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পদকল্পতরু।
সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩।০ টাকা।
পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রস্থ।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য

অনুরাগবল্লী।
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অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে।

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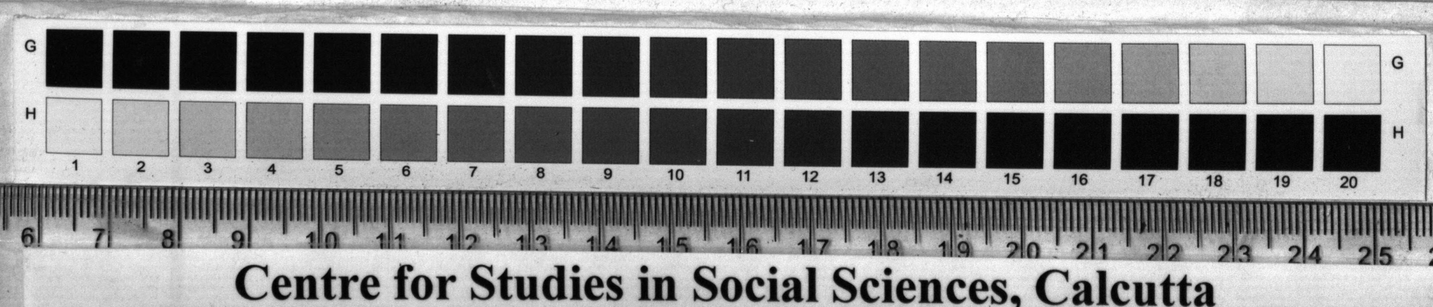

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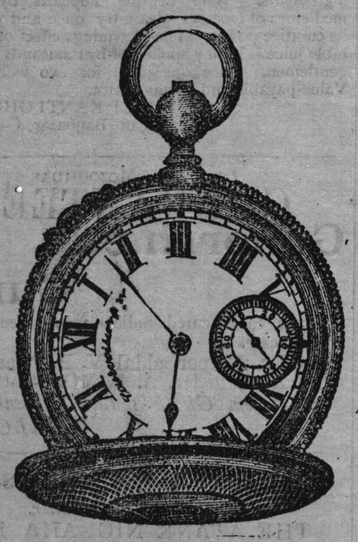

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PROPRIETORS.

THE BIG GAME OF AFRICA.

A WRITER in the *Standard* speaks mournfully of the gradual extinction of the African fauna.

The rapid diminution in the numbers of many kinds of big game in Africa, and the extinction, within living memory, of some others are matter of common knowledge to sportsmen and naturalists. That wild animals are always driven back before advancing civilisation is a truism. The slaughter of the African fauna, however, has been so great and so purposeless, that could the story of the last hundred years be told in all its fullness it would appear incredible. Naturally, the elephant claims first place. It is still fairly abundant in Central Africa, but in South Africa where it formerly swarmed, it is rapidly approaching extinction. Oswell, the friend of Livingstone, who first visited Africa on a hunting expedition in 1844, has told the story, all too briefly, of his experiences, and expressed the opinion that to our great-great-grandchildren the African elephant will be as the mammoth is to us. Kirby clothes the same opinion in almost identical language, and, after urging that the past, which cannot be recalled, should induce sportsmen to shoot fairly, and be satisfied with enough, is justly severe on those who "deliberately bowl over ewes and cows," with the one idea of topping the record.

THE PASSING OF THE ELEPHANT.

The traffic in ivory means the extinction of the elephant; but to kill an elephant for its tusks seems the worst possible use to which one can put such a mighty beast. Sir Samuel Baker pleaded for protection, and still more strongly that some attempt should be made o domesticate the African elephant, condemning the apathy even of European settlers who have hitherto ignored the capabilities of this useful creature. When the late Sultan of Zanzibar visited the Zoological gardens and saw Jumbo carrying loads of delighted children, he asked why these animals were not utilised in his own country. The late Mr. Bartlett was always interested in the subject, and advocated, as does Mr. Sclater, the Secretary of the Zoological Society, the bringing over of trained Indian elephants, and natives used to *keddah* work, to East Africa. Gordon, too, hoped to employ the elephant in transport in Africa, and, shortly before the fall of Khartoum, wrote to Mr. Sclater on the subject. In Cape Colony the elephant has been protected since 1830, a permit being necessary to kill a single specimen; there is also a measure of protection in the East Africa protectorate, and in German East Africa, where a permit for two elephants and two rhinoceroses costs £25. The hippopotamus appears to be extinct in Natal, where the last specimen, a fine old bull, now in the Durban Museum, was killed about twelve months ago, the Government having consented to the extermination of the small herd living in sea Cow Lake, a small lagoon near Durban, on account of the damage they did in the sugarcane plantations. The few that still remain in Zululand are all that are left in British South Africa. Rhinoceroses, too, are, becoming scarce, and the white, or square mouthed, form is practically extinct. In 1886 fifteen were killed, and in the following year Selous saw the tracks of two or three. Writing in 1893, that famous hunter said that, twenty years before, it was a common animal over an enormous extent of country in Central South Africa. In the same year Mr. Coryndon obtained two specimens, one of which went to the British Museum (Natural History) and the other to Mr. Walter Rothschild's Museum at Tring.

SOME VANISHING ANIMALS.

There is a sad tale to tell about the antelopes. Cornwallis Harris hunted in South Africa late in the "thirties," and descrying the game on a tract near the Vaal River, in the Orange Free State, he says:—"The number of wild animals on this swampy flat almost realised fable, the roads made by their incessant tramp resembling so many well-travelled highways. At every step incredible herds of bontebucks, and springbucks, with troops of gnus and squadrons of the common or stripeless quagga, were performing their complicated evolutions; and not infrequently a knot of ostriches, decked in their white plumes, played the part of General Officer and Staff with such strict propriety as further to remind the spectator of a Cavalry review." The blesbuck is now so scarce that it can be hardly reckoned a beast of chase; and Mr. Bryden says that the scant remnants of the once innumerable herds are living on a few arms in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, under the care of Boer farmers. The experiment is an extremely interesting one—and others of the same kind are being carried on. Mr. Bryden points out that within the next few years we shall know whether this antelope is to be rescued from utter extinction, or is doomed to vanish miserably from the face of the earth. The bontebuck is, perhaps, worse off as regards numbers; for there remains but a single herd living, strictly preserved, in the South of Cape Colony. The numbers of the springbuck have, indeed, diminished, but it may still be said to be fairly abundant in South Africa, thanks to the protection afforded in the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. White tailed gnus are rapidly reaching the vanishing point, though one writer on popular history recently declared in print that "they wander about in herds of from eight or ten to forty," and that "hunters find out their lairs and shoot them in order to eat flesh, which is dried and made into what the Boers call biltong." Nevertheless it is safer to accept the account given of this antelope by Mr. Bryden, that it is probably extinct in a wild condition, but preserved in the Orange Free State, where some six or seven hundred are living on the lands of Dutch farmers. The true hartebeest is practically exterminated in the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal, though it is abundant in Bechunaland; and it is from this fine antelope that the Chief Khama takes his name. The eland, the largest and finest of the antelopes, lives on but in greatly diminished numbers. When Lord Derby imported his herd into England, in 1840, great things were hoped, in the way of providing a new meat, from the acclimatisation of this animal. The hopes have been disappointed, but it certainly ought to be possible to domesticate this animal in Africa. The giraffe is rapidly approaching extermiuation south of the Zambesi.

MEASURES FOR PROTECTION.

The quagga, the most horse-like of the striped asses, is "as absolutely extinct as the dodo." The last specimen exhibited alive in England was presented to the Zoological Gardens in 1885. Just a century ago Barrow, in his "Travels," gave a glowing description of its good qualities, which should have ensured its preservation. He wrote of it as well shaped and strong limbed, not in the least vicious, but on the contrary, soon rendered by domestication mild and tractable. He goes to speak of the abundance of quaggas, yet few, he says, have given themselves the trouble of turning them to any kind of use. This is the more to be regretted since the quagga was fully as strong as, and infinitely more beautiful than the mule, as easily supported on almost any kind of food, and never out of flesh. In the early part of this century a pair of imported quaggas were driven about London by Mr. Sheriff Parkins; and hybrids bred in the Zoological Gardens between the quagga and the ass used to draw a light tandem, in which vegetables were brought from Covent Garden to the menagerie at Regent's Park. The mountain Zebra is rapidly approaching extinction; like the white-tailed gnu, it scarcely exists as a wild species. The few that are left live under partial protection, in the wilder mountain range of Cape Colony. It does not seem well adapted for domestication; nevertheless it has been broken to saddle, and Mrs. Hayes rode one that had been for some time in a travelling menagerie in India. Burchell's zebra—is still pretty plentiful, and it would be well if something could be done in the ay of domesticating it, for this would, to some extent, solve the difficult question of transport thr the fly country. Birds have not suffered to thing like the same extent as beasts. The ostrich b:en domesticated and the secretary bird is said t protected in Cape Colony, though some sports doubt whether it deserves protection, declaring i be an enemy to the young of all feathered game, ad to the young of the smaller antelopes and hares. It will be seen that in the case of many of the threatened species, measures for their protection hae already been taken. Mr. Rhodes, too, hs done something in the way of setting aparta reserve, and the East Africa Protectora has declared the Kenia district a sanctuary for bi game, which ivory hunters and sportsmen generall are prohibited from entering for shooting purposes There is also a proposal to establish a reserve in Rhodesia, to be conducted on commercial principles. So that something has been done to stay the work of extermination. But it is good to know that the attention of the Imperial Parliament is about to be called to the matter; and dealing with it they may be sure they will have the hearty support of sportsmen like Selous and Bryden and practical naturalists such as Sir Henry Johnston.

DUNLOP OF MADRAS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

SERGEANT Dunlop, of the Ceylon Police, who is charged with having stabbed Assistant Superintendent Trevena, has made a confessisn of his guilt.

According to Dunlop's own story, he belongs to a well-connected family in Ireland, his people having originally come out to Madras from somewhere near Belfast. In India, Dunlop was probably educated in one of our Presidency schools, for a Ceylon paper says that he has apparently had an education that is a cut above the kind of education that has been had by the people, that one usually finds employed as sergeants of police in Ceylon. He is said to have a brother in the employ of the Indian Government, and claims that another brother is an officer in a native regiment. Looking up the Army List, we find that there are twelve Dunlops in the Active Service list, so it is possible that the assassin's story is true.

THE CONFESSION.

After describing how he joined the force, Dunlop goes on to say:—I and another constable arrested two sailors and received four sovereigns as a reward. I reported the matter to Mr. Trevena. He took wos and gave us one sovereign each. I complained of that to Mr. Corlett. I was not believed. I was reduced from the 2nd class to the 3rd class. A few months back, Mr. Trevena wrote to the Superintendent that I was not a European and got me transferred to the native line with less pay. I was then sent to Grand Pass in charge of the station. Then he reported me for allowing gambling to go on in Grand Pass. A man, called Naina, was keeping the den. I told him: "I cannot prevent it, as it is a known fact to you and all the Inspectors." Then he got me transferred to Pettah station. One day I and Sergt. Elders had a dispute. Sergt. Elders made a report against me in the complaint book. Inspector Trevena arrived half an hour afterwards, and questioned me.

AN AFFAIR OF YEARS.

I said; "We only had a small dispute about a bird." Mr. Trevena cursed my wife and said she had caused trouble. I said, "Curse you and don't curse my wife." Then I caught the inkpot to fling it at him. I was stopped by Mr. Jensen, who was a sergeant at that time. I was then marched to head-quarters. I was tried by Mr. Creasy, then Superintendent of the Police, who told me to go away.

I had intended murder, and that was charged against me. It was stopped by Mr. Jensen. I told the Superintendent: "This is a very unfair decision of yours in hushing up matters. Either punish me or report us both to the I.-G." Mr. Ellis was I.-G. then. Mr. de Saram then told me to keep quiet, and said Mr. Trevena would not harm me any more. I returned to the Pettah station, and applied for ten days' leave. Mr Trevena got it refused for me. He then got me transferred to Maradana. I spoke to the Superintendent to transfer me to some other Station, lest Mr. Trevena should molest me. I asked to be sent away from Mr. Trevena's contact. I also complained to Major Knollys, who told me to go away and see the Superintendent if I had any complaint. I said: "I have told the Superintendent, and he takes no heed." He only said: "Go away, go away." Major Knollys was then about to go on leave to England, I said then: "By — Major, you'll sink on your way home." Mr. de Saram came up and ordered me away. I came to the station and met Mr. Trevena. He said: "What is the d——thanks you have got for going before the I. G ?" I said: "Thanks or not; please don't molest me." From there I was transferred to the Cinnamon Garden Station. I was promoted and often rewarded at the Police Court, by you, Sir. I was then sent away to Batticaloa by Mr. Trevena's suggestion. Before going, I complained I was suffering from erisypelas. Mr. Trevena was there. He said: "It's all nonsense; send him away." I applied to be sent before a medical board. That was refused and I had to go to Batticaloa. I was therefore for six months and was sent back when the station was abolished, and I was put in charge of the Cinnamon Gardens station again. Before my arrival, a bull had been stolen. Detectives reported that the bull was slaughtered by the police of the Cinnamon Gardens. I tried to find out the facts. I wrote to the Superintendent that the bull was in a certain place, and asked for power to arrest. Mr. Bowes told me to bribe my informant and get at the bull. I had no money to bribe, but traced the bull. I brought the animal and informant and the owner to the tation. Mr. Bowes ordered Mr. Jansz to pay the informant Rs. 5. He had no money. Constable Wijesooriya paid the money. At the end of the month, Rs. 5 was deducted from my pay. I declined to receive my pay, and made a complaint about it. I received no satisfaction. I was then sent back to Maradana. Mr. Trevena recommended my being transferred to Kurunagala. I had to go, but applied for a transfer. I had no house there, and the place did not agree with me. I came on leave to Colombo and happened to arrest an absconder, named Podi Singho, who had committed an indecent offence two years back. I produced the accused in this Court. The Court ordered me to take summonses on the woman and witnesses, and allowed three or four days' time. I did not find the woman. The case was postponed. As my leave was up, I reported matters and begged to be allowed to stay in Colombo to carry out these orders. Next day I received a telephone message to come to the Maradana office. A memorandum was shown me in Mr. Trevena's writing, saying: 'This is a trumped-up case, and Sergeant Dunlop wishes to remain here as his wife is ill. Let him go back; never mind the order of the Court.' I said it was a true case and I should like to find out the woman. I was dismissed. All these things preyed upon my mind. I came yesterday from Kurunagala and reported my arrival at Maradana. This morning I went with my daughter and my brother-in-law to the Pettah. I was near the Town Hall while they went shopping. Mr. Trevena came up in his carriage. "Curse you, have you come again to Colombo?" he said. "I suppose your cursed wife is here," I retaliated in asimilar language. Then bought a knife:

"As I am worried by this man, and as complains are no use, I must put him out of the way"—I thought in this fashion. I went to the Pettah station. Fortunately for me, he was there. I plunged the knife into his back. That is all I have got to say."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16, 1899.

THE BENGAL BUDGET.

We gather the following facts from the Bengal Financial Statement for 1889-90, laid on the table by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker. The Government of Bengal should have at least a cash balance of 20 lakhs at the close of every year. That is the prescribed rule; but at the beginning of the year under review, on account of famine and plague, the balances were found to have gone down to less than ten lakhs. Even three months ago it looked as if the receipts from excise and stamps, both of which, and specially the former, had been affected by the famine, were likely to be less productive than usual. In these circumstances, the shears of retrenchment were applied to all necessary branches, and the local bodies were pumped. The luxuries are beyond the reach of the Government—it cannot meddle with them. Thus education suffered, and Government had not the means to afford medical and sanitary help to the people.

The Government of India have, however, come to the rescue. That is to say, out of their abundance they have been pleased to make the Bengal Government grants aggregating to 17 lakhs, in partial restoration of the large sums which were spent from Provincial revenues on account of famine relief. Properly speaking, it was the duty of the Government of India to meet every pice of the cost of fighting famine and plague, but the Local Government being quite helpless, it had to carry out the mandate of the Supreme Government, and now it has no option but to be satisfied with the pittance doled out to it by the superior and stronger authority. This assistance of the India Government, coupled with an improvement at the eleventh hour under Excise, has enabled the Government of Bengal to do something better than merely make both ends meet.

The sum of 17 lakhs has been disposed of in the following manner. By the curtailment of all expenses the closing balance had been raised from ten lakhs to Rs. 16,37,000. Three lakhs have been added to it so that it now amounts to Rs. 19,37,000, or nearly to the prescribed minimum.

Secondly: The contributions which were levied from Municipalities and District Boards on account of the plague observation camps at Chausa and elsewhere are to be refunded to them. This is a move in the right direction. We protested when the plague expenditure was thrown on local bodies, as they could hardly meet their ordinary expenses. But the Government will not show similar liberality or rather justice in future, as, "for the year now beginning local bodies will have to make provision in the usual way." Two lakhs of rupees is the amount set apart for this purpose; out of which the Calcutta Corporation will receive about Rs. 90,000, and the remainder will go to other Municipalities and District Boards.

Thirdly: A further grant of two and-a-half lakhs will be made to the Calcutta Corporation, to meet the expenditure which it incurred during the year 1898-99 under the provisions of the Plague Regulations. Now, Mr. Baker will have to justify more fully than he has been able to do, the grant of this sum for a purpose which is of a local character. The Financial Secretary says that, "in view of the status of the city as the capital of the Province and of India, its health and well-being are a matter of more direct Imperial concern than those of any town in the interior". That being so, it is the Imperial, and not the Local, Government which should bear the entire burden of the plague expenditure, at least the bulk of it. In other words, Calcutta, as the capital not of Bengal, but of India, should be helped by all India and not by any particular Province.

Fourthly: A sum of Rs. 1,10,000 has been provided as grants-in-aid on account of plague to local bodies in the Mofussil, and a sum of two lakhs has been reserved to meet Provincial expenditure for the same purpose. Here the question may arise,—why should not Government make similar provisions to protect people in the Mofussil against malarial fever and cholera? For, it is well known that cholera and malarial fever are committing greater havoc annually than plague alone can ever hope to do.

