine and Medical Aid, Dismissal &c. have been given.

Part III, contains all the Rules of the Civil Service Regulations (corrected up to date) that a Government official is required to know. The Rules have been so arranged that any one can have the required rule at a glance. The rules have not been abridged; but by a peculiar arrangement reference has been made an easy and pleasant task.

Part IV gives useful and well-arranged Hints to write Official Correspondence.

The Civil Officer's Guide is not a *New book*,—It has survived the sure test, for, it has passed through *two* previous editions.

The price is so moderate that even persons with moderate income can afford to purchase a copy.

Price Rupee One. Postage one anna. By V. P. Post two annas extra. Recommended by both the Press and the Public.

A very good source for the circulation of advertisements. Rates will be communicated on application. All letters to be addressed to

R. V. R. CHAUDHIRI,

Dinapore.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Dr. Stolberg

BEGS to inform those who are suffering from *Enlarged Spleen, Malaria, Liver, Kidney* and *Lungs* complaints, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY *Rkeumatism, gout, Hydrocele*, ELEPHANTIASIS and bad *Skin diseases*, that his Remedies will cure them. The above complaints have been cured after Hospital treatments had fai'd. All those who have been treated by the undersigned have never had occasion to complain that their money was misspent. For particulars address.

Dr. C. STOLBERG,
Specialist, Bangalore.

OUT OF DARKNESS INTO LIGHT.
A BOOK WORTH $100,00 IN GOLD

"THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE."

BY JOHN COWAN, M. D.

A book well worth possessing by every thoughtful man and woman.

The "Science of a New Life" has received the highest testimonials and commendations from leading medical and religious critics; has been heartily endorsed by all the leading philanthropists, and recommended to every well-wisher of the human race. If you are married, or are contemplating marriage, it will give you information worth hundreds of dollars, besides conferring a lasting benefit not only upon yourself, but upon your children. Every thinking man and woman should study this work.

A Sixteen-page descriptive Circular for the above. Post free.

The bo k is a hondsome 8Vo., and contains over 400 pages, with more than *One Hundred Illustrations*, and will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price Rs. 15. Or by V. P. Post Free.

H. C. SOOR & Co.,—Book-Sellers.
22, Mohendra Bose's Lane, Shambazar, Calcutta.

সর্পাঘাতের চিকিৎসা।

৬ষ্ঠ সংস্করণ।

মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র। ডাকমাশুল অর্দ্ধ আনা।

এই পুস্তক-লিখিত প্রণালী অনুসারে চিকিৎসা করিলে সর্পদষ্ট ব্যক্তি কখনই মরিবে না। ইহার চিকিৎসা প্রণালী এত সহজ এবং পুস্তকের ভাষাও এত সরল, যে স্ত্রীলোকেরা পর্য্যন্তও এই পুস্তক পাঠ করিয়া অনায়াসে চিকিৎসা করিতে পারে। গ্রন্থকার ত্রিশ বৎসর যাবত এই প্রণালী অনুসারে অনেক সর্পদষ্ট ব্যক্তিকে নিজহস্তে চিকিৎসা করিয়া আরাম করিয়াছেন, এবং অপরকেও আরাম করিতে দেখিয়াছেন।

এই সকল কারণে প্রতি গৃহে ইহার এক এক খানি পুস্তক রাখা এবং বালক বালিকাদিগকে অন্যান্য পুস্তকের সহিত ইহা পাঠ করান বিশেষ কর্ত্তব্য।

শ্রীগোপালপাল ঘোষ।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিস, কলিকাতা।

How to write good English or Syntax made easy.

BY MR. DATTA, RECTOR, KESHAB ACADEMY.

This book is unrivalled o its kind—a great help to Clerks, Station Masters, Signallers, Students and others who wish to get proficiency in idiomatical correct writing and speaking in English. Price 8 as. V. P. p. 2 as.

BASU CO., MANOMOHAN LIBRARY,
No, 203-2 Cornwallis Street Calcutta.

G. KUR & SONS.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments, Strings, fittings &c.
52, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

The Best Box Harmonium of the Day.

LILY-FLUTE

GUARANTEED FO[R 3 Y]EARS.

The best Harmonium for playing Bengali and Hindustani airs.

Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium.

3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, 38, (best 40.)
Mofussil Order executed by V P. P.
Catalogue free on application.

THE INDIAN BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC.

EDWARD'S

MOONDIE ESSENCE.

(Sphæranthus Indicus.)

This is a convenient preparation of a well-known, old and established invaluable Indian remedy used by Native Physicians for the last ten centuries as a **special & general Alterative Tonic, Brain and Nerve Strengthener, BLOOD PURIFIER & Special Depurant.**

DOSE:—A tea spoonful in a little water three times a day, an hour or so before meals. For children from 15 to 30 drops. Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-0-0.

DIET should be light and nourishing; hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

☞ We caution the public against spurious imitations; *an indubitable proof of its popularity and the valuable properties of the original preparation.* Please observe that our signature in red ink is given across each label.

From J. J. D. Esq., *Sutna*, 4-5-91.—"The Moondie, Essence has done me a a deal of good, and I shall recommend it to my friends. It has a most wonderful effect on the nervous system and is really a Brain Strengthener. Please send me per V. P. P. two more bottles. You are at liberty to publish this, but pray put my initials only."

PREPARED (ONLY) BY E. J. LAZARUS & Co., MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

New Books.

HISTORY.

History of the Punjab: From the Remotest Antiquity to the Present Time. By Shamsul-Ulama Syed Muhammad Latif, Khan Bahadur, F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Divisional and Sessions Judge, and Member of the Punjab University, Rs. 10.

Lahore: Its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities, with an Account of its Modern Institutions and Inhabitants, their Trades, Customs, etc., profusely illustrated. By ditto, Rs. 6.

Agra: Historical and Descriptive, with an Account of Akbar and his Court, and of the Modern City of Agra. Illustrated with Portraits of the Moghul Emperors and Drawings of the principal Architectural Monuments of the City and its Suburbs, and a Map of Agra. By ditto, Rs. 5.

American Civil War. By J. E. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad, Re. 1-8.

DRAWING AND BOOK-KEEPING.

Drawing, a Means of Education, with a Chapter on the Recurrence of the Geometrical Figures in the three Kingdoms of Nature, and the Realm of Sound, with 350 illustrations. By E. C. Dozey, Art Teacher, Doveton College, etc. Paper, Rs. 2-8; cloth, Rs. 3.

Book-keeping. By C. J. Michôd, Bank of Bengal, Re. 1.

FORTUNE-TELLING.

The Oracle of Fate; or, the Mystic Numbers. By E. Joubert. A republication of one of the most ancient works on Fortune-telling. It contains Answers, solved by the Mystic Numbers, on most of the affairs of life, and may be consulted on all important occasions, As. 12.

JOHN S. VERONA, Public Printer,
4, Grant's Lane, Calcutta.

[Please mention this paper.]

ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

Homœopathic Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX, containing 12, 24, 30, and 48 Phials of medicine, a droper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5 respectively.

FAMILY BOX, containing 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 Phials of medicine, a droper, and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-4, 6-4, and 11-8, respectively.

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO.

11, *Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.*

N. B.—We have no connection with any othe firm near about us.

FOR SALE.

SEEDS, PLANTS, FRUIT GRAFTS, ROSES.

The Cossipur Practical Institution of Horti-Flori and Agriculture, 69 Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur, Calcutta.

The largest and best Repository where Garden and Agricultural seeds, tools and other requisites can be had always ready for sale.

Native Vegetable Seeds, for the ensuing Summer and Rainy seasons, redy and may be despached on the shortest notice. Our *Vegetable Packet* contains 20 varieties of seeds suitable for the season. They are all fresh, best and genuine and specially selected for the Tea and Indigo Concerns. We grow these seeds in our farms; so we can guarantee every satisfaction and can supply them in any quantity. 20 sorts of Vegetable seeds—Such as different varieties of Sags, Brinjals, Kumrah, Chichingah, Karola, Uncha, okra, Cucumber &c. &c., a large packet Rs. 2., a small packet Re. 1.

Single papers of Vegetables are sold at annas 4 and annas 2 a packet, large and small, respectively.

Flower seeds for the Rainy season. 10 kinds Re. 1.

Timber tree seeds of various sorts each packet 4 annas

Santalum Album	...	20 seeds	8 Annas
Camphor	...	12 "	8 Annas

Cophee Arabica and Liberia 8 annas per paper of each sort.

Daturah (Gold treble) 4 annas per paper.

We do not charge for packing seeds. Seed list posted free on application.

Plants supplied at moderate prices and very carefully packed.

Best Fruit Grafts, *Chinese pine apples*, several roadside and timber trees, most beautiful and scented varieties of select *Roses*, distinct varieties of *Crotons, Palms*, Ferns, Orcheds, Arancaries, Camellias and Magnolias of sorts, Santalum Album Coffee, Camphor Rudrakha, Nutmeg; many other ornamental foliaged plants, Culbons plants Dahlias, choice giant Floworing cannas, Gloxinias and beautiful creepers are always kept ready for sale. Please send for revised Horticultural and fruit Catalogues with annas and half anna postage.

Please send your order early to prevent disappointment of the number and supply. Gentlemen are requested to send in their orders with a remittance sufficient to cover the cost of plants and freight. For further particulars please apply to the Superintendent.

N. B.—Our patrons and constituents are requested to have a look of the Institution which possesses its own Nursery, Orchards and the extensive Model farms.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

DISCOVERED by an eminent English physician and recogniized by the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœa as the only safe, sure and efficacious remedy for

GONORRHŒA AND GLEET

Of any description and in either sex. Acute cases are cured in three days and chronic cases in a week's time.

The cure is permanent and radical.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in Case of Failure.

To ensure a permanent and radical cure the Calcutta patients are requested to see the Doctor, Muffasil patients should, when ordering for a phial, write in detail the disease.

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial; V. P. P. As. 6 extra

DR. H. BISWAS,
11, Annanda Chatterji's Lane Bag-bazar,
Calcutta.

A Sister volume to the "Hindu System of Moral Science" is just out. It is from the pen of the same author and is entitled

THE HINDU SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS SCIENCE AND ART.

The price of the book is one rupee.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says regarding the book: If "the Hindu System of Moral Science," by Babu Kishori Lal Sarker, M. A., B. L., evoked admiration from many distinguished Hindus and such eminent Christians of world-wide celebrity as Professor Max Muller and Professor Cowell, his treatise, entitled "The Hindu System of Religious Science and Art" which has just been published, will, we doubt not, secure still greater admiration for his complete grasp of the difficult subject and the masterly way in which he has presented them to the world. * * * * This book may be regarded as a key to the understanding of the various phases of Hinduism on a rational basis.

The Hon'ble P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., says: The book deserves to be made a first text book of religious teaching in every school. I will ask every Hindu to read it. I want every young man to be taught it. I cannot do better justice than to proclaim it as a little manual worth its weight in gold deserving to be read by every Hindu parent and by him to be taught to his sons and daughters.

The book is to be had of—

BABU SARASI LAL SARKAR, M. A.,
121, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

AWARDED a higher class certificate for excellent Medical preparation at the Test of D. in India by Sir Rivers Thompson (Lt.-Govr. of Bengal) President of the Calcutta Exhibition 83-84

SWEET EMULSION

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED

BY DR. H. W. JONES, M. D., M.R. C.S., Londen.

This is an excellent and innocuous preparation, sweet to the palate universally known as preferable to Cod-Liver Oil and Sarsaparila, having great nutritive and blood purifying qualities & guaranteed to cure—Piles, Rheumatism, Chronic-Gonorrhœa, Emaciation, Diabetes, Spermatorrhœa, and all other diseases of dyspeptic nature, and Impurities of the blood. Price 8 oz. phial Re 1-8, packing 4 ans. each.

Dr. Hope's Pills for Debility.

This unrivalled medicine has never been known to fail for nervous debility, premature decay of vitality, loss of manhood and memory, want of strength and energy. It also revives the drooping and languishing spirit of the despondent, imparts tone and vigour to the weak frame. In short, it makes one healthy and happy, adds joy and bliss to the conjugal life. Price for 2 weeks' use Rs 2-4 with packing.

Sold only by DR. J. GOOPTA & CO.
Chemists and Druggists.
Town Pharmacy—No.181-2, Dhurrumtolah Street.
Calcutta. Mofussil ditto—Tallygunj, Calcutta.

লাইব্রেরীর জন্য টেক্‌ষ্ট বুক কমিটী কর্ত্তৃক অনুমোদিত।

ছত্রপতি শিবাজী ১॥০

শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী মহাশয় প্রণীত।

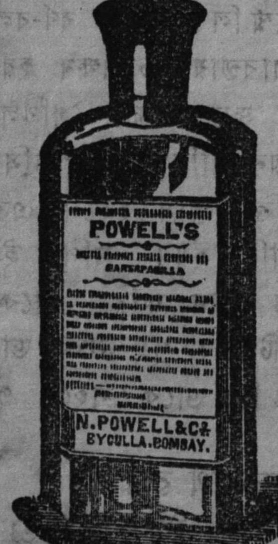
শাস্ত্রী মহাশয় মহারাষ্ট্র প্রদেশের গ্রামে গ্রামে ভ্রমণ করিয়া ইহার রচনা করিয়াছেন, শিবজীর এত বড় বিস্তৃত জীবনী আর নাই, ইতিমধ্যে নানা ভাষায় অনুবাদ হইয়াছে।

মহারাষ্ট্র প্রতাপাদিত্য ১, ।

বঙ্গের শেষ স্বাধীন মহারাজার বিস্তৃত জীবনী
২০ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজিটরী
ও অন্যান্য পুস্তকালয় পাওয়া যাইবে।
কলিকাতা।

POWELL'S

IODIZED COMPOUND ESSENCE
—OF—
SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD & LIVER CLEANSER
is the most effective combination of Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparrilla.



A prompt and Powelful Alterative and Diuratic acting directly upon the Blood and Glandular System.

THE distressing poison of syphilis with its Primary, Secondary or Tertiary symptoms s speedily relieved. It is of particular service in Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Affection of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofulous Diseases, Blotches, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Femalets Complain Go'tre, Liver Complaints and Pimples.

It has the power of causing the elimination of mercury from the system. This essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the Arterial blood of putrid humour, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of health.

IF your blood is impure and loaded with poison of Scrofula, your strength is fast failing you on account of incurable ulcers, sores, your skin is affected with itches, scabes and scrofulous humours, your complexion is disfigured with unsightly eruptions, your skin is become rough, red, cracked or bleeding and your child is growing up with scrofulous humours bursting out from every pore, nothing is so effective a cure for the above mentioned horrible complaints, as Powell's Iod zed Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0.
Price-list free on application.

N. POWELL AND CO.,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

DR. BISWAS

ACIDITY PILL

ACIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most common disorders of the day, and very few are so fortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In view of the fact that though apparently harmless in the embryonic stage, Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and undermine the constitution in the end and lead to its total wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous in their insidiousness.

After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, I can confidently say, with cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage of Dyspepsia in a sort time, effectively and radically. However chronic and long-standing the complaint, however violent its attack, the Acidity Pill will give instant and permanent relief as has been proved in hundreds of cases. Here are a few unsolicited testimonials:—

The Hon'ble G. M. Chitnavis C. I. E. Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council, writes:—"The Acidity Pills are giving satisfaction to all those on whom I tried them.

Babu Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca: writes under date the 6th March, 1898:—Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please sent me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

The **Amrita Bazar Patrika** says:—Dr. H Biswas's Acidity Pill has an extraordinary digestive power so hat men suffering from Dyspepsia may give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some native herbs and hence is perfectly safe.

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professer Government College, Jubbulpur, writes Dr. Biswas's edicine for acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that sufferers who may give it a fair ttrial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

Babu, Nitrya Gopal Dutt, Zemindar Mozilpur writes:—"I have used your Pill an can bear testimony to its marvellous effects. Before I had used your Pill for a week it cured me of acute Acidity which all other remedies failed to cure.'

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar vaj family, writes:—"I am glad to state that have been Red much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity Pills. Really I did no expect so happy a re It Pind.y send me twc more boxes."

K. **Babu P e,** B A., Head-Master, Shibpur, H. C E School, writes.—Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill is a vereign remedy for Acidity and Dyspepsia in general. so is prepared from innocent drugs, and therefore, perfectly harmless. Those that have been suffering from Acidity and Dyspeps.a will find in the said Pill a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Biswas deserves the patronage of the public at large.

P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of my friends who are similarly suffering.

The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and

Refund the Price in case of failure.

Price Rupee One per box. V. P. charge annas 4 Do not fail to give it a trial when every other medicine patent or prescribed, has failed to give you relief. You will realise its worth by a week's use only

DR. H. BISWAS.
11, Ananda Chatterji's Lane, Bag-Bazar, Calcutta.

Cure for Dysmenorrhœa.

It is a sure and infallible specific for **Dysmenorrhœa**—a common disease from which many women suffer. The pain disappears as soon as it is used and for a radical cure it should be used for four days.

BARREN WOMEN

anxious to get a child ought to try once.

Its ingredients are simple and no evil effects are produced and obtained from **Hony Kang.**

Thousands have been cured and many unsolicited testimonials are coming in from all quarters.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. Extra.
DR. H. BISWAS.
11, Ananda Chatterjee s Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

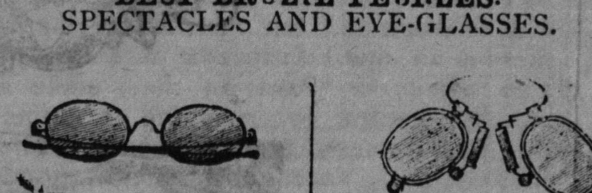
Latin to Bengali and English; price Re. 1, reduced price Ans. 8 for a month; by V. P. P. Ans. 3 extra.

The *Practitioner*, a quarterly Homœopathic Journal, Vol. I, Part I, just published. Edited by Dr. R. L. Sur. An excellent guide for every householder without the aid of Doctors. Annual subscription, Annas Eight (post tree.(Apply to—

S. SUR,
104 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

P. GOVIN & CO.

OPTICIANS AND SPECTACLE MAKERS.
BEST BRAZIL PEBBLES.
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.



	Rs.		Rs.
Gold frame from ...	23	Gold frame from ...	30
Silver do. ...	8	Silver do. ...	10
Nickel do. ...	7	Nickel do. ...	8
Steel do. ...	5	Steel do. ...	6

Metal frame Pebble Spectacles from	5
Best Crystal Cataract do.	6
Neutral tint D shaped Eyepreservers from ...	6
Railway goggles or dust protectors do. ...	6
Testors are sent on deposit of	10

Orders and repairs of every description are undertaken carefully and promptly executed.

We supply to our mofussil constituents exactly fitting Spectacles on being furnished with information as to their ages, their eye sight distant and near and their power of seeing small letters in day light.

Mofussil orders sent by V. P. P.

P. GOVIN & CO.,
Importers, Makers and Repairers.
261, BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

H. C. MUKHERJEE'S

Indian Barley Powder.—Guaranteed Pure.—Best food for Infants and Invalids. Free from adulteration. First Class Certificates from eminent Doctors, Kabirajes and respectable personages Price 1 lb tin 5 Annas, ½ lb tin 3 Annas. Packing and V. P P extra.

Paragon Tooth-Powder.—Cheap, Aromatic free from any harmful drug. A medicine for all diseases of the teeth and gums, Try once. Price 2 Annas per tin.

To be had at No. 7-1 Nobin Sircar's Lane Bag-Bazar Street, Calcutta.

THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

ODESSA, July 15 (*Daily News*).—Through official channels there comes from St. Petersburg a rumour of some impending further Russian expansion in China. There is nothing of a definite shape of form in the report, and yet it appears to find acceptance in official circles, as shadowing a coming event. It may be, of course, that this rumour has been created by the threat of the Russian Government to seize Kuldja. In many well-informed quarters, however, it is believed that Russia is meditating another territorial *coup de main* in China, independent of the contention with regard to the northern extension railway.

PEKIN, July 18 (*Reuter*).—M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, has assented to the loan arranged with the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank for the extension of the Tien-tsin-Shan-hai-kwan Railway upon the following conditions:—The Chinese Government shall promise - (1) To give no mortgage upon the road-bed of the line. (2) Never to alienate the rail-road to any foreign Power; and (3) that Hu, the Director of Railways, shall receive the permanent appointment of Director-General.