The above allotments absorb Rs. 10,60,000 out of the seventeen lakhs at the disposal of the Local Government. Out of the remainder, Government has made additional grants of Rs. 90,000 for surveys and settlements; Rs. 50,000 under education to raise the provision for grants-in-aid to Rs. 6,60,000; and of Rs. 50,000 under provincial rates, to enable the Government to pay District, Boards one-third of the present actual cost of collecting the Road and Public Works cesses. Now, under this last head Government owes something like ten lakhs of Rupees to the District Boards, and this we hope to show in a future issue. Government has thus discharged only one-twentieth part of its obligation by allotting this half-a-lakh to the Boards. It is, however, a matter of some congratulation that at least something has been realized from the Government on this score.

Finally, Government has made an additional grant of four and-a-half lakhs to the Public Works Department for constructing feeder roads, etc., and to make some progress with the General Hospital, etc. We submit, however, people can do without feeder roads but not without medicine, hospitals, good drinking water, and at least some sanitary improvements in the Mofussil. Then, the General Hospital is solely for the use of the European residents of Calcutta. It is they, therefore, who should be allowed to take the entire charge of the institution, specially as, in India, there are hundreds of millions of people who go absolutely without any medical treatment.

THE ARITHMETIC OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Bengal has at last been pleased to pay Rs. 50,000 to District Boards, the amount being, it says, "one-third of the present actual cost of collecting the Road and Public Works cesses." But what of the arrears due to the Boards on this account, which would amount to to something like ten lakhs?

The readers of this journal must know that the accounts of the Road Cess Fund, like those of the Famine Insurance Fund, were locked up in an iron safe. The key of the iron safe was in the pockets of the Government and they locked and unlocked it at their sweet pleasure. Having continued this process for a considerable time, Government came to believe that the Fund had been so securely placed beyond the reach of all mortal beings that they had no longer any fear of calling it their own and appropriating it in any way they liked. It was thus that Sir Charles Elliott actually went to the length of spending the money of the cess-payers for the purpose of helping the water-works in Municipal towns—a clear case of misappropriation of the fund.

We had, however, to take a good deal of trouble to unearth the accounts which were kept hidden with so much care in the dark chamber of Government House, and bring to light the fact that the Road Cess Fund, like the Famine Insurance Fund, had been unjustly diverted to illegitimate purposes.

When we said so in one of our articles, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who had just then been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, declared from his seat in the Council that the *Patrika* had made "a most libellous statement." Indeed, it was due to that so-called "libellous statement" that the Fund was brought to light and Government compelled to pay the 50,000 Rs. noted above. We do not blame Sir A. Mackenzie for this betrayal of temper. The charge made by us was so serious and so defiant that Sir A. Mackenzie was led at once to jump to the conclusion that we must have made a statement which was not correct. But withal the statement made by us was perfectly true.

In order to show that we had not made a libellous statement we requested Babu Ananda Mohun Bose to interpellate His Honor's Government whether or not the bulk of the cost, required for the purpose of collecting the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess, was unjustly thrown upon the District Boards. The question led to an enquiry and the inquiry to the discovery that the statement was not a libellous one. Elsewhere is reproduced for ready reference, the answer of Mr. Risley to the question of Babu Ananda Mohun.

We shall now explain the situation in a few words. The Road Cess and the Public Works Cess are collected by the same establishment. The proceeds of the former belong to the people, and those of the latter are claimed by the Government. The collection charges should, therefore, be borne equally by the Government and the District Boards, the latter representing the interests of the Road Cess-payers. Nay, Government should bear the larger share of the cost, because the amount of the Public Works Cess collected is larger than that of the other.

But mark the unfairness of the arrangement. The Government of Bengal, in 1879, under the Lieutenant-Governorship of Sir Ashley Eden, laid down the principle that, of the joint collection charges, two-thirds should be borne by the Boards, and *only one third* by the Government! But his successors beat him: they refused to pay even the entire one-third!

Having laid down the above unjust principle the Government performed another extraordinary feat. If the reader will go through the reply of the Government he will find that Mr. Risley makes the following admissions:—

1. In 1897, the Bengal Government accepted the principle that one-third of the total cost of the joint collection would be borne by the Government.

2. The total charges for collecting the two cesses in 1879-80 were Rs. 1,61,041.

3. Government paid Rs. 44,500 as their share of the collection charges.

So the Government agreed to pay one-third of the cost; but, it seems, it never struck them that one-third of Rs. 1,61,041, that is to say, if we divide the amount by 3, is Rs. 53,680, and not Rs. 44,500! Government thus broke their own engagement, so unfair to the people, from the very beginning, and paid Rs. 9,180 less than what they had promised to pay.

We cannot say that this was done deliberately, for ours is a wise, virtuous and honourable Government. When justice is considered our Government splits the hair a hundred times, to make everything equal. And when it is itself a party, well, then, Government will never sit to divide without first offering up a long prayer to the Most High to guide it and protect it from temptation. So it was not temptation which led it to the wrong but ignorance. Perhaps those who carried on the Government of Bengal in 1879-80 were not very strong in arithmetic, and hence the mistake. You must know that of all the bases upon which the science of mathematics is founded, namely, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, the last is the most difficult. And then, that terrible number three! It may not be so bad as seven or thirteen, but who will dare divide 5 or 6 figures by 3? Hence, no doubt, the sad blunder.

The only wonder is that this slip should cost the poor people of Bengal nearly Rs. 10,000 in a single year, and that the amount should find its way into the coffers of the rich Government. But we have not yet told the most extraordinary part of the story.

In 1879-80 Government not only paid Rs. 44,500,—though as we said before they were bound to pay Rs. 53,680—as collection charges on account of the Public Works cess,—but fixed this amount *permanently* as their yearly contribution towards the cost of the joint establishment.

And the result has been:

In 1879-80 the joint collection charges were Rs. 1,61,041, and Government paid Rs. 44,500.

In 1894-95 the joint collection charges rose to Rs. 2,87,186, yet Government paid the same sum, that is, Rs. 44,500.

In other words, in 1894-95, though Government should have paid Rs. 95,729, which is one-third of Rs. 2,87,186, they paid only Rs. 44,500, or Rs. 51,229 less than what they ought to have paid.

So there is no mistake about the two things: In 1879-80 Government forgot their arithmetic and paid Rs. 9,180 less than what was their due; and in 1894-95 they forgot it again and contributed Rs. 51,229 less than what they should have paid. That is to say the first fit of forgetfulness of the Government in 1879-80 cost the cess-payers Rs. 9,000 and the second fit cost them Rs. 51,000, in other words, nearly six times more than the first! Alas! Government never loses by its own forgetfulness but it is the people who do so.

Government, therefore, on its own admission, wrongfully took away Rs. 9,180+51,229 or Rs. 60,409 from the Cess Fund in 1879-80 and 1894-95.

But, as we said, they have taken something like ten lakhs in this way from the District Boards, and this we shall show by and bye.

THE ROAD CESS AND THE P. W. CESS.

Let us recapitulate. The Public Works Cess and the Road Cess were realised by the same establishment. The amount realized being about equal, the cost ought to have been shared equally by the two departments. But Government, in its plenitude of power, arranged that the Road Cess Department should pay two-thirds and the Public Works Department only one-third of the cost! Let it be borne in mind that Government claims the Public Works Cess as its own, while the Road Cess belongs to the people and its proceeds are in the hands of District Boards.

The above principle was laid down in 1879-80. In that year it was found that by this arrangement Government had to pay 53 thousand rupees as its share of the cost of collecting the Public Works Cess. But it paid about ten thousand rupees less, that is, only 44,500. The next year the proceeds of both the cesses increased. But Government yet paid the same 44,500 rupees; though by its own arrangement, it had bound itself to pay one-third of the joint collection charges. The proceeds of the cesses went on increasing, but Government never paid more than 44,500 Rupees till last year.

Thus in the year 1879-80 the total charges for collecting the two cesses were Rs. 1,61,041; one-third of this is Rs. 53,680. But Government paid only Rs. 44,500, that is, minus Rs. 9,180, which ought to have been paid.

In 1894-95 the joint collection charges rose to Rs. 2,87,186. According to its own arrangement, Government ought to have paid Rs. 95,729, which is one-third of Rs. 2,87,186. But Government did not pay more than Rs. 44,500 which it had paid in the first year, that is, in 1879-80. The Government, on its own admission, thus appropriated wrongfully Rs. 9,180 and Rs. 51,229 or Rs. 60,409 of the Road Cess Fund, in 1879-80 and 1894-95 respectively.

A yet more important question now crops up. What is the total amount taken away from the Road Cess Fund by Government from 1879-80 to 1898-99, on account of collection charges?

A return, showing the gradual increase of collection charges from 1879-80 to 1898-99 is not just now available. We hopes when Babu Ananda Mohun Bose is returned to the Council this time, he will revert to the subject and ask for such a return. We can, however, by an easy mathemetical process, have an approximate idea of the figures we are in search of. Thus Mr. Risley is pleased to place two figures before us, namely, the collection charges in 1879-80 and 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 1,61,041 and Rs. 2,87,186 respectively. Adding these two figures and taking their half, which is Rs. 2,24,114, we may assume that this amount is the average annual collection charges from 1880-81 to 1893-94.

The joint collection charges of the two cesses thus amounted to Rs. 2,24,114 per annum during the thirteen years from 1880-81 upwards. Now, one-third of this sum, that is, 75 thousand rupees, ought to have been borne every year by the Government according to its own arrangement. But what it did was to pay at the uniform rate of Rs. 44,500 only, that is to say, thirty thousand rupees less than what it should have paid. In other words, the Road Cess-payers have been mulcted at the rate of thirty thousand rupees der annum from 1880-81, or Rs. 3,90,000 in thirteen years up to 1893-94.

Add to the above the sums due from Government for the years 1879-80 and 1894-95, namely, Rs. 9,180 and Rs. 51,229, or Rs. 60,409, and the amount comes up to Rs. 4,50,409.

Add again to the above the sums due to District Boards in 1895 and the three following years. The collection charges for these four years are not before us. But, according to Mr. Risley, Government paid upwards of fifty-one thousand rupees less in 1894. We may thus safely assume that during the next four years, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 the Government contributed at least two lakhs rupees less than what it should have done. Adding these two lakhs to the above, the total amount of the Road Cess money appropriated by Government from 1879-80 to 1898-99 on account of collection charges comes up to Rs. 4,50,409 + Rs. 2,00,000, or six and-a-half lakhs.

If you now add interest and concede that Government should bear at least one-half of the joint collection charges and not one-third, then the amount due from Government to the Boards would amount to something like ten lakhs of Rupees!

Government should now be asked to pay us, poor people, our entire dues, with interest. It has no longer any excuse to retain the money in its capacious stomach.

The matter was brought to light through the devotion and patriotism of Babu Ananda Mohun Bose and the generosity of Mr. Risley. The people of Dacca cannot do better than show the gratitude of whole Bengal to Babu Ananda Mohun Bose by unanimously electing him to the Council. It is men like Babus Ananda Mohun Bose and Guruprosad Sen who have proved by their work that our representatives in the Council might do immense service to the country if they knew how to use their opportunities.

Lord Curzon defends the Simla exodus. Of course, His Excellency's defence is not stronger than what can be requisitioned for an indefensible position. We, however, do not grudge the high officials the advantages of a good climate and some recreation. But then, they should make up the losses that others sustain for their convenience. Thus, for instance, we have to import news from Simla, though living in the heart of the metropolis, at an enormous cost to ourselves. We are made to incur this cost solely on account of the exodus. Fairness, therefore, requires that press messages from Simla to the Calcutta journals should be allowed to be sent free. Provincial journals have no right to this privilege, for they lose nothing by the Simla exodus. We started business in Calcutta at enormous risks, because it is the seat of Government. Provincial journals did not choose to take that risk and planted themselves in Mofussil towns for advantages which metropolitan journals do not enjoy. It is thus that they have no right to Simla press messages free; but the metropolitan journals have that right. We hope the Calcutta papers will unite to make a representation to the Government on the subject, and we hope the *Englishman* will take the lead in the matter. The *Englishman* is bound to do this, especially as the *Pioneer* is in ecstacy over the defence of Lord Curzon of the exodus.

Besides the *Pioneer* there is another organ, equally influential, which shews also a change for the better. The tone of the *Englishman*, under the present management, is all that is desired. If the two important journals, which often reflect the views of the officials who really rule the Empire, urge a more sympathetic treatment of the people of this country, we can take it for granted, that there is some secret cause at work. Is it possible that the rulers of this vast Empire have at last been able to realize the fact that their best policy lies in governing the country with greater sympathy for the people than has hitherto been shewn? Take also the attitude of the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham. His letter, published in the *Englishman*, is a departure from the usual policy of officials, and, therefore, a surprize, though of course an agreeable one, to the people of this country. Whoever saw an official, a *pucka* one, chivalrously defending the Bengalis in an Anglo-Indian newspaper? Mark also the attitude of the Viceroy, the ruler of the rulers of India. His words breathe lofty morality and intense sympathy. He does not take shelter under diplomatic language: he is open, frank, generous and sympathetic. What do all these indicate? The *Pioneer* is quite correct in its estimate of the Indian character when it says that any approach towards an amicable feeling for the Indian would be met by the latter more than half way. The fact is, the Indians have no longer any fight in them. We do not think they had it even before in any serious degree. They might have prayed for the confusion of their individual enemies, but never for the British Raj. They are naturally so unambitious and non-political in their instincts that they would have never clamoured for political privileges, if they had been treated with more sympathy by their rulers. Indeed, without changing any one of the methods that obtain now, the rulers can make the present condition of the people infinitetimes better by sticking to certain principles. We shall shew how by and bye.

It is not an agreeable task to attack an official who is retiring or has retired. On the other hand, officials, when they leave India for good, try to feel kindly for the people. Sir J. Westland was retiring, and we expected that at that critical moment, he would at least try to conceal his ill-will towards the people, who served to supply him with his princely salary. But he did not shew any improvement of temper, even on the last day of his service. When H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga urged in the Council that clerks with families, on a salary of only Rs. 30 per month, deserved some consideration at the hands of the Government, Sir J. Westland in reply was pleased to say that "such clerks should try to restrain the growth of their families." The family of a Hindu or a Mussalman does not mean merely his wife and children. The Hindu then does not marry more than one wife; the Mussalman does it rarely. The families of Hindus and Mussalmans consist of poor relations, not only parents, brothers, sisters and widowed sisters-in-law, but of cousins, aunts and all the rest. The remark of Sir J. Westland reminds us of the malignant pleasantry of Mr. Steevens, namely, "they breed, they breed, and they breed." It also reminds us of the statement of O'Hara, who, when taxed with the wanton murder of a Mussalman, was pleased to say that "there are already too many of these black bastards in this country." We understand, when the remark was made by Sir J. Westland, it was taken as a good joke, and received with laughter. And yet Lord Curzon is amazed to see this wide gulf between the rulers and the ruled. When meanness is associated with power it becomes very offensive. If these highly paid officials will treat the Indians as rivals and opponents, let the latter have some power to be able to defend themselves. But the native is helpless, and when the European who holds sway over him, uses his privileges in an offensive manner, he only proves himself to be unworthy of possessing this power. Meanness and power are not compatible.

Sir A. P. MacDonnell has, with his characterestic energy, taken up the question of reforming the present system of education. Complaints having reached his ears that in schools in the United Provinces, especially in the lower classes, boys are "over examined with the inevitable result that they are crammed and their memories overtaxed at the expense of the harmonious development of their mental powers," His Honor has appointed a Committee, composed of some European and Indian gentlemen to make an enquiry into the subject. The Committee is empowered to call for papers from the Educational Department and to invite such witnesses as may be pleased to give evidence before them. There is no doubt that the complaints alluded to above form one of the plague-spots in our educational system, and Sir A. P. MacDonnell's move is, therefore, one in the right direction. Here is an opportunity for parents and guardians of boys in the N.-W. Provinces to show by facts and figures the disastrous effects of the present system upon the health and mind of their boys. There are various other plague-spots which should also be fingered, and the existing educational system placed on a healthier footing. A Committee ought to be appointed in Bengal also, to find out the defects in the system prevailing here and save our youths from premature death and old age.

The utterances of Sir A. P. MacDonnell are, as a rule, not only marked by sympathy and sincerity but are full of practical good sense. High officials now and then preside at the opening of railway lines, but they generally close the ceremony with some commonplace remarks and a few complimentary words to the projectors who did themselves the honor of inviting and feting them. Sir Antony had to perform such a ceremony in connection with the opening of the Ganges Gogra-Doab extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The speech that he made on the occasion was characteristic of him. First of all, with regard to the particular railway, Sir A. P. MacDonnell observed that it would not only develop the resources of the districts through which it would pass but it would be the means of maintaining order and good government in those turbulent, backward and out-of-the way tracts of the country. With regard to Indian freights and rates, the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. pointed out by an example their exhorbitant character. "We pay 20 shillings or, say, Rs. 15 per ton for freight from England to Karachi", said His Honor, but "we pay Rs. 23-8 per ton for railway carriage from Karachi to Roorki." His Honor next remarked that the high rates charged for short distances do now constitute a serious burden on local traffic and do call for the serious attention of railway managers.

Sir Antony then referred to an inconvenient aspect of the passenger traffic. In England there is not a town where, on the occasion of a market day, once or twice a week, special trains in the morning and even-

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ing are not run for the convenience of the people of the surrounding localities. Such trains stop at every station, and the interests of third class passengers are specially attended to. Such things are, however, unknown here: "No attempt has yet been made in these Provinces," said Sir Antony, "to permit people living within, say, 30 miles of a civil station reaching that station in the morning and returning in the afternoon." Sir Antony also referred to the great inconvenience which Indian ladies suffer from want of waiting rooms. He insisted on the adoption of this reform by all railway managers. The last reform Sir Antony suggested was in connection with the running of special trains. In England, there is scarcely a line of railway which will not provide special trains without additional charge, if a specified number of fares is guaranteed. In India, whatever the number of fares, a special charge is always made for engine power. That deters many gentlemen from taking special trains. It has deterred His Honor himself, specially in times of famine and other emergencies. In short, His Honor's suggestions are all in the direction of the good of the people of this country.

WHEN the creditor is a mighty king, the humble money-lender has to fold his hands and demand his dues. The money-lender is afraid to press his claims hard, lest he loses his head by his importunities. The Government of India was indebted to the Bengal Government to the amount 23½ lakhs for famine purposes. It is gracious enough to admit the claim, and pay 17 lakhs in liquidation of its debt. But what of the 6½ lakhs remaining unpaid? The India Government has the money in its coffers, for it admits to have a large surplus; but it will not pay more than seventeen lakhs, and Sir John Woodburn is powerless. The Government of India actually refuses to pay the debt.

The following statement of His Honor, quoted from his budget speech in the Imperial Council will show to what extent the Government of India is prepared to carry its high-handedness. It will not pay its debt: it will prepare its own account with its debtor and then say that the debt has been paid. This is what Sir J. Woodburn says:—

The Hon'ble member (Sir J. Westland) has given us 17 lakhs. The Hon'ble member will allege that grants-in-aid of the European General Hospital meet the difference but the hospital is one in which the Europeans of Assam and the N.-W. Provinces are as much interested as Bengal.

If the Government has no money for the hundreds of millions of its poor subjects who find the revenue, it has also no money for hospitals for Europeans who are wealthy, But when Europeans are concerned it has money. And the money is found by mulct. ing Bengal when other Provinces like Assam are interested in the institution.

COMMENTING on Lord Curzon's speech on the Sugar Duties Bill the *Indian Spectator* says:—

We think we may permit ourselves to find a single flaw in the Viceroy's otherwise masterly utterance. There was just a flavour in it of the aggressive House of Commons style, in the references to the supporters or advocates of unqualified Free Trade. In the first place, sarcasm is a weapon which ill becomes the hand that holds a sceptre. The Viceroy of India is a sovereign in all but name. On him is reflected the splendour of one of the greatest of earthly rulers. Far be it from us to say that he is thereby placed above criticism. He must expect criticism, must welcome it and must respect it whenever it is respectable. But whether respectable or not he should never refer to it except in a spirit of forbearance and generosity, as great as his position is great. In this respect Lord Elgin was every inch a Viceroy. In the face of criticisms, often just, but also often ungenerous, his manner and bearing left nothing to be desired.

But who criticised Lord Elgin? Every one knew that he was not responsible for all that was done in his name. He obeyed mandates from both above and below. As for the criticism of Lord Curzon the people have been led to do it by the sympathetic utterances of his lordship. No one even cared to speak freely or sincerely so long Lord Elgin ruled India.

THE *Indian Daily News* is not absolutely sure whether it would be quite orthodox to pay this journal a compliment, so it says doubtingly:—

Is Saul also among the Prophets? The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is at last satisfied with something and somebody. We extract the following from its issue of yesterday: and congratulate both Sir John Woodburn and Mr. Cotton on having secured the encomiums of so exacting (and, shall we add, often unreasonable) a critic.

This, because, we had approved of the plague arrangement made by Sir John Woodburn and Mr. Cotton. The present editor of the *Indian Daily News* is probably a new-comer and he has been hoaxed into the belief that the Indians, as represented by this journal, are "exacting" and oftentimes "unreasonable." Experience will shew him his mistake. We might have been exacting and even unreasonable if we had any power. But how can it be possible for those who are absolutely helpless to be either unreasonable or exacting? Indeed, by the arrangement which the rulers have made with the people of this country, they have retained all powers in their own hands and left nothing for the people—not even the privilege of appointing their own village watch. This arrangement, however, leaves the Indians some advantages. The rulers, having all powers, naturally become unreasonable in a short time, while the people having no power learn to be moderate, patient and charitable. Unreasonableness is the portion of the man in power, not of one in a helpless state. The *Indian Daily News* should, however, bear in mind that it is the only paper in India which has been pledged to follow a certain policy, namely, that of its great name-sake in London, by adopting its name.

WHEN laying down the principle in 1879 that District Boards should pay two-thirds, and Government one-third, of the joint collection charges of the Road and Public Works cesses, the Board of Revenue justified it on the following curious ground:—

20. It is evident from the reports and communications which the Board have received that most, if not all, District Road Cess Committees anticipate that Government will contribute from the Provincial Revenues half the cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of the two cesses. The Board are well aware that there are strong arguments that may be brought forward against this claim; but as the Road Cess establishments are required by the authority of Government to collect the Public Works Cess and as even the semblance of illiberality in dealing with the local bodies, which Government calls into existence to share in the work of local administration, is to be deprecated, the Board would strongly advocate the dealing with this claim in a liberal spirit, and satisfying it so far as it is reasonable. Viewed in this light, its great defect is that it takes no account of the great assistance which Government already gives to the Road Cess establishments. In making the valuations, the salary of the Deputry Collector, whose whole time was generally devoted to this work, was entirely borne by Government. At the present moment a portion of the time of a Deputy Collector—a very large portion in some districts, is taken up with Road Cess work to which has to be added a portion of the time of the Collector, the Commissioner and the Board. It would be difficult to estimate what this amounts to with any accuracy, but it is very improbable that it would come to less than one-third of the establishment employed in collections, omitting, of course, the clerks and accountants of the District Board's office. If therefore the Government agree to accept the principle that the total cost, including the time of superior officers, should be shared between the two cesses, and do not require any more accurate estimate, the Board would advocate that in future the joint establishment for collection purposes should be borne two-thirds by the Road Cess Committee and one-third by the Provincial Revenues; this arrangement to take effect from the beginning of the Road Cess year 1878-79.

The Board of Revenue was anxious that "even no semblance of illiberality" should be shown "in dealing with the local bodies," and yet it did not feel ashamed in demanding the salaries of the Collector, the Commissioner, and the members of the Board,—we don't know why the Lieutenant-Governor and his Secretaries, and the Viceroy and the Secretary of State were excluded from the list—as devoting a portion of their time to Road Cess work! Could not these highly-paid officers be generous enough to look after the work of these local bodies, which the Government had brought into existence, gratis? Is it not illiberal on their part to take pay when the members of District Boards do not demand a pice, though they have to devote a considerable portion of their time to the details of the work? It seems, the authorities have clean forgotten the solemn pledge which the Duke of Argyll gave when he imposed the Road Cess in Bengal. His Grace declared that Government would have nothing to do with the cess: it was the people who would levy it, and dispose of it in any way they liked through their representatives. If they were left free in this matter, they would never have required the services of superior officers to collect the proceeds of the cess. The Collector, the Commissioner, and the Board came of their own motion and not at the seeking of the cess-payers; so it is hardly generous of them to claim pay for their services. Let it also be borne in mind that, if some superior officers supervise the work of the Road Cess department, Government also takes a large amount of money from the Road Cess Fund for maintaining schools and provincial roads and feeding the famished which it has no right to do, as the Road Cess money can be legally and morally spent only for some small local works of utility, such as village roads, the excavation of tanks, the sinking of wells, and so forth There is a grim humour in the whole thing. The cess belongs to the people, but the Government will take a share, and with that object employs is own servants. But the people must pay them!

THIS is what the *Tribune* says:—

Captain Turner, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Hazara, had occasion to attend as a witness in the Court of a first class Native Magistrate of Hazara. When this great personage deigned to enter his Court the Magistrate was either sitting bareheaded or he took his turban off when the witness came in. The gallant Captain thereupon made an official complaint to the Deputy Commissioner that he had been insulted by the Magistrate taking off his turban! And the Deputy Commissioner actually called upon the Magistrate for an explanation; another Deputy Commissioner remarked that the Magistrate could not come to see him with his pugree off and every European officer was entitled to the same treatment. And the poor Magistrate had actually to apologise to his mightiness the Civil Surgeon through the Deputy Commissioner!

Do not sober-minded Anglo-Indians see, in spectacles like the above, a deterioration of Englishmen in India? Can Englishmen afford to make themselves ridiculous in this country—objects of contempt and laughter? When British sailors make an exhibition of themselves in the streets of Calcutta, they do harm to the prestige of the race to which they belong. Such spectacles, however, cannot be prevented; but surely sober-minded Englishmen ought to be able to prevent at least the higher classes among them from making themselves ridiculous. A Rowcrofte assaulting a Hindu gentleman because the latter failed to make a proper bend of his head, when making his *salam*; a Civil Surgeon complaining that an Indian Magistrate insulted him by taking off his turban; and a Deputy Commissioner actually making the Indian Magistrate apologize for this;—are spectacles which shew that the conditions of life of a European, among a helpless and subject race, are telling upon the good sense and national instincts of Englishmen.

THE *Indian Daily News* evidently approves of the principle laid down by us, that Calcutta journals have a right to free press telegrams from Simla. Government ought to be moved, and it would be curious to note what it would say in reply to such a demand. The exodus means great cost to the metropolitan papers. They have not only to procure messages from Simla but have to keep correspondents there on handsome salaries. Says *Capital* in regard to the exodus:—

Our views on the subject are well known to our readers; it was not by running away to Simla that our mighty Indian Empire was built up or will be retained.

However Lord Curzon may regard it, we tell him that all honest men, with the sole thought of India's best interests at heart, regard Simla, as he has described it, "a holiday resort, the Indian equivalent to a marine villa or suburban retreat of an epicurean Viceroy and a pampered Government."

We can quite believe that, if Lord Curzon "were presented with a clean slate" he would "not write upon it even the comely name of Simla over half the year." He has been ready enough to claim Rudyard Kipling as an Anglo-Indian poet, and to eulogise his verses on the "White Man's Burden," but what kind of burden is there at Simla, and what shall we say of our poet's "Plain Tales from the Hills."

For ourselves we would not object to the exodus if they would take all the officials along with them. If they had left the plains to us, the people would have found an opportunity of learning how to rule themselves. Of course, the cost would be enormous but yet the advantages would be worthy of it.

THE *Indian Christian Herald* has a long article on the Gauranga movement. We are sorry we cannot enter into a discussion with the writer. We can say this much that salvation is not the exclusive property of Christianity, or of any other cult. If he agrees with this view, he must also admit that, he and his community had no business to forsake the Hindu community, and create a discordant element in a "native" Christian community in India. In the Gauranga cult Christian converts from Hinduism, will find what Christ teaches, and,—much more. One fact will shew that their position is not a tenable one. The followers of Gauranga have no objection to acknowledge the divinity of Christ, but the followers of Christ will consider it a sacrilege to admit the divinity of any other Avatar. Says the Geeta: "God manifests everywhere and at every time." Say the Christians:—"God manifested only once and at one place and He will never again manifest Himself," though Christ himself prophesied a successor.

WE are exceedingly glad to find the following in the *Indian Spectator*:—

Exception might be taken to the statement, which Lord Curzon made in his reply to the address presented to him by the Anjuman-i-Islam at Lahore, implying that the British succeeded the Mahomedans as rulers of India. Of the Punjab especially such a statement is glaringly inaccurate. Even of India, as a whole, the Mahomedan power cannot be said to have held its ground till the advent of the British. India, on the eve of the British conquest had passed away for ever from the hands of the puppets that succeeded to the throne of Akbar and Aurangzebe. Mr. Keene, whose researches into the history of the Moghul empire are well-known, gives to his work on Madhava Rao Sindhia, the supplementary title of "the Hindu reconquest of India." It is extremely doubtful, to say the least of it, had the English not appeared on the scene at the psychological moment, if the Empire would have continued in the hands of the Moghuls. It seems to us that the prospects of the Mahomedans, especially of Northern India, stand a better chance of being brightened if the delusion that they would have been rulers of India but for the British, were less encouraged than at present by Englishmen themselves.

The English came to this country just when the Hindus had succeeded in reconquering it from the Mussalmans. The Punjabis conquered as far as Peshawar and Gilgit and the outlying countries that have been taken possession of by the British Government. The Mahrattas held the country from Cape Comorin to Delhi. The Moghul Emperor himself was a prisoner in their hands. Many battles had to be fought in India, bloody and often doubtful ones, by the English, before they could take possession of the Empire, and almost all of these were fought with the Hindus. With the fall of Tippu, the Mussalman power in India was completely broken. The Mahrattas, the Rajputs, the Pindaries, the Jats, the Sikhs, and the Nepalese fought bravely for the independence of their country. It must be borne in mind that Peshawar which now belongs to the English, was wrested by the Sikhs from the ruler of Cabul, though the Afghans are considered the bravest of soldiers. In the battle of Nowshera the power of the latter was completely broken by the Sikhs.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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To be had at the *Patrika* Office.

AN ADDITIONAL HEALTH OFFICER.—Dr. J L. Handley has been appointed, an Additional Health Officer, for Calcutta, and another will be appointed shortly.

HIGH COURT.—On Monday the Criminal Bench will take up first the motions, then the reference cases and lastly the admitted appeals.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan woman was seated by the side of a kerosine lamp, when suddenly a gust of wind capsized the lamp on her clothes which caught fire and she was severely burnt before any assistance could be rendered to her. She died on Thursday form its effects.

A DIVORCE SUIT.—At the High Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Stanley, Mr. F. M. Leslie applied, on behalf of the wife, to file a petition for dissolution of marriage against the husband. The parties, he said, were married in Calcutta, and resided in Calcutta. The offences charged were unnameable. His Lordship admitted the petition. The names of the parties did not transpire.

ROONEY VS. ROONEY.—On Thursday at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Stanley, Mr. Avetoom applied for a postponement of the divorce suit of Edward Owen Rooney *vs.* Mabel Blanche Rooney and another, which was on his Lordship's special list, till Monday next. Mr. Avetoom said that he appeared for the respondent, and that the other side had asked him to apply for a postponement till Monday next because they were not ready. This matter was referred to the Registrar to inquire into, and report as to the amount of alimony to be given to the respondent *pendente lite*, and the Registrar had made his report which now came up for confirmation. Mr. Avetoom agreed to give them that time. His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over till Monday next.

FATAL LOVE.—A Midnapur correspondent sends the following report of a murder case:—At the present Criminal Sessions a murder case came on for trial the other day. There were living in a village in the jurisdiction of thana Gurhbita a family of Gowalas, milkmen, consisting of four brothers and sister. They had a Brahmin youth as their neighbour. He fell in love with the milkmaid. One morning the youth paid a stealthy visit to the girl, but the brothers caught him and gave him such a thrashing that he died. They made a clean breast of their guilt both before the police and the committing Magistrate, but at last, to save their youngest brother, they modified their statement in the Sessions Court, stating that their youngest brother was in the field with their buffalo herd when the murder was committed by the other three brothers at home. But the sister, to hide whose shame they committed this diabolical deed, was against them. She adduced evidence of the presence of and participation in the murder by the youngest brother also. All the four accused on conviction have been sentenced to transportation for life.

KHEDDAH OPERATION.—Information has been received at Dacca of the return to their base camp at Mahandraganj in Mymensingh of the Superintendent of Government Kheddahs and his party. The Garro Hills, that happy hunting-ground for elephant hunters, was the scene of last season's operations, which were on the whole eminently successful. The herds, though small, were very numerous, and 300 elephants were finally captured. There were no very stirring incidents of flood and field, but one or two of the herds made it pretty lively for the hunters, and one small lot of some 25 took the place of the hunters for, led by a vicious old female, they charged so persistently that it was considered best to let the old lady get away rather than risk losing the entire herd. We regret to say that the Superintendent, Mr. Dalrymple Clark, has had during almost the entire operations successive attacks of malarial fever; and his European assistant is also prostrated from the same cause. Notwithstanding this they appear to have struck pluckily to the work, and made what may be considered, if not a record catch, at least a remarkably good bag, and one that ought to pay Government handsomely for the outlay.

TREE-DAUBING AGAIN.—Tree-daubing has commenced again and this time in Allahabad. The daubing takes the form of a white cross on almost every other tree on South Road, and as the marks were put on about the period of Good Friday it was generally thought to have some ulterior significance. The real cause we believe is that sacrilegious hands are to be laid on these fine shade trees and they are to come down, having been sold by public auction to a timber merchant. Aside from spoiling the shade of the avenues it seems a folly to cut down timber tree in full leaf.

ARREST OF DACOITS. On Wednesday night a daring dacoity was committed in the house of a rich jute merchant of Alampore near Budge Budge. A band of thirty dacoits forcibly broke open the front door and set fire to bales of jute which were lying in the house, and after brutally assaulting the inmates, decamped with Rs. 900 in cash. Six of the culprits who were recognised by the inmates were arrested by Baboo Debendro Nath Mookerjee, Divisional Inspector of Alipore, and stolen properties were recovered from their possession. The six accused were yesterday placed on their trial before Mr. E. E. Forrester, Joint-Magistrate of Alipore. Four of them confessed their guilt. The trial is proceeding.

AN EVENING PARTY.—The Evening party held on Friday at the place of the Hon'ble Justice Ghose to bid good-bye to the Hon'ble Justice Jenkins, was a great success. In spite of the day being very hot, a large number of Indian and European gentlemen assembled to do honor to the Chief Justice elect of Bombay and passed two hours in pleasant and friendly conversations with one another. Justice Ghose and his sons received the guests with their usual cordiality and spared no pains in making them comfortable. The house was tastefully decorated in a half European and half Oriental style, and light refreshments were provided in abundance. Justice Ghose deserves thanks for having brought about a social gathering of this kind, which serves to promote friendly feelings between two communities.

AN INSOLVENT ATTORNEY.—At the High Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Sale, the petition of Kedar Nath Mitter, an attorney of the High Court, who is insolvent, was disposed of. His Lordship, after remarking that this was a very old insolvency and was pending since 1874, dismissed the petition. His Lordship added that this was a fit case to be dealt with under the criminal provisions of the Insolvency Act, but he thought it better that the creditors should proceed under the corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code against the insolvent. The view that his Lordship took was to the effect that all this time the insolvent was doing his best to throw every possible obstacle in the way of his creditors realizing their claims, and that the conduct of the insolvent made his case a fit one to be dealt with under the criminal law.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.—There was rain during the week ending 10th instant, in almost all parts of Bengal Proper, and in places in North Behar and in the Balasore and Hazaribagh districts. Ploughing is proceeding rapidly, and the sowing of *bhadoi* rice and jute is going on in parts. The planting of sugarcane is also in progress. Spring rice is doing well Some more rain is still required in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The *rabi* is still being harvested in places. A good crop of *muhua* is being gathered in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions. There is cattle disease in several districts, but the fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient except at Midnapore. Prices continue practically stationary.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES OF SYLHET.—An esteemed correspondent sends the following for explanation:—There were seven shocks of earthquake on the 21st ultimo, felt in the town of Syihet. Of these 3 were very smart and were strong enough to crack all the pucca buildings lately built or repaired. But there were 15 shocks within 3 miles of Sylhet, as counted and recorded by the European Manager of the Lackatorah Tea Estate. Can any one guess its reason? These have not been feil in places 36 miles from Sylhet.—Four brinjals have come out of the same stem and from the same place. Three of these are 3 inches long and one inch in diameter and the fourth one 1 in. by 1 in. forming like a man's fingers. There are altogether 6 brinjals in the same bunch as shown in the rough slutch.