PEKIN, July 19 (*Reuter*).—Russian action here lately, whether authorised from St. Petersburg or due to M. Pavloff's desire to obtain the credit of negotiating every difficulty before the arrival of the new Russian Minister, M. de Giers, is beginning to irritate the Chinese considerably. The last Russian demand for the appointment of Russian instructors for the Chinese Navy goes beyond the bounds of Chinese complaisance, even as shown in the matter of Port Arthur. The Chinese are throughly aware that Russia's designs are unfriendly.

Japan has been encouraging China with hopes of an offensive and defensive alliance, but she has insisted, as a preliminary, on China's possessing a navy. The Chinese officials generally regard the establishment of a naval force as the first step towards realising the hope of safeguarding the integrity of the Chinese empire, and are willing and anxious to entrust the training of the navy to British officers, recognising that Great Britain is not desirous of breaking up the empire. Now, however, M. Pavloff's demand again destroys their hopes and induces a feeling of despair.

The personal brusqueness of M. Pavloff is much commented upon. The other day, while discussing a small matter he suddenly rose in the midst of the conversation and threatened to leave Pekin immediately unless the point in question were conceded.

PARIS, July 18 (Reuter).—The Temps, in an article on the situation in China, says that Great Britain should not be surprised at the vigilance with which the Quai d'Orsay watches the progress of affairs in Kwang-si or protest against the measures of precaution which French diplomacy considers itself bound to advise at Pekin, or which the Governor-General of Indo-China has to take at the gates of Tonquin. "We note with regret," continues the article, "a certain susceptibility which tends to become apparent across the Channel. It must be admitted, in all justice, that there is something natural and legitimate in the dissatisfaction with which British public opinion sees the unrolling of the first phase of the disintegration of China. In spite of the optimism of Lord Salisbury, and the sympathies inspired by his policy, it would be puerile and dishonest to pretend that success has hitherto crowned the efforts of the Chatelain of Hatfield."

THE REVOLT IN CHINA.

A *Reuter* telegram from Hong-Kong, dated July 14, says:—The defeat of the Imperial troops by the Chinese rebels is confirmed. One thousand bodies have been taken from the river and buried at Wuchau. It is probable that the Imperial losses are greater than at first stated.

It is reported at Canton that Dr. Sunyat Sen, whose detention at the Chinese Legation in London attracted much attention some time ago, is one of the prominent leaders of the rebellion.

The rebels are said to have decided not to advance further than Shushing above Shamshui owing to the probability of foreign complications should Canton be attacked. This latter report is, however, regarded with suspicion in Canton, as there is much sympathy with the rebels there.

HONG-KONG, July 16 (*Reuter*).—A despatch from Canton states that leading members of the New China Party are assembling rom all parts of the world with the object of aiding the rebellion in the Kwang provinces. It is reported that a new Government, consisting of Chinese, imbued with Western ideas, is to be constituted for which the support of Great Britain and Japan is alleged to have been obtained.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17 (*Reuter*).—Intelligence has been received here that a fresh insurrection has broken out among the Salar Dungan inhabitants of the Chinese province of Kansu, especially in the district of Si-ning-fu, owing to the dissatisfaction caused by recent taxes.

JAPAN AND COREA.

YOKOHAMA, July 11 (*Reuter*)—Another plot against the Government has been discovered at Seoul. Several prominent officials have been arrested, and a number of others, including a former Minister of War, have fled.

YOKOHAMA, July 14 (*Reuter*).—The Marquis Ito intends to visit China. He will meet Li Hung Chang.

Affairs are still unsettled in Seoul. A memorial has been presented to the King, requesting him to abdicate.

YOKOHAMA, July 18 (*Reuter*).—The immoderate language of the memorial, addressed to the Emperor of Corea, urging him to resign, and of the public speeches by members of the Political Club of Seoul, have greatly angered his Majesty. Arrests continue to be effected.

Changes are still being made in the Cabinet. Baron Sonoda, Chief of the Tokio police, has been dismissed on account of a speech which he made to his inferior officers, inciting them to engage in politics with a view to the formation of an Opposition Party.

YOKOHAMA, July 19 (*Reuter*).—It is reported from Seoul that the American Minister to Corea has concluded an agreement with the Corean Ministry for the engagement of Americen experts to survey the country with a view to building roads, bridges, and other works. The Japanese Government has notified the Powers that the new codes have come into operation as follows—the Commercial Code on July 1, and the Civil Code on July 16.

Always buy our Celebrated Genuine

MOHUN FLUTE-HARMONIUM
(GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS)

and refuse all inferior substitutes. It is now universally known to be the best harmonium at the head of all others. Rs. 35, 40 and upwards. Sent per V. P. P.

PAUL & SONS,
MOHUN MUSICAL DEPOT.
2, Lower Chitpore Road, (2nd floor) Calcutta.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11, 1898.

WHY L. G. WAS PESTERED FOR MONEY.

DURING his recent tour Sir John Woodburn was warmly welcomed everywhere; but, at the same time, people wanted some pecuniary help from his Government for various works of public utility. His Honour would not have been pestered in this way if the Road-cess Fund had been set free to do its legitimate duties. It is no disparagement to Sir John Woodburn to say that he has yet to study the affairs of Bengal, where he is a perfect stranger. It is quite true, he is blessed with a staff of able Secretaries; but then, the latter can present to His Honour only the official view of a question. The Governor of a province has, however, a two-fold obligation to discharge. If one of his duties is to protect the interests of the Government, his other duty is to do justice to the people, entrusted to his care. But how can he act as *ma bap* of the latter unless he studies a question from *their* point of view? It is this popular view of the Road Cess that we propose to place before Sir John; and all that we beg of His Honour, is not to show favour, but do *pure justice* to the inhabitants of Bengal in this connection.

It has become a part and parcel of the policy of the Government to throw almost all its burdens upon the Road Cess Fund, which is in the hands of the District Boards. The fact, however, should never be forgotten that the Road-cess was imposed in violation of the terms of the Permanent Settlement. The Government realized the wrong, and sought to sooth the people with a solemn promise that it would not touch a pice of the cess for its own use. Indeed, the cess-payers, who form the entire Bengali population, minus a few lakhs residing in Calcutta, were solemnly assured by the then Secretary of State, the Duke of Argyll, in his Despatch, that it was they who would levy and spend the impost, and that the fund, raised from this source, would be placed at their absolute control.

The above pledge was coupled with another by the Secretary of State in 1871. It was clearly laid down in the Duke's Despatch that only village roads, village tanks, village wells and such other works of public utility as were of "palapble, direct and immediate benefit" to the villagers, were properly the objects of the Road-cess. That is to say, the proceeds of the cess should be spent upon those roads and water-works in rural tracts only, the "benefits of which are brought home to the doors" of the villagers. The words within inverted commas, are quoted from the Duke of Argyll's Despatch.

All ambiguity about the matter was, however, removed by the Proclamation of Sir George Campbell. Amongst other things the last document solemnly proposed that (1) every pice of the cess money would be spent in the district in which it is raised; (2) that it would be spent only for the purpose of "improving village roads and local paths or water channels" in which the cess-payer is interested; and (3) that, "not a pice would be diverted to any other purpose."

The above makes it quite clear that the Government has no right to devote the proceeds of the Cess Fund to the feeding of the famished or the construction and maintenance of other than village roads and local paths, or the meeting of the charges, connected with earthquake and plague.

In the Proclamation of Sir George Campbell, it is further provided that the cess money would be distributed and spent by local men, trusted by the inhabitants, who would be selected or elected for the purpose. From this it is clear, the Government has no right to meddle with the fund. Indeed, we do not see any loophole for the authorities to do so.

Unfortunately the Government has not only taken the sole possession of the fund, but is utilising it for diverse imperial purposes, to its utternost capacity. The Provincial roads ought to be maintained by the Government. The dispensaries ought to be established by the Government. The famished should be fed by the Government. The middle English and vernacular schools should be supported by the Government. The plague and earthquake expenses should be met from the imperial exchequer. But all these charges have been thrown upon the District Boards. And the Government is ever ready to take a slice from the Cess Fund whenever the occasion arises.

We have been protesting, till our voice has become hoarse, against these encroachments upon a fund which belongs to the people, both morally and legally. The only reply, vouchsafed to us by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, was to the effect that an Act was passed, which empowered the Government to spend the District Fund [the name given to the Cess Fund] in any way it chose. This is quite true. *Legally*, in its technical sense, the Government can lay claim upon every sacred right we possess; for, it has the power of making any law it likes. As a matter of fact, both against the letter and the spirit of the pledges noted above, some of the previous Local Governments passed Acts and sought to legalise the diversion of the Road Cess Fund to illegitimate objects; but, is that law good, which is *morally* bad? We think, Government cannot defend its action of spending the Road Cess Fund for the purposes of imperial roads famine, plague and so forth, on *moral* grounds. And when there is a conflict between legal and moral claims, we think, the Government, which is based upon moral principles and ought to be above all reproach, should give up the former and stick to the latter.

Viewed from the above point of view, the Cess Fund should be relieved of its illegitimate burdens and set free, to do the works for which it was created. If this were done, people would have no occasion to pester the Lieutenant-Governor for a single pice. As a matter of fact, if the Cess Fund were allowed to do its legitimate duties only, Bengal would be saved from half of its misery.

THE rumour is strong in the town that Sir A. Mackenzie actually pesters Sir J. Woodburn every week, urging the latter to hurry through the Municipal Bill. Whether the rumour is based upon guess or any substratum of truth, we know not. The rumour is growing in dimensions; for, we now hear that it is not only Sir J. Woodburn who is pestered in this manner, but also the Hon'ble Mr. Risley whom, by-the-bye, we heartily congratulate on the lift given to him, and which he so richly deserves. Nay, a correspondent has gone further, and has sent us the copy of a letter, purporting to have been written by Sir A. Mackenzie to whom —to the Governor or his Secretary,—he does not, however, state. As the letter has interesting features, we give it here:—

"* * * You will thus see that I predicted the outbreak of plague in Calcutta. * * * I said in one of my speeches that people would appreciate the excellence of my Municipal measure when the town was visited by plague. Here is an opportunity for you to prove it, even to the bitterest of my revilers. Divest the Municipal Commissioners of all their powers and vest them in the executive. Is it not a shame that a few Babu adventurers should govern the affairs of the metropolis of India? Enforce the provisions of the Bill as if it had already become an Act, and thus disarm all future opposition. But the best thing for you is to pass the Bill in your autumn session. For, who knows what may happen within the next six months? I wish you were in my position, to realize how this Municipal Bill sits like a dreadful night-mare upon my breast. Its various sections take fantastic forms, dance hideously before my eyes and torment me so horribly as to rob me of all sleep and drive me mad. Once I saw that section (267) had taken a hideous human form For I found the section labelled on his coneshaped cap. And what was his hideous figure doing? I saw it actually smoking a pipe with great complaisance. At another time I saw section (158) has taken the shape of a bear and rowing a boat. Was ever a man so persecuted? If you could see my heart, you would have found there written in red letters, not "Calais" but "The Municipal Bill." My insomnia increasing, and the remedy lies in your hands. * *"

The correspondent does not state how he got hold of such a letter which, if it is real, must be a private one. From internal evidence it would seem, however, that the alleged letter is a hoax.

OUR readers know that we had something to say in regard to the attitude of the *Morning Post* towards the Barrackpur murder case; and the following is our contemporary's elegant reply:—

The difficulty we are confronted with in conducting a controversy with the native press, is the absolute indifference to truth and doubly-distilled mendacity with which we have to deal. We referred in a recent article to the murder of the unfortunate Swede, who was stoned to death in the Hooghly by a herd of plague panic-stricken brutes, and contrasted the verdict of only simple hurt, recorded by the native jury at the trial, with the pronouncement and its attendant monstrous sentence in the Barrackpore case. The evidence could not have been clearer, of the vile brutality of the crime. The mob first struck and threw bricks and stones at the Swede—the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says he was an Austrian, but of whatever nationality, there is no question that he was a European. The Swede or Austrian then made a bold bid to escape by plunging into the river. But his pursuers were remorseless. They also entered the water with sticks, stones and bricks, and they pelted their victim till he sank, whilst the crew of a native-manned launch, that might have easily effected a rescue, looked on complacently grinning. We ask if a more diabolical, cold-blooded outrage has ever been chronicled. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* knows it as well as we know it; yet the paper with a view to endeavour to show that "the *Post* is not very strong in its facts," coolly asserts that what happened was that "the Austrian, when chased by a body of up-countrymen, jumped into the Ganges and was drowned." What can one do with controversialists who out-Ananias Ananias, and lie with a deliberation and unblushing effrontery that are appalling.

The *Post* now advertises for a "Dog Story;" but what of the "Babu Story"? We would be glad to be assured that the idea has been given up. Our contemporary is trying to show that he is not singular in his views about the Barrackpore case; and to prove this, he cites *Capital*, which, however, says that it has "no intention of supporting any movement to interfere with the sentence on the soldiers." What *Capital* suggests, however, is that subscription ought to be raised for the benefit of these "unfortunate men." We highly approve of the humane idea; but we think, the bereaved widow and the unprovided-for children whom the deceased Dr. Suresh Chandra has left behind him, have the first claim upon those, from whom *Capital* would raise the subscription.

WE take the following paragraph from the *Behar Herald*:—

It was stated in the 'Behar Herald' of July 16 last, that Mr. Braidwood, Manager of Lachmipore Estate, had applied to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore to take the Estate under the Court of Wards, alleging that the Kumar was interfering with his management and that the Rani was utterly neglecting the Kumar's education. Accordingly the Commissioner asked the Collector to appoint a tutor for the Kumar. We hear Mr. Craven, Junior, Deputy Collector, has been appointed tutor to the minor on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. We also hear that the Collector has again reported that the Rani and the Kumar are not abiding by the agreement they have entered into, or by the terms of the Board and the order of the Commissioner and that fresh loans are being incurred by them. He has urged to take the Estate under the Court of Wards. On the 26th July, Mr. Peacock appeared to show cause and Babu Kirti Chunder Chatterjee appeared on behalf of the Manager, Mr. Braidwood, to support the application to take the Estate under the Court of Wards. The Commissioner has reserved judgment.

The big estates in Behar supplied the educated people of the country with some appointments, and thus neutralized, to some extent, the injustice, caused by the ostracism of the natives of the soil from all responsible and lucrative Government posts. In this way, Dumraon, Hutwa, Bettiah and others were placed entirely under native management; and the arrangement was profitable both to the owners of these estates and their countrymen. But, since the deaths of some of the Maharajahs of Behar, their properties have been taken under the Court of Wards and placed in the hands of Europeans. There is thus now scarcely an estate in Behar, big or small, which is not flooded with Europeans. Managers, tutors, tutoresses, of European extraction, have been fastened almost everywhere; and they are, it is needless to say, having a very pleasant time of it. Now if the European element is to prevail even in private zemindaries, where are the children of the soil to go? Dumraon, Hutwa, Bettiah, &c., did very well under native management. Why then this additional burden upon them? For, be it remembered that a European manager costs double and sometimes three times as much as the native. Be it also remembered that an Indian knows better than a European, how to manage zamindaries with economy and efficiency. Further, take the fact into consideration that the appointment of a European manager in a private native estate means the robbing a number of Indians of what is justly due to them. It is thus injustice, pure and simple, all round —the thrusting of these Europeans, upon native estates. Will some member of Council ask for a return of the Europeans, who are now serving in estates, held by Government under trust?

HONORARY MAGISTRATES are resigning in shoals and the Government is accepting their resignations, as a matter of course. Do you know who these Honorary Magistrates are? They are all independent men, belonging to the legal profession. There are two classes of Honorary Magistrates,—independent and *ap-ke-waste*. These *ap-ke-wastes* are objects of dread to the public; for, their only occupation is to carry behests, and, as a rule, convict people. The members of the legal profession were, however, quite a match for the executive; and hence they were set down for disagreeable persons. But they could not be ousted without a law. Section 557 of the new Criminal Procedure Code, however, removes the difficulty. It provides: "No pleader who practises in the court of a Magistrate in a presidency town or district, shall sit as a Magistrate in such court or in any court within the jurisdiction of such court." Under the above provision the pleader-Honorary Magistrates must either resign or give an undertaking not to practise in criminal courts. Pleaders have also been driven from the jury list. This is all right; for, this is an age of mediocores. The criminal administration of the country will now be carried on in an excellent manner by these mediocore Honorary Magistrates and Jurors.

THE brutality, committed at Barrackpur, was almost eclipsed at Meerut by Whelan, who bayoneted an innocent punkha coolie to death. It has been proved in a law-court that Whelan was insane at the time he committed the murder. We have already said something on the subject, and expect to say a few words more when we get hold of further particulars of the case which, we hope, will be supplied by the *Pioneer*. In the meantime we have to deal with another case of murder, that of Chinaswami, a lad of 16 years, committed by Private Knight. The *Madras Mail*, an Anglo-Indian paper, says that "the brutality of the story is quite incredible." So we have another case of alleged brutality. The *Madras Mail* suggests:—

The police must now take up the case so that there may be a strict magisterial enquiry into the truth of this story. The military authorities must also ascertain why Private Knight, who was simply proceeding from the Depot to rejoin his regiment, was in possession of two packets of ball ammunition; and, further, how it was that two rounds were deficient, as discovered, on examination at Avadi, by Sergeant Marks, when only one had been fired off. The verdict of the jury at the inquest is, no doubt, a fair one on the evidence adduced, but the inquest is only preliminary to a much more serious investigation.

That the native Indian press has no prejudice in reference to such cases is evident from the fact that the Madras *Standard*, when it first noticed the incident accepted the theory of accident without reserve. But now it has been obliged to change its views, as the following extract from its article shows:—

When we last wrote on this unfortunate incident, we were prepared to believe that the death of the boy Chinnasami was quite accidental; but since, perusing the whole of the evidence adduced at the inquest, we are sorry to say that, to our mind, the facts elicited present a more serious aspect. It will be observed that the principal witness, who was the driver of the jutka used by Gerrard and Knight, said on Monday that, on getting on to the Avadi Road, three native boys (the deceased and two others who have been examined at the inquest) went up to his bandy and salaamed the occupants, that was, we suppose, for some presents. The soldiers asked them to accompany them to Avadi in the jutka, which the boys did. When the fourth mile was approached, the jutkawallah asked the boys to get down as the road there was under repair; two of them did so, but the deceased remained in the jutka. The jutkawallah, who, was observing what the soldiers were doing says, he then saw one of them remove a cartridge from his pocket and load the rifle. Immediately after, he heard a report, and the deceased fell out of the bandy. He stopped it, but the soldiers urged him to drive on, and he did so, as he must have naturally done after seeing what had happened, leaving the deceased on the road. He saw the other boys remove the body of the deceased to the roadside. This is the simple story of the jutkawallah, told in an apparently straightforward manner; and it is corroborated in the main by the other two boys in question. One of them deposed that near the third mile Gerrard pointed his unloaded gun at the other who jumped off. Again at the fourth mile Knight loaded his gun and aimed it at the witness; he got afraid and jumped off; when the deceased was then aimed, he held the barrel and was about to jump down, when the gun went off and the shot hit him. According to this boy, the soldiers urged the driver on, and the driver obeyed. The third boy stated that it was Knight who pointed an unloaded gun at him at the third mile when he pointed off and went home. Gerrard denied in his evidence having at all pointed a carbine at any of the boys, and this may be so. But he added that after Chinnasami was shot, he "jumped out and ran"; he did not see him fall. The evidence on this point is contradictory; and as as we remarked the other day, the conduct of the soldiers in hurrying on the jutkawallah, is a fact against them, though we know Gerrard contradicts the driver and the other witness on this, as on other points. Unfortunately—we do not know who was responsible for it—the Station House Officer who recorded the dying declaration of the deceased, did not chose to turn up till after the inquest was over, and the jury had to come to a verdict on the evidence such as it was. The Corner and his establishment having been abolished some years ago by the Madras Government on the ostensible plea of economy, a Police Inspector had to conduct the inquest as best as he could, under the guidance of the Deputy Commissioner. And the result was that, while three Eurasian jurymen found no difficulty in arriving at their verdict that the death was due to a gun-shot wound caused by accident, the two native jurors, who knew no English, had to be persuaded by the police that the death was the result of a rash and negligent act.