NEW PAPERS.—We have to welcome the appearance of several new papers and journals in our midst to all of which we wish long life and unbroken, prosperity. Many of our readers will perhaps recall the day when the "Medini" used in no uncertain voice to speak of the wants and grievances of the people of Midnapur. It was a distinct loss to the Country when the "Medeni" ceased to exist. We are therefore glad to find that the good people of Midnapur have onee more got a local organ in the "Medini-Bandhab," the two issues of which that are before us, bear every evidence of careful editing. Prome, like Midnapur, has got a local paper in "Ant." It is a curious name any how. The third on our list to-day is the "Abodhbodhini Patrika," a tiny monthly journal, which contains several readable articles.

LEOPARD HUNTING.—On Sunday last, says a local papar, a lad, named Mohendra Nath Mondol, aged about 10 years, and one Rajkristo Mondol, aged about 20 years, both residing at Pirsirang, near Rajgung, in the jurisdiction of the Sankrail Police station, Howrah, were attacked near a jungle by a huge leopard measuring about 10 feet. An alarm was then raised. After a short while a European gentleman employed in the local Mills owned by Messrs. Andrew, Yule and Co., Calcutta, along with 10 other native workmen, proceeded to the jungle with a rifle and a revolver. The European gentleman climbed a tree and watched the leopard's movements. He aimed and shot the leopard from the tree. Through the smoke up jumped the animal and caught the gentleman by the thigh. Both the leopard and the gentleman fell down, and then the wild animal struggled, and at last came upon the chest of the gentleman; who at once drew out the revolver from his pocket and shot it dead. The three attacked sustained severe injuries which necessitated their removal to the Howrah General Hospital.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

MONETARY.—The Bank of Bengal rate wa reduced one per cent. yesterday.

JURY LIST.—Yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* contains the common and special Jury lists There have been 1,990 names on the 1st and 276 names on the 2nd list.

A DOG SENTENCED TO DEATH.—A dog belonging to one Goloke Chandra Sirkar of Jhalokati (Barisal) bit a number of persons. There upon Goloke Chandra was put on his trial for keeping a ferocious anlmal. The trying Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 10 and ordered the offending animal to be killed.

PLAGUE AMONG CATS.—The *Dacca Gazette* says that a new disease has appeared among cats in certain villages, within the jurisdiction of thana Rajgunj, causing great havoc among them. Indeed, a number of the feline tribe are dying daily. The circumstance has naturally alarmed the inhabitants of the ocality.

A PROPOSED LINE IN E. BENGAL.—The Engineers engaged upon the undertaking are authorised to enter upon and survey the land required for the proposed branch line of railway from Habiganj to Shatnol. The general route to be taken for the survey will be from mile 98 on the Chandpur branch of the railway, crossing the Goomty River to Satnol, the first steamer station below Naraingani.

SEQUEL TO A MURDER CASE.—One Sr Missir was placed before Mr. Place, Sessiona Judge of Patna, on the 5th instant, chargep with the murder of Nawab Feda Ail of Patns City. The accused was once before tried for the same offence before Mr. Ransom and sentenced to transportation for life, but on appeal the conviction and sentence were set aside for misdirection to the jury and a retrial was ordered by the High Court. In the retrial also, the majority of the jury, two Mahomedans and one Christian, found the accused guilty and the Judge agreeing with the verdict of the majority convicted and sentenced him to transportation for life.—*B. Herald.*

QUITE A NATCH FOR 'EM ALL.—A "Mussalman Sikh," a man of great strength, was the other day travelling by first class, though he had only a ticket of a lower class. When the train reached Burdwan, some European passengers asked him to leave the compartment, but he paid no heed to their representations. Thereupon, some force was applied to eject him, when an exciting scene was enacted. The Sikh proved more than a match for all the European occupants at the compartment put together. He gave them blows and kicks freely, thereby making their position too hot for a time. At this junction a number of people came to their rescue and the Sikh was apprehended. He was in due course put on his trial and fined Rs. 2.

EARTHQUAKE AT DARJEELING.—The Darjeeling correspondent of the *Englishman* has furnished to that paper the following particulars of the recent earthquake at Darjeeling. On Sunday night at 11-20 o'clock slumberers were rudely wakened by the terrib'e loud subterranean noise of an approaching earthquake. To those who were here on the never-to-be-forgotten June 12th of 1897, this noise came with a painful familiarity, which struck them with instant terror, and we hear of many, who, springing from their beds, fled for their lives, parents snatching their children in wild haste and dashing forth into the night, no pause for gowns, nor slippers, nor extra attire! For were not the houses creacking and groaning and heaving,as do vessels in great storms at sea, and each moment the shudder of a future horror, of falling roof and walls, as al the stories of hurt and death belonging to the great terror of 1897, were concentrated into one flash of memory. And then all was silence, so profound, one dreaded lest such must be the precursor of a yet severer shoch, but only the wind came softly murmuring through the trees around, and the river waters made music below. Some six hours later, very heavy rain beat about the houses, finding ingress wherever a roof-flaw would permit. Extremly heavy rain fell throughout Monday, there being apparently some sympathy between the forces which move the earth and sky, for this day was a very repetition of the 13th of June,when the heavy rainfall following the great earthquake so much accentuated the discomfort of the sufferers. Houses have escaped well, none being injured by the earth-rocking of Sunday night, which lasted about a quarter of a minute.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR" ON MR CHITNAVIS.—Says the paper:—"The speeches of the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis always show a thorough grasp of facts and his speech on the present occasion was no exception to the rule. His first point was that the Government might spend a portion of its surplus in the abolition of the pandhri-tax, which is peculiar to the Central Provinces and which is assessable on incomes so low as Rs 250 per annum. Compared to this the income-tax is generosity itself, and we wish that Government had seen its away to do away with this really cruel impost. Mr. Chitnavis' plea for special liberality in the treatment of his province, which is still not completely recovered from the effects of famine, his suggestion to increase the weight of postal letters that are carried for half-an-anna and to lower the rates for inland telegrams, and his remarks about the issue of the Secretary of State's loan last year at a heavy discount,were all proof of the practical good sense which the Hon. gentleman always brings with him to the deliberations of the Council. His reference to military expenditure, and specially his recommendation of the larger employment of native soldiers in place of British, seem to have been somewhat misunderstood by the Viceroy who, in winding up the date, shut the doors of retrenchment in this direction with something of a clang. 'I can assure him (Mr. Chitnavis),' said his Excelleney, 'that no such proposal will form part of the programme of the Government of India during my time.' The question is certainly somewhat out of the sphere of practical politics, but we are not sure that it will not have to be faced sooner rather than later. With regard to Sir James Westland's observation, in his Financial Statement, that 'our military system in its details and our general military and defensive policy are closely linked with those of England, and we cannot escape the necessity of increasing our defensive expenditure in the same way, though not to the same extent, that England does.' Mr. Chitnavis rightly insisted that shch being the case, justice required that a portion of the expenditure should be borne by England. If a rich man and a poor man were to live together, and if the former insisted on the latter living up to his own style, he could not expect compliance unless he himself paid for it. Left to herself, probably India would have to bear a heavier burden. But that is no reason why England should coerce her into spending more than she can afford on her army."

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH, —APRIL 14.

(Before Justices Prinsep and Wilkins.)

A MANBHUM MURDER CASE.

THIS was an appeal by Dukhi Keori and another from the decision of the Sessions Judge of Manbhum sentencing them to transportation for life on a conviction for murder ng one Year Ali. There was a dispute between the deceased and the accused with regard to a tank. When the deceased went to fish in this tank in the exercise of his right the accused struck him to death.

Their Lordships did not see the clear nature of the evidence that there were any reasons for their interference. The appeal was dismissed.

THE CASE OF A DEAF AND DUMB.

A CASE of an interesting nature came up before their Lordships on the reference by Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused in the case is both deaf and dumb and he was found by a Police Inspector at Collinga Bazar Street on the 22nd March at 1 A. M. As he could not give any satisfactory account of himself he was placed before the Magistrate under section 109. The Magistrate was in a fix and did not know what to do with him. The Daroga of the thana said he was an habitual offender being twice convicted before of theft. The Magistrate referred the matter to High Court asking the Judges to bind the accused down for good behaviour. In his letter of reference Mr. Pearson said: "I may add that the accused is said to be 20 years old though he appears to be rather more, and there does not appear to be any institution for deaf and dumb persons in this town, save the school at 4 College Square and the accused is past the age at which I presume admission would be granted to that institution, even if the authorities would be willing to receive him having regard to his character. I have been unable to ascertain if there is any such public institution in other parts of India."

Their Lordships in passing order in the case observed that no doubt Niajuddin was deaf and dumb and that he was mischievous and addicted to committing theft. This was clear from the fact that he had twice been convicted, viz, in 1898 and 1897. He may also have no means of honest livelihood. But they thought that this was not a proper case for the application of the law to require the accused to give security for good behaviar. They accordingly declined to interfere in the matter.

Mofussil News.

LAKSMIPASHA, APRIL 12.

BABU DURGA CHARAN CHATTOPADHAYA o Kashipur, Jessore, who has recently made himself famous by celebrating a grand ceremony named Hiranya Garva, which has cost him some 40 thousands of rupees, has again come forward to perform another striking act of benevolence by the offer of a munificent donation of Rs. 2500 to establish an Entrance School at Laksmipasha in the immediate neighbourhood of his own village Kashipur. The said Chattopadhaya Mahasay is a man of many virtues, who gave, on many other previous occasions, ample proof of his benevolent nature and religious tendencies by performing deeds equally grand and magnificent. On the 3nd instant a meeting was held at Laksmipasha Kalibari to discuss the question of the opening of the school.

KEONJHUR, MARCH 25.

THE thread ceremony of the three Kumars of the Maharaja of Keonjhur was duly celebrated with great eclat on the 9th instant. Thousands of people from different parts of the State as well as from distant provinces more than a hundred miles off, had gathered here. The ceremony was announced by thundering salvoes of artillery from the State regiment, which resounded through the neighbouring hills with tremendous rumbling echoes. Besides Mr. Cotta's band from Calcutta there was native music also. The town and the Rajbati were gorgeously illuminated, and artistically and fancifully decorated with flags. The nautch khana itself presented a magnificent and picturesque spectacle. Soirees, nautches and other amusements went on for several days. The Royal Bengal Theatre of Calcutta gave performances on successive nights. Fireworks were exhibited and bombshells fired. There was a large assembly of Brahmans who were satisfactorily fed and paid, and the erudite pundits from different Rajbaties and districts were amply rewarded according to their merits. In a word the whole Gurh put on a joyous appearance. Above all was the generosity and the magnanimity of the Maharaja markedly evinced in the sumptuous entertaining and feeding of people of all classes, in the free distribution of handsome alms among the poor and in the personal supervision over everything. His affability and courtesy highly pleased the guests who were warmly and cordially received.

THE Committee appointed to enquire into the smuggling of arms across the frontier have completed their labours and submitted their report to Government. Colonel Hill, A. A. G. of Musketry, one of the members, returns to Simla on the 18th, and Colonel Lucker, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, another member, leaves for England on the 27th, preparatory to retirement.

TIGER-HUNTING IN PANNA.

A PANNA correspondent writes:—On the 18th ultimo khubber was brought that some tigers were seen in the Baharganja forest. His Highness the Maharaja instantly arranged for a shikar party, and left Panna for Baharganja on the 19th. On the 20th a bear was shot in the Bakchoor Seha, where His Highness had shot a tiger in May last, the day before he ascended the gadi. On the 21st preparations were made for a beat in the Baghai forest. Machans were erected at places where buffaloes had been killed the previous night by Stripes and Company. The party reached the place at two in the afternoon, and soon the sportsmen took their seats on the machans or parchas; the elephants being tethered some distance away, but within call. Orders were then given for the beat, and the woods resounded with the sound of human voices, the barking of dogs, the beating of drums, and the blasts of horns and trumpets. In about three quarters of an hour, one of the beasts was disturbed from his lair. He came out, looked about, but, finding himself surrounded, he took a spring forward, and had not gone many paces when His Highness shot him clean in the forehead. Another leap and another shot, and Stripes fell lifeless on the ground. A few minutes afterwards another tiger broke cover, and was passing the machan sideways when a bullet from the Maharaja buried itself in its right side under the shoulder, and before it could move another shot laid it low. In a few minutes more, a third tiger appeared. The Maharaja, with unerring aim, sent a bullet clean through the upper part of the nose, which, passing through the body, emerged from under the tail, killing the beast on the spot. By this time the beaters had drawn so near the machans that it was thought there were no more brutes about, and the Maharaja was actually preparing to leave the machan when a cry was raised "Hullo! One more there!" In the twinkling of an eye the Maharaja had raised his gun and sent a bullet whistling through the shutbbery, and then shot after shot went in the same direction. Opinions were divided as to whether anything had been struck, but His Highness affirmed that, whatever had been hit the shots were mortal. It was resolved to search the covert while photographs were being taken of the shikar party and the three dead animals which now lay on the open ground. The Maharajs's photographer took the portraits. and the party dispersed for the camp. Shortly after the fourth recipient of His Highness's bullet was brought to the camp, and it was a tiger as bully as the first, even larger. This was also photographed and sent by the villagers to Panna. Never was a hunt organised with such remarkable success. In honour of this a Durbar was held in the Maharaja's new palace on His Highness's birthday, when yellow garments were distributed among the Durbarees respectable residents and State servants: beggers and Brahmins received alms, while the shikarees received money presents and khillats. Since His Highness has ascended the gaddi he has killed some half-a-dozen tigers including a man-eater, known as the great man-eater of Shahanagar, which for two years had baffled the attempts of shikarees, both professional and amateur, and had created havoc in the province. No fewer than a hundered people are reported to have fallen victims to it.

MR. DOBBIE, the Deputy Comptroller-General, goes on three months' leave in June, when Mr. R. N. Roy will officiate.

THERE is a rather sensational case before Mr. Moore in the Rangoon Court, in which a Mrs. Smith and her durwans are charged with arson. The durwans are in custody, but Mrs Smith has been admitted to bail.

A BRANCH from Bahoudin, a station on the Sind-Sagar line, to Rasul, the head works of the new Jhelum Canal, is to be constructed by the North-Western Railway, on behalf of the Punjab Irrigation Department. It will be a surface line, about nine miles long.

THE *Tribune* learns from a correspondent that the well-known millionaire Lala Sri Krishna Das Gurwala has undertaken to defray all the expenses of the proposed Hindu College at Delhi, to be started from the 1st proximo, until the institution has sufficient funds of its own from public subscription to stand on its own legs. A Committee has been established to choose the house and to look to other requirements. The Lala's noble example should be extensively followed.

SIR MONIER MONIER-WILLIAMS, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., PH. D., whose death was announced the other day, was one of the most distinguished Orientalists of the present day. Sir Monier Williams has been Boden Professor of Sanskrit of Oxford since 1860 and an Honorary Fellow of University College, Oxford, since 1892, and has been the Keeper and Parputual Curator of the Indian Institute at Oxford, since its inauguration. Sir Monier was chiefly instrumental in founding this Institute, and made three separate journeys to India inconnection therewith in the years 1875 76, 1176-77 and 1883-84. Sir Monier-Williams was born at Bombay, and was the son of Colonel Monier-Williams, Surveyor-General of the Bombay Presidency, and was educated at King's College, and afterwards at Haileybury, and on going up to the, Varsity he was at both Balliol and University. He was made a follow of Balliol in 1882, and as long previous as 1843, obtained the Boden Scholarship. He was Professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury from 1844-1858, and Superintended the Oriental studies at Cheltenham College between the years 1858 and 1860. In 1886 he was knighted. Amongst Sir Monier-Williams' publications, besides having the honor of having been responsible for the text of that well-known work the *Bagh o-Bahar*, were the following:—"Sanskrit Grammar, 1846; English-Sanskrit Dictionary, 1851; Sakuntala, text, 1853; Vikramorvasi, text, 1855; Sakuntala, translation, 1857; Introduction to Hindustani, 1858; Application of the Roman Alphabet to Indian Languages, 1859; Study of Sanskrit in relation to Missonary Work in India, 1861; Sanskrit Mannal, 1862; Indian Epic Poetry, 1863; Practical Hindustani Grammar, 1864; Sanskrit English Dictionary, 1872; Indian Wisdom, 1874; Practical Sanskrit Grammar, 1876; Hinduism, 1877; Modern India and the Indians, 1878; Nalopakhana, 1879: Religious Thought and Life in India 1883; Holy Bible and Sacred Books of the East. 1886; Sanskrit-English Directory, 2nd Ed., 1888; Budhism, 1890; Brahmanism and Hinduism, 1891; Indian Wisdom, 1893; Reminiscences of Old Haileybury Collage, 1894; and also various articles.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAM.]

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(From our own correspondent.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

From the official statement about plague in India it appears that during the week ending 9th instant there were 1,946 deaths in the Bombay Presidency; 34 in Madras; 82 in Mysore; 10 in the Nizam's Dominions; 19 in the Central Provinces; 19 in the Punjab; 284 in Bengal; 262 in Calcutta, of which 117 were suspected cases; and 4 in Assam.

THE PUBLIC WORKS PORTFOLIO.

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

Sir A. Trevor, Public Works Minister, leaves Simla on the 19th instant on six months' leave. It has been arranged that no one will be appointed in his place for the present, but that His Excellency the Viceroy will remain in harge of his portfolio till Colonel Gardiner comes out next month.

MAHARAJA OF MYMENSING'S SHIKAR PARTY.

LAKHIMPUR, APRIL 14.

Since the departure of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Maharaja of Mymensing's party bagged one big tiger, ten feet four inches long, three bisons, one buffalo and several deer. Colonel Mc Arthur leaves to-day.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, APRIL 11.

General Gallifet, in his examination by the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, deposed to a conversation with General Talbot, who expressed surprise that Dreyfus should be imprisoned while Esterhazy was free, as every military attache in Paris knew that Esterhazy was ready to supply any information for a thousand francs.

LONDON, APRIL 11

The House of Commons adopted unanimously a motion which was accepted by Mr. Balfour, deploring the spirit of lawlessness shown by certain members of the Church, and confidently hoping that the Ministers of the Crown will not recommend a clergyman for preferment unless they are satisfied that he will obey the Bishops and laws of the Prayer Book

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Two cases of plague have been discovered in Mecca.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The British cruiser Wallaroo and the gunboat Goldfinch have been ordered to Samoa from Sydney. There are evidences of a hitch between Germany and England regarding Samoa. Germany has asked for an explicit declaration of the British attitude towards the Samoa Treaty.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Transvaal Government has ordered all Indians except hawkers to remove to locations by the end of June.

Despatches received this morning from Samoa state that the British and American force was ambuscaded by the Matoagans ei Apia, on the 1st April, and was forced to retreat in the encounter. Lieutenant A. Freman, of the British cruiser Tanranga, two American officers, and four sailors were killes and decapitated. The ambuscade occurred on a German plantation, the manager of which has since been arrested on a charge of inciting the rebels.

LONDON, APRIL 12

The American and German Commissioner or Samoa have been appointed.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

In a further report of the Dreyfus proceedings the *Figaro* says that General Gorse has declined to reply whether the secret documents were submitted to Court-Martial.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A new Chinese five per cent. gold loan of 112,500,000 francs for the Peking-Hankow Railway has been issued by the Banque de Paris la des Pays Bas and other French banks.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The death is announced of Sir Monier Williams.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach presented the Budget Statement in the House of Commons to-day. The revenue for the past year exceeded the expenditure by £186,000 but the estimated expenditure for the current year was £112,907,000 against a revenue of £110, 227, 000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was proposed to reduce the annual fixed debt charges from twenty five to twenty-three millions, to impose a stamp duty of five shillings per cent. on Foreign and Colonial stock, to increase the duties on the capital of companies, to impose a sixpenny stamp on letters of altotment, and to increase the wine duties. The new taxation was estimated to produce altogether £870,000, leaving a margin of £240,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the increase in the expenditure was mainly due to increased armaments, and if these were continued the country must face a large increase of taxation. He feared the result thereof would be a reaction resulting in reduction in efficiency of both services, but hoped that the forthcoming Disarmament Conference would devise a check upon wasteful competition in armaments.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The House of Commons has agreed to nine stamp duties and the reduction of the debt charges. Sir W. Harcourt vigorously denounced the Chancellor of the Exchequer for tampering with the Sinking Fund as a disastrousstep. The Liberal papers describe the Budget as a cowardly one. The *Times* regrets the non introduction of through going fiscal reforms, and says the Chancellor of the Exchequer like his predecessors is content with a hand to-month policy.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Samoan Commission leaves San Francisco for Apia on the 25th instant.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The French Squadron has arrived at Cagliari as a compliment to their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy, who are now on a visit there. Great enthusiasm prevails between the French and Italy. The British Channel Squadron will arrive at Cagliari on the 17th to greet King Humbert and his consort in the name of Queen Victoria.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been appointed Liberal Whip in the place of the late Mr. T. E. Ellis.

RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

1. The undermentioned candidates have passed the Medical Examinations, 1899:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

E H. Noney.

Second Division.

(In alphabetical order.)

Brahmamohan Bandyopadhay, Satishchandra Bondopadhya, Jyotishchandra Basu, Kummudnath Basu, C. T. D'Cruz, Lalmohan Ghoshal, Naliniprasad Niyogi.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

(In order of merit)

Jogendralal Chandra, Bipinbehari Sen Taruknath Majumdar.

Second Division.

(In alphabetical order.)

Dwijendranath Gupta, Dwijendranath Maitra Ganendranath Mitra, Guruprasad Mitra, Sarasilal Sarkar, S. Mahamad Afzal.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATON, 1899.

Second Division.

(In alphabetical order.)

Baradasankar Bhattacharyya, Upendranath Bramachari, Amiyamadab Mallik.

2. The undermentioned candidates who failed at the Preliminary Scientific M.B. and Combined Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations having attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. Examination, are declared to have passed that Examination:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

(In alphabetical order.)

Atulkrishna Basu, Basantakumar Bhuttacharyya, Jnanendu Chakrabarti, Mahendronath Charkabarti, Saratchunder Chattopadhyay, Narendranath Chaudhuri, Girishchandra Das, Sureschundra Das, Sasimohan Detaraphdar, Bhupendronath Kundu, Sasibhushan Laha, Shashthidas Mallik, Sudhakar Mukhopadhyay, Debendronath Niyogi, Nilmadhab Sarkar, Kaliprassanna Sinha, S. Subramanya.

MR. R. N. ROY, Auditor-General, arrived in Simla on inspection duty on Monday.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA has been chosen President of the Municipal Corporation for the ensuing twelve months.

MR. J. B. WOOD, who has accepted the Under-Secretaryship in the Foreign Department, will join his appointment in Simla on the 24th April.

THE foundation-stone of the Islamia Diamond Jubilee Hall at Peshawar was laid by the Commissioner of the Division on Monday morning. Brigadier-General Ellis and other officers were present.

HIS honor the Lieutenant-Governor has confirmed the sentence of death passed on Swami Dyal, murderer of Bans Gopal, but has remitted death sentence passed on Mohan Lall, capseller, and Nadir, Ekkawala into that of transportation for life.

SOME time ago a young woman—non-Brahmin—who chaffed her paramour by using some indecent and familiar cant towards him, was convicted by the Sub-Magistrate of defamation and was sentenced to a brief term of easy imprisonment. This was reversed on appeal by the Deputy Magistrate of Tanjore on the 27th ultimo who held that amorous chaff or abuse between any familiar man and woman cannot constitute defamation.

THE Count of Turin and his party arrived at Hyderabad on the evening of the 3rd instant and left on their shooting expedition on the night of the 4th instant, after dinning with the Nizam. They were accompanied by the Minister's son, Sultan-ul-Muluk and by Furdonjee, the Minister's Private Secretary. They are to be away some weeks. The Resident Sir Trevor Plowden left Hyderadad on the 6th for Utacamund. He will return when the rains set in.

THE following long and sensational telegram appears in the *Statesman* from its Lahore corresponden:—The orders directing the British troops at Rawalpindi to stand fast have been cancelled, and the regiments move up to the Murree Hills as soon carriage is available. Although the fact that the Queen's Regiment and the Somerset's were under orders for a time to stand fast at Rawalpindi was ostensibly connected with the movement of the Chitral reliefs, and explained as a mere precautionary measure in case of disturbance in Swat, the order not unnaturally gave rise to an immense amount of surmise, and the cancelling of the order will hardly check speculation. In the bazar there have been three persistent rumours. One is to the effect that the Ameer has been coquetting with Russia, and that, when the Government of India wrote to him to ask him what he meant, he repiled that he desired to be friends with all his neighbours. Government, the story goes, have sent a reply to this letter, and a query asking how he reconciles his action with his agreement with us, and giving him a hint that, unless his answer is satisfactory, we mean to take action. This report may be traced back to an apocryphal proclamation of the Ameer which appeared in the Russian, papers after the opening of the railway line to Kushk. Another rumour is the evergreen report that Abdur Rahman's health is such that he cannot in any case live many months, and may die any day. A third report gives the circumstance and detail of a forthcoming border expedition. This is, of course, merely bazar talk, yet it may be noted as showing the trend of native thought. There is no doubt that a feeling of uncertainty is prevalent, an idea, rightly or wrongly, that something in the military way may come off soon. General opinion among the natives towards the frontier is that, promptly on the death of the Ameer, our troops will move on Kandahar and towards Kabul to support the man we decide to favour, and thus prevent a civil war, which would lead to a disintegration of the loosely-united Afghan kingdom, and open a way to Russian intervention, and there are few who believe that any lasting settlement has been made in Waziristan.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

WITH the permission of His Excellency the President—

The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ratnasabhapati Pillai Avargal asked the following questions :—

I. With reference to the statement published in the *Tanjore District Gazette* for September 1898, showing that 37 plots of land, measuring 136 acres and assessed at Rs. 296, were sold for arrears of Government revenue and purchased by Government itself at one anna per plot, will Government be pleased to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale and furnish the Council with information as to why no one offered to bid, and Government was obliged to purchase the lands for nominal price?

II. With reference to similar statements published in the *Tanjore District Gazette*, dated the 20th October 1898 and 1st December 1898, showing that 28 plots of land, measuring 51·11 acres and assessed at Rs. 59-2-0, and 57 plots, measuring 76 acres and assessed at Rs. 203, respectively, were sold for arrears of Government revenue and purchased by Government itself at one-anna per plot, will Government be pleased to inquire into the circumstances attending the sales, and furnish the Council with similar information as is requested in the preceding question?

The Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham :—

I & II. The reports received from the Collector and his Divisional officers will be laid upon the table for the Honorable Member's information. He will see therefrom the trouble which has been taken to collect the information which he requires, and how difficult it is to frame a concise and comprehensive answer to his questions. To take a single instance, in which a block of 82 acres of dry land in the village of Vittalapuram assessed at Rs. 164 was bought in by Government for one anna. Enquiry shows that the assessment was increased at the settlement by only 16 per cent; that the land is Samudayam or held jointly by 191 pattadars, of whom 78 are Brahmins and 23 are Kallars. It is reported that the pattadars cannot agree amongst themselves as to how the land should be cultivated or divided, and as not one of the persons interested has raised any objection to the sale of the land for arrears, it appears probable that the sale was brought about by all or some of the shareholders as the readiest means of freeing the land from Samudayam claims. The Deputy Collector gives several instances in which the defaulting pattadars had mortgaged the lands to their full value and in which the sale was due to the mortgagees taking no precaution to protect their own interests by arranging for the psyment of the assessment. In some cases the assessment of the land sold is actually less than it was prior to settlement. In many cases the lands are poor and on the margin of profitable cultivation.

In accordance with Kallar tactics, these lands are often dharkasted for in small patches by substantial ryots benami in the names of relatives or dependants who have no property. A crop is harvested, the assessment is not paid and when the land is put up to sale and bought in by Government the only loser is the State. The practice referred to largely accounts for the fact that a great number of defaulting Kallar pattadars only hold pattas to the value of two or three rupees. The Collector, and his Divisional Officers are of opinion that it may be generally affirmed that the sales are not a consequence of over-assessment, and it should be remarked that the areas sold are after all inconsidarable. As at present advised, Government does not intend to pursue the inquiry further.

The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ratnasabhapati Pillai Avargal :

III. With reference to the statement published in the supplement to the *Tanjore District Gazette* dated the 20th January 1899, containing the particulars noted on the margin in regard to certain revenue sales in that district held for realizing arrears of land revenue, will Government be pleased to institute a similar enquiry to the one suggested in the above question and favour the Council with informaton as to the causes which led to the sales fetching such exceedingly small or almost nominal rices?

The Hon'ble Mr. Winterbotham :

III. No information has been collected regarding the plots referred to in this question, but it may at once be remarked that in most cases the land sold lies in villages forming part of the Talanayar group which are actually below the mean sea level, and in which boats are used for harvestiag the special sorts of paddy which will alone grow in such swampy land. The land is thus probably on the margin of profitable cultivation. In the absence of any complaint by the pattadars concerned Government does not, as at present advised consider it desirable to consume further time in local enquiry.

A LONDON MURDER MYSTERY.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT.

WE have previously referred to the discovery of a woman's dead body in London lodgings rented by a German fortune-teller and her husband. It was at once assumed, when the discovery was made, that the body was that of the fortune-teller (known as Mrs. Briesnick) and that a note received since the couple had last been seen which stated that they were together and would shortly return was a ruse on the part of the man. The next news was that the pair had been arrested in Berlin and had given the names of Metz and Hneida. On the receipt of this information the landlord of the house where the body was found, and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. de Swart, were interviewed by a representative of the *Daily News*. They admitted a mistake was made when the body before burial was seen by them in the mortuary.

Mrs. de Swart, a French woman, speaking English with much fluency, said that the person whom she supposed was Mrs. Buiesnick, was certainly *petite* did not stand more than five feet in height. The cles of feminine apparel, however, found in the om where deceased was discovered showed that hey were worn by a woman who was much taller than the fortune-telling lady who posed as Mrs. Briesnick.

Mr. de Swart, who by the way, is a Dutchman, was equally communicative. He said that he was in Ireland when the two lodgers—the Biresnicks—came to his house. and after seeing his wife arranged for apartments on the first floor. His attention had been directed to the fact that the woman was advertising in a German paper published in London, as a fortune-eller, and he pointed out that such practices were considered illegal in England, and the advertisement was stopped.

A subsequent advertisement was to the effect that the woman living in his house was a masseuse and he believed that every day she used to attend a young German actress staying in London. Next an advertisement appeared in a London morning newspaper in which Mrs. Briesnick applied for a situation as house-keeper. The two lodgers were always quiet and nothing occurred during their stay to suggest that they were anything but respectable people. The man had described himself as being a baker.

Asked as to how he had identified the body of the unfortunate woman as being that of "Mrs. Briesnick," he said he could hardly say, for when he first looked at the corpse he only saw the hands. Later on at the mortuary it struck him that the build of the deceased was much like that of the woman who lived there, but he could not say so now in view of what had since transpired. The false teeth found on the body strengthened his impression as to her identity at the time, but the articles of dress found in the room suggested that they could not have been worn by the woman who lodged in his house. Qu stioned as to where the young woman Minna Granson---who used to interpret sometimes for Mrs. Briesnick who could not speak English, and who once staying a week in Whitfield-street with her—was now stayed, he said, he thought he should not disclose, but he had reason to know she was still in London.

He admitted that it was possible for a woman to have been invited upstairs without the knowledge of himself or his wife, seeing that the only bell was connected with Briesnick's appartments, and when the rooms were engaged Mrs. Briesnick stated to his wife that she would always attend to the bell and that she need therefore never trouble when any body called upon her. Had it not been for the postcard sent the day after their disappearance, from "Briesnick and Frau" they might have searched the rooms, seeing that till then the doors were apparently never locked. But the communication saying they would not be at home till the following day (Saturday, March 4th) allayed any doubts that otherwise might have been occasioned; hence it was not till the following Monday that the door was broken open and the tragedy discovered.

THE BODY RE-IDENTIFIED.

Dr. Danford Thomas, the Central London Coroner, resumed, at the St. Panoras Coroner's Court on March 22nd, his inquiry into the circumtances surrouding the death of the woman, whose body was found in the deserted room.

The Coroner stated that since the inquest was opened there had been a further examination of the body by Mr. Bond, and an analysis by Dr. Womack, and they would be able to show the real cause of death. The man Briesnick, and the woman, Madame Briesnick, had been arrested by the German police authorities in Berlin.

Dr. T. Donaldson Cumming, re-examined, said there was great loss of blood from the deceased, but no marks of violence.

Do you think an instrument had been used?—No, there were no signs of an instrument. There had been some severe injection and the use of a drug.

Dr. Samuel Lloyd was also re-examined and said miscarriage could be procured by drugs. It was still his belief that asphyxia was the cause of death.

Mr. Thomas Bond, senior surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, stated that on March 9th he examined the body and failed to find any indication of any injury to it. There were no signs of any attempt to procure miscarriage.

The Coroner.—And your opinion?—Well, the deceased must have died from asphyxia and that might be caused by external pressure, although we cannot see the marks. It is much more likely to have been caused by some drug which produced convulsions.

Dr. Frederick Womack, lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, said he had examined the stomach and contents and two bottles containing liquids, together with some other articles submitted for examination. There was no trace of poison.

Dr. Bond was recalled, and in reply to the Coroner, said the deceased was a perfectly healthy woman, and he was quite satisfied that death was not natural.

Mrs. De Swart, the land lady, was recalled, and said she did not now think the body was that of Mrs. Briesnick.

Miss Marie Richard, of 38 Charlotte-Street, Fitzroy-square, stated that she had seen a photograph of the deceased woman, taken after death, and came to the conclusion that it was her sister. She had identified other things—some clothing found in the room—as having belonged to her sister. The deceased was of Swiss nationality, and had worked as a chambermaid, but left her situation in order to get married. Witness was aware that she was *enceinte*. Her sister's name was Sophia Richard. She had not seen her since the 2nd of March, in the afternoon. Witness said that her sister was 29 years of age, and gave up her situation last January. She was living in a street off Tottenham-court-road.

Inspector Richards then produced a dress and other articles of clothing and the witness stated that she had no doubt that the clothing belonged to her sister.

The Coroner.—If you have the slightest doubt about the identity of the body, I will have it exhumed at once?—No. I have not the slightest doubt.

Mrs. Annie Weintrow, of Percy-crescent, Tottenham-court-road, said that Sophia Richard had been a lodger in her house and had been missing since March 2nd. Witness had not noticed her condition. She recognised the skirt produced as the one worn by Sophia Richard.

The Coroner having summed up the jury retired for a few minutes. On their return the foreman announced that they found the body of the woman was that of Sophia Richard, and that she died from asphyxia caused by an attempt having been made in some way or other to procure miscarriage; further, the two persons, Fritz Metz and Augusta Hneida were guilty of causing her death.

THE LIFE AND MANNERS OF JAPAN.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser (sister of Mrs. Marion Crawford, and widow of the late Mr. Hugh Fraser, British Minister of Japan,) has written a book called "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan." Mrs. Fraser shows a keen love for and sympathy with the charming people of the country, and her descriptions show fine gifts of observation.

THE JAPANESE CHILD.

I think (she says) that the simple, unfettered life led by the little children here gives the girls a happy foundation to start on, as it were. There is no scolding and punishing, no nursery disgrace, no shutting away of the little ones day after day in dull nurseries with selfish, half-educated woman, whose mere daily society means torture to a sensitive, well-born child. Here children are always welcome; they come and go as they like, are spoilt, if love means spoiling by father and mother, relations and servant; but they grow imperceptibly in the right shape. . . . The reverence for childhood has developed a system of kindness and care and protection of childhood such as would be the dream, the unrealisable dream, of many a brokenhearted mother in England, powerless to protect her children from the drunken cruelty of the brute who is their father, or, in a superior class, from the more refined torture inflicted by schoolmasters and other bullies. There is no baby torture here, no beating, no starvation, none of the indescribable horrors exposed and punished in some degree by our only too necessary Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. From one end of Japan to the other a child is treated as a sacred thing, be it one's own or a stranger's. Each one carries its name and address on a ticket round its neck; but should it, indeed, stray from home, food and shelter and kindness would meet it everywhere. Do not shudder—a man will kill his child outright, scientifically, painlessly, if he sees there is nothing but want and misery before it; but while he lives the child will not suffer..