The meagre report, given by the *Pioneer* in regard to the Whelan case, leads inevitably to the suspicion that there has been a failure of justice in the case. There must be some favourable points, justifying the verdict of acquittal, which are as yet unknown to the public. We hope, the *Pioneer* will please bring them to light. The belief is entertained that the Government has at last taken up this question of murder of natives by Europeans in hand in right earnest. The case of Whelan, we are sorry, is not likely to confirm that impression.

WE were mistaken: the *Morning Post* has given its Babu stories. We shall utilize them, if possible. Here is another elegant paragraph from the same paper:—

NAME!

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes a letter which, it alleges, is written by an English military officer, approving the verdict in the Barrackpore case, and declaring that in any other part of the world but India the three Artillerymen would have been hanged. We should like to have the name of this individual. Without it we must decline to believe that there is any Britisher in this country so degenerate as to subscribe to such sentiments.

The *Morning Post* has no right to be so emphatic; for, there are two Britishers at least, who consider that the sentence was a merciful one, *viz.*, the Chief Justice and the *Pioneer*. The military officer, alluded to above, has, in a private letter, given us his fullest permission to give his name; but we have no desire to take advantage of his generous permission. In India it is not absolutely safe for a European to betray pro-native tendencies; for, he is subjected to petty persecutions. He has, however, sent us the following for publication:—

SIR,—Under the heading "Name", the *Morning Post*, of the 20th ultimo, requests you to give the name of the old soldier who approved of the verdict in the Barrackpore case; otherwise the writer of the letter in question may be considered an imagination of your own brain. I presume, the rule which apparently holds good with the *Morning Post*, to hold inviolate the name of correspondents, is equally applicable to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. I take it, therefore, I am not necessarily compelled to oblige the *Morning Post's* inquisitive turn of mind, and need not go further than substantiate my assertion by corroborative evidence. Some years ago when I was stationed in Ceylon, two men of the 2nd Battalion, of the 25th Regiment, named Gribble and Conner, were each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for an assault upon a French ship's officer under similar circumstances to those which occurred at Barrackpore. Fortunately, however, the Frenchman survived the assault. The then Chief Justice Sir Edward Shepperd Cressy, in passing sentence upon Gribble and Conner, very distinctly said: "He had a very painful duty to perform. Two men in the uniform of Her Majesty's service before him, convicted by a jury, composed of their own countrymen, of a dastardly and cowardly assault upon a foreigner and that they had escaped the sentence of capital punishment by a hair's breadth. Had the victim of their atrociously cruel assault died, which at one time it was thought he would do, he would have a much more painful duty to perform than that which fell to him then and sentenced each to 10 years' imprisonment."

OLD SOLDIER.

Calcutta, Aug. 4.

Perhaps according to some, there is one weak point in the letter of our correspondent. It is one thing to commit a murderous assault upon a Frenchman and another thing to do it on a native of India.

"How many times will you slay the same fowl?" is the favourite expression of one of our leading Zemindars, whose purse is supposed to be long and is the object of invasion of many, official and non-official. The District Boards have been slain over and over again, and they cannot be slain over again. If the Simla cheques have beggared the Local Government, the Local Government has beggared the District Boards by its incessant demands. As regards the zemindars, they are also in a very bad way. In his reply to the Khulna address, Sir John Woodburn was pleased to suggest that the Zemindars of the district should provide the town with a dispensary. Firstly, it is the duty of the Government and not of the landholders to provide for the sick poor, as it is the duty of the Government to feed the famished during famine. But even if the Zemindars were philanthropically disposed, they have not the means of paying subscriptions for such purposes. Of course, when the District Magistrate opens a subscription list, a Zemindar has no option but to contribute to it; but he does it, as a rule, by adding to his standing debt. We hope to publish some cases to show how Zemindars have suffered by refusing to pay subscriptions to Magistrates. Well, though there is scarcely a Zemindar in the Muffusil who knows how to make the two ends meet, yet many of them would gladly help such good works as dispensaries, if the Government, in its turn, were to show them some consideration. During the late famine, the Zemindars could not, or were not allowed to, realize their dues from their ryots; but the Government did not relax in the least the rigours of its own sunset law! It should have occurred to the authorities that the Zemindars could not meet the revenue demands of the Government, except by contracting loans, when their only source of income was stopped. Then, again, if tuccavi advances were made to the ryots on a large scale, it would have been of great help to the Zemindars. We may give one instance to show that the Zemindar has his troubles. Rai Joteendra Nath Rai Chowdry of the Taki family, one of the Khulna Zemindars, had to contract debt to feed his famished ryots for three successive years of famine and scarcity, and to advance them money to purchase cattle and seed-grains. The ryots of Rai Joteendra Nath applied for tuccavi advances, but the officials refused their prayer. And why? Because they knew that, noble-hearted as he is, he would never permit the ryots to be ruined or die of starvation. Rai Joteendra had thus no help but to borrow money at heavy intetest, first, to meet the demand of the Government, and secondly, to save the ryots. It was no part of his duty to assist the ryots in that way; that duty belonged to the Government. If the officials had only advanced tuccavi to his ryots as they did to others, Rai Joteendra might yet have contributed handsomely to the Khulna dispensary fund. The good Zemindars do not often get even bare justice at the hands of the local officials. Rai Joteendra Nath made such noble sacrifices for his ryots; but Mr. Westmacott had not even a word of thanks for him in his report!

SOMETIME ago Babu Profulla Chander Bannerjee was appointed to officiate as Deputy Post Master General of Dacca. He was, however, relieved after a few months and sent back to his substative post of Postal Superintendent. He has been again appointed Deputy Post Master General of the Behar Circle; but, this time, for one-and-half month only. An abler man than Babu Profulla is scarcely to be found either in the Postal or any other department. It seems, however, he is destined not to rise higher than where he is, namely, the grade of Superintendent of Post Offices. He should have been made a Deputy Post Master-General long ago and confirmed in that appointment. We hope, Government will yet do justice to his undoubted talents. It appears, the autho-

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

rities have clean forgotten the fact that, the high, higher and the highest appointments in the Post Office were reserved exclusively for the pure natives of the soil. This because the department was non-political; and, also because, other special departments were filled, almost from top to bottom, with Europeans. There is now not a single chief officer in the Post Office who is of pure Asiatic birth, though there was a time when the Post Master Generalship of the N. W. Provinces was held by an Indian, and several Indians held the post of Deputy Post Master General and some other important appointments. It can not be said that competent Indians now-a-days are not available to hold these posts; for, far more educated men can be found in the present generation than the past. The Post Master Generalship of the N. W. Provinces was reserved specially for a pure Indian by an order of the India Government. After the retirement of Rao Bahadoor Saligram Sing, Mr. Badshah was installed in this post. The latter, being a civilian, should have, however, been kept in the general service, and an unconvenanted Indian appointed as Post Master General of the N. W. P. After Mr. Badshah's promotion, the post has been in the possession of a European, in violation of the terms of the Government order, referred to above, and to the injury of the vital interests of the people of this country.

A CONFERENCE was held last Saturday for the purpose of organizing an Association, to be called "Gauranga Samaj," for the spread of Vaisnavism and a feeling of brotherhood among men. It was urged that while the Christians, Mussalmans etc., had their organization, the Gaurangists, who formed the strongest and most intellectual part of the community, had none for the purpose of effective work. All those who believe in the *avatar* of Sree Gauranga are entitled to join the Samaj. No one is required to pay any subscription. The expenses of the Somaj will be defrayed from voluntary contributions. All those whe desire to be members, should address Dr. Rasik Mohun Chakravarti, 29, Sovabazar Street, or the editor *Bishnuprya Patrika*, Bagbazar.

THE *Paridarsak* of Sylhet has brought to light some startling facts regarding the present condition of the Munipur Raj family, who are now living as State prisoners there. The family of Maharaja Kula Chandra consists of no less than six persons; and they get a monthly allowance of Rs. 20 or less than 4 per head, inclusive of medical attendance and establishment charges!

THE Raja of Jhind, who has been staying at Simla with his tutor, Captain Bradshaw, has applied to the Government of India for permission to visit England next spring.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Sanjibani* from Habiganj, says that a case is pending against the Cachar-Goalundo Steamer Company for having severely assaulted a passenger named Babu Rajani Kant Dey, at Inatganj Steamer Station, and then thrown him into the water. A counter-case was brought by the Company against the Babu for disorderly conduct, etc; but the complaint was not entertained. Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Singa, in Jessore, says that a respectable young Bengalee was severely assaulted by some by khalasis of the steamer Damdin, belonging of the I. G. S. N. Co., plying between Khulna and Magura last week.

AN enterprising old soldier, named White, came to Rangoon and opened a large shop in Fytche Square as T. Richard and Co., Civil and Military Tailors, etc., he himself being manager and cutter to the firm. He obtained valuable agencies and much credit and several contracts, one of which was for Railway Volunteers clothing. In February last after collecting funds and selling most of the stock, he absconded without paying rent and other bllls generally. Most of the remaining stock disappeared, but some of it was recovered from Mukerjee Babu, an assistant to the firm, who the otherday was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft of three pieces of khaki valued Rs. 150. Strangely, White behaved similarly under the name of Richards in Rangoon fifteen years ago, and since disappearing in February, the same exploits by him are reported from Hyderabad, Deccan and Umballa. He came to Rangoon from Singapore.

A MISSIONARY case has cropped up at Negapatam, in which the wife of the Revd. A. A. Thomas, of the local Wesleyan Mission, stands charged with kidnapping a Hindu woman of respectability. The particulars of the case are that Angammal alias Pittiammal, a virgin sister-in-law of the complainant a clerk of the local Post Office, residing in Velipolyam, was found to be missing from his house in which she was residing. Complainant, on obtaining certain information, went to the honse of the Missionary, and wanted back the girl; but Mr. Thomas refused to restore the girl, and when the latter tried to come out in response to calls from her guardians Mrs. Thomas pushed her into the bungalow and shut the door on her. The same day the complainant put in his complaint before the Head Assistant Magistrate and made his sworn statement. Mr. K. Krishna Row appeared for the complainant, and moved the Court to issue a warrant for the search of the bungalow, and the arrest of the offenders. The Magistrate, however, ordered a summons to issue at the first instance to Mrs. Thomas. The girl was restored to her people later by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, who took a receipt from the complainant. Mrs Thomas appeared in court in obedience to the summons. The complainant was reported by the Civil Surgeon to be too sick to attend Court for a few days. The Magistrate then adjourned the case, taking two sureties for Mrs. Thomas, of Rs. 250 each. This case is stirring some ensation in the town.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA,
OR
SALVATION FOR ALL,
BY
SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE.

Paper cover ... 1-12
Cloth bound ... 2-4

Postage extra.

To be had at the *Patrika* Office, Calcutta.

Indian Sketches,
BY
Shishir Kumar Ghose,
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
W. S. Caine.

(*Extracts from the Introduction*)

"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE."

PRICE—1 RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS.

e had at the "Patrika' Office, Calcutta.

SNAKES, SNAKE-BITES
AND
Their Treatments.

PRICE—12 ANNAS.

To be had at the "Patrika" Office, Calcutta.

BAROMETRIC DEPRESSION.—A small depression formed off Saugor on Sunday morning, and a cautionary signal was hoisted at all river ports.

VACATION JUDGES.—It is very likely that Mr. Justice Ameer Ali and Mr. Justice Pratt will be the Vacation Judges this year.

THE FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO.—It is rumoured in Simla that Mr. Babington Smith, the Viceroy's Private Secretary, will succeed Sir James Westland as Financial Member.

SHIKAR.—[By telegram.] A big leopard, which was committing a general havoc on cattle and poultry for some time past and was the terror to the people of Naogaon, very close to Bogra town, has at last been killed by Nowab Syed Abdus Sobhan Choudhury Saheb of Bogra.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND.—The following official Press Note has been issued: Sir Jame Westland's tenure of the Finance Membership would, in the ordinary course, terminate in November, but at the request of the Secretary of State, he will remain in his present post until the end of March next.

THE PEACOCK IN SANTIAGO.—In Santiago the peacock is regarded with religious awe and vaneration. When his sharp, discordant cry is heard evil and danger are expected; when his tail is spread glittering in the sunshine good fortune is anticipated. The Santiago swain pays court to his inamorata with a peacock's feather in his hand, while she veils her blushes behind a peacock fan.

CROP AND WEATHER.—There was general rain during the week ending 8th August, though not in all cases sufficient. More rain is still required in the following districts for the transplantation of the winter rice seedlings: Bankura, Midnapore, Hoogly, Howrah, Diamond Harbour, Jalpaiguri, Mymensing, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpore, Purnea, Santhal Pergunnahs, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, and Hazribagh. The prospects of early rice and jute and of other bhadoi crops are generally favourable. Sugarcane and indigo crops are promising. Early rice and jute are being harvested in parts. The price of rice is still practically stationary. There is no want of fodder, but some cattle-disease is reported.

"EDIBLE BIRD'S NEST."—One of the leading articles of commerce, in addition to burglars, forgers, murder-merchants, etc., etc., which is to be met with in that flourishing penal settlement known as the Andaman Islands, is the "edible bird's nest." The epithet, we believe, refers to the word nest, and not to the bird, for we o not wish to aver that there is anything particularly novel about an ebible bird, whether he has a nest, or whether he merely roosts on a tree or a rail. It is apparently, a most lucrative industry, and is carried on by a staff of Andamanese, of the type familiar to those which occasionally are brought up by Mr. Portman, whose fame in the islands is as great as ever was that of Pharoah or Nebuchadnezzar, in their own particular parts of the world. There are degrees in "edible bird's nests" just as there are in eggs—new-laid, fresh and just simple eggs—and they divide them into 1st-class nests, value Rs. 120 per *viss*—a measurement equivalent to about 3 lbs. 2oz. avoirdupois—2nd class nests, value Rs. 85 per *viss* and "refuse" value Rs. 6 per seer. It is apparently a very tangible source of income, for the officer in charge of the department in making his report for the season, says:—"There has been nothing special to report regarding it. The first and second collections were small and dry but the general loss, which would have occurred on these, was balanced by the exceptional excellence of the third collection. The birds have been allowed plenty of time to breed and get away before the south-west monsoon breaks, and conduct of the collections has been, on the whole, satisfactory, though, I have been informed, that a certain amount of theft and smuggling still goes on. The police have been warned regarding this, and the details communicated to them."—*Indian Daily News.*

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The long vacation of the High Court commences from 10th September and continues till 20th November, both days inclusive.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The next Criminal Sessions of the High Court will commence on the 17th of this month and will be presided over by Mr. Justice Jenkins. Up to yesterday there were three cases on the calender, one of murder and two petty cases.

ATTORNEYS' EXAMINATION.—The next examination of candidates for admission as attorneys of the High Court will be held on Monday next and the following days. There are seven candidates for the final examination and eight candidates for the intermediate examination.

GHATTAL PLAGUE RIOT CASE.—The trial of the Ghatal plague hospital riot case has been going on for several days past, in the Court of Mr. A. C. Mackertich, Senior Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore, to whose file it has been specially transferred from that of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Ghattal on the motion of the accused. The defence is conducted by Mr. Barrow, of the Calcutta bar, with Mr. Manuel, of the Police Court, Calcutta. The prosecution has Mr. K. B. Dutt, barrister-at-law, with Baboo Jogendro Nath Haldar, additional Government Pleader, the Senior Government Pleader, Baboo Bhuban Chandra Banerjee, being engaged in the sessions.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

No seizures or deaths were reported on Friday, the 5th instant.

There were five suspected cases on Saturday—two in Ward No. 7, one in each of the Wards 8 and 10, and the address of the remaining one is unknown. There were three deaths—two in Ward No, 7 and one in Ward No. 10. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 48.

THE CASE OF PUNTI.

The *Indian Daily News* publishes the letter over the signature of Dr. Hem Ch. Roy Chowdhury, Secretary, Vigilance Committee, Ward No. 11. In your to-day's issue you have reported a case of plague in St. James's Square. The history is as follow:—In 27 and 28 St. James's Square, a woman named Punti, aged 20, had been suffering from fever since Sunday last. The case was kept secret and no medical attendance was called. On Tuesday morning she became worse and was removed to the Medical College Hospital according to the desire of the sick. That very evening she died. Except high fever she had no other symptom. Can the hospital authorities inform the clinical differeniial diagnosis which led them to conclude that this was a case of plague, and to what variety does it belong? I am not prepared to admit any *argumentum ad hominem.* I have seen many cases of the so-called plague in Calcutta. In one, the District Medical Officer predicted the death of the sick within a short time, pronouncing that to be a *pucca* case of plague. Change of treatment saved the man. Rapid death is not the symptom of plague.

ON Saturday there were one case and one death.

THERE was again an increase in the number of plague cases in Bombay on Saturday, the attacks numbering 31 and the deaths 16. There were five attacks and eight deaths on Sunday.

THE Gwalior Durbar is understood to have invited the Viceroy to pay a farewell visit.

MR. N. N. WADIA, C. I. E., who acted as a Trustee of the Port of Bombay during the absence of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy from Bombay, will, it is said, be appointed to succeed the deceased Baronet in that office.

ANOTHER shooting case hails from Karachi. Here are the particulars, as reported in an Anglo-Indian paper. Two young men, named Desmier, a son of a former jailor of Hyderabad, Sind, and Phillips, were out shooting. While they were getting into a hired dog-cart, Desmier's gun, which was loaded, went off, hitting the driver in the leg. The man was immediately removed to the Civil Hospital, and his leg amputated; but he succumbed shortly after under the operation. Desmier has been charged before Mr. Hoonahan, first-class Magistrate, with causing death by negligence. The hearing of the case was to have come off on Saturday.

MR. W. ATKINSON, manager of the Kaliachak Indigo concern in Maldah, was put on his trtal on Wednesday before the District Magistrate, Mr. M. Yusuf, in a case under section 188, I. P. C., for disobeying an order, made under section 140, C. P. C. by Babu Ram Narain Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, directing him to remove an obstruction from a public road. The accused, as a European, claimed to be tried by a jury, and a jury was empanelled, consisting of two European and one Indian gentleman. Mr. Atkinson was found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury. The Magistrate, agreeing in the verdict, sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 100. An appeal is shortly going to be preferred before the Sessions Judge of Rajshahi.

MR. CADDY sends up to Simla a number of exhibits. Among his pictures of Buddhist sites one claims more than passing attention. While he was in the Swat Valley he excavated the site of an ancient stupa from which a large number of sculptures of the so-called Graeco-Scythian type were recovered, and which at the present moment Dr. Bloch is still arrranging in the Imperial Museum. Among the statues was a heroic one of Buddha bearing the following inscription on its base: "The year 318 [396 A. D.] on the 27th day of *Pothovadasa* [August-September] of Buddhagosha the gift." Mr. Caddy's painting represents this stupa in the *Lorian tangi* of the Swat Valley (the ancient Udiana) as it might have appeared on the occasion of the inauguration of this gift.

HIGH COURT, N.-W. P.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE SAHARANPUR RAILWAY ASSAULT CASES.

IN the High Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Blair and a jury, James Walter Davies was charged with attempted rape and assault upon Mrs. Victoria Grant on or about May 4th, in a train travelling between the stations of Najibabad and Nagina, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Mr. A. E. Ryves, Government Advocate, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. B. R. Bomonji defended the accused.