THE JAPANESE GIRL.

"The Japanese girl! She is a creature of so many attractive contradictions, with her warm heart, her quick brain, and her terrible narrow experience; with her submissions and self-effacements which have become second nature, and her brave revolts when first nature takes the upper hand again and courage is too stronger for custom. . The books I have read on Japan have always had a great deal to say about the *musume*, the pretty, plebein tea-house girl, or the *geisha*, the artist, the dancer, the witty, brilliant hetaira of Japan. I suppose these are about as unrepresentative of the normal Japanese woman as a music-hall singer would be of the European Sister of Charity. That they are very much less objectionable than the corresponding classes at home is doubtles due to the inate refinement of the Japanese woman: but what a gulf is set between them and the girls of whom I would speak—girls surrounded with punctilious care, and brought up, with one inflexible standard always kept before their eyes, the whole law of Duty i"

THE DUTVY OF MARRIAGE.

"The truth is that marriage is not, and never can be here, the supreme relation of life, as it is in the Europe. Love, in our sense of the word, has nothing to do with the matter; and the experience of this great passion, which holds such a paramount place in Western lives, is here an exceptional thing, a destiny, generally condemned to be a sorrowful one, and eliciting pity, and something of the praise we accord to martyrdom, when, as constantly happens, the poor lovers, seeing their union impossible in this world, commit a double suicide, and travel to the Meido together, sure of reunion in the shadow realms, where, for us, marriage ties are said to be dissolved. As marriages are always arranged by parents or friends, the young people's consent only being asked at the moment when they have had their first interview, a very small amount of personal feeling enters into the contract—at any rate in its early stages. An English bride would blush angrily were it hinted that she was not, as the phrase runs, in love with her new husband; that rarest of passions, pure love, is supposed to preside even at the most fashionable weddings. Not so in Japan. The young girl here would reply that such passion is for the women whom she need never meet; the very name of it is unknown to her unless she has seen it illustrated in a play at the theatre; who would think of mentioning such a low feeling, where the solemn duty of wife to husband, and husband's father and mother, is concerned?"

COURTESY IN EAST AND WEST.

"It has sometimes happened to me to wish that the Japanese ladies understood less than I imagine they do of foreign languages; for some of our colleagues' wives affect an almost brutal rudeness towards them, speakiug of them in their presence with sublime contempt, and complaining loudly of an official visit, which perhaps has broken up a more amusing conversation. When horror-struck, I have expostulated, the reply has been, 'Bah, elles n'y comprennent rien!' I was paying a visit at one of the Legations, when a Japan se great lady, Princess S—, was announced, and immediately followed the servant who announced her. It was my hostess's reception day, and she should have had a competent interpreter at hand, as we are all supposed to do on these occasions. Therefore the Princess, although she can speak no foreign tongue, had not brought one with her. As she entered the room our hostess threw her arms in the air with an expression of despair, and exclaimed (I had better not say in what language), 'Good Heavens, what am I do with this creature! What an odious bore! Where is So-and-so (the interpreter)? Somebody run and find him! Could anything be more tiresome?' All this was said at the top of her voice, with gestures which must have made the meaning only too clear to the dignified woman who was thus outrageously received. I did what very little could be done to save the situation; and Princess S —, like the true lady she is, pretended not to understand it for the few munites during which she remained. I fled when she said what I fancy will be a long goodbye to our hostess, and for the first time in my life, I blushed at being a European.

"I met this adornment of Diplomacy coming away as I was advancing along the Palace corridor on Thursday, and did not get past her without having to hear some noisy criticisms on the manners of the women she had just left, and who, by the way, have loaded her with kindness. Manners! If they were—as in a measure they may be—the passport to heaven, the Japanese women would certainly have reserved places, and many a 'smart' European would have to take a back seat."

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE.

"Those who, like myself, have had the privilege of spending long years in the couutry, with liberty to 'visit any spot, and remain in it for any length of time,' become gradually aware of the many-sided and complex character of the people—simple to frankness, yet full of unexpected reserves, of hidden strengths, and dignities of powers never flaunted before the eyes of the world; surprising and majestic as some of those indescribable mountain views in the central hills, where from a flowery rise in a meadow, the amazed traveller finds himself on the verge of a dizzy precipice, looking out on a world where the primeval forces appear to have that moment ceased their play, where some great city of giant towers and ramparts, temples and palaces seem to lie at his feet, over-drawn and tossed upon itself as the bricks that the child builds high, and then dashes down for the joy of their fall. The Japanes scenery is often like a book of pictures. The mists rise and show you one beauty at a time, then close in behind you The leaf is turned, and you wonder if it was true that you saw the sun shining on a bay and little islands covered with lilies floating on its bosom. You look back, and there is only blank mist. But the scene was the truth, the mist is the illusion. And the people have the same way of wrapping themselves in colourless conventionalities. That which you expect from them is that which they would wish to show you, and very likely all that you will ever see. But if any shared emotion suddenly draws you closer together, then the veil is rent away, you behold the springs of action, and, lo! they are those which have swayed you in the best moments of your life; and if you are honest and humble-minded, you will say in your heart, 'Brother, I misjudged thee. Perhaps thou art as near to wisdom and to love as I!'"

THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS.

The following is a description of a reception at the "palace:—"Here we found five or six of the Empress's ladies, all in European dresses, pale blue and mauve and grey satins, made with the very long trains which are not worn in Europe now. . . . At last the doors were thrown open, and we all started on another long walk through more glass corridors till a hush fell on our companions, and we paused suddenly on a step, which ran all across the foot of a small square room, full of flowers, and draped with blue damask. After the three regulation curteseys, I found myself standing before a pale, calm, little lady, who held out to me the very smallest hand I have ever touched, while her dark eyes, full of life and intelligence rested questioningly on my face. Her hair was dressed close to her head, and her gown of rosy mauve brocade had only one ornament—a superb single sapphire worn as a brooch. In a voice so low that even in that hushed atmosphere I could hardly catch its tones, she said many kind things which were translated to me in the same key by the lady in waiting who acted as interpreter. First the Empress asked after the Queen's health and then when she had welcomed me to Japan, said she had been told that I had two sons whom I had been obliged to leave in England, and added that she thought that must have been a great grief to me. Her eyes lighted up and then took on rather wistful expression as she spoke of my children. The Heir to the Throne is not her son, for she has never had children of her own, and has I believe felt the deprivation keenly: but perhaps the nation has gained by her loss since all of her life which is not given up to public duties is devoted to the sick and suffering for whom her love and pity seems to be boundless.

The Emperor whom I now saw close to for the first time has a very plain but interesting face. The lower part is heavy and impassive; but the eyes are piercingly brilliant and the brow that of a thinker. He is of medium height and has a good figure which is shown to advantage as he holds himself extremely well. The appearance of many Japanese gentlemen is spoiled in European dress by their pecularly short arms; but the Emperor does not suffer from this defect. He looked very dignified in his marshal uniform, covered as it was with splendid decorations."

A JAPANESES ANARCHIST.

Mrs. Fraser gives a description of the attack on Count Okuma who was Foreign Minister at the time of the Treaty Revision negotiations :—

"The Count was returning from a Cabinet Council, where there had been a rather stormy debate about Treaty revision. As the carriage turned into the drive leading up to the house, a quiet-looking, well-dressed young man stepped forward, holding a small parcel rolled up in a violet handkerchief, such as the official employes use for wrapping papers in. Taking aim at the Count, he flung the parcel at him with all his force, and as it exploded cut his own throat and fell dead. The missile did not strike the Count full in the body, as it was meant to do, because the coachman, seeing the man raise his arm, had whipped up the horses, who plunged forward, thus causing the bomb to explode on the side of the carriage; but the splinters struck Count Okuma's right leg, which was crossed over the left, and shattered his knee. The horses were terrified, and galloped on, but were stopped at the door of the house, and the poor gentleman was lifted out and taken upstairs. He did not lose consciousness or composure for a moment, and was found holding his knee, or what remained of it, with both hands. Some one who was there told me that the wrecked carriage and torn limb presented a terrible sight, but Count Okuma's perfect calmness and cheeriness greatly impressed everyone."

THE LITTLE ENGLANDERS OF JAPAN.

We will conclude these extracts with an account of the retrograde party in Japan:—

"It has its adherents in every class, and carries with it that tremendous factor in Japanese thought, veneration for the past and the horror or any sacrilegious rupture with national memories. Joined to this comes, among the more practical men, intense apprehension lest the all-devouring foreigner, once let loose in the country, should absorb all trade into his own hands; lest foreign money and foreign extravagance should destroy the valuable simplicity of Japanese customs; and behind these legitimate objectors is a vast body of newly made Radicals, the outcome of the great army of *samurai* who were disbanded when the Daimyos gave up their power and the feudal system was abolished.

THE Khusrogis having failed to comply with the demands of the Political Officers to surrender 150 Commissariat animals looted on the 2nd April in the Khyber, the General Officer Commanding, called in the Afridi Jirga, and remanded them of their responsibility for the security of life and property in the Pass. The Jirga, whose attitude was very sastisfacrtoy, admitted this, and promised to take prompt measures to compel the Khusrogis to meet the Government demands.

THEORYOF THE FLAMING SWORD.

"Ah, talk of blessings! What a blessing is digestion! To digest. Do you know what it means? It is to have the sun always shining and the shade always ready for you. It is to be met by smiles and greeted with kisses. It is to hear sweet sounds, to sleep with pleasant dreams, to be touched ever by gentle, soft, cool hands. It is to be in Paradise.

"There came a great indigestion upon the earth and it was called a deluge. All the evil comes from this. Macbeth could not sleep; it was the supper, not the murder. His wife talked and talked; it was the supper again. Milton had a bad digestion and Carlyle must have had the worst digestion in the world. Ah! to digest is to be happy!"

There!—how does that strike you for a burst of eloquence? I quite from Trollope. If there is anything wrong about the theolgy you must hold him responsible. As for its physiology and pathology (pardon all these "ologies") I can answer for the corectness of these two. And so can millions of people besides me. They speak of the curse of indigestion continually in every language; they groan and writhe under it in every land and climate.

"For many years" says one of this innumerable army of martyrs, "I was obliged to bear as best I could the torments of indigestion. My appetite was practically destroyed. I ate, of course, because one must eat or die! but after meals I had great pain at the chest and around the sides. Sleep almost forsook my pillow and naturally I was tired and exhausted. Sometimes better and then worse, but never free from pain and illness, I lived on with little or no hope af getting well. It is hardly necessary to say that I had medical treatment, yet no real benefit resulted from it. Happily at this time Mother Seigel's Syrup was brought to my notice and so strongly commended that I laid aside other medicines, which were doing me no good, and began using this one only.

"In a short time I realised a great improvement; food agreed with me and I gained strength. A little later—continuing to take the Syrup regularly as directed—the pains at the stomach, sides and chest wholly ceased, and I have not felt them since. My indigestion was cured at last, and I enjoyed the blessing of health. My son, who suffered severely from rheumatism, has been relieved by Mother Seigel's Syrup as by nothing else he ever tried. In gratitude I give you full permission to publish my letter should you desire." (Signed)(Mrs) Ann Barker, Field Lone. Braughing, Ware, Herts. Oct. 7th 1898.

It was a fortunate circumstance for Mrs. Sarah Gell, of Melchbourne, Bedfordshire, that one dae she had a personal talk with Mr. Smith, the butchry at Rushden. He told the lady that in his opinion if she went on suffering from indigestion and asthma one of its consequence) it would be because she neglected to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. "And", said Mr. Smith, "I speak from knowledge." She hay been ill with this abominable ailment for mand years, and had spent time aud money in unavailing efforts to obtain relief.

Acting on Mr. Smith's advice Mrs. Gell began using this remedy at once, end tells the outcome in a letter of which we have room for the conclusion only :—

"I was better almost immediately, and was soon as well and healthy as one could wish to be. Now I keep 'Mother Seigel' in the house and it never fails to help us when needed for any passing complaints, (Signed) Sarah Gell, Oct. 5th 1898.

Judging from the force of his comment on the disease, I should say Mr. Trollope knew something about indigestion from experience. Most literary people do. To them, and to all other victim, I confidently commend the best remedy yet found—Mother Seigel's Syrup.

Correspondence.

WORK OF THE GAURANGA SAMAJ.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I cannot find words sufficient to express my gratitude for the noble work done by the Gauranga Samaj in instilling into our minds feelings of morality and piety. No one will deny that the scene witnessed on the Birthday Anniversary of Lord Gauranga inspired every one, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, with a feeling of veneration for that Noble Soul of Navadwipa, and it is all the more gratifying to us to think that Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore took such an active part in that noble cause. Not the less grand was the scene witnessed in the house of the Late Babu Tulsi Ram Ghose. I can assure you that there was not a single individual in the native quarter whose soul did not undergo a change for the better, at least for the time being, when parties after parties of Sankirtan passed through the streets. All these are facts from which we may reasonably come to the conclusion that in course of time the Gauranga Samaj will raise Hinduism from the depth of near destruction to the height of power.

As a sincere well-wisher of the Samaj, I beg to make a humble proposal through the medium of your much esteemed journal. My proposal is that the Samaj should arrange for lectures and Sankirtans, like those which took place on Sunday last, every week; for were it to do so, let them take my word for it that within a very short time they will see and make others see that the doctrines of Hinduism are something better and more sublime than what the Christians represent it to contain.

JOGESH CHANDRA GHOSH.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT AND THE HINDU COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I have always wondered why the official community is not giving support to the Hindu College of Benares. I remember what warm support all officials, from the Viceroy down to the Police Superintendent, have always given to the Aligarh M. A. O. College. They have not only morally supported it but have contributed to its funds. What is then the reason of the official antipathy towards the Central Hindu College? Sir Antony MacDonnell is a kind-hearted ruler and bears no ill-will towards any section of the community; but even he has kept aloof from the movement of Mrs. Annie Besant. How to acccuat for this? To my mind the whole reason lies in the fact that the College is the work of Mrs. Annie Besant who, though the humblest creature of God, is regarded as an outcaste by all Europeans. They are envious of her powers and jealous of the respect and hold she wields over all Indians. This is the sole reason to my thinking of official indifference and from this fact may be argued why the Native States have also been shabby in their support.

I want to know if this be not the real case.

SORROW.

PLAGUE NEWS.

CALCUTTA RETURNS—21 ATTACKS AND 19 DEATHS.

ON Thursday there were 21 attacks and 19 deaths distributed over the different wards as follows :—1 and 1 in No. 1; 2 and 2 in No. 2; 3 and 3 in No. 3; 2 and 2 in No 5; 2 and 3 in No. 6; 1 and 1 in No. 7; 2 and 2 in No. 8; 2 and 2 in No. 9; 1 and 1 in No. 11; 1 attack In No. 14; 2 and 2 in No. 22; 1 attack in No. 23. 1 attack address unknown. Of suspected cases there were 18 with the same number of deaths, viz., 2 and 2 in No. 1; 1 and 1 in No. 3; 2 and 2 in No. 7; 3 and 3 in No. 8; 4 and 4 in No. 9; 1 and 1 in No. 10: 1 and 1 in No. 14; 2 and 2 in No. 19; 1 and 1 in No. 22; 1 and 1 address unknown. The total mortality from all causes was 73, as against 75 the average of the last five years.

THE following officers have been detailed for plague duty :—Captains Maxwell, 16th B. C., Merewether, 7th B.C., Stanton, 3rd B. I. Grant, 2-4th Gurkhas, Lieutenants Hill, 34th Pioneers, Preston, 40th Pathans, Wheeler, 28th P. I., Sproule, 1st B. L., and Barry, 2nd B. I.

BOMBAY FIGURES.

AT Bombay the plague attacks reported on Thursday was 86 and piague deaths 94, the total mortality being 234.

KARACHI RETURNS.

THE Karachi plague returns of Wednesday shows 67 cases and 39 deaths, and those of Thursday record 66 cases and 48 deaths.

OUT BREAK AT MARIKUPPAM.

THE Marikuppam post and telegraph office have been closed owing to outbreak of plague in the postmaster's quarters. Three prison were attacked and one died.

POONA STATISTICS

PLAGUE returns at Poona for the last three days show 31 cases and 23 deaths in the City, the total mortality being 64; 4 cases and 3 deaths in the District, where the mortality is rapidly decreasing; *nil* in the Cantonment and Suburban limits. Patients at present remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals at Poona, 119.

IT is settled that Sir W. Cuningham returns from leave early next winter to join H. E. the Viceroy on his autumn tour.

THE following accountants are proceeding to Siam to join the Siamese Finance Department:—Messrs. J. Langley, of the Accountant-General's Office, Burma; F. L. Phillips, of the Accountant-General's Office, Allahabad; A. DeSouza, of the Comptroller-General's Office, Calcutta; and Ashbury, the Accountant of the Peshawar Treasury.

MR ERACHSHAW KAVASJI KARANJAVALA, Superintandent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, Kathiawar Division, is granted privilege leave for two months. The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade; Mr. Erach Kharsetji Lalkaka to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE POONA CITY MAGISTRATE CENSURED.

(*Maharatta.*)

THE conduct of Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate Poona, in obstructing the pleaders for Balkrishna Chapekar and in hampering Sathe to make his defence through a pleader, when those cases were in the commitment stage, necessarily struck the public as very unusual and improper. But it was reserved for the High Court to censure it authoritatively, so far at least as Balkrishna's case was concerned. Mr. Justice Parsons in delivering his judgment has referred to the matter in the following words, "In conclusion I wish to draw attention to the improper conduct of the investigating Magistrate in refusing to allow the pleaders, engaged by his wife, to defend this accused to have an interview with him or to appear and sit in Court. It was the duty of the Magistrate to have afforded the accused and his friends every opportunity of making his defence and he should not have personally interposed in any way between them." But less improper was Mr. Carvalho's conduct in Balkrishna's case than in Sathe's case, as will be seen below. Mr. Davar, Counsel for Sathe, had dwelt upon the matter at some length in his cross-examination of Mr. Carvalho in the Sessions trial, and the following dialogue cannot but prove interesting.