Mr. Ryves, in opening the case, said the charges against the accused were attempted rape and what might be called indecent assault. The accused could not be found guilty of both offences, as the greater comprehended the less. The meaning of the section was that if they found the accused intended to commit the offence of rape in spite of the lady's resistance and did any act towards the commission of that offence, he was guilty of the major offence. The facts were very simple. The accused was a gunner at Roorkee, where his family resided. The lady in question also used to live at Roorkee and was on visiting terms with the accused's family. On May 4th last she was married to Mr. Grant, an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department. The accused was not present at the wedding, but his relations were and apparently the accused knew about it. The newly-married couple left for their honeymoon the same night by the down mail, which left Roorkee about 12-30, and it happened that Mr. Grant and her husband got into a first-class compartment reserved for ladies. The accused broke barracks that evening and went down to the station in time to catch the train. According to his own account he intended to travel to Lakhsar, his object heing to walk along the foot-board to the carriage where Mr. and Mrs. Grant were to hear and see what they were saying and doing. He asserted that he stood outside the carriage with this object. At Lakhsar the guard informed Mr. Grant he must leave his wife's compartment, but he was allowed to continue in the carriage until the train reached Najibadad, more than an hour later, as there were no coolies at Lakhsar to remove the lugage. The accused apparently heard all this, for instead of returning to Roorkee from Lakhsar he continued in the train. After the train left Najibabad Mrs. Grant was alone in her carriage, and when the train was going at full speed the accused got out of his carriage, walked along the footboard to Mrs. Grant's carriage and got in there. The lady was asleep. She was awakened by a heavy hand on her mouth. She shrieked and the accused tried to gag her and assaulted her in a way which could only suggest his intention to commit the offence with which he was now charged, and Mrs. Grant's shrieks aroused a lady in the next carriage who leaned out and looked round into Mrs. Grant's carriage. The accused had taken off his coat and tied it round his head, having cut a slit for his eyes, with the obvious intention of preventing identification. The lady in the next carriage reached over and tried to pull the covering from the face of the accused, and the latter seeing farther attempts were useless, and to avoid the risk of immediate identification, rushed to the far side of the carriage and got out. Mrs. Grant was greatly terrified, and with the assistance of the lady in the next compartment she scrambled through the window into the other carriage. At Nagina a complaint was made and the train searched, but the accused was not found. It was abundantly evident that the accused knew a good deal about railway matters. He knew there would be a train waiting at Nagina, and he evidently got into that and returned to Roorkee. Mrs. Grant asserted that she recognised the accused by his figure and voice in the carriage, but she did not see his face. She did not at once mention the man's name to her husband, but later on did so.

Mrs. Victoria Grant gave evidence supporting the Government Advocate's opening. After her cross-examination, Mr. Ryves did not call any more witnesses. He put in the statements madeby the accused in the lower courts. In these accused said that on May 4th he travelled without a ticket in the same train as Mr. and Mrs. Grant from Roorkee. He travelled on the footboard of the compartment in which Mr. and Mrs Grant were, and he heard the guard tell Mr. Grant he must leave that carriage. Subsequently he got into the carriage where Mrs. Grant was alone, and got hold of her hand. She started to scream and a lady in the next compartment came to her assistance, and he left the carriage. He was young in years, and did not know any better.

In reply to the Court the accused said he knew Mrs. Grant before her marriage and he very often played tricks upon her, and on the night in question he thought he would go and play the same trick on her again. He had no intention to do anything except to frighten her. He had his head covered by his coat, and the first thing he touched was the lady's hand and he caught hold of it. The accused then made a further statement in which he said he did not attend Mrs. Grant's wedding though he was invited. He saw Mr. and Mrs Grant in a first class carriage at Roorkee but did not speak to them because he was travelling without a ticket. He was going to meet a friend at Lakhsar, but did not meet him and as he had no money he continued on the train intending to take the up mail which waited for the down at Nagina Station. He had often frightened ladies by knocking at their bed-room and drawing-room doors at night. He had often done it to Miss Biggie now Mrs. Grant, and to Miss Kitchen and Mrs. Curznor. He had frightened his mother and sisters in the same way. In entering Mrs. Grant's carriage he intended to do nothing except to frighten her. The accused proceeded to say that his statements came out through a conversation he had with a guard, who, professing to be his friend, asked him about this matter and promised to stand by him. Subsequently he found out that this guard had placed witnesses outside the door to hear what he said, and after he had made the statement the guard tele graphed to the police to come and arrest him.

Mr. Bomonji said his case was that the prisoner was addicted to tricks of the most virulent character—tricks which were most cowardly and unworthy of a soldier, but which were nevertheless only tricks. His contention was that it was only one of these tricks which he intended to play on Mrs. Grant.

Miss Florence Kitchen and Miss Millie Davies, sister of the accused, gave evidence that the accused were known to play tricks by knocking at ladies' door, Colonel Owen said that the accused bone a high msral character.

Mr. Bomonji for the defence claimed a verdict of not guilty with the utmost confidence. In the commission of any crime he said there must be the three stages—intention, preparation and attempt. Even if the intention and the preparation of a crime could be proved that was not sufficient unless there was an actual attempt to carry it out. It could not be suggested that when the accused started on this journey he had made up his mind to commit this heinous offence. The facility with which he had travelled without a ticket previously tempted him to do so this evening in order to meet his frlend at Lakhsar, and not meeting him, he was tempted to travel further in order to catch the return mail train. Hearing the conversation at Lakhsar he thought he would like to frighten this girl friend of his, and he got into her carriage where she was asleep and took hold of her hand and covered her mouth with his hand. The youth's story and the facts he admitted were entirely consistent with an attempt to frighten the young lady, but he contended they would not support the more serious charge now brought against him. He had borne a good character right up to the time of his arrest, and it was only as the result of a story (entirely consistent with what he had now said in court,) told as the youth believed in confidence to a friend that any evidence whatever was found against him. Had they any right to go beyond that story and assume this mere boy had any other intention than to frighten an acquaintance—a cowardly form of practical joke to which it had been proved he was much addicted. Mr. Bomonji urged the jury to regard the case from a merciful point of view; his client was but a youth, and if found guilty of the graver offence and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment he would inevitably be ruined.

Mr. Ryves having briefly replied,

Mr. Justice Blair summed up. He said all the jury had to consider was whether Mrs. Grant's story was to be believed. He recapitulated that story, and asked what possible object other than the commission o- the offence with which he was charged could the accused have had in acting as he did? If they believed the lady's story there was direct evidence of the commission of an offence which came under the Sections 507 and 376. Mrs. Grant had shown some of that courage which men were always glad to find women possessed in defence of their honour. She undertook the perilous task of getting through the window into the next carriage. A very slight slip might have cost her life, and they must consider that the accused in entering her carriage recognised the possibility of such an occurrence and was prepared to take all risks in order to accomplish his object.

The jury after a short deiiberation returned a verdict of guilty of attempted rape.

Mr. Ryves asked his lordship in the public interest to pass a sentence which would act as deterrent to others.

Mr. Justice Blair addressing the accused said James Walter Davies, you are a young man on the threshold of life, you have commenced with the advantages of a respectable family of a decent education and of an honourable profession, and you stand now convicted of one of the most dastardly offences of which any human being can be guilty. You went out like a ravening beast to prey upon these decent, these chaste, these unprotected women. Little recked you of your own life when you travelled on moving trains upon the footboard, and little cared you whether the lives of your victims were sacrificed or not so long as you thought there was a chance that you might consummate the satisfaction of your passions. I have not the faintest doubt that you left your home to follow these young people knowing it was at least possible Mr. Grant might be compelled to leave his wife alone. You had seen this girl, you had been attracted by her good looks, and you had conceived for her an unholy passion which you resolved to gratify on this the last opportunity you would have. I do not believe that in the case of which you were convicted yesterday your intentions were one particle less evil, but they were fortunately for you and still more fortunately for that young lady frustrated by her courage and promptitude. Now I have to punish you and I feel most deeply the duty that lies upon me of rendering the travelling of unprotected females in this country safe from cowardly ruffians like you. If it were not for your age I could not do less than inflict upon you the heaviest penalty which the law allows. You are but 19 years of age, and for that reason I shall take something from the severity of the sentence which I should have passed had you been a man of mature years. My sentence is that you be sent into penal servitude for seven years; that sentence to take effect after the conclusion of the sentence you are now serving.—*Pioneer.*

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *I. D. News* telegraphs under date 9th instant:—It is reported in well-informed circles in China that France is making extensive territorial claims in Szechuen, presumably in connection with the recent outrages on French Missions taken in conjunction with the recent activity of various French scientific, commercial, and political "Missions" at the head-waters of the Yangtsze. This news is curious. Evidently the French idea is to thwart British projects of the backroad to India by getting between Burma and the interior of China.

REGARDING the Hooley Floatation case, the *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:—A journeyman bootmaker, a shareholder in the London Universal Bank, has sued Messrs. Cochrane, the promoters, for fraud and misrepresentation. The directors qualified by the defendants were the Marquis of Exeter (who received £200 to join the board), General Sir John Campbell, and Lords George Loftus and Brownlow Cecil. The defendant accepted judgment for £2,700. The Chief Justice regretted that the titled directors were not before the court. Earl De La Warr admits receiving from Mr. Hooley £23,000 as a voluntary gift for services rendered. He now offers to refund the money.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE AFFAIR IN JUBALAND.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE following further particulars of the recent affair in Jubaland are interesting. Major Quinton had issued the strictest orders to the troops, when reconnoitring that they should always march with fixed bayonets, while each man also carried two cartridges in his hand, so as to be able to load his rifle on the shortest notice. His directions for fighting, when the enemy were sighted, were also admirably adapted for local jungle conditions. The men were directed always to watch both flanks, the files facing to the right and left respectively so as to guard against sudden attacks from either side. Jemadar Radha Sing, who commanded the reconnoitring party on June 22nd, seems to have neglected to follow out these orders. The result was that the enemy caught his party quite unprepared. Many sepoys were speared before they could fire a shot or fix bayonets. They were nearly all Sikhs, and after the first surprise, the survivors rallied in small knots, and their fire at once checked the Ogadens; but over twenty men had then been killed. The affair took place in the early morning, only some two miles from the Halished post. Captain Tanner heard the firing and sent out 25 men under a native officer, who met four sepoys retiring, who told the tale of the ambuscade. Then fifty more men were hurried out, Surgeon-Captain Kilkelly accompanying them. On arrival at the spot where the fighting had taken place, 26 bodies were found, but the enemy had then cleared off. From the story told by the survivors, it would seem that the Ogadens so cunningly contrived their ambuscade that they cut off the advance and rearguard from the main body, on which they directed their principal attack. They are said to have numbered 400, but there were several hundred more near at hand in the jungle. The sepoy who most distinguished himself was Private Bhooto Singh. Though wounded in two places, he rallied three men about him, and coolly retired facing the enemy and checking them by rapid fire. He also brought away a wounded comrade though the latter asked to be left to his fate. For his gallantry Captain Tanner promoted Bhoota Singh to be naik on the spot, and intends recommending him for the order of Merit. Out of 31 men killed and wounded 28 were Sikhs, two Rajputs, and one a bugler enlisted in the Bombay Presidency. Jemadar Radha Sing was a Sikh, and had shown himself a good native officer, but he lacked experience in jungle fighting. The Halised camp, we may add, is 36 miles from Kismayu, the coast port from which communication is kept up by sea with Mombassa. Major Quentin has 100 Soudanese with him in addition to the wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles and 128 men of the 27th Baluchis. We may have to wait another fortnight or so before further news is received. No anxiety is felt regarding the troops in Jubaland, as the stockaded camps which they hold are well placed for defensive purposes, and can be easily held by their garrisons. The Ogadens are mostly armed with spears, and rely mostly upon ambuscading small parties in dense jungle.

IN a recent encounter in the Nasick district of Bombay the police shot down eighteen armed dacoits, and themselves lost three killed and several wounded.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* published some statements in regard to the Bangala riot case, to which Col. Rennick, Deputy Commissioner of Jullundar district, took exception; and he wrote a letter to the *Gazette*, contradicting them. In reply, the *Gazette* says that it drew its information from the report of Mr. Silcock, Commissioner of the Jullunder Division. So we are presented here with the uniqeu spectacle of the statements of two high officials, contradicting one another. In the letter of Mr. Rennick, there is a statement worthy of note, showing conclusively what a miracle a policy of conciliation and kindliness can effect "In the course of the day the District Superintendent of Police had informed me that large numbers had assembled from the neighbouring villages to oppose my visit to the village in the evening; but as I knew the the feelings of the people better, I would not have any police force to accompany me, knowing that trust and *friendliness would go further with these man than armed force.* * * * * All those, identified by officers and constables, were made to fall in by me, and I made them over to the District Superintendent of Police to march them in to Nawanshabar to be chacaned." Thus Mr. Rennick managed to command the confidence of the people, and his presence had a magical effect upon the mob. Every thing went on smoothly without the least resistance.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Kushtia, under date the 6th: From the telegram published in your issue of the 3rd instant, you could ascertain something about the enquiries made by the District Judge on Monday last, the 1st instant. The pleaders established most of the charges against both the Munsifs, whose conduct towards the bar and to the public was condemned by the Judge before all gentlemen present. Everybody had access within the court rooms where the inquiries were held. Among other things the Judge passed some orders. Heretofore the practice was (at the instance of the two present Munsifs) not to allow a single individual within the court rooms except the parties called and the pleaders engaged. To this, the Judge's order runs as follows: "So long as there shall be space within the court rooms, both the public and the pleaders shall have free access." The Munsifs fixed fifteen minutes for filing petitions. The Judge fixed nearly half an hour for the same. Potty faults, such as chewing betels and dozin a little in the chairs, on the part of pleaders, used to be taken serious notice of by the Munsifs. The Judge instructed the Munsifs to overlook them. As a general instruction the Judge advised both the Munsifs to treat the pleaders and the public with politeness and courtesy. The Munsifs were forbidden to use any abusive language to anybody. If the conduct of anybody merited censure he should be reported against—this was the Judge's advice. The First Munsif was particularly asked to drop the six proceedings aganist six of the pleaders under the Legal Practitioners' Act.

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH.

—AUGUST 10.

(*Before Justices O'Kinealy and Henderson*).

THE SEWAN CASE.

JUDGMENT.

THE following is the full text of the judgment of the High Court in the case of Empress vs. Jeobadhan Kurmi and Sesharan Kurmi, the servants of Babus Ratneswari Pershad and Brijnandon Pershad, who appealed from the decision of the Sessions Judge of Saran:—

This is an appeal from a decision of the Sessions Judge of Saran, who disagreeing with the assessors, has convicted the appellants of rioting and causing grievous hurt to one Sajiwan Lal while they were members of an unlawful assembly, and sentencing each of them to five years' rigorous imprisonment. It appears that on the 9th December last, Sajiwan Lal and Hira Lal his son were in their Khaliwan. In one of the small houses in the Khaliwan was the Mohant Ram Pertap Das. Apparently he was a creditor of Sajiwan Lal, and he had gone there to get corn for the amount which Sajiwan owed him. There is no doubt that about 9 or 10 o'clock that night, a number of persons attacked Sajiwan Lal in the Khaliwan and caused grievous hurt to him; they also took away his paddy, and the question we have to decide on this record is, is it proved that the appellants belonged to that party. Hira Lal was hardly beaten at all. He stood up to fight and then ran away. The brother of Sajiwan Lal is said to have been there that night, and he gives details in regard to the occurrence. He does not, however, account for his having remained there that night, and the Mohant did not see him till the next morning. Huloo, the servant of the Mohant, who is said to have gone to the Khaliwan, states that he heard the names of the persons that night. So that we find that the case depends upon the statement of Hira Lal and what was stated by Sajiwan Lal to different persons on that night and the next morning and the statement made by him on the 14th, that is, five days after the event. The Mohant, who was there the whole night, and who went and saw Sajiwan, makes no mention whatever of any conversation that he had with Sajiwan, nor that he heard any person named. On the following day Kali Churn went to the police, and, owing to certain circumstances which it is not necessary to refer to now, his complaint apparently was not taken. The next morning Sajiwan was taken to the Magistrate, and on that day a petition was made in Court purporting to give a detailed accouut of what had happened on that night. That petition contains a statement very general in its form, gives no details of what was afterwards proved or attempted to be proved and gives no list of names. It thus left the complaint in the widest form possible.

We have asked why it was that the Mohant who was there during the whole night, and who obviously, if any conversation took place or if any person spoke, must have known it, was not examined on this point. The answer given is that it seems to be a mistake just as there was a mistake in drawing up the first information. If we had thought so, we should send down to the Lower Court to have the Mohant examined. But we notice that in every particular point regarding the conversation the other witnesses are examined in detail and the prosecution knew that it was a material part of the case. We are disposed to think that the case as first brought gradually developed and enlarged, and that the evidence for the prosecution as to what happened that night and the conversation which took place is not worthy of credit.

We agree with the assessors and disagree with the Sessions Judge in the view taken by him. We, therefore, set aside the conviction and sentence entered up by the Judge, and direct that the appellants be released.

A DISPUTE WITH FACTORY PEOPLE.

MR. JACKSON with Babu Joy Gopal Ghose moved on behalf of Bhup Narain Sing and two others who were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagulpore under sections 143 and 379 I. P. C., and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine The conviction was affirmed on appeal by the Sessions Judge. The facts of the case were shortly these: The accused are servants of the Amapore zemindars, and the complainant is a servant of the Colgong factory which had taken a lease of the contiguous zemindari Budhu Chuk. Both the places are subject to the action of the river Ganges. The dispute in the case was in connection with some chur lands. The case for the prosecution was that the accused with a mob of about five hundred men armed with various sorts of weapons and with an elephant came and looted away the crops grown and cut by the factory servants and the tenants of the factory. It was also said that the accused demolished a cutchery house and removed all signs of it. The information of the occurrence was given to the police who investigated the matter and found the case to be false. Thereupon complainant lodged a complaint before the Deputy Magistrate who ordered the police to enquire and report. The police after an investigation sent up a C. Form report, stating the case to be false. Thereupon the complainant requested the Deputy Magistrate to hold a local inquiry himself. Accordingly the Court held such local enquiry and ordered the police to send up an A. form against the petitioners. The Magistrate during the local enquiry made some notes and kept them in the record. The Magistrate relied principally upon those notes in his judgment, and the conviction was based mainly upon that as also upon other inadmissible evidence. Their Lordships after hearing counsel granted a rule, and ordered the petitioners to be released on bail.

THE Government of India have created a new post of Inspector of Explosives, to which Captain Muspratt Williams, Superintendent of the Ishapore Gunpowder Factory, will be appointed.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. C. Fisher, Offig Magte and Collr, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. H. Walmsley, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Raniganj, Burdwan, acting for him. Mr. W. B. Heycock, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the Raniganj sub-division.

Babu Rajkishore Das, substantive pro tempore Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Cuttack, on being relieved of his present appointment as Asst Settlement Officer, Orissa.

Maulvi Syed Ali Ashruf Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Shahabad is transferred temporarily to the Sasaram sub-division of that district.

Iskunder Kudr Syud Naseer Ali Mirza, Probationary Dy Collr, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Maulvi Abul Mahmud, substantive pro tempore Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is transferred to Pabna.

Babu Charu Chandra Kumar Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Hooghly.

The order of the 16th June, 1898, granting privilege leave for one month and fifteen days to Babu Atal Behary Bose, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, employed on excise work, Cuttack is cancelled.

Babu Nikhll Nath Roy, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Lohardaga.

Babu Probodh Chandra Chatterjee, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Malda is allowed leave for two months.

Babu Nogendra Chunder Sen Dy Magte and Dy Collr is posted to Malda.

Mr H F Howard, Asst Magte and Collr, Monghyr, is transferred to Dacca.

Babu Monmotho Coomar Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to Dacca.

Babu Kshitish Chunder Sarkar, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, under orders of transfer to Midnapore, is posted to Cuttack.

Babu Brij Bansi Saki, substantive pro tempore Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to the head-quarters station of the dist of Darbhanga.

Mr D B Allen, Magte and Collr, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Mr W D Blyth, substantive pro tempore Opium Agent, Bihar, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-seven days. Mr D J Macpherson, C I E, acting for him.

Mr. J. M. Coates, Asst. Supdt. of Police, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

Mr. A. R. G. Hampton, Offig Dt. Supdt. of Police, Faridpur, is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Dacca.

Babu Madhu Shudan Chaudhurie, Asst. Supdt. of Police, 24 Parganas, is appointed to have charge of the district police of Faridpur.

Mr. J. G. Bell, Supdt, Calcurta Police, is allowed leave for three months; Rai Jogendra Chandra Mitra Bahadur, Supdt, Calcutta Police, on Rs. 300 per mensem, is appointed to act as Supdt on Rs. 350 per mensem; and Mr. A. Forsyth, Inspector Calcutta Police, is appointed to act as Supdt on Rs. 300 per mensem.

Babu Fakir Chander Chatterjee, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, on leave, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal.

Babu Harish Chandra Datta, Professor, Ravenshaw College Cuttack, is allowed leave for three weeks. Babu Hari Charan Misra, acting for him.

Babu Balmukund Kannungo, substantive protempore Sub-Deputy Collr, is posted to the Orissa Division.

Babu Bhoopendro Nath Roy, Sub-Deputy Collr, is allowed leave for six months.

Maulvi Syud Izahar Hossain, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collr, Sasaram, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Dwarka Nath Bose, Sub-Dy Collr, Munshiganj, Dacca, is allowed leave for one month and six days.

Maulvi Mohammad Faizullah Khan, Sub-Deputy Collr, Sandip, Noakhali, is transferred to the Dacca Division.

Babu Khettro Bhusan Prosad, Substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collr, Midnapore, is transferred to the Tamluck sub-division of that district.

Mr. Nagendra Chandra Mitra, B. A. (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law, who has been appointed as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, is appointed substantively pro tempore to class IV of the Subordinate Educational Service.

Babu Mohendra Nath Mitter, Sub-Judge of Chittagong, on deputation, as an Additional Sub-Judge of Pabna and Bogra, is allowed leave for two months.

Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, Munsiff of Krishnagar, in the district of Nadia, is allowed leave for two weeks.

Babu Nagendra Chundra Sen, Dy. Collr, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax, in the district of Lohardaga.

Babu Jyotish Chandra Sen, Dy. Collr, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax in the district of Tippera.

Babu Durga Das Mukherjee, Dy Collr, is appointed Deputy Collector of Income-tax, in the district of Mymensingh.

Babu Raj Kishore Das, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate of Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first-class.

THE quinquennial report on education in India will shortly be issued. It will be written by Mr. J. S. Cotton, a well-known educational authority in England.

THE latest news received from China says that Paklan City, which fell into the hands of the rebels, has been recaptured by the Commandant of the garrisons at Kuchow and defeated the rebels, who fled westwards, hundreds having been slaughtered in recapturing the city, only a few Imperial soldiers being killed and wounded. The rebels were reported to have been poorly armed, and made no stand. Advices from Shanghai to the 23rd ultimo report a serious anti-foreign outbreak at Changshu, in Kiangsi, sixty miles south of Nanchang. A large mob has been attacking the China Island mission house, looting and completely destroying it. The missionaries escaped earlier in the month. Chinese soldiers wrecked the Roman Catholic mission house at Paotingin in North China, and beat a French priest and made him prisoner, but he has since been released, and the occurrence was reported to the French Minister at Peking.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

KUSHTIA, AUG. 6.

The attitude of the Munsiffs seems to be unchanged. The Second Munsiff is daily striking off cases, thus clearing the file and sits idle from 2-30 to 5. The public are suffering. An early transfer is desired.

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

The Exchange Compensation question was before the last two sittings of the Viceroy's Executive Council; but no decision could be arrived at. The Hon'ble members differ on the subject—the Viceroy and Sir James Westland holding one view, and the rest another.

SIMLA, AUG. 8.

The Viceroy wired to Lord George Hamilton that he should like to be relieved in November. Lord George replied that it was not possible to arrange it.

Mr. Carnduff, Deputy Secretary to the Legislative Department, takes leave for three months next cold weather.

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

The Government of India, it is believed, has sanctioned the criminal prosecution of Sirdar Gurdyal Singh of the Punjab Commission for bribery and corruption and the order has been communicated to the Punjab Government.

SIMLA AUG. 10.

At next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Fuller will be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Tenancy and Land Reveune Acts, The Bill for the better provision for the regulation of the importation of live stock will be passed.

It is decided that the office of the Commissary-General will move to Calcutta.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, AUG. 5.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon said that rumours had reached the Government that a foreign Power was seeking to acquire a port in the Persian Gulf, but he was unable to say if the report was authentic. The magnitude of British responsibilities there, he added, undoubtedly gave Great Britain a special interest in the Gulf.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

In reply to a question regarding a report, published in the *Times*, that Russia had forbidden Persia to conclude a loan with British banks, Mr. Curzon said the loan negotiations had failed because Persia's demands were considered excessive. The Government, he further stated, had not been informed that Persia required support analogous to that promised to China, or that any threats had been made necessitating such support.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The papers regard the relations between Great Britain and Russia on the China question as being critical, and complications are apprehended. The London stock market is weak.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The American forces under General Miles have taken possession of the eastern portion of the island of Puerto Rico.

LONDON, AUG. 6.

The *Novoe Vremya* announces that Russia has acquired sultanate over Raheita, in the Red Sea, as a naval base.

LONDON, AUG, 6.

In the House of Commons last night, when the vote for the Diplomatic Service was brought forward, Sir Charles Dilke, who was supported by Sir William Harcourt, moved to reduce the salary of Sir A. H. Hardinge, Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the ground that the British officials at Zanzibar and the coast strip had contravened the law regarding fugitive slaves. The motion was rejected by 119 against 55 votes, after Mr. Curzon had refuted the charges against the Zanzibar officials.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Queen Regent has approved of Spain's reply to America accepting the conditions of peace which will reach the White House at Washington by Tuesday at the latest, whereafter Spain expects hostilities to cease forthwith.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Tsuug-li-Yamen has ordered the Chinese Commissioner to co-operate with the Russian authorities in arranging the expropriation of land for the Russian Railway in Manchuria, which the inhabitants of the country hitherto refused to sell. This action of the Tsung li-Yamen gives Russia the desired pretext for local intervention in Manchuria.

ADEN, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5-0 P. M. to-day.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

General Sir Redvers Buller succeeds the Duke of Connaught in the Aldershot command.

LONDON, AUG. 8

Advices received from Puerto Rico state that a general advance of the American troops on San Juan began yesterday, the troops moving in four columns.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Anglo-Russian relations in China are being followed with keen interest in America. The *New York Times* and *Sun* advocate prompt and joint action by the United States and Great Britain.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

Sir Thomas Lipton has presented the Princess of Wales with ten thousand pounds for a scheme to provide cheap restaurants in London for workmen, and, if necessary, will give another hundred thousand pounds for the same purpose.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, has arrived at Atbara.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

In the cricket match, Surrey *vs.* Yorkshire the latter has been defeated by an innings and 272 runs.

LONDON, AUG.

The Spanish reply to the conditions of peace imposed by America reached Washington this afternoon, but the deciphering of the lengthy despatch will require time.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

In consequence of friendly negotiations having failed, France has energeticly instructed M. Cambon, her ambassador at Washington, to secure the release of the French steamer Rodiguez which was seized by the Americans nine miles off Puerto Rico, on the ground that she was running the blockade.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Transvaal High Court at Pretoria has decided that the Indians trading in the towns of the Transvaal Republic must live in locations outside the townships, which will be assigned by Government. The judgment of the court has created considerable excitement amongst the Indians now residing in the Transvaal.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The House of Lords has agreed to the reinsertion of the Conscience Clause in the Vaccination Bill, which has now been passed.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

In the last despatch from the Phillippines it is stated that, on the night of the 31st ultimo three thousand Spaniards furiously attacked the American Camp outside Manila, but were repulsed with great loss. During this engagement the rebels remained neutral.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

It is now believed that Spain's reply is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but only renders possible the cessation of hostilities with a view to the initiation of regular negotiations.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

It has transpired that Spain's reply to America accepts the conditions of peace, but raises a number of points in connection with executing the conditions. It is impossible to say if the points raised are important till the text of the despatch reaches President Mc Kinley to night.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

In the attack made by the Spaniards on the American camp at Manila on the 31st of July, the Americans lost nine killed and forty-seven wounded.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The rumours that Mr. Curzon will succeed Lord Elgin as Vicroy of India, are persistently reiterated in the House of Commons.

LONDON. AUG. 9.

To-day, Mr. Curzon, replying to a number of questions relating to China, said that China has expressed her gratitude for the support promised by Great Britain, adding that no aggression has been threatened. He further stated that on the 8th of February last Sir Claude Macdonald cabled that the German Minister at Pekin had opposed the concession of the trunk line to Chinkiang on the ground that no railway ought to be constructed in the province of Shantung without arrangement with Germany. Great Britian protested against this oppposition, both at Pekin and Berlin, and Germany replied that the facts had been misrepresented: she had only demanded that if China requires assistance in Shantung she shall first offer the work to Germans. Germany had not claimed any exclusive privileges from China, and had not attempted to exclude other nations from free competition in Shantung. Mr. Curzon admitted that the concession for the railway to Chinkiang had not been given.

Continuing his replies, Mr. Curzon stated that instructions to resist preferential treatment to foreign subjects in relation to trade had been sent to Sir Claude Macdonald in March, and renewed particular instructions with reference to railway concessions were forwarded on the 13th of July.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

A meeting of the United States Cabinet wa held yesterday evening, at which Spain's reply to the American terms of peace was considered. It is believed that the reply was not deemed wholly satisfactory, this necessitating a further exchange of notes.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

Reuter's special correspondent at Manila telegraphs that the city is in desperate extremities. The Natives are eating rats and mice, and dysentery is raging amongst the whole community. It is reported that the Spanish losses in engagement the of the 31st ultimo were three hundred killed and one thousand wounded.

CHOLERA is officially reported to have assumed an epidemic form in Madras.

ACCORDING to the contract for the new Simla-Kalka Railway, which has been executed by the Secretary of State, the line is to be finished by the 30th June, 1902. The proposed Ghaziabad-Moradabad line will be commenced this year.

THE date of the Railway Conference has been fixed for Monday, the 15th August, 1898, at 11 A.M. Its composition will be: His Excellency the Viceroy, President; Members: Sir James Westland, Sir Arthur Trevor, Mr. F. R. Upcott and Mr. A. R. Becher; an officer from the Military Department, Captain W. J. McElhinny being Secretary.

THE weakness in the London market caused by the tension between England and Russia over the China question, was reflected in Calcutta on Monday when Government paper fell from Rs. 95-7 (the closing price on Saturday) to Rs. 94-14. Exchange rose slightly, the rate for telegraphic transfers and demand bills being 1s. 3-29-32*d*.—*Pioneer.*

THE Bajour embroglio has assumed a new complexion. The Khan of Nawagai has withdrawn part of his force from the southern end of the Jhandol Valley, because his own territory is threatened by the Khan of Pashat, an old enemy. Pashat lies due west of Nawagai. At the same time the Nawab of Dir has also countermarched a portion of his lashkar, having taken alarm at the rumour that the mad fakir intends attacking Dir. There seems no just cause for this feeling of apprehension on his part. The remainder of the tribal gatherings have not come to blows, but there is still no news of an agreement having been patched up. —*Pioneer.*

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Correspondence.

UMBRELLAPHOBIA AT DUM-DUM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I regret to say that Captain H—, belonging at present to the Dum-Dum Cantonment, gets very much annoyed at the sight of an umbrella spread out in the street. I shall supply you with some specific cases. One day Captain H—, while on bicycle, found a gentleman, Babu Suresh Chunder Mitter, before him with his umbrella spread out; immediately Captain H—veered round and began to enthusiastically strike the ugly thing with his stick. On the 22nd of July last at 4-45 A. M., when Babu Monmohan De, a clerk of the local Factory, was entering the main gate with his umbrella open to protect his head from the heat of the sun, Captain H—who was on inspection duty that day, at once fell upon striking the umbrella with his whip and it was actually shattered; and the Babu, without very mnch appreciating the prank, entered the Factory with a heavy heart. I have seen the shattered umbrella with my own eyes and I tell you it is broken down and simply past repair. The same day Babu Sitanath Goswami met with the same fate though he was fortunate to be only whisked. Hoping this letter will attract the immediate attention of the military authorities.

LALIT MOHAN GHOSAL.

Cossipore.

CHINA.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN CHINA.

THE aggressive action of M. Pavloff is reported to have convinced the Chinese that Russia's designs are unfriendly. His latest demand for the appointment of Russian naval instructors to the exclusion of British is regarded with indignation in Peking. Reuter's Peking correspondent says:—

Japan has been encouraging China with hopes of an offensive and defensive alliance, but she has insisted, as a preliminary, on China's possessing a navy. The Chinese officials generally regard the establishment of a naval force as the first step towards realizing the hope of safeguarding the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and are willing and anxious to entrust the training of the navy to British officers, recognizing that Great Britain is not desirous of breaking up the Empire. Now, however, M. Pavloff's demand again destroys their hopes and induces a feeling of despair.

The personal drusqueness of M. Pavloff is much commented upon. The other day while discussing a small matter he suddenly rose in the midst of the conversation and threatened to leave Peking immediately unless the point in question were conceded.

Mr. Pavloff has assented to the loan arranged with the Hong-kong and Shanghai Bank for the extension of the Tientsin-Shan-hai-kwan Railway upon the following conditions:—

The Chinese Government shall promise—

(1) To give no mortgage upon the road-bed of the line.

(2) Never to alienate the railroad to any foreign Power; and

(3) That Hu, the Director of Railways, shall receive the permanent appointment of Director-General.

Chinamen in favour of reforms on Western lines are stated to be reinforcing the ranks of the rebels in the south; and there is a report of another insurrection in the north-west of China.

It is reported at Canton that Dr. Sum yat Sen, whose detention at the Chinese Legation in London attracted much attention some time ago, is one of the prominent leaders of the rebellion.

Serious rioting in Shanghai has been caused by a dispute between the local French authorities and the natives concerning a burial ground of which the former compelled the sale. A party was landed from a French cruiser and the mob of rioters was fired on, a number of natives being killed and wounded.

As the result of a conference on Monday between Consul Bezaure and the Ning-po Guild, a provisional agreement was made whereby the guild remains three months in occupation of the burying ground, and undertakes to remove the coffins. The conditions of the sale of the land to the French municipality have been left for subsequent arrangement.

Shipping and general business at Shanghai continues partially at a standstill owing to the intimidation by the Ning-po Guild of workmen in both settlements. The Provincial Treasurer Nieh, is actively negotiating. It is expected that a solution will be reached by which a considerable extension of the concession area will be made.

The Pekin Syndicate (Limited) held a meeting on Monday at which Mr. George Cawston explained the nature of the concession they had from the Chinese Government (the first ever made to an English company), and attributed their success in obtaining it largely to the efforts of the British and Italian Ministers in Peking. Their coal and iron rights extended over a district of 21,000 square miles, and they would work petroleum over an even larger area. Labour was extremely cheap, and they were arranging for distribution facilities as quickly as they could. Speeches were made also by the Marquis of Lorne and Lord Mao, and a proposal to increase the capital of the company was agreed to.

It is reported from Seoul that the American Minister to Korea has concluded an agreement with the Korean Ministry for the engagement of American experts to survey the country with a view to building roads, bridges, and other works.

FEVER is reported to be raging in Kabul.

A MEETING of the Parsis of Poona and various places in the Deccan was held on Sunday evening to appoint Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy fourth Baronet and head of the Parsis of the Presidency. The Parsi high priest took the chair. It was proposed, seconded and carried by acclamation that Sir Jamsetjee be nominated head of the Parsis. Many telegrams were read approving the object of the meeting from all parts of the Presidency.

"MONSTERS IN OLDEN TIMES."

THIS recent issue of the Anna Library Series, contains a short sketch of the history of the Earth from the time when it was supposed to consist of a mass of vapour. By degrees the vapour was condensed into a central sun which threw off portions of itself, constituting planets. Slowly, the planets cooled down, and were divided into sea and land. Gradually they were occupied by plants and animals, which varied according to their conditions. Some of the animals on the earth's surface were noted for their size and curious structure. The picture represents some which existed during the Quaternary or Fourth Period.

The large animal in the centre of the picture is the Mammoth, tossing, by means of its tusks, the sabre-toothed tiger. Below it is a rhinoceros. To the right is the gigantic Irish stag; to the left a hippopotamus attacked by tigers, and, still farther to the left, a musk ox.

The following description is given of the Mammoth.

The Mammoth.—The name of this animal is said to come from a Tartar word, meaning *earth*, because its remains were found embedded in the earth, in which it was supposed to burrow like the mole.

The Mammoth, called also the Primeval Elephant, surpassed in size the largest elephants now existing. It is said to have been from 13 to 16 feet in height, while its enormous tusks were about 12 feet in length. Curving almost into a circle. It was covered with coarse reddish brown wool, about 7 inches long, intersperse l with strong coarse black hair, more than a foot in length. Long stiff black hairs, formed a kind of mane along its beck. This shows that it was fitted to live in a cold country.

The grinding teeth of the Mammoth were formed by degrees as required. They contain ridges for grinding the food. These are largely worn away in the fore part of the teeth, but gusian fisherman in 1799 was visited by Mr. Adam, a professor at Moscow, who had heard of the remarkable event. He found it still in the same place, but altogether mutilated. The natives of the neighbourhood had cut off the flesh to feed their dogs and wild beasts had also fed upon it. The skeleton, however, remained intact with the exception of one foreleg. The head was covered with a dry skin. One of the ears, well preserved, was furnished with a tuft of hair. According to the statement of its discoverer, the animal was so fat that its belly hung down below the joints of the knees. The skeleton is now at St. Petersburg. The body of the Mammoth was preserved from putrefaction by the cold.

The rude drawing of a mammoth, scratched on a piece of bone by one of the early inhabitants of Europe, shows the animal continued till the earth had human inhabitants.

The Cave Bear.—This animal exceeded in dimensions the largest of modern bears. Its remains, as its name implies, have been found mainly in cavern deposits. Enormous numbers of this large and ferocious species must have lived in Europe after the Ice age. That they survived into the human period is clearly shown by the common association of their bones with the implements of man. The *cave Lion* and *Cave Hyæna* are other animals of this period. Such animals, with elephants, &c., once lived in England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

TERRESTRIAL CORONIUM.

PROFESSOR NASINI, of Padua, who has been working in conjunction with Signori Anderlini and Salvadori, communicates the following note to the French Academy:—

We have for a considerable time been occupied with an extensive study of the gases emanating from the earth in various parts of Italy with the object of detecting the presence of argon and helium, and possibly of other elements they may contain.

The first part of this work has already been published (Gas delle terme di Abano Gazzetta Chemica Italiana). We are now completing the study of the gases of the Solfatara di Pozzuoli, Grotta del Cane, Grotta ammoniacale, and of Vesuvius. In the spectrum of those of Solfatara di Pozzuoli, which contain argon, we have found a sufficiently bright line with the wave-length 531·5, corresponding to that of corona 1474 K, attributed to coronium, an element not yet discovered, and which should be lighter than hydrogen. This line has never before been observed in earthly products. Besides, we have noted the following lines:—653·5, 595·5, 536·2.

In the spectrum of the gases gathered from the fumarole of Vesuvius we have observed the lines 769·5, 631·8, 572·5, 536·5, 441·5, and again 595·5. These lines do not all belong to the spectrum of argon or helium; they show a coincidence or proximity only with some unimportant lines of various elements, such as iron, potassium, and titanium. Considering the conditions of our experiments the presence of these elements in the gases we have studied is not probable. The line 572·5 is near to one of nitrogen but being the only visible line of the spectrum of this gas it cannot be attributed to it. Besides coronium we have thus probably other new elements in these gases.

We are deligently pursuing their investigation.

This, says the "Times," is an announcement of the highest interest from a scientific point of view, as at once confirming the results of spectroscopic examination of the sun and adding another proof of the substantial identity of materials in the sun and the earth. Hitherto nothing has been known of the substance which produces the coronal line 1474 K.

THE French Academy has been asked by the Government to give its opinion on the Bill passed by the Chamber and pending in the Senate for adopting Greenwich time. The Board of Longitude had previously protested against the measure, and M. Jansen, at a private sitting of the Academy, took the same side but suggested that railway companies should have the option of using Greenwich time, as, indeed, they already practically do, for their clocks are kept five minutes behind Paris time. The Astronomy section, with the exception of M. Callandreau, agreed with M. Jansen, but M. Bertrand and M. Berthelot disagreed, and the Academy decided on declining to express any opinion on a matter which was merely administrative and involved no theretical question.

THE total numbers in receipt of famine relief are 707 in Madras and 19,500 in Bombay, the latter number is 2,350 less than last week.

THE total earnings of the Guaranteed and State Railways for the week ending July the 23rd, were nearly one lakh better than during the corresponding week last year, the East Indian and the Rajputana lines exhibiting the best returns.

India and England.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

I AM very sorry to say that Sir William Wedderburn is not well. It is not happily anything very serious; but he is tired and over-wrought. He has gone for a short yachting trip to Norway, but will be back in time, and I hope, in thoroughly restored health and strength, to take part in the Budget debate, which will take place, as usual, on the last day of the session, with the usual thin and scanty attendance of members.

A FORTHCOMING RESOLUTION.