Mr. Carvalho :—I do not remember if any pleader asked my permission, that day, to appear (in Court). I remember Sathe's father having applied to me for being allowed to see his son (in custody). I do not remember the exact date. The application was somewhat to this effect.—"My son, the accused, is a minor and I am his lawful guardian. I therefore beg permission to see him and to defend him by a pleader. Even if I am not to be permitted to see my son, the son at least should be asked whether he wants to be defended by a pleader. I beg to be supplied with copies of the papers in the proceedings up to date." I decided the petition *orally* ordering that the case was adjourned, and on its reopening on the 22nd instant the petition may be renewed.

Mr. Davar :—Did you inform the accused Sathe of the contents of his father's petition ?

Mr. Carvalho :—I did not.

Mr. Davar:—Did you at least ask Sathe if he wanted to be defended by a pleader?

Mr. Carvalho:—I did not.

Mr. Davar:—Did you not think that in the interests of justice a young boy like the accused Sathe would necessarily require a pleader?

Mr. Carvalho: —It was not my duty to look to that !!!

Mr. Davar:—At what hour did you hold your Court in the Faraskhana on the 22nd?

Mr. Carvalho:—At half past eight in the morning.

Mr. Davar:—Did you inform Sathe's father of the unsual hour at which your Court was to meet ?

Mr. Carvalho :—I did not.

Mr. Davar :—Even on the 22nd, you did not inform Sathe of his father's petition ?

Mr. Carvalho :—I did not.

Mr. Davar :—And even on the 22nd, you did not also ask Sathe if he wanted a pleader ?

Mr. Carvalho :—I did not.

Mr. Davar :—But you *did* remember at the time the petition of Sathe's father.

Mr. Carvalho :—Yes, I did.

Mr. Davar.—So then, Mr. Carvalho, you did not take the trouble even of informing the father of the accused of the unusual hour at which your Court was to meet, and that, when you were aware that a young boy was charged before you with a terrible crime, and that his father was anxious to defend him by a pleader?

Mr. Carvalho:—No, I did not.

It may also be here pointed out that Mr. Davar had brought to the notice of the Sessions Court some other similar acts of overzeal on the part of Mr. Carvalho. The accused was to the knowledge of the City Magistrate kept in custody in the Faraskhana, and not in the jail. He had kept the place, where Sathe's confession was taken by him, pretty well, and visibly guarded by a strong police guard, though, as Mr. Davar pointed out, Sathe was but a pigmy before a stout man like Mr. Carvalho. Then again the Magistrate had submitted the accused oftener than usual to a kind of cross-examination, under what provision of law, he could not himself well explain, some of the questions in the cross-examination not being of such a kind as to enable the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in evidence against him. It was also remarkable that while at no other time during his eighteen months' tenure of office as the City Magistrate had he shifted the scene of his Court to the Faraskhana, he had done it in this particular case, alleging as his reason the weak nature of the floor of his usual Court. Mr. Carvalho also had not come off very well on the whole in his answers about his having any previous knowledge as to the confessions recorded before him afterwards. Of course we do not wish to make any remarks here as to whether this sort of conduct of Mr. Carvalho was likely to prejudice the defence of Sathe or not, Sathe's appeal is yet *sub judice*, and their Lordships in the High Court, we presume, will know best what pronouncement to make on the conduct of the Poona City Magistrate.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF BURMESE WOMEN.

IN no Eastern country are women so independent as they are in Burma. There they manage their own affairs, keep stalls in the bazaar, marry whom they choose, and divorce their husbands when the please.

They are unveiled, and may mix freely with men in the business and pleasures of life. No one hinders them from dancing, or even smoking, with as many admirers as they like, and they smoke as if they meant it.

Western women if they smoke at all, generally merely toy with a dainty cigarette, but the Burmese smoke all day long at cigars longer than those used by men in Europe. The cigars they favour cost about a penny each, and are a couple of inches in circumference, and a foot long. In Burma people smoke perpetually, and begin the habit even in childhood.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY.

A SERIOUS railway accident occurred on the morning of the 10th instant between the Churned Road and Marine Lines stations on the B. B. any C. I. Railway. Occurring as it did in almost the very heart of the town, there has been intense Excitement and thousands of people wonded their way to the scene of the disaster. A large number of European Police officers, under Superintendent Hack, assembled shortly after the accident and were busily engaged for hours in keeping order and clearing the way for the vehicular traffic on the Queen' Road.

It appears that at about 7 o'clock this morning, the 74 Up, Local left Churney Road station with "line clear" and proceeded to the distant signal, Marine Lines station, which was at "danger" and the driver brought his train to a stand awaiting "line clear." A lighs goods engine, No. 111, proceeding to Colaba, passed through Churney Road station, the signal given for the local train not having been raised.

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The consequence was that she pitched into the rear brake of the "local," which was still standing at the distance singal, telescoping the rear brake and the third class carriage next to it. Another third class carriage was also seriously damaged. The guard's brake has been completely smashed up.

The guard in charge of the train saw the light engine approaching and picked up a red flag to show it as a sign of danger to the driver of the light engine, but before he could get out of the brake the engine collided with his brake and he was thrown off with the result that he sustained a simple fracture of his right hand.

A muccadum in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who was travelling in the third class carriage next to the brake, almost had his head severed from his body in the collision and died on the spot. Two little children belonging to a Hindoo female labourer, who were also in this carriage, were killed outright, but the mother miraculously escaped. Six other passengers have been more or less injured and removed to hospital.

A breakdown gang, working under the directions of Mr. Hanson, Deputy General Traffic Manager of the Railway, were engaged soon after the accident clearing the up line.—"Advocate of India."

SENSATIONAL BURGLARY.

LADY HELD IN BED BY A THIEF.

A SENSATIONAL burglary was perpetrated at an early hour on March 23rd at 66, Camberwell New-road, a private residence occupied by Miss Emma Mathews, a lady of independent means. She lives quite alone, and receives few, if any, visitors. About half-past one, thieves entered her back garden, and obtained an entrance to the house by forcing the kitchen window and shutters. Miss Mathews, who is sixty-two years of age was in bed at the time with a dim light burning in her room. She heard stealthy footsteps ascend the stairs, and a few seconds afterwards was horrified to hear some one turn the handle of her bed-room door. Then in walked three men, and Miss Matthews screamed as loudly as she was able. "Now, none of that," said one of the burglars, stepping briskly towards the bed, and holding ou what Miss Matthews thinks was a revolver, bu is not quite sure. "None of that, I say Scream again, and I shoot, and you'll be a dead woman." Miss Matthews did not scream. "Now then,' resumed burglar No. I, "where's the rhino ? Where do you keep your coin ? Speak or you are a dead woman." Miss Matthews could not speak. She could only point to a drawer in the room, and the two thieves who, up to this time had done nothing, quickly forced it open. Miss Matthews was in the babit of keeping a large sum of money in the house, and, as she heard the thieves handling the coin, she made an attempt to screem again. "I'll soon silence you," said thief No. I, who had been standing over her all the time and pushing her back in bed he held the bedclothes over her head. After a time, which seemed at least an hour to Miss Metthawes, one of the thieves said, "That'll do, George; we've got what we want." Then all the men went away without troubling to enter any of the other rooms. After a time Miss Matthews summoned up sufficient courage to go downstairs, and fasten the doors which the burglars had left open. On examining the drawer in her bedroom she found that the thieves had taken £376 in gold, which she kept in a black silk bag, two watches, and several rings and brooches which the owner greatly prized. The thieves left behind them a dark lantern, three pairs of military socks they had worn over their boots, and a formidable jemmey. There is, no doubt, that they were acquainted with the fact that Miss Matthews was in the habit of keeping a large sum of money in the house. There was sufficient light in the room to enable the lady to give a good description of the men.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

PEASANTS EATING CHOPPED STRAW AND BRAN.

THE *Peterburgskia Viedomosti* gives a harrowing picture of the distress prevailing in the famine-stricken districts, and especially in the province of Samara, where, in addition to starvation, the villagers and peasants have now to cope with outbreaks, of scurvy, typhus, and other diseases. The people are reduced to feeding upon a kind of gruel of boiled flour and water, or on bread composed of a small proportion of wheat, mixed with chopped straw and bran. The effects of this diet upon frames already weakened by hunger and disease are alarming.

The typhus epidemic is said to be rapidly spreading, owing to the miserable conditions of life of most of the peasants, perishing as they are from want in chilly, damp, and filthy cabins, devoid of the meanest necessities of existence.

Scores of houses are absolutely bare of furniture, everything having been pledged or sold to purchase food. In some districts the poor people are unable even to obtain fire wood, and are fireless as well as foodless. Not a few have been obliged to part with their agricultural implements, and will not be able to cultivate their land this spring.

The Red Cross Society has been making earnest efforts to relieve the distress, but its resources, even when combined with those of the local authorities, are in adequate to cope with so vast an evil.

On February 1, 71,000 were in receipt of constant relief in the province of Samara alone, and this number has since been increased.

The society has opened 306 free soap kitchens for 22,090 children, and 120 for 14,064 adults and children besides arranging to distribute 351b. of grain or flour per month to 12,156 individuals and 30 lb. to 22,599 more.

A temporary shelter has also been opened at Samara for 461 women and children.

WEIRD CREATURES AT THE ZOO.

I CAN never keep away from the Apes' House at the Zoo, writesthe Rev. Theodore Wood, F. E. S., in the Daily Mail, even on those rare occasions when no novelties are to be seen there. But a recent visit filled me with a sense of almost personal loss, for the Orange Outang, that cheeriest and most good-humoured of monkey-kind, has at length been gathered to his fathers.

Young in years though he was, he had lived there longer than almost any of his predecessors ; but our London fogs had been too much for him at last. And one misses his jovial countenance greatly, with its unfailing expression of serene contentment.

Many Lives Saved

In almost every neighbourhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhœa by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by

SMITH STANISTREET & CO,
and B. K. PAUL & CO.

On the other hand, the Siamang, no longer having anybody to cuddle up with underneath a blanket, is now to be seen to much greater advantage. He is very black, and not particularly comely, but a gay and engaging beast nevertheless, and very quaint to look upon, as he runs almost erect, with his long arms held out on either side to balance him. By dint of a little perseverance I got him to bark, and a very odd and startling noise he produces—deep, musical, and sonorous with a "carrying" quality about it which must make it audible for a very long distance. The animal would rapidly make its fortune as a street milk-seller in the metropolis.

The Hoolock in the next cage was in contemplative mood, and declined to go through his usual performances, spending his whole time in clinging to the bars of his cage and staring at me fixedly from beneath his bushy white eyebrows. But the big chimpanzee has learnt quite a new series of tricks, and is especially proud of a complicated fit wherein he balances herself in her trapeze on the nape of her neck, and tangles up all her long limbs into a sort of knotted ball. How they come undone again is somewhat of a mystery, and although I watched carefully I was unable to detect the exact modus operandi.

In the Monkey House is another notable acrobat, in the shape of a bald-headed Capuchin, who looks exactly as if he had shaved his head in the most approved monastic fashion, and was wearing a little velvet skull-cap to protect him from possible neuralgia Probably he is quite young ; but his visage is little else than wrinkles, and he looks at least a hundred and fifty. This queer little beast spends most of his time in hanging by his teeth from a bit of rope, and twirling himself rapidly round and round by convulsive jerks with his elbows. He evidently enjoys this performance immensely, until it is brought to an inglorious close by a small macaque, who springs up and catches hold of his tail, so that the two come tumbling to the ground together. This amusement never seems to pall, for the capuchin is bent on showing off the strength of his teeth at every possible opportunity, while the macaque finds it utterly impossible to resist the temptation afforded by that dangling tail.

Capuchins are really spider-monkeys, although our bald-headed friend seems to make little use of the "fifth hand" with which nature has so thoughtfully provided him. But, according to a French traveller who watched them in their native wilds, they think nothing of swinging themselves headlong from the topmost branch of a tree, and catching another bough twenty or thirty feet lower, by the prehensible tips of their tails alone. But possibly this observant explorer, like the famous M. P., resorted to his imagination for his facts. The animals wander about in small flocks, generally, under the leadership of an experienced male, who owes his proud position to the strength of his right arm, and is always ready to reduce an unruly follower to obedience by means of that same muscular member. They live high up in the trees, but descend at intervals with muen circumspection to carry off cobs of corn from the maize-fields. And tradition avers that the proper way to catch them is to partly fill a narrow-necked ground with sugar, and leave it lying on the ground beneath the trees. The monkey thrusts his paw into the ground and grasps a generous handful of sugar only to find that he cannot withdraw his closed fist. And as he is too greedy to relinquish his hold of the coveted dainty, his every movement is hampered, and his wily pursuer captures him as he is vainly endeavouring to climb the nearest tree.

Two Gluttons—otherwise known as wolverenes—are now to be seen in one of the out-of-door cages. These are really weasels on a very large scale, although they have perfectly huge paws, and look much more like bear cubs with big bushy tails. Wonderful stories are told of their voracity, and their prowess in capturing prey. They have even been reported to collect large bundles of the savoury moss which reindeers love, arrange it on the ground beneath the bough on which they lie in hiding, and then spring down on the unwary animals as they stop to browse below.

And there is a tale of a glutton which broke into a hunter's lodge in the dead of night and silently carried off his guns, his axes, his knives, his cooking utensils, and, finally, his blankets !

These things, of course, are as they may be, though if Arctic foxes, as Dr. Nansen assures, us, are given to stealing thermometers, there seems no reason why glutton should carry off guns. At any rate, these voracious animals seem to make a regular practice of visiting the traps of the marten hunters and feasing upon the baits or the imprisoned martens as the case may be. Those who set nooses for hares too frequently find that a glutton has made the round of their snares before them so that if you want to roast a hare you have first to catch not merely your hare but also your glutton.

Four Brazilian Hang-nests gorgeous in orange and black have been placed in a cage in the Parrot House. These birds are reported to be wonderful vocalists with richness, pathos and variety in their song to which no description, so it is said, can possibly do justice. One cannot but feel intense pity for such musical creatures when placed in their present surroundings with a naked throated bell-bird yelling for all he is worth on either side and a ganga cockatoo emitting raucous screames in front. Perhaps this fact account for their obvious depression. Their dulcet strains under happier circumstance are reserved for the breeding season the cock pouring out his impassioned lay by the hour together while his mate croons out a queer little ditty of her own as she deftly weaves her pendent purselike nest.

Until my recent visit to the gardens I was always under the impression that nothing could possibly equal the deafening din of the Parrot House. But when I listened to the performance of the cariamas in the Eastern Aviary I learnt my mistake. The birds were giving a vocal recital together one on the ground and the other on a branch above. Both beaks were open to their widest capacity, and each was doing its very best to outscreech the other, bobbing its long neck excitedly up and down as the ear-splitting screams tore their way out from its vocal cords. The cry of the cariama is said—by those who have not heard it—to resemble the bark of a dog To those who have suggestive only of the whistle of a railway engine in the throes of acu bronchitis. And the crested screamers in the same cage, who have a very fair reputation for noisiness of their own, have given up screaming in despair, at any rate while the cariamas are lifting up their voices.

Two silky bower birds inhabit the same aviary. They are not in the least alike, for while the cock is glossy blue-black all over, the hen is greyish green above, with russet-brown wings and tail, and breast marbled like that of a cuckoo. When I saw them they were chasing one another in and out among four small bushes which stand close together in the middle of the aviary. Probably these are doing duty for the "bower' which the birds make in their native haunts out of pieces of stick, neatly woven together in tent-like form, and adorned with stones, snail-shells, flowers, and the bright blue feathers which have fallen from the tails of parrakeets.

They are terrible thieves, and are irresistibly attracted by any bright or glittering objeet ; so that if you live in the Australian bush and miss any small article of jewellery you are pretty well sure to find it in the run of the nearest bower birds. When the bower is finished they invite all their friends and acquaintances to come and make use of it and from morning to night a string of birds run through and through it in endless succession, screaming with excitement as they go. Why they do it nobody knows. Apparently it is from pure gaiety of heart which finds in this primitive form of "oranges and lemons" its only appropriate expression.

DISTANT ECHOES OF THE FIRST SIKH WAR.

A FEW days after the battle of Ferozeshah Lord Hardinge wrote a letter to Sir Robert Peel expressing a candid and unflattering opinion of the Commander-in-Chief's capacity as a general. Lord Gough was, according to the Governor-General, too hasty and impetuous to be entrusted with the complete control of such momentous operations as the First Sikh War involved. There were many, of course, who held a different opinion, and as nothing succeeds like success, the crowning victory of Sobraon was regarded by them as a signal proof of Lord Gough's superior generalship. The controversy that raged keenly for a number of years between, so to say, the pro and anti-Goughites has been revived by the publication of a new instalment of Peel papers including as they do the aforementioned communication from Lord Hardinge. General Sir Charles Gough, the Historian of the Sike Wars, has, in a long letter to the *Times*, ably defended the reputation of his father, showing that whatever success attended British arms at Ferozeshah was due to Lord Gough's acting on his own initiative in opposition to the 'advice' of Lord Hardinge. iTo usPunjabis the controversy has a peculiar interest, in that it shows that divided counsels prevailed as much in the British as in the Sikh camp during the fierce struggle. The Sikhs ascribed the defeat of the Khalsa army solely to want of unity of action on the part of the Sikh leaders. The venerable survivors of the great fights—and there are many such still living who had served in the ranks or as officers—are decidedly of opinion that the Sikh troops were in no way inferior if not superior, to the British and Purbiah soldiers comprising the British field force. If the Sikh Commanders were lacking in the qualities befitting leaders of armies, the same deficiency was noticeable in British leaders too, for little generalship was displayed on either side in any of the memorable contests. Every battle, if analysed, would be found mainly to consist of a series of wild charges and countercharges. In artillery the Sikhs were as strong as the British. General Sir Charles Gough asserts with reference to the battle of Sobraon that 'the (British) guns failed *as usual* to overcome that of the Sikhs.' The italics are ours. As regards horse, foot and engineers there was little to choose between the belligerents. In point of numbers and mere physique the advantage was clearly on the Sikh side. It also cannot fairly be said that the Sikhs were demoralised by the crushing blows inflicted in the first engagements. In the battle of Mudki and Ferozeshah both sides claimed to have won, and even admitting that the British indubitably triumphed it must be said the victory was so dearly bought that it ran perilously close to disaster. Bearing all these facts in mind the Punjabis are manifestly right if they attribute the fact of their coming off second best to discord among their generals in the field. But it now appears that the British Commander-in-Chief and his second in command (the Governor-General) were very often at loggerheads. The extent of the want of harmony (to use a very mild term) would be evident from the following incident on the eve of the Battle of Ferozeshah. Lord Gough's plan was not to wait for Litteler's force from Ferozepore but to fall to at once. Lord Hardinge took a different view. "At last wearied out by the reiteration, he (Hardinge) calmly observed :—'Then, Sir Hugh, I must exercise my powers as Governor-General and forbid the attack until Littler's force has come up.'" Littler's brigade was smashed up by the Sikhs early in the battle and "the whole brunt of the fight fell on the Mudki force led by Gough." At a critical phase of the battle of Sobraon Hardinge directed that the troops should be withdrawn from attack, but Lord Gough ordered Dick's division to advance to the assault ! There can be no more glaring an instance of utter want of unanimity. So what is popularly believed have been the sole reason of the superiority of the British proves to be incorrect, and some fresh theory is needed to explain the cause of their ultimate success. There are two things that above others contribute to success—viz., the having of a definite end in view, and perfect assurance as to being backed to the last in the struggle to reach that end. This may be said of both types of fighting, with the pen or with the sword. Now, the Khalsa army had neither a goal before it, nor moral or physical support behind. The Sikhs fought like lions because they cannot but fight like lions when they have the foe in front. But they knew all the while that they were sacrificing themselves for nothing. How is it that in the Sepoy War loyal native soldiers sometimes put to route ten times their numbers of equally disciplined and equally brave mutineers ? Plainly because the latter lacked both purpose and support. As long as they had fixed Delhi as their goal, and trusted to being backed by all their countrymen they were practically invincible. By the bye, the Sikhs proved themselves fully equal in mettle to the bravest and most warwise people in Europe even when fighting them aimlessly and hopelessly. If now they have some day to measure sword with an European enemy they would fight with the proud conciousness of being the defenders of the mightiest Empire on the earth, and the trusted soldiers of their sovereign. There is no Western army, therefore, which it may be presumed would be able now to make light of them.—*Tribune*.