The most important discussion on that occasion will be led by Mr. J. Herbert Roberts on his resolution, censuring the new sedition and press laws. He is having the help of both Mr. Dutt C. I. E., and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee in the preparation of his speech; and, I think, it will be a valuable and important pronouncement on the whole question. It will be interesting to see what, if anything, Sir Henry Fowler may have to say on this burning question of Indian policy. The debate on Mr. Roberts' resolution will, I understand, be the chief, if not the only, subject into which the British Committee of the Congress will throw its weight and debating strength, though both will be inevitably depleted by the hot-weather exodus of Members of Parliament which has already set in. It is not creditable to the Secretary of State for India that he should have steadily used his Parliamentary powers and opportunities to prevent any public discussion on the new Law of Sedition in India until *after* he had declined to disallow them. When Mr. Roberts raised the question early in the session in the debate on the Address Lord George deprecated discussion with fair reason on his side, on the ground that the two Bills were still before the Viceroy's Council, and his promise that the papers relating to the measures would be published in a Blue-book, affording material and better opportunity for effective debate. This was accepted by the House as reasonable ground for delay and as equivalent to a pledge that a day would be given by the Government for a full debate. But when the Blue-book appeared, it contained the despatches in which Lord George's sanction was given to the measure, and no day was granted for their full discussion. Mr. Roberts then informed Lord George of his intention to move the adjournment of the House on some day that would cause least inconvenience to the Government; and Lord George's practical reply to Mr. Roberts' courteous warning, was a blocking motion, put down by Mr. Packer Smith, a gentleman who acts as a sort of "maid of all work" to the Front Bench, which rendered a motion for adjournment impossible. However, not even Lord George Hamilton's dodging ingenuity can escape a debate on the Budget night, though he has succeeded in driving it into the lea t important occasion possible. I hope and believe, an interesting debate will result; and I understand, Sir William Harcourt and possibly Mr. Asquith will take part. One of the results of the debate will be to bring out the large share which the Secretary of State has had in the responsibility for this shameful and re-actionary legislation; for, it is now well known that their provisions were largely due to his suggestions and advice, and that he has used his utmost endeavours to hasten their enactment and burke discussion in Parliament until they were irrevocably placed on the Indian Code of laws.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, which is probably the best-constituted and most important Chamber in the country, has passed the following resolution on the Indian Currency question:—

(1) That evidence be presented on behalf of this Chamber against the proposals of the Government of India as set forth in its despatch of March last; (2) such evidence should show that the closing of the Mints has been detrimental to the trade of and with India and with the Far East; (3) that, in the opinion of this Chamber, it is inexpedient, if indeed it be possible, to establish a gold standard with or without a gold currency in India having regard to its financial and economic relations and conditions; (4) that in the view of this Chamber, the interests of India require the Mints to be re-opened to the coinage of silver, and that it would be well if this principle were adopted, the time and conditions of its application to be afterwards determined.

Many of your readers will remember that Lord George Hamilton made desperate efforts to have the Indian Finance Commission conducted with closed doors,—efforts eventually broken down by a resolution of the Commission itself, moved and carried by Mr. W. S. Caine, admitting the press to its proceedings, to the great advantage of the enquiry. He has now tried the same game with the Indian Currency Committee and succeeded, though it is most unusual for Departmental Committees to sit in private. Mystification is always mischievous. As at present arranged, the e idence will be withheld, until the Committee's report is published when nobody will care to wade through its weary pages. If however it were published weekly or monthly, or the press admitted to the proceedings, everyone interested in this deeply important Indian subject would be able to follow the evidence all the way, and be ready to grasp and appreciate the final report when it appeared. Among the earlier witnesses are such men as Sir James Mackay, Mr. Finlay, the Finance Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, and Mr. Allan Arthur, Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. There is no possible reason, in the public interest, why the public should not hear or read the evidence given by these important financial authorities, or why the Committe itself should not have the advantage of the press criticism which would accompany the publication of such evidence as they will give, and have given. But I have long since given up all attempts to understand Lord George Hamilton.

DEATH OF DR. W. A. HUNTER.

An old and tried Parliamentary friend of the Indian people died this week Dr. W. A. Hunter, sometime member for North Aberden, was, during the whole period of his Parliamentary career, a staunch advocate of the rights of the Indian people to a larger share in the law-making and administration of their own country. In the columns of the old *Examiner* and afterwards as Editor of the great Radical paper, the *Weekly Despatch*, he rendered great service to the Congress movement. He was a man of strong brain, acute mind, and genuine democratic convictions. About five years ago, however, he contracted blood-poisoning which eventually wore him down and weakened his brain power, compelling his retirement into private life. He enjoyed a civil-list pension, granted by a Conservative Government in recognition of his brilliant service to literature. Every law-student from India has gone through his manual on "Roman law" which has driven every other manual off the field. It is seldom that any man shows such an even and consistent record of distinguished ability as that of Dr. Hunter, stricken down in the prime of life by a fell and mysterious disease. He sprung from the ranks, and was an entirely self-made man. At school, college, university, as professor, author, journalist and politician, he was equally distinguished and successful; and had he lived, he would certainly have been given a distinguished post in the next Liberal Administration. His death is release from suffering and pain, and from a broken, disappointed life, which he accepted with rare courage and resignation.

A SPEECH ON FRONTIER POLICY.

Sir M. Grant Duff has been making a speech at Elgin this week, his old Parliamentary constituency. I extract the following sentences from his speech, referring to the Frontier policy, which are worth careful thought:

The Afghan War (he said) lost some twenty millions, effected nothing worth effecting at all, and has left a legacy of mischief of which we are far from having seen the end. All that we have done since we departed from the wise policy of Lord Lawrence on the North-West frontier, has been a mistake. Some of the slips on the downward road have been made inevitable by previous slips. That I donot deny; but the whole policy from the first has been radically unsound. One of its many bad effects has been the recent war, which has certainly not redounded to the credit of our statesmen, although it has brought deserved honour to many officers and privates, not least to our native auxiliaries. The meaning of the whole series of disastrous blunders which have been made since twenty years ago, in defiance of all the best opinions we advanced to Quetta, is simply this that the soldiers at Simla captured the Civilians and made more than one Viceroy the prey of their bow and of their spear. I cannot blame the soldiers; they looked at the matter from a purely professional point of view. . . . But I do blame the Viceroys who had no such excuse.

THE Governor of Madras has arranged a tour in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts from the 10th to the 20th instant.

JAPAN is in future to have consular jurisdiction in Siam, and all matters in dispute between both countries are to be settled by arbitration.

TWO murders have just been committed in the Punjab which must be regarded as most significant to say the least. The murdered men were among the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the recent inquiry into the charge of bribery and corruption against Sardar Gurdial Singh. One man was killed in Muzaffargarh, and another in Montgomery, places which are 125 miles apart.—*Pioneer.*

THE cultivation of India-Rubber trees in the Charduar plantation, Assam, is progressing satisfactorily, and it is considered that the time has now come for tapping them. It seems that there are 12,512 trees available, and that these might be tapped once in five years, or 2,500 trees annually. According to the *Indian Forester* each tapping of a tree might be expected to yield four chittacks, so that the annual outturn would be 15½ maunds. Taking the value per maund at Rs. 105, the total yearly income would be Rs. 1,62,718, though as the trees grow larger, this amount would probably increase. The demand for India-rubber is enormous and the supply is not always sufficient to meet it.

WE learn with much satisfaction that the Government of India are not in the same haste over the City Improvement Bill that was such an unfortunate characteristic of the local Government in dealing with this serious matter. We are given to understand that there have been a multitude of references going backwards and forwards between Bombay and Simla, mostly about the precious bludgeon clause, which caused so much discussion at the time the Bill was being rushed through our local Council. Evidently the Government of India are apprehensive about the city's unlimited liability for the expenditure of the new Trust—a clause which the promoters believed to be essential to the success of the Board's operations and certainly to the interests of the taxpayers—and apparently have not that profound conviction as to its necessity which filled the majority of the Council. There is yet room for hope that some modification will be found desirable in this direction. Another matter on which the Viceroy and his advisers do not seemingly see eye to eye with the Bombay Council is with regard to the Kennedy See Face land. It will be remembered that the Hon'ble Mr. P. Mehta strenuously objected to the boundaries of this land being included in the amendment schedule on the ground that the proposed Board could at any time close the ride. Sir Charles Ollivant fenced a little over the question and he ultimately agreed to allow the inclusion of the words "save in respect to the area now used as a ride and foot-path, so long as it continues to be a ride and foot-path." Although Mr. Mehta objected to the last part of the sentence, this was the best he could get. Other matters are exercising the careful attention of Simla in connection with the Bill, and at the moment we believe it is doubtful whether the Bill will be returned, here for modification or eventually sanctioned. However, Simla is not fired with the undesirable energy over the matter which a large part of Bombay so rightly objected to.—*Advocate of India*

MR. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo, who travel for Mansur & Tibbetts, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives travelling men and travellers in general, some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travellers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on sceptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every travelling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by *

THE END OF THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR.

(Communicated.)

FROM the beginning, any one possessing a superficial knowledge of the respective powers and resources of America and Spain, could hardly have any doubt as to the result of the war which they have been carrying on against each other. War is not a game of chance. Victory is, as goes the saying, always on the side of big-battalions. Lacking the senews of war, Spain, with a navy, consi ting mostly of wooden war-ships of the old type, ill-manned and ill-munitioned, and an army brave no doubt, but ill-provisioned, and led on by officers having no thought-out plan of action to go by, was no doubt ill-advised, nay, foollardy enough to rush to a trial of strength with America,—highly resourceful and possessed not only of all the modern first-class materials and appliances of war, but possessed, too, of a well-disciplined army, fired to a man with stirring zeal in the cause of suffering humanity. It is fortunate for Spain that she has now seen the futility of further protracting the war, and has decided upon accepting terms of peace. It is also fortunate for her that she has to settle with a noble enemy, that in the midst of the excitement of triumph is loth to press hard and ruinous terms on a beaten foe. Had it been the wish of America to see Spain completely undone, she would demanded from her, among other terms, a crushing indemnity. This she hates to do, and would appear to be satisfied only with securing the independence of the Cubans, long sick of a death-dealing rule, and the cession of a port here and a station there. Compare these terms with those demanded by Germany from France in 1870. Had Germany then been actuated towards France by the same magnanimity that America now shows to her fallen foe, there would have been no necessity whatever for Germany, ever since the conclusion of the Sedar treaty, for continually incrassing her army at enormous outlays of money, wrung from her people by a system of grinding taxation, and thus remaining up to this day virtually armed to the teeth for fear of a war of retaliation. On the contrary, she could have made a permanent friend of France and gone on, arm in arm, with her advancing the cause of peace and diffusing the blessings of civilisation, without creating a repugnant anachronism in the world, viz, the union of a republic wedded to liberty and equality with a despotism that delights in forging the chains of slavery and religious bigotry and gives *carte blanche* to its Police to tear away little innocent children from the arms of their crying parents for conversion to the State Church.

It is a great pity that the Washington Cabinet does not intend to take possession of the Philippine Islands. Should they adhere to this decision, the war which has cost such a heavy expenditure of blood and treasure would appear to be barren of any good results. War is no doubt an evil, and is justifiable only when it aims at ameliorating the condition of a people. It goes without saying that the inhabitants of the islands in question are in a very bad way under the Spanish Government and that their condition would change materially for the better under the enlightened rule of the republic. That the contemplated Spanish American Committee will succeed in effecting any substantial reform in the Government of the islands, we do not believe. On the contrary, we are afraid that to the existing misrule will be superadded the misery which is always the concommitant of dissentions and insurrectons. If America, after all, decide upon abandoning the islands, they could do nothing better than to make them over to England. This course, while it would secure to the Philippinists the blessings of another liberal Government, would do duty for an enduring coment of that alliance with each other, which both England and America are at present so solicitous of accomplishing—an alliance that is calculated to give a final good-bye to the ambitious projects of the great military European Powers in the Far East, but grant to the world at large an efficient guarantee of peace for ever more.

IN the annals of municipal elections in Madras, the contest between rival candidates was never keener than it was the other day, between Mr. E. Norton and Mr. Govindas. Mr. Norton has come out victorious, having secured 570 votes, while his rival did not obtain more than 142.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs to that paper, under date the 5th August, that the Government were defeated in the Lords the day before on a clause inserted in the Vaccination Bill exempting conscientious objectors from the operation of the compulsory clauses of the Act. The *Times* and the press generally condemn the Government.

THE latest development of the Madras shooting case is that the accused Private Knight has been handed over to the civil authorities. The accused will be tried this week before the Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. Thomas Mount. He will be charged on two counts, viz, murder and for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. According to the deceased lad's statement, recorded by the police, Knight, holding his rifle in his hand, said to the boy, "You will die, you will die! I am going to shoot you, I am going to shoot you!" Knight pointed the gun at him. The lad tried to hold it and was shot.

IT may not be generally known that in non Regulation Provinces, an accused has not the right to be defended by Counsel unless he obtains it on special application to the trying official. The unfairness of this arrangement is plain, even to a child. Here is a case in point. Certain persons are awaiting trial before Mr. Browns, Assistant Commissioner of Rangamati, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, on a charge of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public duty. The accused wanted the services of Counsel to defend them and made an application accordingly. But the Assistant Commissioner rejected the application. The accused then appeared to the Commissioner who refused to interfere. In distress, they sought the intervention of the Bengal Government; but with no better result. So the accused will be tried without having facilities to prove their innocence.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, July 15.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the U der-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give any further information as to the rebellion in China and as to the recent severe defeat sustained by the imperial troops; whether he had an official corroboration of the report that 1,000 troops of the imperial army were slain on that occasion; and what steps the British Government were taking to safeguard their interests in the regions affected by the rebellion.

Mr. Curzon: According to a telegram just received from her Majesty's Consul at Canton the rebels, who are said to be badly armed and to number about 6,000, encountered the imperial troops on July 4, and retreated westward with loss. The rebellion is not yet put down, but her Majesty's Consul reports that it is difficult to obtain reliable information.

THE PEKIN AND HANKOW RAILWAY.—Mr. Joseph Walton asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, having regard to the provisions of the Treaty of Tientsin, and to the assurances given by the Government of China in respect of the Yang-tse provinces in which British commercial interests were so predominant, her Majesty's Government would demand from the Chinese Government full informatton as to whom, and on what terms and conditions, the concession for a railway from Pekin to Hankow, in the Yang-tse Valley, had been granted.

Mr. Curzon: Application has already been made to the Chinese Government for this information.

THE MURDER OF MR. WILDE.—Mr. H. Roberts asked the Secratary of State for India whether he had received official confirmation of the reported murder by Pathans on July 12 of Mr. F. S. Wilde, an engineer employed on the extension of the Bengal-Assam Railway, in the North Cachar Hills; and whether he had any information as to the circumstances under which the murder took place.

Lord G. Hamilton: Mr. Wilde was not in the service of the Government, and I have not received—and am not likely to receive—any official information as to his death. But having communicated privately with the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, I regret to say that I have reason to believe the report of his murder by Pathan workmen employed on the railway to be true. The company have no information as to the circumstances under which the murder took place.

THE INDIA OFFICE NOTE-PAPER.—Mr. J. Lowther asked the Secretary of State for India by whose authority writing paper for official use at the India Office had been purchased abroad, to the exclusion of British and Indian manufacturers and workmen.

Lord G. Hamilton: The paper used at the India Office is procured from the Stationery Office, and the India Office has no control over the sources of supply. I have, however, ascertained that it is all manufactured in the United Kingdom, with the exception of what is used for type-writing purposes. This has hitherto been of a pattern which I believe is supplied only by the American firm which makes the type-writing machines that are used in the public service generally; but if the Stationery Office can supply a satisfactory article of British manufacture it will be readily accepted by the India Office.

THE EBELLION IN CHINA.—Mr. Davitt asked the Attorney-General whether the Order in Council passed on July 9, 1864, condoning offences against neutrality on the part of British subjects in China, was still in force, and, if so, whether this ordinance would apply to British subjects who may be engaged in the present rebellion against the Government of China, as it did originally in favour of British subjects who fought on the side of the Imperialists against the Tai-ping rebels; and whether he could state why the ordinance of Jan. 17, 1855, known as "Sir John Dowring's Ordinance of Neutrality," was so modified by the Order in Council of July 1864 as to justify Englishmen who fought for the Emperor of China and condemn British subjects who took part in the Tai-ping rebellion.

The Attorney-General: The Order in Council of July 9, 1864, is no longer in force; it was repealed by the Order in Council of March 9, 1865, which at the same time repealed Sir John Bowring's Neutrality Ordinance of Jan. 17, 1855. The reasons for the modification of Bowring's ordinance will be found fully stated in the speech of Mr. Layard, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons on April 22, 1864. I shall be pleased to give the hon. member any further information he requires.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.—Sir H. Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in reply to an application made to him some little time ago by the Indian Currency Committee, he would now announce to the House his decision with reference to laying before Parliament all the evidence taken up to the time of the prerogation.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am quite ready to assent to the suggestion of the Committee on Indian Currency, of which the right hon. gentleman is chairman, namely, that the evidence and information up to the end of the Session should at once be published.

Tuesday, July 19.

THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.—Sir Howard Vincent asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state what is the amount of sugar capable of being produced from cane in India, how many factories there are, what is the capital embarked in them, and the amount of rent they pay to the Indian Government for water power; and to what extent foreign bounty-fed sugar was imported last year on foreign bounty-fed vessels.

Lord G. Hamilton: The estimated amount of cane suger produced in India during an ordinary season has been variously estimated at from 3,500,000 to 5,000,000 tons. The number of large sugar factories shown in the latest Indian returns was thirteen; the return of capital for these factories is incomplete; for those factories which made returns the capital employed ranged from one and a half lac to sixteen lacs apiece. Most of the sugar produced in India is made at small village works where bullock power is employed. I have no information regarding any sugar factories worked by water power or paying rent to Government for such power. The quantity of bounty-fed sugar imported into India during the year ending March 1898 was 107,452 tons, or about two and a half times the total of the previous year. I have no information to show how much of this sugar came in bounty-fed vessels.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.—Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster-General, whether the Government of India had expressed itself in favour of including that country in the Imperial Penny Postage scheme; what share was borne by her at present of the postal contract between England and India; and whether, in case India was to be included in the new scheme, it was intended to make any alteration in the contract and in the amounts payable by the two countries respectively under it.

Mr. Hanbury: At the recent Postal Congress the representative of British India made no announcement on the question of the adoption of the penny postage scheme by the Government of India, nor has the Postmaster-General since received any notification from that Government on the point. The contribution of the Indian Government towards the cost of the service under the old contract with the P. and O. Company was 60,600*l.* per annum. The present contract is for seven years from Feb. 1, and is not susceptible of alteration on the ground of a change in the postage. The question of the contribution to be paid by the Indian Government under this contract is not yet decided; but, of course, if penny postage between England and India were adopted, India would have to bear her share of any loss arising from its adoption.

INDIA OFFICE (STORE DEPARTMENT) BILL.—This Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Cavite telegraphed on July 17:—Aguinaldo has moved his headquarters to Bacolor, and is also removing some of the Spanish prisoners from Cavite to permit of the accommodation of the American reinforcements on the 14th. On the 15th there was heavy fighting around Malate Fort. Brigadier-General Anderson moved 300 of the 1st Californian Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Duboce, forward to Paranque, about three miles behind the rebels' lines. On the 16th there was renewed heavy fighting around the city. The rebels attempted on this, and the following day to outflank the Malate, defences and capture the fort.

The transport China, Zealandia, Colon, and Senator have arrived, under convoy of the cruiser Boston. Their arrivals include Brigadier F. E. Greene, four companies of the 23rd and four companies of the 18th Regulars, the 1st Colorado, the 10th Pennsylvania, the 1st Nebraska Volunteers the Utap Light Artillery Volunteers and a small detachment of Engineers, making a total of 4.000.

The developements of the political situation confirm the belief that the natives are suffering from "swelled head." They are likely to cause trouble to the Americans, whose preparations keep this contingency steadily in view.

The second expedition hoisted the American flag on Wake Island.

The main portion of Brigadier-General Anderson's command, including the new arrivals, will land immediately near Paranaque. An attack on Manila is expected shortly.

HONG-KONG, July 21 (Reuter).—The Philippine insurgents have formed a provisional native Government at Bacolor. The Ministry is constituted as follows:—Aguinaldo, President; Baldiniro Aguinaldo (nephew of the preceding), Secretary of War; Leandro Ibaira, Secretary of the Interior; and Mariano Trias, Secretary of State.

The "North-German Gazette" of July 21 contradicts the statement that the German Government had given friendly explanations in Washington with regard to recent incidents at Manila. "So far," says the paper, "nothing is known here officially of any unfriendly action on the part of Admiral Diederichs or any of the commanders of the vessels under his command in the Philippines towards the United States. Neither has information been received of any complaint having been made by the United States."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A FRACTURED KNEE-CAP.