A SOCIETY BEAUTY.

AN ugly scandal is being discussed about town the first steps having been taken in a London divorce case which will become notorious.

The co-respondent is a young bachelor earl, and the respondent is a noted beauty, the daughter of a wealthy and honoured marquis.

The pair, suspected by the husband, were watched by private detectives, who followed them to a hotel near Leicester-square. When the husband and his spies entered this hotel the proprietor attempted to interfere, and was thrown down two flights of stairs by the infuriated husband.

The latter then broke open the door of a room, found his wife and the earl partaking of a meal, and had to be restrained by the exercise of considerable force from attacking the man.

The high social standing of both of the compromised parties has never before been challenged. They have both been very prominent in the doings of smart society.

Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

KENNA, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS. For sale by

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

The Best in the World

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for clods and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville' Ind. For sale by

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B. K. PAUL & CO.

INDIAN PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

THERE is obviously a widespread misapprehension in India as to the utility of addressing to the House of Commons petitions relating to purely individual grievances. Such petitions, prepared at great expense of trouble and money, are frequently received by members of Parliament and by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress together with requests that they may be presented to the House of Commons. The petition are duly presented ; but in order to prevent disappointment, and to discourage a practice which involves much expense to petitioners and can lead to no substantial results, it seems desirable to explain clearly the non-existence of any Parliamentary machinery for enquiry into the grievances of petitioners, to say nothing of the redress of such grievances.

Petitions to Parliament fall roughly into two classes. There are (1) numerously signed petitions relating to public grievances of manifest importance. Petitions of this kind being mentioned in the newspapers and recorded in the Reports of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, exercise a valuable influence upon public opinion. They are evidence of the existence of a particular opinion among a large community of persons, and they are therefore material of a serviceable kind for speakers who, whether in the House of Commons or elsewhere, deal with the questions concerned. It is possible indeed to request that such petitions may be read out in the House of Commons by the clerk at the Table, and it may be said generally that the importance of public petitions, numerously signed, cannot easily be exaggerated. In fact, without such petitions it is very difficult to persuade the House of Commons that a strong and earnest desire exists in India for any particular reform.

Very different is the case of (2) petitions relating to purely individual grievances for which redress is wanted. They are, no doubt recorded, and they appear in the Reports of the Select Committee. But there is no machinery for enquiry into the grievances to which they refer ; as a rule they pass unnoticed; and once presented they have no more value than waste paper. In an extreme case, it is true, in which an urgent remedy is required for personal grievance of a flagrant kind, for which no redress is to be obtained in the Courts, a private petition may be publicly presented in the House of Commons. Even so its only utility consists in affording evidence or material for a subsequent discussion which in all probability will not take place. For it must be borne in mind that under the existing rules a private member can obtain only through the ballot in opportunity to bring forward a motion. If he is fortunate as to get first place for a motion, he is sure to be pledged to use his opportunity for some great public question, or for some matter specially interesting his consitituents. It is evident therefore that even the best friend of India could not afford to employ such an opportunity to draw attention to a case of private grievance. In practice, therefore it is impossible that any action can be taken upon such a petition.

In view of the disappointment which is very frequently caused to petitioners in India through their misapprehension of the procedure relating to petitions, the following statement was drafted some time ago by the Chairman of the Select Committee on Petitions, and a copy of it is, we understand, regularly sent to Indian petitioners:—

Petitions Department, Journal Office.

House of Commons,———18——

Sir,—I am directed by the Chairman of the Select Committee on Public Petitions to acquaint you that your Petition was presented to the House of Commons on the———day of———18—, by———and has been duly recorded in the printed Report on Petitions.

But I am also to inform you that Petitions to the House of Commons are regarded merely as a means of 'making known to the House the opinions of the Petitioners, or their wishes in reference to the matters' to which the Petitions may refer. It is not the practice of the House to pass any decision on Petitions ; and it is only because it is understood that the term "Petition" has a different meaning in India, that I am directed to send you this acknowledgment and explanation.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

———*Petition Clerk.*

The point is, however, that this explanation reaches only those who have already incurred the trouble and cost of submitting petitions What is desirable is, if possible, to prevent this disappointing waste of efforts.

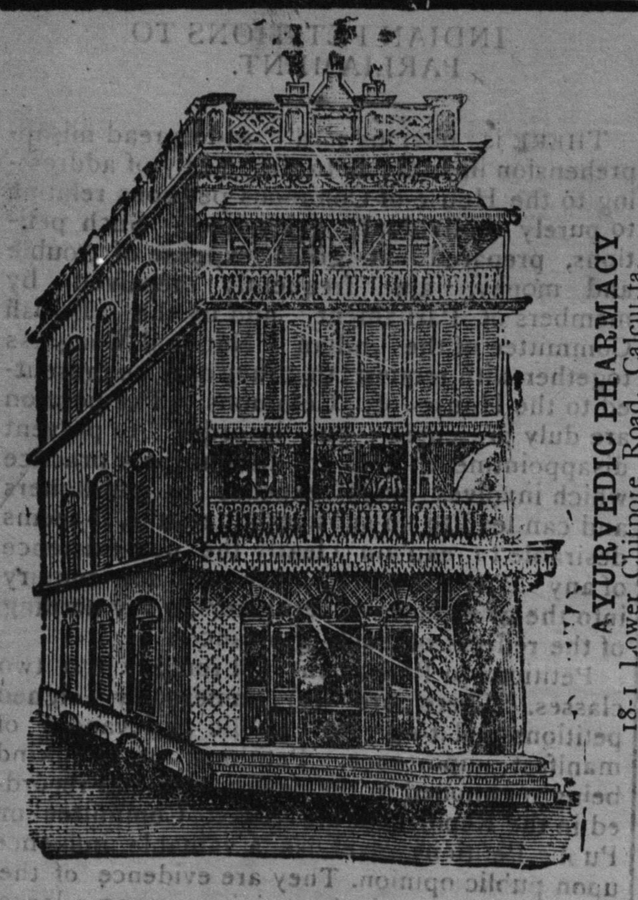
LIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Mombasa:—Europeans in the Protectorate have not only to put up with that insidious foe, malaria, but they have also to contend against the attacks of wild animals. On Sunday a most distressing fatality occurred from the latter cause. The victim, a Mr. O'Hara, was engaged about 110 miles from Mombasa on the construction of a new road from Ndi to Taveta, and had with him his wife and two children. The nature of his duties kept him moving from time to time in the jungle, and a lion took to prowling round his camp. On Saturday, the 19th March the lion attacked Mr. O'Hara's goats. Hearing the noise he frightened away the beast, and on going out saw that a goat had been killed. After a while he went into his tent, complained to his wife of feeling feverish and lay down to sleep with his head outside the tent. Mrs. O'Hara dropped off to sleep, but woke up on hearing a rustling noise and saw the bed on which her husband was lying moving out of the tent. On running out she saw that Mr. O'Hara was being dragged away by the lion. With rare pluck she at once went to the rescue, and while the lion had the victim by the throat she caught her husband's legs and endeavoured to pull him away—a task in which, strange to say, she succeeded without the beast turning on her. After killing the man the lion went for the bull dog and killed it also.

By this time the unfortunate woman had taken the body of her husband into the tent and closed the door as well as she could. This did not keep the lion out, for he walked cooly in and had a drink from a basin of water which stood by the door after which he kept leaping on the tent from outside till daybreak, while the terror-stricken mother and children huddled together, thinking every moment would be their last. Mrs. O'Hara is suffering from shock and is almost heart-broken.

COLONEL GREY, President of the Simla Corporation, takes up the appointment of gurdian to the minor Nawab of Bhawalpur as soon as the Secretary of State's sanction is received.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta



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Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Tariti Bazar

CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address, "KAVIRAJ

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KAVIRAJ, NOGENDRA NATH SEN, practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine after having learnt the principles of Western Medical Science, and obtained 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 nlog standing, is sure to be cured by its use.

Price per phial — — Ans. 12
[Packing and Postage... — „ 6.]

CHYAVANA-PRASA,

OR

Our Own Health-Restorer.

This medicine not only allays all local rritatio- but improvesthe digestion and strengthens the consn tution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Infuenza, 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.

Price for 7 doses — Rs. 2 0
[Packing and Postage ... „ 0 4]

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A most valuable Tonic and Digestive. It is a wonderful remedy against gastrodynia with indigestion, costiveness, diarrhœa, highcoloured Urine, occasional Diarrhœa, a dirty-coated Tongue, Vomiting of green matter, a nasty taste in the mouth, dreadful dreams and sleeplessness, heavy drowsy feeling after eating, alternate constipation and reaxation of bowels, soreness and extreme sensitiveness of the right side of the abdomen, sour taste in the mouth with eructations of wind fromthe stomach, a constipated condition with clay-coloured stools and difficult defæcation, headache accompanied with obstinate constipation or diarrhœa, &c, &c. It would be as efficacious in Acute as in Chronic cases.

Price for one phial Re 1.
[Packing and Postage 6 Annas.]

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, general debility resulting from excessive urination or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid eractations, aching pains in the limbs, slight œdema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirit, etc.,

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... Rs. 5 0
[Packing and postage ... „ 0 4]

Keshranjan Oil or the best sweet-scented oil for vertigo, and headache, caused by nervous debility. It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage Ans. 6.

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

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

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

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নূতন পুস্তক।

মহারাজ নন্দকুমার চরিত ১॥০ টাকা।

শ্রীসত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী প্রণীত।

অতি প্রাচীন ইংরাজী, ফরাসী, বাঙ্গলা ও পারসী দলীল পত্র ও গ্রন্থ অবলম্বনে লিখিত হইয়াছে, এত দিন লোকে উপন্যাস ও বিদেশীয় লেখকদিগের নন্দকুমারের বিকৃত চরিত্র পাঠ করিয়াছেন, এখন বিশুদ্ধ চরিত্র পাঠ করুন ইহাতে নবাব আলিবর্দ্দী সিরাজদ্দৌলা প্রভৃতির ছবি ও রাণী ভবানী প্রভৃতির হস্তাক্ষর আছে।

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A Delightfully Perfumed Oil for Preserving the Hair.

KUNTALINE is made from a selection of the purest vegetable oil, the oil being highly refined and made perfectly odourless by a new and harmless process which is our own.

KUNTALINE is Beautifully Scented, and will be found to be very sweet and fragrant, and is without doubt the finest perfumed Hair Oil offered to the public. Its odour is very mild and refreshing.

KUNTALINE is an exellent Preserver acd Invigorator of the Hair. It will arrest the falling off of the Hair, and bring about a new and steady growth. It will also keep the Head cool, and free from dandriff and can be used for Infant's and Children's hair.

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE OIL.

KUNTALINE is a highly refined and absolutely pure oil. The following Analytical Certificate from the most celebrated and eminent chemist n the land, Dr. P. C. Rai, will prove it.

"I have put to careful analysis a sample of KUNTALINE prepared by Mr. H. Bose, and I have found it to consist of vegetable oil in a highly refined state, and perfectly ree from any Acid Alkali Metal or other injurious ingredients; nor does it contain any Alkohol. It is likewise very agreeably perfumed, and I can confidently recommend it as A REALLY GOOD HAIR CIL."

THE BEST HAIR OIL.

KUNTALINE has acquired an extensive sale, and become a great favourite with the Ladies of our country. We guarantee it to be THE BEST HAIR OIL in the market at any price. Please read elsewhere the Testimonials from Ladies and Gentlemen of the very highest position and rank throughout India.

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

	Rs.	As.
Sweet Scented	1	0
Lily Scented	1	8
Rose Scented	2	0
Jasmin Scented	2	0

THE **Sweet Scented Kuntaline** is the best Hair Oil for everyday use. It has a very sweet and lasting fragrance. Quality considered it is the cheapest hair oil in the market.

THE **Lily,** the **Rose** and the **Jasmin Scented Kuntaline** are perfumed with the odour of fresh flowers only. They will diffuse the delightful fragrance of fresh blooming flowers, and are without doubt he finest perfumed Hair Oils made.

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It is an infallible medicine for debility. A fortnight's use will restore the appetite and give a healthy tone to the system. It revives the vital power and checks its premature decay. By its use one is sure to regain his strenth and youthful bloom and activity. One who has lost his power by too much sensual indulgence, study or thinking, can advantagously use, this medicine. It also restores the retentive power of the mind. What is more it cures diabetes, gleet and *meha* of various kinds. Many persons have been cured by its use, and the undersigned is getting fresh orders constantly.

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar, Maisadal (Midnapore), writes under date, the 25th September, 1898 :—"I am glad to inform you that the effect of your medicine has been excellent on the patient. Be good enough to send me, per V. P. P., a box of your 'Aswagandha Batika' and oblige.

Price one box of 30 pills, Rs. 2; Postage 4 An. V. P. P. 2 Ans. extra.

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Jewellery, Poddary Shop.
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All sorts of gold silver and ewellery ornament are kept ready for sale, and also made to order as 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 wili 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.

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Musks.—It is one of the best ingredients of many of the Ayurvedic medicines, which cannot be prepared effectually without genuine musks. This article, which is usually sold n 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.
Nepal 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 medicine, if continued regularly, also completely cures cough, consumption, asthma, pthisis, natural weakness, nervous debility and other troublesome diseases. It is a marvallous remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution. Besides these, the descriptions and effects of these 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 ocally.

Kalpa-latika-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 iy cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive facultn, 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.

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Himabindu-Oil.—It cures all sorts of headache and disease of the brain, proceeding from too much study, and loss of virile fluit. 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 af er 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.

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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 apparenty harmless in the embryonic stage, Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and undermine the constitution in the end and lead to its total wreekage, it must be held that they are dangerous in their insidiousness.

After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, can confidently say will cure the patient of acidity, I and its worse stage of dyspepsia in a short time, effectively and radically, however, chronic and long-standing the complained 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 Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date of 6th March, 1898 :—Many thinks for your Acidity Pills I was suffering form Dyspepsia and Colic pains of 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. Bu 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 that pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

(From Babu Ramdhani Paure, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arrah.) "I am really glad to sertify that your Acidity Pills have a wonderful power to cure taat ailmeuts they are intended for and I have to thank you very much for the pills you sent me on December last.

(From Mr. S. C. Haldar, Politica Agency Gilgit.)

I am exceedingly glad to let you know that your Acidity Pills have miraculously relieved me of the colic pains and Lewel-Coemplaints from which I was very badly suffering for the last two years and more.

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar sPladmily, writes :—"I am glad to state that I have de Refi rmuch benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity vilj. Really I did not expect so happy a result. Kindly send me two more boxes.

Babu Nilmoni Dey, Assistant Settlement Officer writes from Camp Patepur, Dt. Mozafferpur :—I have treid your Acidity Pill and found them to be and excellent remedy in removing acidity immediately. They are a great boon after a heavy dinner. They are in valuable in the Moffusil. They should find place every tourist's bag. P ease send me two boxes immediately.

The **Amrita Bazar Patrika** says;- **Dr. H.** Biswas's Acidity pilf has an extraordinary digestive power so hat men suffering from Dyspepsia may give afair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some ative herbs is perfectly sate.

Babu Sarasi Lall Sarcar, M. A. writes :—I have tried Dr. Biswas Acidity Pills, and found them to be of great use not only in the ease of Acidity but in general Dyspepsia. The medicine, it stems, is prepared solely from indigenous herbs, and perfectly harmless. Dyspetic persons will find it to be a great boon for curing this dead disease.

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professor, Government College Jubbulpore, writes:—Dr. Biswas's medicine for Acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that suffers who may give it a fair trial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

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 extra 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.

H BISWAS,
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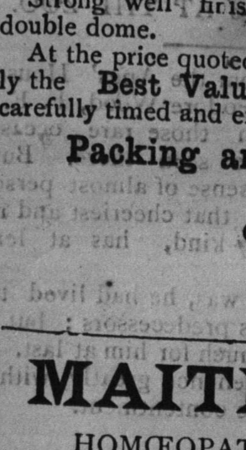

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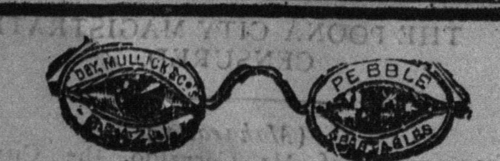

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