A SOMEWHAT serious accident happened to the Prince of Wales on July 18. It appears that his Royal Highness, who was on a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor, was descending the staircase when he slipped and fell, injuring his knee The Prince made light of the accident, although it was evident he suffered considerable pain. Dr. Shaw, who was called in, expressed the opinion that the injury was not of a severe character, but that it would not be advisable for him to return to London until he had rested. In deference to the medical advice the Prince, who was to have returned to town in the morning, remained until the afternoon. Shortly after four o'clock his Royal Highness, whose knee had been well bound up, was assisted into a carriage, in which he drove to the Aylesbury Station of the London and North-Western Railway.

At the request of Baron Rothschild, the authorities of the County Hospital had sent an invalid's chair to the station, and the Prince was placed on this and carried to the platform.—At this m ment another unfortunate mishap occurred. As the chair was being very carefully carried by bearers to the saloon carriage attached to the special train in waiting, it collapsed through the breaking of the two backstays and then one of the legs. The warning of the breakage, however, had been sufficiently timely to enable those in attendance on the Prince to save him from falling on to the platform. He reassured his friends by saying that he was all right No further mishap occurred, and by half-past four his Royal Highness was reclining in the saloon carriage, and on his way to London.

The Prince arrived at Euston Station about half-past five, and was taken in a wheeled chair from the saloon to his carriage, into which he was lifted. On reaching Marlborough House, his Royal Highness was carried from his carriage in a chair. Sir Francis Laking, the eminent physician, who had been apprised by telegraph, was in attendance. The Prtnce did not betray any symptoms of pain, but looked, as usual, in the best of spirits, and smiled jovially at those about him. Subsequently Sir William MacCormac was called in, and the examination made in conjunction with Sir Francis Laking disclosed the fact that the injury was more grave than had been supposed, it being discovered that the left knee-cap was fractured, and at ten o'clock at night, an official bulletin to the effect was issued.

The worst feature of such a fracture is the difficulty of producing a union sufficiently close and firm to afford natural stability to the leg, so that a permanent weakness or lameness must be regarded as a possible consequence. The tendency of the muscles is to pull the fragments apart, and so to prevent the occurrence of the bony union which alone can completely restore the joint to its natural powers; and the appliances and confinement necessary to place the severed portions in the most favourable position must be often extremely inconvenient to the patient. Since operative proceedings have been rendered comparatively safe by the introduction of antiseptic surgery by Lord Lister, it has not been unusual, in suitable cases, to secure the apposition of the portions by silver wire, and thus to bring about a perfect union.

It is understood that the accident will prevent the Prince taking his customary part in soeiety for at least the next five weeks. The Prince will not be allowed to work at all until the end of that time. He will, however, be able to drive out, using a properly adjusted rest, and it is hoped that with care a stiff joint will be avoided. Latest reports state that the Prince is going on well, and that he is very cheerful. The Queen was early assured that there was no cause for alarm, and a special message was conveyed to her Majesty by the Duchess of York, who visited Windsor. The Prince was to have presided yesterday over the first meeting of the General Committee for the national memorial to Mr. Gladstone, but this and all other engagements or a month forward have been cancelled.

DR. J. I. Terry, of Trimble, Tenn., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, says: "It has almost become a necessity in this vicinity." This is the best remedy in the world for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhœa, and is recognized as a necessity wherever its great worth and merit become known. No other remedy is so prompt or effectual, or so pleasant to take. Sold by *

His Royal Highness's condition has elicited an amazing amount of sympathy. The signatures of the callers at Marlborough House on July 19 filled fifteen pages of a large quarto volume, and the scene at the gate of Marlborough House was striking in the extreme. A heavy batch of telegrams were received, including a number from Paris, and the clerical staff was kept extremely busy.

Friday Morning.—The following statement has been issued:—

A consultation was held at Marlborough House yesterday morning between Lord Lister, Sir William MacCormac, Sir Thomas Smith and Sir F. Laking. A very careful examination was made of the precise state of the fracture. The treatment carried out so far was found to have greatly improved the position of the fragments at the seat of the fracture, and the progress made is all that can be desired in the time which has elapsed since the injury. Lord Lister expressed himself as very much pleased with the progress which has been made, and is perfectly satisfied that the right course of treatment is being adopted."

The question of operation, says the *British Medical Journal*, has had the fullest and most anxious consideration by the medical attendants, who after careful weighing of all the circumstances of the case, decided against it.

THE EXPEDITION TO PUERTO RICO.

A *Reut r* telegram from New York, dated July 19, says:—General Miles, who is to command the Puerto Rico Expendition, was yesterday ordered to leave Siboney immediately with four batteries and a few seasoned troops. Two brigades for Puerto Rico were said to be embarking at Charleston yesterday. The force at Tampa is 13,500 strong, including the artillery. It will embark for Puerto Rico as soon as the transports get to Tampa. General Brooke will take the two divisions of his corps from Chickamanga to Puerto Rico, and it is expected that the whole expedition will be under way in four days.

The *New York Herald* publishes the following communication from Washington:—

"Whatever be the ultimate disposition of Cuba, the Philippines, the Ladrones and the Carolines, Puerto Rico will be held. The Administration has firmly resolved to make it a strong Military and Naval station, commanding the West Indies, the Carribean Sea, and the future Isthmian Canal. Mr. McKinley's object in organising Commodore Watson's squadron is not only to terrorise Spain but to impress Europe with American sea power. It is intended, moreover, to compel Madrid to comply with any demand America chooses to make. This is published on the authority of an official intimate with Mr. McKinley."

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

A RUSSIAN VICE-CONSULATE IN SEISTAN.

BY imperial order a Russian Vice-Consulate has been established at Seistan. This news is commented on in the "National Zeitung" in the following terms:

Seistan lies in the frontier sphere which England created between her Protectorates of Afghanistan and Beloochistan and Persia in the beginning of the seventies. Russia, which already has her claws round the Afghan city of Herat, is now stretching out her feelers further south against the outposts of the Anglo-Indian Dominion. It is, perhaps, a warning to British statesmen not to allow the idea of a Pan-Anglo-Saxon understanding, which is now so popular, and the East Asiatic plans connected with it, to make her forget her much nearer interests in India.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says the Russian Government intends to send four scientific explorers, under Professor Soroki, of Kasan, to Lake Lob Nor, in Chinese Turkestan. Owing to the alleged insecurity of the country they will have a not inconsiderable escort of Cossacks, This may possibly turn out to be another of those numerous 'scientific' expeditions which Russia has been in the habit of sending to Central Asia of late years, to pave the way for annexation.

A speech made the other day by the new Governor-General of Turkestan to the Mahomedan notables of Tashkend, after the suppression of the revolt in Ferghana, ran as follows:—

Be assured that all the Mahomedans here, taken together, form but an unimportant and imperceptible part of the millions of Russia. The great Czar has such a number of faithful servants, and his brave army is so large, that if necessary he can within a week or two bring men enough to quarter a whole battalion here. The people must, therefore, remain peaceful and quiet. And what would you gain by hostility? The Czar has bestowed full liberty and the possibility of living according to their religion on all his faithful subjects, including the Mussulmans here.

The Military Court at Andijan has now concluded the trial of the prisoners accused of complicity in the recent revolt in the province of Terghana. Of forty-eight accused forty-five were senten ed to death for making an armed attack on Russian troops. One, a minor, was sentenced to imprisonment, and two were acquitted. The Czar has commuted the death sentences to penal servitude.

Mr. Cobbold, the Englishman who accompanied Captain Deasy to Chinese Turkestan and who was understood to hold a permit from the Russian Government to shoot on the Pamirs, has been arrested at the junction of the Murghab and Oxus rivers by order of the Emir of Bokhara.

THE UNITED STATES, SPAIN AND CUBA.

THE AMERICANS AND THE CUBANS.

FRIDAY, JULY 22. A Cuban organ in New York professes to have a despatch from Santiago saying that Garcia has notified General Shafter in writing that he will withdraw his forces, being unable to endure the indignities offered him and his men. If this despatch is not apocryphal, says the New York correspondent of the *Times*, Garcia's letter will please General Shafter the President, the American army, and the American people generally, all of whom have for some time past been ready to dispense with Cuban co-operation in the field.

A *Reuter* telegram from Washington, however, says:—A despatch received from General Shafter while speaking rather disparagingly of the conduct of the Cubans under Garcia's command, states that the relations between his troops and the Cubans are maintained.

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, to the New York *Evening Telegram* states that a denial has been received there of the reported death of Garcia.

SOME time ago, a little bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Dierrhœa Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two-year-old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy speedily cured him.—WILLIAM F. JONES, Oglesby, Ga. For sale by *

THE FALL OF SANTIAGO.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says the Spanish Minister of War continues to disclaim all responsibility, and is reported to have gone a step further by declaring that if the conditions of the capitulation had been submitted to the Government they would not have been accepted.

The contract signed with the Spanish Transatlantic Company for the transport of the Spanish prisoners to Spain provides that the company shall have five vessles at Santiago nine days hence, two in seventeen days, and the rest in three weeks. The company undertakes to carry the prisoners at the rate of 20 dols. per enlisted man and 55 dols. per commissioned officer on the basis of 24,000 men and 1,000 officers. The cost to the United States Government is estimated at 535,000 dols. The ships will probably be manned entirely by Spaniards. It is remarked as one of the most curious developments of the war that the United States enters into a friendly contract with a company some of whose vessels are auxiliary cruisers which have been captured or destroyed by the Americans.

THE TWO LORDS KRISHNA.

As I wrote somewhat long, ago there is the allegorical Krishna—or call him, if you please, the Krishna of the "Brahmavaivarta Purana," or the Krishna of the "Bhagavat," or the Krishna of the "Geeta-Govind;" this multi-form Krishna is after all the same legendary Krishna. And there is the historic Krishna, or as we shall call him, the Krishna of the "Mahabharata," that is to say, of the "Bhagavat-Geeta." To-day we may tell the story of why it suited the founders of some of the Hindoo religious sects to give their adhesion to the poets' Krishna, and not to the Krishna of the "Mahabharata."

We Hindoos sharply define onr religious systems. There is the "Advaita" adoctrine or Monism; the "Dvaita" doctrine, or Dualism, the "Vishishtadralta" doctrine, or qualified Monism; and the "Shuddhadvaita doctrine, or clarified Monism. If your readers are frightened by these formidable-looking words, I should be in despair. But if not, I promise them much genuine delight at the wonderful luminosity of these distinctions. Monism - that is to say the identity of the Human Spirit with the Divine—is the doctrine expounded by the great Shankaracharya. Dualism—that is, the eternal separate existence of the Human Soul and of the Divine—is the doctrine of Mudhvacharya. Qualified Monism—or the theme "Brahma with attributes"—is the doctrine of Ramanujcharya. And "clarified Monism" is the doctrine of Vullabhacharya. This "clarified Monism" is quite a master piece; and we shall keep our eye steadily on that. Only I must beg you to remember that all these Acharyas belong to the Southern Presidency; and that whether or not the Southern Presidency is benighted in matters political,—in matters religious, almost all the magnificent light of modern India has come from the Southern Presidency. And even to-day you will have to travel far and wide in the world before you come across such fine religious intellects as in the splendidly-illumined "benighted Presidency."

M. Comte once asked Hegel to favour him with a succinct account of his philosophy in French. The great German, very regretfully, but with characteristic Teutonic stolidity, replied that his philosophy could be given "ni succinctement ni en Francaise." It is the same with our Monism. Monism resents being reduced to a delectable dish for all dainty stomachs. So the best thing for me is to refer your readers to the tomes of the saintly Shankar, which are very excellent reading. Only they are just slightly more difficult than the higher mathematics of Lord Kelvin.

Luckily, the "clarified Monism" of Vullabhacharya is a comparatively simple affair. That great spiritual teacher must have been endowed with wonderful nerve. For the one doctrine which commands universal respect in India, he calmly sets himself to "improve upon" and when he has sufficiently "amended" it, without moving a muscle of his face, he calls it clarified Monism. The process is quite short and sweet. The legendary Krishna was the lover of the Gopis. And those ladies attained to heaven because they sacrificed their "body and mind and allother belongings" to Lord Krishna, and became "one" with him Vulla bhacharya and his descendants profess to be incarnations of Krishna; so the believers must sacrifice to them all that the gopis sacrificed to Krishna, and thus become one with Krishna! The process, like all great processes, is simple, direct, clear. All beauty, we are told, consists in the "expurgation of superfluities." Vullabhacharya "clears" Shankar's Monism of all intricacies; and gives you a straight path to unification with God. There you see, now, that is why it is called clarified one-ism!

We in the Bombay Presidency are perfectly well aware what results followed upon the adoption of that clear unification. The "clarified one-ism" was destined to be subjected to a process of further "clarification" in the Bombay High Corut of Judicature. And at the present day the forces of English education are so hard at work still further carrying on the process of clarification, that we might all rise one fine morning and find it quite "cleared" indeed!

It is the emotional element of the Hindoo mind that is its special characteristic. Nowhere else in the world will you be able to see such Bhakti. Vullabhacharya simply took advantage of that "devotional emotion" and linked it with sensuousness. But the great masses of the Hindoos, while not lacking in devotional frenzy, showed that the one country in the world that had inspired Schopenhaue, and Emerson and Carlyle with the "solace of their life and the solace of their death," was herself not going to throw her Shankar overboard. The Hindoo intellect, in its days of decline, did not, it is true, remain true to her Upanishads. But the intellectual race that had produced that complete system of metaphysics was not going to throw its great intellect overboard. In their very devotional frenzy, though the masses wanted to adore a personal God, they were not going permanently to have an impure personal God. They proved the genius of their civilization when, in their millions, they followed Swami Narayana in Gujerat, and Chaitanya in Bengal.

And it is the deified historic Ksishna, that is the idol of these two apostile of pure Vaishnavism. Swami Narayana was the founder of the gentlest religious sect in Gujerat. "Resist not evil"—that maxim so consistently preached in our times by Count Tolstoi—was the maxim that the monks of this sect were charged at all times to carry out. When, disgusted with the degradation of Vullabhacharyism, Saint Sahajanund commenced his preachings of pure Vaishnavism, the opposition of the people was tremendous. But the unflinching carrying out of the principle of "Resist not evil" brought him out successfully through the trial. To such a great length was the maxim carried, that the very shoes which were hurled at the heads of the monks, the monks were charged to bring back to their owners! This utter humility magically calmed down the opposition. Meet not force with force; "meet force with Love" was the divine maxim that Lord Buddha had expounded five hundred years before the sinless Jesus Christ came upon the scene: and the unconscious acting upon the doctrine of the Blessed One established pure Vaishnavism in Gujerat.

In Bengal it was Chaitanya who restored Vaishnavism to its purity. We shall do ourselves the pleasure of describing the apostle of pure Vaishnavism in Bengal, in the clear language of Mr. N. Gupta:—

"He is a unique figure in the history of religion. No man, no prophet, ever illustrated with such tremendous earnestness the truth of the saying that there is madness in religion. His processions, his songs, his dances, shook the country like an earthquake. Learned Pandits, hardened with the sophistry of logic, trembled when they heard Chaitanyas name—for he was the most learned scholar in the land although the youngest, and had flung away his books when he became intoxicated with the wine of a new faith. But no Pandit could argue with him; the beautiful young Vaishnava—Chaitanya was famous for his beauty—being more than a match for any or them. The country lay in the torpor of apathy. Dry sacraments and meaningless ceremonials were all that were left of a religion intensely spiritual. But there was no resisting this impetuous firebrand. The whole country flocked to see him—the young enthusiast, who with his favourite disciples, repeated the names of Krishna two hundred, and sometimes three hundred thousand, times in every twenty-four hour. This in itself is a marvel of swift calculation. Chaitanya preached love. No sectarianism ever disfigured the faith that he preached. Love Krishna, he said with tears streaming down his eyes. The man had an ocean of tears in his eyes that never ran dry! He would embrace unhesitatingly the feet of any stranger, and beseech him to give up all disputes and adore Krishna. And his mad dances, his songs that drew tears from the eyes of every one that heard them! The whole country was ablaze, enveloped in an all-consuming flame throbbing and pulsating with the new life in its veins. Men and women hung upon Chaitanya's words, his songs threw them into paroxysms of tears, and his presence inspired the utmost enthusiasm. The appearance of Chaitanya was the last awakening of a considerable portion of India."

We shall let the great Hindoo critic finish the story in his brilliant way.—

"While on this subject, allow me to detain you one moment with the recital of a characteristic anecdote about one of Chaitanya's most favourite followers. Haridas was a convert to Vaishnavism—[the name was adopted when he become a convert]—and was one of the most earnest disciples of Chaitanya. The Mahomedan Governor of the district, hearing of Haridas's conversion, sent a siren, in the shape of a wily and beautiful courtezan, to tempt the renegade Moslem, and to persuade him to abjure his new faith if possible. The employment of bad and beautiful women to interrupt the devotions of holy men has been in great favour from the days of yore, Sanscrit books being full of such instances. One fine morning the temptress appeared before the hut of Haridas, who was living by himself in a secluded place. Haridas, as soon as he saw the woman coming, left his seat and asked her to enter and sit down, adding that he would be shortly ready to converse with her, after he had finished repeating the names of Krishna three hundred thousand times. The woman was overjoyed, as she had calculated on some opposition to her entrance, at the beginning. Well, she sat down, and Haridas went on counting the names aloud. An hour passed, two hours passed, but he went on, on and on, till the woman came to the end of her patience, and asked him when he would finish. 'I have just counted half a lakh,' he said, and went on again at race-speed. At sunset he had finished only a lakh and a half, but the woman still stayed, for she had been heavily bribed to accomplish her infamous object. But Haridas never moved never left his seat, never stopped to quench his thirst or allay his hunger. At last sleep weighed heavily upon the eyelids of the woman and she lay down on the floor to sleep. When she got up it was almost dawn! and yet Haridas was counting the names as if he had just sat down to his work. Finding the woman awake the old man asked her to go home and come again the next day when he would engage with her in coversation. The same thing was repeated the next day, and the next, and on the third night the woman burst into tears and fell down at Haridas's feet, and told him of the evil design with which she had been sent to him. She tore her ornaments and threw them out into the night, and besought Haridas to teach her the Divine name he was so intently repeating. Then Haridas got up, and smiled, and said that it was simply to convert her that he had stayed, otherwise he would have gone away, as he had been warned against her. The name of Krishna, he said, is more potent than the wiles of a woman, and so it proved in the end. The woman became an earnest penitent, and went to the bank of the Ganges to repeat the magic names of Krishna."

Well, we have done. It is this Krishna of the saintly Chaitanya—it is this Krishna of Lord Gauranga—that is the true Lord Krishna.

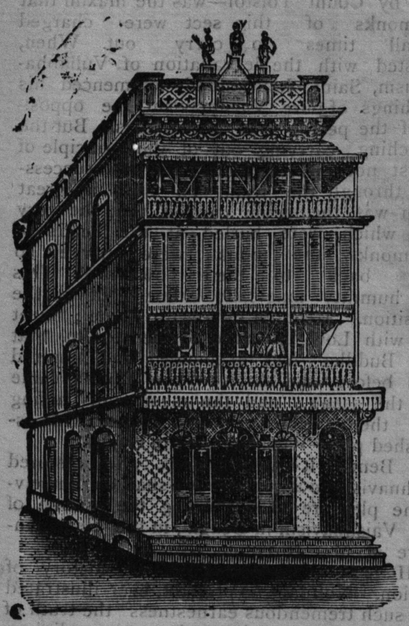
NARRAIN RAI VARMA.

ON the night of the last of August eight of the Nawab of Dir's men were killed by thieves, and six of their rifles were carried off.

PLAGUE is raging very bad in Hubli, 41 cases and 30 deaths were recorded on the 3rd, and 35 cases and 28 deaths on the 4th.

OWING to plague the Belgaun races have been postponed by order of the Plague Committee.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta



AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, 1-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Novelty in Ayurvedic Medicine.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN'S

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Tariti Bazar, CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address, **"KAVIRAJ"**

CALCUTTA.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRO NATH SEN, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Member, Paris Chemical Society, Surgical Aid Society, (London), Society of Chemical Industry (London), Indian Medical Association, and Calcutta Medical Society, &c., &c., practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine after having learnt the principles of Western Medical Science, and obtained with credit a Diploma from one of the Government Medical Institutions to the country.

KARNA ROGANTAKA TAILA

OR

EAR DROPS.

It cures otorrhœa, otitis, tympanites, inflammation and all other diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not of long standing, is sure to be cured by its use

Price per phial ... ... Rs. 12
[Paking and postage ... ... 6.]

CHYAVANA PRASA

OR

Our Own Health-Restorer.

This medicine not only allays all local irritation but improves the digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the Chest.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimulates the appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old, and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codliver Oil. For proving its superiority to Codliver Oil, one need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with this medicine that the Aswins, the celestial physicians, restored the Rishi Chyavana, emaciated and weak with age and penances, to the bloom and beauty of youth.

Prices for 7 doses ... Rs. 2 0
[Packing and postage ... ,, 0 4

Specific for Diabetes.—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, seminal debility, resulting from excessive urination of discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and said eractations, aching pains in the limbs, slight &c. demand the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirit.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phiat of oil ... Rs. 5 0
[Packing and postage ... ,, 0 4

Ring-worm ownder cures all sorts of Ring-worm, 8 annas per phial. Postage Annas 4 only.

Kesh Runjana Oil or the best sweet-scented oil for vertigo, and he dache, caused by nervous debility. It remarkably ssists the growth of hair. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and Postage Ans. 6.

We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicines, Medicated **Oils, Ghees, Makaradhwja,** prepared under our own direct supervision.

Prescriptions, with or without Medicines, sent to every part of India and Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the British Isles, on receipt (by post) of full account of diseases.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing full accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted on application.

Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India about the remarkable efficacy of our **Specifics** and other **Medicines.**

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our customers, patrons, and friends are requested to direct their Letters, Money-orders, &c., henceforth to this new address, *viz.*—18-1, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, in future.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN,

Govt. Medical Diploma Holder,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris.
,, ,, Medical Society, Calcutta.
,, ,, Indian Medical Association.
Society of Chemical Industry (London).
Surgical Aid Society (London).

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

নূতন উপন্যাস মৃণালবালা।

শ্রীযুক্ত রামযাদব বাগ্‌চি এম ডি সাবিত্রী সম্পাদক কর্ত্তৃক প্রকাশিত। এই উপন্যাস খানির সামাজিক চিত্র অতি উৎকৃষ্ট ভাবে সরল ভাষায় লিখিত। ইহা পাঠ করিলে সকলেই সাংসারিক সম্বন্ধে অনেক শিক্ষা পাইবেন। বলা বাহুল্য যে ইহা একখানি উৎকৃষ্ট স্ত্রীপাঠ্য পুস্তক। প্রথম একশত গ্রাহককে এক খানি এক টাকা মূল্যের বৃন্দাবন রহস্য ও আট আনা মূল্যের একখানি বিসূচিকা দর্পণ উপহার দিব, অথচ ডাকমাশুল ও ভিঃ পিঃ খরচ লইব না।

লাইব্রেরী ৫৯নং কলেজষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

C. RINGER & CO.,

Homœpathic Establishment,

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST
CALCUTTA.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY

fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive regular shipments from the celebrated and best houses. Druggists and Chemists of Europe and America.

Just received per P. & O. S. S. "MALTA" valuable Homœo. Books—Allen, Lacht, Hull's Jahr, Guernsey and other books. Another shipment of books from England is very shortly expected.

Price list free on application.

"Once Tried Favored Always."

The "Mundul Flut" "Sruty Mundul Flute"

(*i., e.,* box harmonious containing sruties)
That Supplied to H. H. The Maharaja of Independent Tippera (Hill).

The best Box Harmoniums of the and to play and accompany Bengali, Hindi and English Music.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses Clarionates, Horns, Piccolos, Flageolets, Banjos Guitars. Mandolins, Strirings, Reeds, Piano and Harmonium Meterials and Fittings, Strings, etc., etc. Honest prices Humble Margins.

Prices of Mundul Flutes
Rs. 35, 40, 60, 75 100 and 150.

Orders Solicited.

MUNDUL & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers repairers (and Tuners of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires and all sorts of sittings, etc.

No. 3, Bow Bazar Street, and 5, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

PERFUMERY.

LAVENDER WATER.

We can recommend our **Lavender Water** as a really superior perfume. It is very carefully prepared from the Extracts of the finest quality Lavender flowers grown in France. In strength and sweetness of perfume it will be found superior to many Foreign Lavender waters sold at much higher prices.

Price per bottle 7 as. and 12 annas only.

MUSK LAVENDER

This **Musk Lavender** is prepared by the addition of a small quantity of the finest Chinese Musk to the finest quality Lavender Water. It has a far more pleasing fragrance than the ordinary Lavender Water and is at once the sweetest and most lasting perfume made.

Price 4 oz. stoppered bottle Rs. 1-8 only.

EAU-DE COLOGNE.

This famous perfume which was first prepared in Cologne in Germany, is the most popular and has the largest sale of all the perfumes. It has got a very sweet and pleasing fragrance, which is extremely refreshing. It has moreover got the reputation of removing bad smell, and is a very good disinfectant for the sick room. Our Lau-de-Cologne will compare favourably with those of the best makers, offered at far higher prices and is superior to nine-tenths of the Eau-de-colognes sold in the market.

Price per bottle 8 as. and 14 as. only.

MILK OF ROSES

To correct all impurities of the skin and restored the bloom and freshness of health and beauty, nothing can equal the Milk of Roses Our Milk of Roses is preparod with the greatest care and the best ingredients and is really a very superior prearation. It will effectually remove all freckles, pimples, blotches etc. on the face, and render it beautifully soft and white. The Milk of Roses in an inseparable adjunct to the toilet table of the English and French Ladies of fashion, and we request our Indian Ladies to test its marvellous powers in preserving and beautifying the complexion. Moreover it will impart to the hands and face the charming fragrance of the Rose flower, and on that account alone will be grear favorite with the ladies.

Price per bottle 12 as. only.

Prepared by,

H. BOSE,

Perfumer,

64, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Kuntal-Kanti Taila.

This sweet-scented oil cures all kinds of hair diseases such as baldness, untimely whiteness and falling off of hairs. When properly used it makes the hair deep black, glossy, luxuriant and their roots strong. It keeps the brain cool and cures all sorts of headaches and Hypochondria, weakness of the brain, want of cheerfulness, uneasiness and inattention to duties. Those, who have lost natural strength and vigour of their brain by excessive mental labour, drinking, unusual intercourse or keeping up nights, will find an infallible remedy in this oil. Moreover it brings sound sleep and cools the hot blood. The like of this excellent oil has never been known.

	Price	Postage	Packing	V. P.	Com.
1 Phial	As. 8	As. 8	0	As.	2
3 Phials	Re. 1-5	Re. 1	As. 2	,,	2
6 ,,	Rs. 2-8	Re. 1-8	,, 2	,,	2
12 ,,	,, 4-8	Rs. 3	,, 4	,,	2

B. BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 75, Neemoo Gossain's Lane, Calcutta.

স্বপ্নে প্রাপ্ত।

সূতিকা রোগের ঔষধ।

আমার প্রপিতামহ কর্ত্তৃক স্বপ্নে প্রাপ্ত এই মহৌষধ ধারণে এ যাবৎ অনেক রোগী আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন। ইহা ধারণে বিশেষ কোন নিয়ম প্রতিপালন করিতে হয় না, কিন্তু এই ঔষধ সমস্ত স্থানে প্রচার নাই। ইহার মূল্য লওয়া নিষেধ; তবে ৺ গোপালবিগ্রহের প্রণামী ও রূপার মান্দুলির মূল্য ইত্যাদি বাবদ মোট ১।৵ লাগিবেক। ভিঃ পিঃ তে ঔষধ পাঠান যায়। রোগীর নাম জানা আবশ্যক।

শ্রীযতীন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত
গ্রাম কছুন্দী, পোঃ আঃ বগীয়া, জেলা যশোহর।

New Books.

1. GENERAL LETTER WRITER.—Nearly 200 pages. Containing 523 letters. Useful to every man in every position of life for daily use. Re. 1-2 as. Postage 1 an.

(2) HELPS TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH—An exhaustive collection of PHRASES, IDIOMS, PROVERBS, etc., with explanations and proper uses. Re. 1. Post 1 an.

(3. HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Explained with illustrative sentences. Aids to the right use of synonymous words in composition, 9 as. Post 1 an. By V. P. 2 as. extra. To be had of BOSE, BANERJI & Co., 26, Nawabdi Ostagar's Lane, Calcutta.

GORRHŒA, GONORRHŒA.

CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE.

SRINATH SUDHA for 1st stage of Gonorrhœa and Lucorrhœa try 24 hours only and for acute and chronic cases a week. Rs. 2. packing, &c., extra. Dr. Mullick 17-1, Grish Vidyaratan's Lane, Calcutta.

Bhagat Ram's Herb's Oil.

It has Two Invaluable Qualities:

(1) Its external application cures *fire burns, scalds, scorpion, wasp* and other *venom stings, prickly heat* and all sorts of *itchings* and *skin diseases.*

(2) Internally taken it cures *Cholera* and *Gonorrhœa.*

Price is so fixed that every one can buy it, *i. e.,* annas 8 per phial, postage extra. Six phials, if taken at a time, will cost only Rs. 3, postage included.

No home should be without it. Every familyman should keep it as a safeguard.

PRESS OPINION:

The *Tribune* of Lahore, dated 24th May, 1898, says:—

"The Herb Oil prepared by Mr. Bhagat Ram, Barrister-at-Law, possesses remarkable virtues. It is not only good internally for colick pain and diarrhœa, but we have tried it and found it very efficacious in wasp stings. The pain disappears at once; there is no swelling, pain; altogether the effect is wonderful. Our readers may do worse than give it a trial. It gives relief also in burns and scorpion stings."

No need of lengthy list of certificates. Any one doubting its efficacy can get a sample phial free on sending one anna stamps to cover postage. Hot season is on, no prudent man and no home should be without it.

Apply to BAKHSHI RAM,
Agent,
MR. BHAGAT RAM
Bar.-at-Law,
Gurgaon.

NITYA NDA BISWAS
Jewellery, Paddary Shop.
Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

All sorts of gold, silver and jewellery ornamenta are kept ready for sale, and also made to order at cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior quality of the articles and moderate prices at which they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of cost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order, on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr, Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd Jan. 1890

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaleah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and trustworthy in his dealing with his customers. He fully deserves encouragement and patronage.

Dated. 4-2-90 (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar
Professor, Presidency College.

KAVIRAJ

BIJAY RATNA SEN KAVIRAHJA

AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA

5, Kumartuli Street, Calcutta.

Musks.—It is one of the best ingredients for many of the Ayurvedic medicines, which cannot be prepared effectually without genuine musks. This article, which is usually sold in the Calcutta market as genuine, has often been found to be artificially adulterated. We have therefore arranged to obtain our supply of genuine musks from Assam, Nepal and Cashmere, a large stock of which are always available for sale at this Aushadhalaya.

Assamimusks ... ... Rs. 40 per tolah.
Nepali and *Cashmeri* **musks** Rs. 32 per tolah.

Chavanaprasha.—(*The best of the Ayurvedic rasayanas.*) It is stated in Ayurveda that the very old saint Chavana had the revival of youth by the use of this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanaprasha." Many of the Indians are aware of the name of this *rasayana.* No other medicine has yet been invented so nice as the Chavanaprasha, which can be used both in good health and during illness. This medcine, if continued regularly, also completely cures cough, consumption, asthma, pthisis, natural weekness, nervous debility and other troublesome diseases. It is a marvellous remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution. Besides these, the descriptions and effects of this medicine, as proudly related by the *rishis* (old clever physicians), have all been proved to be true after long trials Price Rs. 4 for a phial for a month's use, packing two annas. V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition to be paid locally.

Kalp-Istika-Batika.—It is a marvellous remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any intoxicating ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box containing pills (for one month) Rs. 4, packing 1 anna V. P. fee 2 annas, and postage 4 annas.

Kamdeva-Ghrita.—It is a powerful remedy in cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students—for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity. Ghrita for one month, Rs. 4, packing 2 annas. V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 12 annas.

Mohasomeshwar-Batika.—This cures Diabetes, Albumenuria and like diseases. Box containing pills for one month Rs. 4, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 4 annas.

Jivanti Rasayan.—It is a best remedy for all impurities of blood, disorder of the bowels, itching of the body, pain over body, effects of mercury and disorder of the liver. Those who are suffering from the effects of syphilis or mercury are recommended to try Brihat-Jivanti-Rasayan. Besides these, in all other casee Jivanti-Rasayan is suitable. Each phial Rs. 2, V. P. fee 2 annas, packing 6 annas and postage 12 annas.

Himabindu-Oil.—It cures all sorts of headache and diseases of the brain, proceeding from too much study, and loss of virile fluid. Each phial Re. 1, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition

Kesharaj-Oil.—This prevents the hair from becoming grey before time, preserves the hair and cures all sorts of skin diseases of the head and defects of the hair. It also cures sleeplessness. Its regular use is a preventive for brain and hair complaints. It may be used by males and females alike and is highly perfumed. The fragrance lasts even after washing. Price is very cheap, if its valuable medical properties are considered. Each phial 1 Rupee packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition.

INDIAN Gonorrhœa Mixture

CURES THOSE CASES WHICH ALLOPATHS AND HOMŒOPATHS FAIL TO CURE

Price refunded if it fails.

Prepared exclusively from the juice of the Indian vegetables It cures any kind of GONORRHŒA and LEUCORRHŒA within 2 weeks. Three days' use will stop the mucus discharge. Received from a Fakir in Nepal-Terrai Free from any injurious ingredients. Who became hopeless by using the medicines of Doctors please try once and you will see its curative power. The charming effect of this vegetable juice is highly spoken of by thousands of eminent gentlemen. Price one phial for two weeks Rs. 2-8. Value payable and postage extra.

BIJOLI KANTI GHOSH,
Nebubagan, Bagbazar Calcutta.

Cure Guaranteed.

Gonorrhœa Cure

Discovered by an eminent physician of England and recognized by the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœa as the only safe, sure and efficacious remedy for

GONORRHŒA

of any description and in either sex without inconvenience of any kind.

Acute cases cured radically in three days and chronic cases in a week

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in case of failure to cure'
Price Rs. 2-8 per phial. V. P. P. As. 6 extra
Apply to Dr. A. P. MAZOOMDAR,
2 Bheem Ghosh's Lane,
Simla P. O, Calcutta.

(Won a gold medal for its wonderful efficacy.)

THE infallible and radical cure for Chronic Gonorrhœa and all sorts of Spermatorrhœa and loss of manhood. It purifies the blood, promotes digestion and assimilation, strengthens the body and improves the memory. In short it rapidly renovates exhausted constitution by invigorating the bones, muscles and nerves of the human system, thus restoring all the bodily as well as the mental functions. It is an well-tried and widely used remedy for **Nervous debility.** Apply for particulars, with half anna stamp.

1 box of 42 pills—Rs. two only.
Postage of 1 to 4 boxes Annas Four only.

Address—Dr. K. L. BHATTACHARJEA
SUHAL BASANTAPUR MEDICAL HALL.
District Pubna, Bengal.

PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE

Spectacles and Folders

Spectacles		Folders	
Steel Frame	Rs. 6.	Steel Frames	Rs. 7.
Nickel ,,	,, 7.	Nickel ,,	,, 8.
Silver ,,	,, 10.	Silver ,,	,, 12.
Gold ,,	,, 25.	Gold ,,	,, 30.

All kinds of Repairs undertaken. New Frames fitted. Pebbles and Crystals of accurate numbers matched. Special attention paid to Oculists' prescriptions. Mofussil orders per V. P. Price list free on application.

DEY, MULLICK & CO

Opticians and Spectacles Makers,
20, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

গ্রন্থ বিতরণ।

কবিরাজ মণিশঙ্কর গোবিন্দজী শাস্ত্রী জামনগর নামক স্থানের একজন সুপ্রসিদ্ধ আয়ুর্ব্বেদী চিকিৎসক। ইনি সম্প্রতি ১৬৬-৬৮ হারিসান রোড, বড়বাজার, কলিকাতায় একটী শাখা ওষধালয় স্থাপন করিয়াছেন। ইনি ইহার কতক গুলি চিকিৎসা ও সাহিত্য বিষয়ক গ্রন্থ বাঙ্গলা ইংরাজি ও হিন্দিতে ভাষান্তরিত করিয়া বিনা মূল্যে ও বিনা ডাকমাশুলে সাধারণকে বিতরণ করিবেন যাঁহার পুস্তক পাইতে অভিলাষ তাঁহারা অনুগ্রহ করিয়া নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানায় কবিরাজ মহাশয়কে পত্র লিখিয়া বাধিত করিবেন। নাম ধাম স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিবেন। ১৬৬-৬৮ হারিসান রোড, বড়বাজার কলিকাতা।

HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE'S

পুরাতন জ্বরের পাচন।

OR

Anti-periodic Decoction

The medicine is in use for over twenty years and cured thousands of patients.

Numerous testimonials have been received.

Babu Adhar Chundra Mookerjee, M. A., B. L., Professor, General Assembly's Institution, writes:—"It is an excellent medicine for chronic and malarious fevers of all descriptions. I tried it several times on myself and other members of my family and I am glad to say that it produced wonderful effect."

To be had of
HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE,
326, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta

KING & CO

THE NEW HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY
83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Under the distinguished patronage of Dr. W. Younann, M.B., C.M.; B. N. Banerjee, M.D.; D. N. Ray, M.D.; and all the other leading Homœopathic physicians of the country.

Just received an import of Medicines, Books and sundries per S. S. *Bavaria.* We keep only the medicines of Messrs. Boericke and Tafel of America. Try them and realize their superiority to others. They are the cheapest because the best.

We have engaged the services of an able physician of the town who will send advice to patients in the muffasil free of charge.

"The Plague and Its Curative and Prophylatic Treatment" by D. N. Ray, M. D. Price Re. 1. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue free.

WORKS' Elixir

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Specific for Dog and Jackal bites and the only infallible remedy for Hydrophobia.

The antidote to canine poison is an indigenous preparation of a veteran and eminent medical man of City, and has been given to us with the bonafide object of relieving suffering humanity after two years experiment

ACTION.—It arrests bleeding from the bite instantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduces swelling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most It purifies the blood by eliminating the poison.

REMARKS.—The medicine should be discontinued when the inflammation has gone down The disappearance of inflammation is a sure index of the elimination of the poison The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the bite It acts as a preventive against the development of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine fails to give immediate relief, the concentrated tincture of this medicine, sold here at 10 Rs. per drachm is to be used. The preparation has never been found to fail in a single instance. No household should be without this preparation

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Each phial 2 Rs. exclusive of packing add postage
Sole Agents, B. K. ROR, and BROTHERS,
4, Sookeas Street, Calcutta.

Religious Publications (in Bengalee)
BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.

SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.
Or the Life of Sree Chaitanya Deb.

	Paper cover.	Cloth bound.
Vol. I. (and Ed),	1 0 0	... 1 4 0
Vol. II. ,,	1 8 0	... 1 12 0
Vol. III. ,,	1 4 0	... 1 8 0
Vol. IV. ,,	1 0 0	... 1 4 0

Postage 1½ anna per Copy.

The Hindee Edition of
SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.
Translated by
SRI MADHU SUDAN GOSWAMI,
Of Brindabun.
Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4. Cloth bound Re. 1-8

NOROTTAM CHARIT.
Price Ans. 12, Postage one anna.

SRI KALACHAND GEETA.
Religio-Philosophical Poem in Bengalee
With beautiful illustrations:—
A BOOK EXPOUNDING
The Religion of Love
AND
Solving the problems of this life and the next
BY
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 1-8.
Postage 0-2-0 two annas.

SRI CHAITANYA BHAGABAT.
SECOND EDITION
Published by
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH
Price Re. 1-4.

To be had of the Manager, "A. B. Patrika" Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Co., 54, College Street Manager, Sanskrit Press Depository, 20 Cornwallis Street; Manager, Monomohan Library, 203, Cornwallis Street; Manager, Indian Pioneer Co., Ld. 38, Shama Charan De's Street; and Messrs Dey Mullick and Co., 20 Lall-Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Printed and published by K. L. Roy at the PATRIKA PRESS, 2, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane, and Issued by the PATRIKA POST OFFICE Calcuta

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta