REG. NO. C. 59.

Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. XXXI. CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899. NO. 41.

পদকল্পতরু।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে

মূল্য ৩।০ টাকা।

পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রস্থ।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

অনুরাগবল্লী।

শ্রীমনোহর দাস প্রণীত।

এই খানি উপাদেয় বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বে লিখিত।

মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ অর্দ্ধ আনা।

অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিষে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈতপ্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় অনুচর ও শিষ্য শ্রীঈশাননাগর কৃত।

শ্রীশ্রীমং প্রভুর লীলা সম্বন্ধে অনেক নূতন কথা আছে এবং শ্রীঅদ্বৈতপ্রভুর সুমধুর লীলা বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য ৸০ আনা। ডাকমাশুল ৵০ আনা।

অমৃত বাজার, পত্রিকা আফিশে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া-পত্রিকা।

বৈষ্ণবধর্ম্ম সম্বন্ধীয় প্রথম শ্রেণীর একমাত্র মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২, ডাঃ মাঃ ।৵০ অনেকে প্রথম হইতে শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা চাহিয়া পাঠান; কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা একেবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ায়, আমরা তাঁহাদের অভিলাষ পূর্ণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য আমরা উক্ত নিঃশেষিত সংখ্যা গুলি পুনর্মুদ্রিত করিতে মনস্থ করিয়াছি। যাঁহারা উক্ত দুয় বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিম্বা উহার কোন বর্ষের পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা কৃপা করিয়া অবিলম্বে আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন। যাঁহারা পূর্ব্বে গ্রাহক হইবেন তাঁহারা প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা দেড় টাকায় পাইবেন। শ্রীকেশবলাল রায়, প্রকাশক অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিস কলিকাতা।

THE PATRIKA PRESS

Has now opened a Job Department, an undertakes all sorts of

BOOK & JOB WORKS

Books, Pamphlets, Trade-circulars, Periodicals, Catalogues, Hand-bills, Programmes, Forms, Cheques, etc., IN

ENGLISH BENGALI & NAGRI TYPES

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

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

Orders always receive

THE BEST ATTENTION.

Papers of all sizes and qualities supplied.

For quotationsapply to

THE MANAGER.

Religious Publications (in Bengali)

BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.

SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.

Or the Life of Sree Chaitanya Deb.

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

Postage 2 annas per Copy.

The Hindee Edition of

SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.

Translated by

SRI MADHU SUDAN GOSWMI

Of Brindabun

Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 2-9.

NOROTTAM CHARIT.

Price—Ans 12. Postage one anna.

SRI KALACHAND GEETA.

Religio-Philosophical Poem in Bengalee

With beautiful illustrations :—

A BOOK EXPOUNDING

The Religion of Love

AND

Solving the problems of this life and the next

BY

BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.

Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Rs. 1-8

Postage 0-2-0 two annas.

SRI CHAITANYA BHAGABAT.

SECOND EDITION

Published by

BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH

Price Re. 1-4.

To be had of the Manager, 'A. B. Patrika, ; Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Co., 54, Collage Street ; Manager, Sanskrit Press Depository, 20 Cornwallis Street ; Manager, Monomohan Library 203 Cornwallis Street ; Manager, Indian Pioneer Co. Ld. 58 Shama Charan De's Street ; and Messrs. Day Mullick and Co. 20 Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.

CHEAP HOMEOPATHIC STORE

B. BHATTACHARYA & CO.,

No. 11, Bonfield's Lane, Bara Bazar, Calcutta.

Dram, 5 pice and 6 pice. Medicine box of 12, 24, 0 and 104 vials sold at Rs. 2, 3, 5 and 10, respec- 5ely. Vials, Corks, Globules, Pilules, very cheap.

INDIAN

Gonorrhœa Mixture

CURES THOSE CASES WHICH

ALLOPATHS AND HOMŒOPATHS FAIL TO CURE.

Price refunded if it fails

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

BIJOLI KANTI GHOSHI,
Nibubagan Bagbazar, Calcutta.

HALF-PRICE SALE.

PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427)

NEW EDITION : ENLARGED.

This book contains in English language Questions with *full Answers* of N.-W. Provinces and Bengal Pleadership, Muktearship, Revenue Agentship and other Law Examinations with their New Rules and Book-Lists. Very useful to all Law Candidates of all Provinces. Price by V. P. Rs. 2-6 ans. No reduced to Re. 1-4 and per V. P. Post free. To be had of Rajendra Chander Bannerjee, Teachers Jamalpur, Distric Monghyr.

KING & CO.

THE NEW HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

83, Harrison Road, Calcuttat

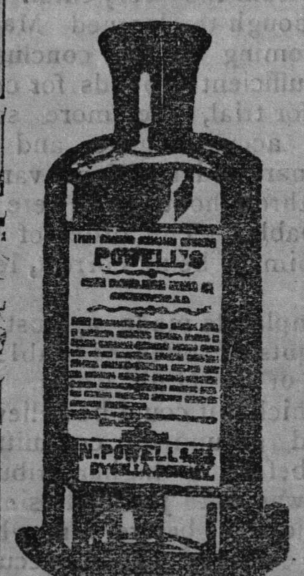
UNDER the patronage of all the leading practitioners and the intelligent and educated public.

Medicines directly imported from MESSRS. BOCRICKE AND TAFEL, Now Yokr. All accessories from the reputed houses of London and New York.

Physician's requisites of every kind and a large stock of Homœopathic books constantly on hand.

Terms moderate. Liberal discounts to Physicians, Charitable Dispensaries and all wholesal suyers. DR. B. B. CHATTERJEE, M. B., attend bily. Mofusil patients can avail of his advice by dating to us.

wriase write for our price list furnished free.



POWELL'S

IODIZED COMPOUND ESSENCE

—OF—

SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD & LIVER CLEANSER

is the most effective combination of Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparrilla.

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

THE distressing poison of syphilis with its Primary, Secondary Tertiary symptoms is speedily relieved. It is of particular service in Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Affection of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia Scorfulous Diseases, Blotches, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Female Complaint Goitre, Liver Complaints and Pimples.

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

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

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0.

Price-list free on application.

N. POWELL AND CO.,

BYCULLA BOMBAY.

Naug & Co.,

170, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

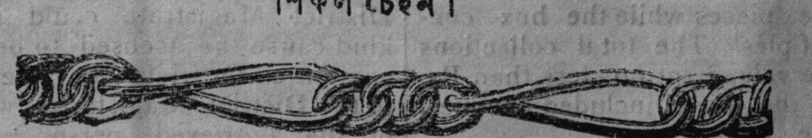
New indent, Fresh Goods, Latest designs.

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

New catalague free.

আঙ্গুর পাতা মাকীর।

শিকল চেইন।



চুড়ি আঙ্গুরপাতা।

৩ই ৯১৫ রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়াতে আমি স্থাপিত স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের ও জড়োয়া অলঙ্কার, চাঁদীর বাসন ইত্যাদি সর্ব্বদা বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যান্য অপেক্ষা সুশ্রী ও সুলভ মূল্যে পাওয়া যায়। গ্রাহকগণের পাকা অর্ডার পাইলে মফঃস্বলে পার্শেল পাঠান হয়। বিশেষ বিবরণ সচিত্র ক্যাটলগে দ্রষ্টব্য। তিন আনার নিকট ডাক টিকিট অগ্রিম পাঠাইলে ক্যাটলগ ভিঃ পিঃ পোষ্টে পাঠান যায়। একবার পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখিলেই সবিশেষ জানিতে পারিবেন।

বিপিনবিহারী ও যুগলকৃষ্ণ ধর।

জুয়েলার এবং পোদ্দার।

রামপুর বোয়ালিয়া জেলা রাজসাহী পোঃ ঘোড়ামারা।

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Wonderful Discovery.

DISCOVERED by an eminent American physicia and recogniized by the latest edition of the American Pharmacopœa as the only safe, sure and miraculous remedy for

GONORRHŒA AND GLEET

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

The cure is permanent and radical.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in Case of Failure.

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

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial V. P. P. As. 6 extra
DR. H. BISWAS,
11, Annanda Chatterji's Lane Bag-bazar, Calcutta

AN IMPORTANT PRESENT.

Mohini or the Goddess of Beauty.

THAT WELL-KNOWN ARTIST, RANI-VARMA'S LATEST PRODUCTION.

Size "24 × 36" Price Rs. 6. For particularsa apply to

KAVIRAJ MANISHANKAR GOVINDAJI SHASTRI
166-68, Harrison Road, Barabazar, Calcutta.

MAITRA & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACISTS, BOOKSELLERS, ETC.

45, 46, 47, 48 & 49, College Street, Calcutta.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

DR. B. B. MAITRA, M. B.

ate House-Surgeon, Chandney Hospital, Calcutta Late Resident Accoucheur and Goodeve Scholar, Midwifery Ward, Medical College Hospital.

For his publications in Bengalee on Fever and other subjects

See price-lists on application.

Specific forChronic Malarrious Fever Re. 1 per phial.

Useful Books

GENERAL LETTER WRITER.—Containing 7im letters. Useful to every man in every position of life for daily use. Re. 1-2 as. Postage 1 anna.

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

A HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS.— Explained with illustrative sentences. Aids to the right use of synonymous words in composition. 9 as. post 1 an.

SELECT SPEECHES OF THE GREAT ORATORS.— Helps to write idiomatic English, to improve the oratory powers, etc. Re.1-8, post 1 an.

Solutions of 642 important Examples in ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA and GEOMETRY. For Entrance and Preparatory Classes. Re. 1-8, post 1 an.

Solution of over 300 typical Examples in TRIGNOMETRY. For F. A. students. Re. 1, post 1 anna.

By V. P. 2 as. extra. To be had of BOSE, BANERJI & Co., 26, Nawabdi Ostagar's Lane, Calcut

Gift of a Sadhu !!!

THE UNFAILING

Specific for Leprosy

and other forms of blood-diseases.

Successfully experimented over 33 years.

This specific is magical in its effect. It cures Leprosy and all kindred forms of diseases arising from the vitiation of the blood, acute or chronic, —at once checks the progress of the disease, heals up the ugly sores, restores the natural colour to the skin, purges the blood of all its impurities and brings in a speedy cure Taken betimes, there is left no trace of the fell disease. Oil, powder and ointment for a month's use—Rs. 5. Postage etc. extra. When ordering please give details of the disease, o. g., age of the patient, colour of the sores, nature of the pain, etc.

Specific for Acidity.

Guaranteed to effected a complete cure, within a month, all forms of Acidity and the ailments arising therefrom. For a month's use Rs. 3. Beware of imitations.

PUNDIT SITANATH BHATTACHARJI,
ABADHAUTIC AUSADHALAYA.
Ranaghat, Bengal.

Guaranteed 2 years.

AWARDED MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES AT THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

MESSRS N. L. DEY & CO'S

SHOHINI-FLUTE HARMONIAM,

Highly recommended by the celebratad musicians

Price Rs.35 ; 38 ; 40 ;

TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED

Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

N. L. DEY & CO.

Importers of musical nstruments etc
10-3 Lower Chitpore RoadCalcuta

LAW & Co.

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

Keep always ready a complete stock of American medicines, (including Tissue remedies) book, chest, and other requisites. They enjoy the confidenee of pll for genuineness of their medicines *Catalogue aost free.*

THE UNIVERSAL MARRIAGE PROVISION AND FAMILY RELIEF FUND.

ESTABLISHED—MAY 1894.

OBJECT:—(1) To afford pecuniary help to the marriages of nominees of its members.

(2) To make suitable provisions for the nominees of its members during life-time or after death.

Thus the Fund has to department—"D" (death) and "M." (Marriage). It paid away as bonus in the "D" and "M" departments Rs. 8,110-4 and Rs, 16,848-8 from 1894-95 up to 1897-98 respectivly Agencies in Amritsar, Majitha and Sylhet at Moradabad in the N. W. P. at Jamalpur (Monghyr) and at Cocanada and Dowlaishweram in the Madras Presidency. For particulars, Forms, Rules and Reports, apply with one anna postage stamp to

SARAT CHANDRA GHOSH,
Secretary.
17, Harimohan Bose's Lane,
Musjidbari Street, Calcutta.

DR. A. P. MOZOOMDAR'S

GUARANTEED Gonorrhæa Cure.

Acute cases cured radically in three days and cronic cases in a week.

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

Apply to DR. A. P. MOZOOMDAR
2, Bheem Ghoshe's Lane, Simla P. O. CALCUTTA.

ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

Homœopathic Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

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

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

M. O. Free and Postage extra.

M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO.

11, *Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta*

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

The Ry. Regulator Watch No 2 Rs. 8 Half Price Rs. 4 Only.

Keyless, medium size, set with lever, escapement, and second hand. The cheapest and best watch of the day. GUARANTEEDFOR 5 YEARS.

FREE PRESENTATION :—For 500 Purchasers only Every Purchaser will get free of charge the following presents viz :— 1. one set sterling silver studs, 2. one gold plated chain, 3. one case box, 4. one Webster's Dictionary, 5. one locket 6. one bottle essence, 7. one hair comb, 8. one Victoria looking glass. Postage &c As. 12 extra.

WHOLESALE RATE :—Purchasers of 6 watches wil get one watch with presents free. Do. for 12 watches will get one silver watch free.

A large collection of fancy and chronometer watches ever seen in the east always kept in stock. Catalogue sent free on application.

THE UNIVERSAL WATCH Co.
101, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

European v. Indian Medical Science.

Triumph of the latter.

THE ATANK NIGRAHA PILLS.

A preparation of purely native drugs. These Pills are the best tonic and defy competition with any tonic preparations of European fame, and may be safely and confidently used where the latter with all the boasted efficacy have failed. The needy are solicited and advised to give these Pills an unprejudiced trial.

The Cheapest and the best.

One box with 32 pills for Re. one only.

KAVIRAJ MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Branch No. 2, Atank Nigraha Ausadhalya.
166-68 Harrison Road, Barabazar, Calcutta.

নূতন পুস্তক।

মহারাজ নন্দকুমার চরিত ১৷০ 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।

ছত্রপতি শিবাজী— ১৷০ টাকা।

মহারাজ প্রতাপাদিত্য— ১, টাকা।

প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তকালয়ে ও ২০ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজিটরী কলিকাতা।

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Now Ready.

PHOTO REPRESENTATION OF

Lord Gauranga and His Bhaktas

Three centuries ago, Sree Sreenivasa Acharjya, one o the greatest devotees of Lord Gauranga, had a portrait prepared of the Lord and his Bhaktas, which descended to his pious family as perhaps the most precious heirloom. Sree Sreenivasa's great-grandson was Radha Mohun Thakur, the *guru* or spiritual preceptor of Maharaja Nanda Kumar. The Maharaja, himself a pious Baishnava, was so captivated with the portrait that he interceded with his *guru* and obtained in frm him. The painting was removed to the Maharaja's palace; and it may still be seen at the Kunja Ghata Rajbati.

The Gauranga Samaj has had a photograph of this ancient painting, taken by a celebrated artist of the own; and copies may be had at the under-mentioned rates.

Cabinet Size—Re. 1-8 per copy.
Boudoir Size—Rs. 2-8 ,,
packing and postage annas 4 and 8 respectively.

DR. RASIK MOHAN CHAKRAVARTI,
Secy. Gauranga Samaj, 2, Ananda Cha erjee's Stree
Calcutta.

সর্পাঘাতের চিকিৎসা।

৬ষ্ঠ সংস্করণ।

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

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

শ্রীগোলাপলাল ঘোষ।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে কলিকাতা।

THE SECOND EDITION
(Revised and Enlarged)
O that well-known socio comicae
DRAMA

নয়শো রূপেয়া।

Price As. 12
To be had at the *Patrika*,

Companion to Euclid. Books I-IV.

By N. C. Mitra B.A. (Combridge) Bar-at-Law, Professor, Government College Dacca. This is the cheapest and best book of its kind; it contains various geometrical *questions* with *answers* and a large number of *Exercises* with clear *solutions* Very useful for the Matriculation and previous Examinations of Indian Universities. Price 12 annas. No postage will be charged from them who will purchase the book before the Puja Holidays. Apply to Krisna Mohan Kundu, 10-1 Cornwallis'street, Calcutta.

ENLARGE

Sabdakalpadruma.

THE great Sanskrit Encyclopœdic Lexicon of the lateRaja Sir Radhakanta Deva Bahadur, p. C. S. I., revised, enlarged and improved Krinted in Devanagari character, which was issuing in parts, has now been completed in 5 quarto volumes. Price Rs. 75 per set exclusive of postage. For further part c ia s the undersigned may be applied to

Barodaprosad Basu, & Harlcharan Brsu,
Prop rietors,
71, Pathuriagh ta Srreet,
Calcutta.

THE UNIVERSAL MUTUAL RELIEF FUND Established 1893. Terd very moderate. Chairman Hon'ble Baboo Norenda Nath Sen, Editor *Indian Miror*. For particulra send with ½ anna postage stamps, to Secretary 18-5 HarrisonRoad, Calcutta.

THE BEST MADE IN INDIA AND THE EAST.

Das & Co.'s

Extra Strong STEEL SAFES.

A. J. Bolton Esq., M.I.C.E. Engineer Calcutta. "Perfect Model of Mechanical contrivance, trong and durable and cannot be tampered with. You have carefully thoughtout all that is necessary as regards their construction in every respect."

CHITPUR LOCK AND SAFE WORKS,
(Estd. 1879.)
15, Cossipur Road, Calcutta.

A. C. CHATTERJEE & CO.

Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers.
52-3 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta

Having Large Stock of Well made Substantial and Fa shionableFurniture.

Inspection invited.

Orders Executed promtly

The above is the illustration in miniature of the head depot of VATCHA BROTHERS, 620, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where the famous ROYAL INDIAN brand *Rambler, Centaur, James, Progress R.I.*, & Cycles & Accessories are sold. This brand Cycles and Accessories are now so well known throughout India for their *good quality*, and *correct prices*, that we need not mention further about them. Our 13th edition Catalogue, with the revised list, will give you full information. Some of the prices of the best Accessories are as follows:—

	Rs.	As.
Best Air Tube without Valve	8	0
Dunlop own best air tube with valve		
G. and J. best Outer Cover	2o	0
Lucas's English Silver King Lamp	9	0
Lucas's English King of Bells from	3	8
Veeder Cyclometer	4	8
G. J. Outfit	o	6

&c. &c.

We have also largest Repair-works driven by Engines n India.

VATCHA BROTHERS.
620, Girgaum Road, Bombay

OUR LAST CLEARANCE SALE.

UNEXPECTED OFFER!

PRICE FURTHER REDUCED!!
BE IN TIME—IT WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN.
THE RY. REGULATOR WATCH (WITH 10 PRESENTS)
RS. 6. SALE PRICE RS. 3-12

Nickel, keyless, openface gent. size, set with secondshand, bold hands and figures accurate and perfect timekeeper and Guaranteed for 3 years.

Purchasers of the above watch will get the following 10 presents free of charge.

1. One gilt chain, 2. one imitation diamond ring, 3. one set sterling silver studs, 4. one phial essence, 5. one fancy watch box, 6. one rubber hair-comb, 7. one Victoria looking glass, 8. one pair spectacles, 9. one copying ink pencil, 10. one pencl sharpner. Postage and packing As. 12

The Success Ry. Regulator Watch

(with 12 presents) **Rs. S. Sale price Rs. 4-12**

Keyless, openface, medium size, enamell dial, jewelled, pretty, and splendid timekeeper keeps 36 hours time. This splendid timekeeper can be easily repaired by any Watch Maker. Guaranteed for 6 years.

Purchasers of the watch will get the following presents at free of charge viz:—1 one gilt chain, 2 one set sterliing silver studes, 3 one imitation diamond ring, 4 one phial essence, 5 one silk handkerchief, 6 one spare glass, 7 one spring, 8 one velvet line case boxe 9 a copying ink pencil, 10 one pencil sharpner, 11 on, spare spectacles, 12 one Victoria looking glass, Postage and packing As. 12 extra.

FURTHER ADVANTAGE. Purchasers of 3 watches will get packing, postage free. Ditto 6 watches will get one watch free. Ditto 12 watches one silver watch free.

NATIONAL WATCH CO.,
Watch Importers,
207, Upper Circular Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

KAVIRAJ

BIJOY RATNA SEN KAVIRANJAN'S

AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA,
5, Kumartuli Street, Calcutta.

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 soldi 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 or one month, Rs. 4, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee a2nnas and postage 12 annas.

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

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

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHY.

Electro-Homœopathy is not, as the name suggests Electricity *plus* Homœopathy, but a system to medicine which would at once commend itself o all by the simplicity of its methods, harmless eharacter of its medicines, and the unrivalled ease, rapidity and thoroughness of its cures which do not unfrequently extend to ailments generally held as incurable.

Price-list, pamphlet and report of cures post-free, and medical advice and instructions in Electro-Homœopathy gratis. Treatment of all serious complaints undertaken by Dr. B. B. Batabyal the oldest and ablest Matteist in Calcutta, and order for books, medicines, etc., executed promptly For fu her particulars apply to—

BATABYAL & CO.,
9, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

HOW WILL THE LAST MAN DIE?

TERRIBLE FATES POSSIBLE.

ASTRONOMERS tell us that the day must come when this earth will, like the moon, wheel through the heavens a dead and barren ball of matter—airless, waterless, lifeless. But long, long before that time man will be extinct, will have disappeared so utterly that not so much as the bleached skeleton of a human being will be visible on all the millions of square miles of the surface of this planet.

Unless by some huge and universal cataclysm the whole race is swept at once into eternity, it is but reasonable to suppose that man like any other race of animals will disappear slowly, and that eventually there will be but a single human being left—some old, old man, grey-headed and bearded, and left to wander alone in a solitude that m beay imagined but not described.

How will he die, this last relic of the teeming millions that once transformed the face of the globe and ruled undisputed masters of every other living thing? There are many fates that may befall him. He may go mad with the horror of loneliness, and himself end his own miserable existence. He may be eaten by the vast reptiles or giant insects which will then probably infest the solitudes.

But his fate may be far weirder and more dreadful. Scientists say that as we burn the coal and timber we are still so richly supplied with, we let loose into the atmosphere an ever-increasing volume of carbonic acid gas. Much of this is taken up by plants, but not all. It must increase and eventually poison the breathable air, filling the valleys and mounting slowly to the hill-tops, where the last remnants of animal life are striving for existence. The last man will climb higher and higher, but eventually the suffocating invisible flood will reach and drown him.

Again, it is said that the earth, as it gets older, is cracking like dry mud. These cracks will increase until at last they will let the waters of the oceans and rivers sink into the fiery centre of the globe. Then will occur an explosion, so terrible as may startle the inhabitants of neighbouring worlds. The last man in this case will probably be some Arctic explorer or Esquimaux, whom the vast plains of ice around him will save from instant death and leave to grill a few moments, till the ice continents are swallowed by red hot gases and steam.

Supposing those earth-cracks develop more slowly they may suck away the water without devastating explosion. Then the last man's fate will be the worst describable. He will die of thirst. The scene of his death will probably be the great valley in the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, off the Brazilian Coast, half-way between Rio Janeiro and the Cape, where now six miles of green water lie between the steamer's keel and the abyssmal slime beneath. There, hopelessly digging in the everdying mud, he must perish, and leave his bones to parch on a waterless planet.

The Antarctic polar ice-cap has been growing thicker and heavier for uncounted ages. The distance from the South Pole to the edge of this ice-cap is 1,400 miles. The ice rises steadily from the edge to the centre. At that centre it cannot be less than twelve miles in thickness twice as thick as Mount Everest is high. Southern latitudes are growing warmer, and this ice-cap is known to be cracking. Suppose the gigantic mass of water and ice will come sweeping up north over the oceans and continents of the earth! Where then will the last man breathe his final gasp? High up in the snows of some great range he will perish miserably of cold and starvation, looking down on a huge shallow sea, beneath whose tossing waters will lie the whole of the race of the world.

Or, last and perhaps dreariest fate of all, the human race may outlive other mammals and last till the sun, as some day it must, grows dull and cold, and vegetation dies from the chilled earth. The miserable remnant of earth's people must then slowly die out after ages of an existence to which that of the Esquimaux of to-day is a paradise.

MR. C. E. TAPSELL has been posted temporarily in charge of Forest Surveys in Bombay, *vice* Captain Gordon.

THE wells in Shershah's village in Karachi have been closed, and pipes have been laid for the Malir water-supply.

MR. H. HESELTINE, Registrar, Finance Department, Government of India, will shortly be promoted to the Assistant Secretaryship of that Department, *vice* Mr. O'Conor.

DURING His Excellency's recent visits to the various departments of the Government of India, the Viceroy personally required of almost all Superintendents if they liked Simla and if they could work better up here than in Calcutta. Their replies were not unanimous, but the majority would prefer Calcutta if they were given choice.

ON the night of the 25th of May a band of six Waziris attacked five of the Zhob Levy sowars in a pass between Mir Ali Khel and Girdao. One sowar was killed and another wounded, and the robbers carried oft two rifles with accoutrements. Major Alban, Commanding the Levy Corps, is now in hot pursuit of the robbers and hopes to capture them.

A UNIQUE C. M. S. Centenary Gift was that received in Palamcottah, Madras, at the offertory service, when a box containing Rs 100, was included. This amount was supposed to be made up of 100 coins of each variety from half-a-pie to 8 as., including 1½ pie pieces. Thus the head of the family gave 200 pieces of 8 as. each, the wire 200 pieces of 4 as. down to the servant 100 one-pie pieces while the bnx contributed 100 half pies. The total collections at the service were valued at no less than Rs. 1,000, and besides the above included cheques, sacks of grain, jewels, and money.

LORD CURZON has presented the Badshah and Wazirl Khan's mosque with a lamp and a Koran stand respectively, inscribed as follows:—This lamp (or Koran stand) was presented by His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to the Badshahi (or Waziri Khan's) Mosque in memory of his official visit to Lahore in April, 1899. The lamp was used at the Badshahi Mosque for the first time at the service held there in commemoration of the Queen's Birthday.

IN applying to Government for the supply of a good type-writing machine for use in the office, the Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, suggested for consideration whether the College might not be provided with several type-writers and regular classes for teaching type-writing instituted. Type-writing is included as one of the branches in the scheme of technical education in Madras, and much importance is given it, the commercial value for this art is high, and the demand for this branch of education is increasing, as the number of candidates appearing this year for the examination in type-writing in Madras is about four times the number that appeared last year. Government has sanctioned the supply of type-writer and have approved of Mr. Cook's suggestions for training classes in the Central College, the result of the experiment being reported after a trial of six months.

HIGH COURT, N. W. P.

THE ROW BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND VILLAGERS.

IN the High Court on Friday judgment was given in the case of Dukes and others, reported in the *Pioneer* of the 12th instant. It will be remembered that the case was one in which four soldiers of the Connaught Rangers were attacked by villagers not far from Meerut while out shooting, with the result that one villager was killed and several injured, one of the soldiers also being severely hurt. Charges were brought against soldiers and villagers alike, and the charges against the soldiers were dismissed by the Magistrate, who held that they acted in justifiable self-defence. The case came up in the form of an application by the Crown, represented by the Government Advocate, that the record might be sent for and examined with a view to seeing whether further enquiry was necessary.

In giving judgment Mr. Justice Knox said the application was presented by the Governt ment Advocate under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It asked him to call for the record of the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Dukes and others and if necessary to order further enquiry and committal of the accused for trial. He had sent for the record and examined it with the assistance of the learned Government Advocate. He found that four soldiers were brought before a Magistrate of the Frist Class at Meerut, accused of offences under sections 304 and 324, I. P. C. The evidence was considerable and the record showed abundant proof of care and attention to detail on the part of the Magistrate. After considering the evidence and examining the accused the Magistrate found there were not sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, recorded his reasons at considerable length, and discharged the accused, as he was competent to do under section 209. The witnesses for the prosecution were mainly villagers residents of Machra. They were undoubtedly men of intelligence, and professed to have, most of them, been eye-witnesses of the transactions which they related. The story told by them should therefore be consistent, and to a great measure free from confl ct. Unfortunately the very reverse was the case. The statements given were in many cases in hopeless conflict one with another, and they had differed considerably from the very first. He (Mr. Justice Knox) though the learned Magistrate was right in coming to the conclusion that there were not sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, the more so as the explanation the accused gave and the accounts which they narrated had never varied, had been consistent throughout, and were not in themselves improbable. The order of the Magistrate satisfied him as being correct, legal and proper.

It was true the complaints made against the accused were complaints of offences triable by the Court of Sessions or by High Court, that there was evidence which, if it could be believed, would have afforded ground for committing the accused for trial before a higher tribunal But a Magistrate was not justified simply because there was evidence before him which sought to lay to the charge of an accused person an offence triable by a Court of Session in committing the accused. The law required that he should not merely take the evidence produced in support of the prosecution but also that produced on behalf of the accused. He was also empowered to examine the accused for the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstances in the evidence against him. It was upon all these materials that he had to find whether there were or were not sufficient grounds for committing an accused for trial. The High Court had no more than one occasion approved of Magistrates taken into consideration whatever evidence was forthcoming in a case triable by the Court of Sessions, and of their discharging an accused if he could satisfactorily explain by evidence or otherwise circumstances which would point to the commission of an offence, triable by the Court of Sessions,

Under these circumstances it did not appear why this application had been made. The learned Government Advocate had referred to section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure under which the High Court could call for and examine the record of any inferior court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality, or propriety of any finding, sentence or order. If this had been a case in which the accused had been improperly discharged, or supposed to have been improperly discharged, it was easy to understand the Government Advocate or the Magistrate of the District moving for a fresh enquiry. But the learned Government Advocate could not show that there ever was any real ground for a belief of this kind in the present case. The discharge of an accused person after the evidence against him had been fully recorded and carefully sifted was no light matter. If such order was made on insufficient grounds the Sessions Judge or the District Magistrate could in a case of that kind cause the accused to be re-arrested and committed for trial. At the elbow so to speak of the District Magistrate were the relatives of the aggrieved person, or the aggrieved person himself, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Public Prosecutor. All these were persons more or less interested in seeing that a person against whom there was evidence of the commission of an offence was not improperly discharged. It was difficult to conceive that some one or more of these would not move in this case with the definite and avowed object of getting the accused re-arrested and committed for trial. In this case he was informed that the same fact had been the subject of a trial before the Court of Sessions, and that orders had been passed which went far to justify the order of discharge in the present case. If on the other hand there was any reason for believing that the order of discharge was a proper one, it was impossible to conceive that any au hority should wish to give the persons accused any further anxiety. Further prosecution would in such case border so closely upon persecution that it would be difficult to draw the line. He was well aware that the power existed in the High Court to bring under review any criminal cause in which judicial proceedings had taken place unless the power be expressly barred, but the very language of section 435 showed to his mind sufficiently that the object of the legislature was to secure the secting right of a patent error or defect and not to give the Court, if he might use the term, a roving commission either in the direction of stamping with approval the proceedings of a lower court, or in the direction of questing about and ooking to see of possibly under a fair record there lay some trace of possible error. In the absence of some well-founded suspicion of error it was in his opinion inexpedient to scrut nise orders of discharge or other orders which upon the face of them bore evidence of careful consideration and apprered good and lawful. He therefore derected that the record be returned without any orders.—*Pioneer.*

BACHELORS ON BACHELORHOOD.

SOME REASONS WHY THEY DO NOT MARRY.

A JOURNALIST, who has been making a study of bachelorhood in all its phases, lately took it into his head to beard the bachelor in his den, and demand the reason for his singleness. He had often been impressed, he says, by the faces of the unmarried men he met in the clubs. Upon these faces were depicted indifference, jollity, the devil-may-care look, resignation, weariness, pain; but in vain did he search, for he has not found contentment mirrored there. Then he bethought himself of the interview. He boldly called on several well-known men, each one high in his own calling, and here are some of the reasons they gave for remaining single:—

To my idea, says an artist of note, the reason why so many of us do not marry, or, to be more correct, do not marry younger, is that anarti sl considers it quite a step to join his fortunes (or misfortunes) to a helpmate. There are many thing to be considered.

First of all, a competency to gather enough of the wherewith to supply a household with the proper ammunitions of war, for let me say right here that the old-fashioned idea of a Bohemian establishment is an exploded theory, and the modern artist is also modern in the fact that h must live the life of a modern gentleman with alt the latest requirements.

Then, in the second place, not every woman is by nature fitted to be the wife of that necessarl nervous creature called an artist. She may ee pretty and well taught in all that modern lor of clothes and small society talk, but the necessary understanding of what the lord and master is trying to accomplish and the proper appreciation of what is in process of creation often makes her more of a stumbling block than a help to success.

This appreciation of the very thought in the thinking is just the quality that helps the embroyo great man to his greatness, and the lack of it crushes his artistic life and makes the plant to wither and wilt into nothingness.

Now, therefore, you will say that in entering the part of helpmate to an artist the "better half" is undertaking a great mission in life, and few—yes, very few—know much they are undertaking it is for the man who knows what is required to say the word and his knowledge of the greatness of the undertaking in many cases keeps him from taking the step.

Now do you see why we do not marry as easily as other men?

What is worth while in bachelorhood? Lots of things, a tragedian replies.

What is wanting? The main thing.

'Tis an old can't phrase that a bachelor his freedom; and so he has. He has heaps of it so much in fact, that it becomes irksome, and nearly every bachelor has, at some time of his existence, tied his freedom up in a neat little package about the size of a ring box and put it in the hands of some woman, who either threw it back upon his weary shoulders or destroyed it for ever.

It is convenient to be returned in a cab by some conscientious friend at the door of one's bachelor apartment at 3 A M, and "no questions asked." One may put one's shoes on the hat rack, carefully deposit one's cigarette case under the bed and sleep in the bath tub; and one's own weary head will offer the only reproach in the morning.

But then the bachelor's is a very lonely life I imagine it to be rather a jolly thing to come home and find the little slippers by th big ones on the fender. To find a heart big with sympathy, and, above all to find the buttons on everything. And yet, could one see the boys go off for a good old time without a murmur of—

"I cannot but remember such things were,
And were most dear to me."

COLONEL MONTGOMERY, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, goes on three months' leave in Sep ember.

A SLIGHT earthquake occurred about midnight at Gilgit on Thursday, and there were some narrow escapes of life and property, but reports of actual damage is not yet to hand.

A SMALL party of Waziries attacked five Zhob Levy sowars on Thursday night in a pass between Mir Ali Khel and Girdao, k lling one levy, wounding another, and carrying off two rifles. Major Alban, Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, has started in pursuit.

A SLIGHT disturbance occurred in Dehra Ghazi Khan on the occasion of the Moharrum through a number of Hindu bunnias endeavouring to prevent the passing of a procession. No one was killed, however, and order was restored by the police, who arrested the principal offenders.

A NOTIFICATION is published by the Foreign Department extending the operations of the Punjab Frontier Tribes' Regulations, Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, etc, to the tract of country bounded on the ast by the Dera Ismail Khan District, and n the west by the Bargha Shiranni's country.

THE Madras Government will shortly issue orders on the subject of the development of technical instruction and the improvement of agriculture. The exact lines on which action will be taken have not yet been made public, but in each case a scheme of operations is being drafted and special officers will be deputed to apply the principles approved. His Excellency the Governor and his two colleagues are anxious to see something done after the long delay and discussion.

THE State Railway Provident Fund Rules of the last year are made applicable to the Madras, South Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Indian-Midland, Southern Mahratta, Bengal-North-Western, Rohilkhand Kumaon, and Burma Railways. The question of their application to the Great Indian Peninsular and Bombay-Baroda lines whose Boards have also agreed to join, is standing over, pending the settlement of the question of the extent of their application to existing subscribers.

THE other day a European barrister appeared in a case before a Cantonment Magistrate in the North-Western Provinces. Before he was permitted to open his lips on behalf of his client he was required by the Magistrate to prove—his own identity. As no barrister had ever been called upon to do this in any court, the lawyer in question was somewhat taken aback by such a request. He produced his visiting card and offered to produce his gown. but still the Magistrate was not satisfied. He then suggested that a telegram might be sent at his own cost to the High Court and even proposed to wire for his certificate of enrolment. But the Magistrate was still inexorable. At last a mutual friend was discovered, and he identified he lawyer.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1, 1899.

LORD CURZON AND HIS WORK.

THE Lahore Anglo-Indian Barrister has given his views on the subject; it is now time that the native of India should give his. There are in India two paths for the rulers: one leading towards repression, and the other towards progress. Which of these is his Lordship likely to choose? The safer and easier one is the path which leads to repression. His Lordship, if he adopts it, will get the support of a large and powerful party. There is, however, danger in the other path—that which leads towards progress. If his Lordship is bold enough to take it he will find it beset with innumerable difficulties. If his Lordship, on the other hand, chooses the one that leads to repression, he will find that his predecessors had forestalled him and left very little for him to accomplish.

The plague was followed by the enforcement of drastic rules which reduced the people to the condition of slaves for the time being. An obsolete and barbarous Regulation was unearthed for the purpose of detaining two prominent citizens of Poona as State prisoners. A number of representative men were sent to jail, a Judge of the High Court proclaiming that "disaffection was want of affection"! In England the appeal of the Indians for redress was treated with scant courtesy. Sedition laws were passed, gagging the organs of Indian opinion, thus cutting off the only vehicle of communication between the ruled and their alien rulers. The Liberal leader, Sir H. Fowler, dittoed what Lord George Hamilton said, and so on. All these incidents, coming oneafter another, in rapid succession, filled the Indians with blank despair.

It was at this moment that Lord Curzon came. He spoke words of sympathy calculated to infuse some hope into the minds of the Indians. People went to see him and his presence charmed t em. Such a man could never be bad at heart, said those who saw him. Those who heard him were charmed by his eloquence. They found the ring of sincerity in his tone and in every sentence he uttered. The thoughful found that, though he was an orator, he spoke words of weight. They felt that, in spite of his youth, he had the wisdom of a sage. The impression that Lord Curzon created, soon after his arrival in Calcutta, was that he was a man of observation, a man of foresight, wisdom, good intentions and sincerity. All this is not poetry but sober prose; for several weeks the people talked of nothing but of the admiration that they felt for the new Viceroy.

But did not Verest Chagin, the famous Russian painter, say that individually Englishmen are angels, but as a nation they are—etc., etc.? It may therefore, be argued, —how could the Indians, in any way, benefit, if Lord Curzon is personally an angel? That is quite true, he is only an individual. We have come across many angelic Englishmen. They talk like angels and feel like angels. If you tell one of them why he does not try to befriend the people of India, he will tell you invariably that, he is only one among twenty millions. "What can I do?" he will tell you, "I have only one vote." Thus, though these good Englishmen deplore in their heart that Indians have to labour under so many disabilities under the rule of their country, they console themselves with the thought that they cannot help it.

Lord Curzon is only an individual but he has opportunities which are not possessed by others, and were not possessed by his predecessors. He has an active brain, and can confidently chalk out a path for himself, which his predecessors would never have ventured to do. In short, he can dictate a policy and convince his opponents that he is right. Besides, he is a host in himself, a man of power in the party which now rules the Empire. He can safely disobey a mandate of Lord Hamilton, and he can as safely inaugurate a new policy without consulting the Secretary of State for India. And thus, in Lord Curzon, we have found, for the first time, a Viceroy and a British statesman from whom India can expect some solid reform.

On the other hand, though it is quite true that Lord Curzon has more power and ability than his predecessors, and has also a desire to treat India with justice and generosity, we must not be blind to the fact that the Viceroy of India is not so independent a being as he is generally supposed to be. He has the fullest liberty of doing any amount of mischief, but only a limited power of inaugurating any real reform. That is the peculiar position of the rulers of India. And thus we said that the path towards repression is paved with roses, and that towards progress, full of pit-falls.

We did real disservice to Lord Curzon by giving him so warm a reception. For no sooner did the English public come to know that Lord Curzon had been received with manifestations of good-will by the Indians, a portion of it became suspicious. Lord Curzon was bidding for popularity, thought these men. That is to say, they suspected that Lord Curzon was securing all this approbation from the Indians by surrendering to them things of value which belonged to Englishmen. Thus it is dangerous for rulers in India to be popular with the people, for, in that case, they are regarded with suspicion. The safest course for them is to be unpopular with the latter!

Don't you see how this country is regarded by the English people as their property? The land-lord is England and the Viceroy is only the steward of the land-lord, in charge of the estate, *viz.* India. The Indians are tenants. Now, if the steward of a land-lord is praised by the tenants, the land-lord has a right to suppose that his servant, the steward, is earning popularity at his costl But if the tenants go on complaining that the steward was rack-renting them, the land lord is led to think that the faithfu. steward is being made to suffer for his fidelity to his master, and, therefore, he deserves to be protected from the machinations of the tenants. The unpopular ruler does not create suspicion against himself as the popular ruler does.

Thus if Lord Curzon is now pleased to inaugurate a reform for the benefit of the people, the latter will hail it with demonstrations of joy. But this will mean a death-blow to the hold that his Excellency has upon his country. It is lucky for Lord Curzon that Mr. Chamberlain has been found out to be the real author of the sugar measure. It is quite true, the discovery has somewhat damped the spirit of those Indian papers which gave a warm welcome to the measure. But if it had been suspected in England that Lord Curzon had inaugurated the measure only to please the Indians, his Lordship would have been made the subject of attack by some of his best friends.

So, that is the situation. Lord Curzon can only do good to India by undergoing some personal risks. Let His Excellency bear in mind the fate of Lord Ripon. That good man was hissed out of India because he, like Lord Curzon, spoke sympathetically. It will thus require no ordinary degree of sacrifice on the part of Lord Curzon to do the Indians good. It must, however, be borne in mind that acts of merit have been placed by God on the top of inaccessible mountains, while a railway leads one to the field of evil deeds. We shall come to the subject again.

THE SUGAR CONTROVERSY.

OUR London correspondent, in his letter published elsewhere, gives a clear idea of the situation with regard to the sugar question. It will be seen that the Opposition, availing of the two weak points of the Government, namely (1) it was moved by the Colonial Secretary, and (2) the measure was passed in hot haste, intend securing a condemnation of the Act. And it goes without saying that if they succeed in their attempt it will prove disastrous to the interests of the Indians. The Liberals, in thus going to take their revenge upon their opponents, may deal a death-blow at the sugar industry of India which has been saved by the Sugar Act of Lord Curzon.

The real position is this. There is now no longer any doubt that Mr. Chamberlain is the real author of the Act and that he was moved to press it upon the Indian Secretary of State in the interests of Mauritius. In justice to Lord George Hamilton, however, it must be noted that when he asked Lord Curzon to introduce the sugar measure he suggested that the interests of the Indians should recieve his first consideration, Here are the words of Lord George:—

I recognise the fact that the Indian aspect of this question may be different from that which it presents in this country, and I shall be prepared to attach much weight to the opinions held by the people of India regarding a fiscal change, such as has been suggested by the colonial authorities.... Your Government will doubtless consider the matter, chiefly and primarliy, in the interests of the people of India; but subject to this condition any benefit which may be likely to accrue to the people of the Mauritius would be an additional argument in favour of the measures proposed.

The position which Lord George Hamilton took was thus unassailable. He said that, the chief and primary consideration which should guide the Government of India in this matter was the interests of the people of India, and the benefit of the Mauritius planters was only an additional argument. No reasonable man can object to such an arrangement. The conduct of the Indian Secretary would have, of course, been indefensible if he had urged that it did not matter whether India benefited or suffered, but the measure must be passed because it was required for the good of Mauritius. But he did nothing of the kind. It so happened that when the above request came from Lord George Hamilton to Lord Curzon, the important Indian papers were bitterly complaining against the apathy of the Government towards the dying sugar industry of the country, which needed protection from the cheap bounty-fed beet sugar. Indeed, they went so far as to declare that unless countervailing duties on the imported bounty-fed sugar were levied immediately, date and cane cultivation in many districts of India will cease to exist. No wonder, therefore, that thus backed by the Indian opinion, Lord Curzon thought that he could safely accede to the request of the Indian Secretary and send him such a telegram as the following on 1st February last:—

We arrive at conclusion on the whole favourable to recommendation of Colonial Office.

For over three weeks after the above was despatched, no communication passed between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. On the 24th of February, however, apparently under pressure from the Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton wired the followiog telegram to India:—

Desire to know if you propose to pass an Act this session imposing countervailing duties.

Now, it so happened that, three days before the arrival of the above message, that is to say, on the 21st of February, the following paragraph appeared in this journal:

As in India, so in America, the bounty-fed sugar from the German Empire, has seriously told upon the local sugar industry. But having no other interests except their own to take care of, the Americans have disposed of the matter in a business-like way. They have got over the difficulty by levying a countervailing duty on sugar imports * * * America has thus clearly and unmistakably shown the way India should take in this connection... India should strike the iron while it is hot; and both her Government and her manufacturers should not delay in emulating the example of America.

And we find Lord Curzon sending a telegraphic reply the next day (25th Feb.) after the receipt of Lord George Hamilton's telegram, dated the 24th, in these words:—

Propose to legislate at once on American model.

Of course, we do not claim that Lord Curzon was really influenced by the appearance of the paragraph in our paper to send the above telegram to the Secretary of State. But there is no doubt that, the Government of India will very much strengthen its position if it takes its stand upon the line that in this sugar question it was guided more by the voice of the Indian people than that of the Colonial Office. Having thus determined to pass the Bill immediately, there was nothing extraordinary in the spectacle of the rapid interchange of telegrams between the Indian Secretary and the Viceroy.

We fully endorse the following remarks of our London correspondent:—

Upon the merits of the question, as I have remarked before, the Government have a strong case; but, in their manner of dealing with it, they have laid themselves open to pretty strong hostile criticism, of which we shall hear a good deal more before this controversy is finally closed.

Yes, though the Act was introduced for the benefit of Mauritius, it was also introduced in the interests of India. There is also no question that, the Act, by driving the bounty-fed article, has benefited both the Mauritius and Indian sugar industry. As we pointed out the other day, the German sugar would have driven both the Mauritius and Indian sugar from the Indian markets completely in due course; but the countervailing duty has averted this catastrophe. If the Act continues, the German sugar is bound to gradually disappear; and, as before, halt of India will be in the possession of the Mauritius, and the other half in that of Indian sugar. There is also every chance of the Mauritius sugar itself being ultimately driven from this country, if Indian sugar-refiners could use better machinery and supply themselves with a larger quantity of unrefined sugar. The Opposition will thus do no good but immense harm to this country, if they succeed in getting the Act vetoed.

The proper course for the Opposition, therefore, is to leave the Act as it is, but to condemn the hasty manner in which it was passed. The Government can, however, meet the charge of haste in this instance by declaring that the Act was urgently required, and that, if it were not immediately passed, the sugar industry in various parts of the country was likely to be killed.

The sedition and other repressive Bills, passed during the rule of Lord Elgin, were certainly far more important than the sugar measure. They were also rushed through with extraordinary haste. They aimed a deadly blow at the liberty of the subject. and the Indians in a body shrieked for help, The Front Opposition Bench, headed by Sir Henry Fowler, however, were nowhere at the time. They did not then see anything wrong in the procedure of the Government. Nay, they actually gave support to the Government, though the latter passed Bills containing hundreds of sections, many of them breathing fetters and ferocity, in the course of two months, in the teeth of the united opposition of the whole country.

The attitude of our countrymen at this juncture should be firm. They should not play into the hands of the Opposition or the Government. They should carefully see for themselves whether or not they would gain by the Act. And, if they are convinced that the Act is a beneficial one, they should say so openly and boldly. They are the children of the soil, and they should satisfy themselves by local enquiries and not by the figures in Blue Books, in which the Government itself have no faith.

WITH reference to the Bengal Government Election Resolution, an esteemed friend writes to us:—

At length I see the Government Resolution about the elections is out, and what a disappointing Resolution it is! It does not choose to say a word as to the reasons for changing the rotation or why there could be no nomination for the additional member to represent the Corporation, not a word why it comes out so late against former precedents and not a word as to what the rotation or turn in the future for the other Divisions is to be. Having disturbed and changed the rotation which had been announced eight years ago, it was very specially, and in fact absolutely, incumbent on the Government to declare when and in what order the turn of the other Divisions was now to come and not to leave them in suspense, uncertainty and darkness. It is the very least it owed to those Divisions. You have no doubt noticed how utterly wrong the *Statesman* was when it declared with all the pompous authority of an apparently official announcement that *Bhagalpur Municipalities* would get their turn now (in addition, of course, to the Presidency Division Municipalities), and it lectured Dacca to exercise patience only for a few months when Bhagulpur having come in now, *its* turn would come about February next. What you said modestly you had some reason to think, viz, that Burdwan District Boards and not Bhagulpore would get their chance now, has come out to be literally true. The *Statesman* in spite of its assumed authority, having turned out to be a false prophet as regards the first part of its announcement, the question is—and it ought to be pointedly asked on the subject—how far the public can rely on the second and more remote part of its prophetic *ipse dixit*, viz., when the Chittagong vacancy occurs in February or rather March next year, Dacca will come in and not Bhagulpore? How long is Dacca going to be deprived of its privilege? They ought at least to be permitted to know what the pleasure of their rulers is in regard to the matter.

Yes, the Resolution is most disappointing; but, we prefer it by far to the attempt of justifying a position which cannot be justified. There is no doubt that the Government have committed a blunder, though with the best of intentions; but our complaint is that, when it was pointed out, they might have easily rectified it without creating all this confusion. No Division now knows whether it has or has not the privilege of electing its member. Now mark the ridiculous character of the arrangement. Because the services of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee were, in the opinion of the Government, required for the purpose of delivering a speech at the time of the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, therefore the Dacca Division was to be disfranchised, and left in that condition *sine die*! Government might have appointed Babu Surendra Nath and thus given him an opportunity of criticising the measure, but they won't part with one of their own seats, though they have got so many, and though two of them are vacant. But they have no objection to depriving Dacca of its dues, and make the Presidency Division choose a Government nominee! By the way, if a particular Bill affecting the Dacca Division, for instance, the proposed disarmament measure of Barisal and Mymensing, were pending before the Council, and the term of the Dacca member had expired, would the Government have interested itself in his favour as it has done in the case of Babu Surendra Nath, and allowed Dacca to elect its member over again? The Government will thus see how wrong is the principle which lies at the root of its action.

IF the signallers, who are on strike have incurred the wrath of their employers, the G. I. P. Railway Company, and some Anglo-Indian papers, they have, we are glad to find, evoked the deep sympathy of the Indian community and some Europeans in the Western Presidency. We hear that a few days ago a large number of leading Indian gentlemen met at the chambers of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta to discuss the matter, and that they entered a strong protest against the conduct of the Company. It was admitted by all that the signallers had real grievances and that the Company was not justified in utterly refusing to consider them. Great stress was laid upon the fact that the Company had treated in a different way the guards strike, which had occurred not long ago. The guards went on strike without giving any notice while the signallers gave 48 hours' previous notice when the Company totally ignored their grievances. The guards were, however, not dismissed while the Company is determined to dispense with the services of 800 of its old and experienced employes. It was hinted that this difference in the mode of treatment was due to racial reasons, the guards being all Europeans or Eurasians. Authentic information laid before the meeting went to show that though the Company was spending money too freely and had engaged the services of highly paid men these were not successful in working the line satisfactorily. The point was then raised and discussed, as to whether the Company had any right to fight out its battles with its servants at the expense of the tax-payers, the G. I. P. Railway being not a State but a guaranteed concern. So great and active was the sympathy displayed for the signallers at their distressful condition, that a sum of over Rs. 2500 was subscribed on the spot and it was expected that the amount would go up to Rs. 10,000. We think, a protest might also have been entered against the manner in which the position of the Company was strengthened by the Government. The Government should have kept itself aloof from a dispute between a private Company and its servants.

THE signallers have also secured the sympathy of Mr. Balfour, the Hon. Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who, as we said the other day, offered his services as a peace-maker, but whose offer was rejected by the Company. He thus describes the situation:

The first thing is to make and keep the men contented with their lot, recognizing long and good service by suitable rewards in enhanced pay, or alteration of position and duties, carrying correspondingly improved emoluments, and a system of leave rules which will bear favourable comparison with those enjoyed by Government servants in similar relative positions. Let the Company carry out this advice, and the men will have no cause of complaint and loyalty will be a reliable factor, to which the officials will be able to turn in time of need without meeting with disappointment. But if they do not do this, who then is to blame but themselves? I have said what I believe to be correct, and what my position and knowledge of the state of things entitles me to say. I cannot close this letter without a word on behalf of signallers who have left the service. The Company have decided to dismiss these men, but in doing so they will lose a body of men who in the performance of their respective duties can hardly be matched on any railway in India—or for the matter of that, men who have performed the combined duties of Station Master, Coaching Clerk, Ticket Collector, Signaller, etc., satisfactorily. And the wonder is how they did it! Surely, such men deserved more consideration than has been shown them. For years past they asked for bread, and instead they received a stone. It was impossible for them to have broken their plight to each other and approached the Company individually, unless they wished to be characterized as traitors to their fellow-workmen. As a matter of principle they have done well in refusing to accede to such a request, even though they may have to suffer, for they would not only have been guilty of a most serious wrong to their fellow-workmen, but would have degraded themselves in the eyes of the public. That course was, therefore, impossible to them if they wished to retain their self-respect, and no Britisher can chide them for it.

The above testimony and words of wisdom and sound judgment come not from an Indian but from a respected member of the European community; but these words have been wholly thrown away upon the infuriated Company. In its passion, it has resolved to close the doors of the signaller's department against Hindus! We see in the *Advocate of India* that Europeans, Mahomedans and Parsees are to be enrolled in the signallers' class at Bombay and would receive guaranteed appointments as soon as their training would be complete. So not only the Poona Brahmins but all classes of Hindus are to be punished, not because they are incompetent or guilty of any offence but because they want redress from an admitted wrong.

THE Allahabad High Court has passed judgment in the Meerut shooting case—it has declined to interfere with the finding of the Sessions Court. The result of the case, we are afraid, will only go to confirm the general impression that a native of India, however aggrieved he may be, has no chance against a European in a Court of justice. A party of soldiers went out shooting in a village near Meerut. They killed a peafowl, and got into a quarrel with the villagers. In the row that ensued, one of the villagers was shot dead and another wounded. Counter-cases followed. The case against the soldiers was dismissed and that against the villagers was proceeded with. As usual in such cases, there were two versions given of the bloody affair. The trying official accepted that of the soldiers and disbelieved the other story and sentenced the villagers to different terms of imprisonment. So it was the villagers, who suffered all along. And no doubt the Government of the N.-W. Provinces viewed the matter in that light and moved the High Court with the result stated above. It may be noted here that this is the second time that the N.-W. P. Government moved the High Court against a finding of the lower Court. In the other case the facts were these: A European employe of the Cawnpur Mills findiog a workman idling gave him a kick, from the effects of which the unfortunate man died. In the trial that followed, the European accused was convicted.

HERE is a typical cooly case which ought to attract the immediate attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. One Adhar Chandra Sen, a Kyastha by caste, who had been carrying on the trade of a carpenter at Salkea (Howrah) went to Saidpur on business sometime ago and nothing was heard of him till Wednesday last. From a letter received from him, it appears that he fell into the clutches of a cooly recruiter and was decoyed to Dhubri, where he now is. Adhar Chandra did not enter into a formal agreement and was thus able to save himself from being reduced to the condition of a cooly. In a letter just received by his friends here, Adhar says that he is now at Salgram Tewari Hotel, Dhubri, and those, who are in charge of him, want Rs. 10 to send him home; and that the amount must be paid before the 15th or 16th of Jaistha as otherwise he would be lost for ever. What he means by the last expression is not explicit. Adhar is a very poor man, and some gentlemen of Salkea, taking pity on him, have collected the amount and sent it to Dhubri. If we are not much mistaken, Babu Janaki Nath Das, Sub-Dy. Collector, Dhubri, has been wired to release the unfortunate man and send him home.

WITH reference to the paragraph relating to the Burmese princess, Nyaung Oke, which appeared in our Saturday's issue, we learn on enquiry that she was officially informed by the Commissioner of Police in as clear terms as possible that the Government of India had fixed allowances, upon her and her children, at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem each, and that she could draw her allowance from the Calcutta Treasury. As a matter of fact, her children are drawing their allowances regularly, and she could do the same also if she liked.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

From a telegram published elsewhere, it will be seen that the rumour circulated to the effect that Babu Boikuntha Nath Sen has withdrawn his candidature, is false. The decision in the case of Mr. A. Choudhuri also shows clearly that the residential clause does not stand in the way of the latter.

THE *Indian Nation* raises a queer question. Will Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee ever make a sacrifice for any body? Says our contemporary :—

In the course of the election controversy the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has related an interesting piece of history. It is with reference to the retirement, from the contest of 1897, of Rai Yatindra Nath Choudhury. The District Boards of the Presidency Division elected Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, and we wrote on the 7th June 1897 : "A contemporary rightly attributes his success, or at any rate of a large element of it, to the magnanimity of a particular candidate, Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, who retired in his favour. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea is apparently one of those few, specially favoured of fortune, who often benefit by the magnanimity of others though they show little of it themselves." We stand by this remark. In the elections of 1895, Mr. Narendra Nath Sen withdrew in favour of Mr. Banerjea in the contest for the Corporation seat. In the contest for the Presidency Division seat, Rai Yatindra Nath Chowdhury withdrew in favour of the same gentleman in 1897 and again in 1899. It remains to be seen if Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea will ever withdraw in favour of any body. This year it was rumoured that Mr. Banerjea had an eye on the Bhagalpur Division, and suspecting a difficulty in that quarter inspired a representation to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Corporation, which had the effect of drawing out a too generous Lieutenant-Governor. He is probably already planning a campaign for 1901. Public men are very seldom rightly understood except by their behaviour in matters in which they are personally interested. And public opinion about Mr. Banerjea will very largely depend upon the degree of self-sacrifice he is ready to make. Any eagerness on his part for personal honours cannot be graceful. Can he not afford, even now, to wait to be invited by constituencies? Is it not time for him to *make* councillors and not merely to *be* one?

Some are born to obey and some to command ; and some are born to serve and some to be served. Mr. Bannerjee apparently belongs to the latter class of beings. It is, however, a debatable point, whether those who take service are more fortunate than those who give it. There is a pleasure in serving others which those who serve can alone realize. The *Indian Nation* asks if Babu Surendra Nath will ever withdraw in favour of any body. Of course, that question no one can answer except Mr. Bannerjee himself. But if our motives were not liable to be misconstrued, we would have suggested that here was a fine opportunity for him to show that he could make a sacrifice. We all know that it is the desire of a very large section of the community that Babu Ananda Mohun Bose should enter the Council this time. He would have secured a seat if Dacca were not disfranchised. The only other constituency through which Mr. Bose can get in is the Presidency Division Municipalities. Why should not Babu Surendra Nath retire in favour of Mr. Bose, especially when in a recent Town Hall speech, he professed his affection and respect for his life-long friend and colleague in a manner never before professed by one human being for another. By so doing he will please himself and respect the wishes of his people. Indeed, the Municipalities of the Presidency Division may make this suggestion for his kind consideration. We are assured by some intimate friends of Mr. Bose that he is yet willing to stand for the Presidency Division if Babu Surendra Nath or the Presidency Division Municipalities will ask him to do so. Let Mr. Bannerjee put the *Indian Nation* to shame by retiring in favour of Babu Ananda Mohun. The sacrifice, we propose, is, however, not very great. For, we learn he has got a house at Simultollah and can thus get in through the Bhagalpore Division which elects its member in a few months. Babu Surendra Nath has thus the privilege of availing of three constituencies to enter the Council—the Calcutta Corporation, the Presidency Division, and the Bhagalpore Division. He has now to build three more residential houses in Burdwan, Orissa and Chittagong respectively to enable him to secure a seat in the Council through all the six avenues opened by Government. By the way, is the charge of the *Indian Nation* true that Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, suspecting a difficulty in the Bhagalpore Division, "inspired a representation to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Corporation, which had the effect of drawing out a too generous Lieutenant-Governor ?" Is Babu Surendra Nath then primarily responsible for the disfranchisement of Dacca which threatens to render future elections a farce ?

THE *Pioneer* says that the judgment of the Allahabad High Court, (published yesterday) in the case of Dukes and others, "will be read with great interest by the public, and there is little doubt that it will be generally received with satisfaction." But the point is not whether the High Court judgment is all right, but whether or not the result of the trial will convince the vast majority of the Indians that pure and unadulterated justice has been done in the case. As a rule, these shooting and kicking cases end in the acquittal or the letting off with a nominal punishment of the European accused. Rightly or wrongly, therefore, an impression has been created upon the Indian mind that the natives have no chance against the Europeans in a case of this sort. The *Pioneer* itself has deplored over the results of some of these cases. When, therefore, a case occurs in which a native meets with violence at the hands of a European, the authorities cannot be too careful in dealing with it. They should not only do strict justice to all parties concerned, but satisfy the Indians that justice has been administered in a perfectly flawless manner. Has this been done in the case under notice ?

THE facts of the case, briefly stated, are these : A party of soldiers went out shooting. There was a row. It ought to be borne in mind that Indian villagers are an unaggressive and timid race of people. They are mortally afraid of British soldiers, specially when the latter are armed. For, the unfortunate fact is now known throughout the length and breadth of the land that natives are now and then killed by them with impunity. The assumption, therefore, is not quite unjustifiable, that provocation was first given by the members of the shooting party and that the villagers were led into the quarrel afterwards. The result was disastrous. One villager was killed and another wounded, and one of the soldiers was beaten. Both parties—the villagers and the soldiers—lodge complaints. An investigation was made by a Magistrate and, what the enquiring officer did, after recording the evidence, was to *discharge the European soldiers and commit the villagers to the Sessions !*

Now, the procedure adopted by the Magistrate may be perfectly legal, but was it not most extraordinary ? We are quite willing to concede that, the Magistrate, according to his own light, found the villagers wholly in the wrong, and the soldiers innocent as lambs. But how would he persuade the ignorant Indians to believe that the soldiers were not let off because they were Europeans, and that the villagers were committed because they were natives ? Then again, one villager was killed and another wounded by the soldiers. There is no dispute about this fact ; yet the soldiers were not put on their trial in a Sessions Court to prove that they had killed and wounded these men in self-defence ! And contrast this with the treatment accorded to the villagers. They were only accused of beating a soldier and they were not only sent up to the Sessions, but convicted and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ! It sickens our heart to offer comments upon a case like this.

So what happened was this. The investigating Magistrate took upon himself the awful responsibility of not only enquiring into the case but practically trying it himself ! Was it proper for him to do so ? Is an enquiring officer fit to act as a Judge ? Of course, under section 200, he can discharge the accused if there be not sufficient grounds for committing them. But, considering the peculiar nature of the case, he should never have taken advantage of this section to discharge them, specially when he committed the other party. And, on what grounds were the soldiers discharged? Because, the villagers contradicted themselves while the soldiers gave a more consistent story ! Is that a sufficient ground for discharging the soldiers when they had killed a man and wounded another ? That may be a satisfactory ground in the opinion of the Magistrate and of the High Court, but it will no doubt be regarded in another light by the people of the country.

THE Government of Sir A. P. MacDonnell deserve thanks for bringing the matter before the High Court for orders for further enquiry and committal of the accused soldiers for trial. Mr. Justice Knox, however, refused the Government application and laid down that the Magistrate was justified in discharging them. With all deference to his decision we must say it has been received with wonder and surprise by the Indian public. Here was a man killed and another wounded by certain soldiers, and they were all discharged without a trial; on the other hand, because a soldier received a beating from the villagers, a number of them have been sent to jail. This is the naked truth. The Government of the N.-W. Provinces no doubt felt the awkwardness of the situation, otherwise it would not have applied to the High Court for orders of committal of the soldiers.

THE *Indian Daily News* may not confess it, but we are glad to see that he has no sympathy with the advice given to the Viceroy by Sir W. Rattigan. Our contemporary says :

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is much exercised over an article by Sir William Rattigan, Q. C , in the *New Century Review*, in which that learned personage has offered to show Lord Curzon how to do his work as Viceroy of India. "The advice that he offers," says the *Amrita Bazar*, "is bad throughout." We daresay it is, in spite of the fact that the *Pioneer* devotes four columns to an ecstatic eulogy upon it. But is it not "coming it a *leetle* strong" for the *Amrita Bazar* to head its criticism of the effusion in question with the words, "The Evil One and His Agent ?" Sir William Rattigan, we believe, passed for being a lawyer while in India, and Sir Francis Maclean is always telling us in his after-dinner speeches that the lawyers' Volunteer Corps in London goes by the name of "The Devil's Own." The *Amrita Bazar* has evidently come to the conclusion that there is a good deal more than meets the eye in the Chief Justice's constant references to this fact. And so it solemnly ends up its castigation of Sir William Rattigan (with which we need not trouble ourselves) with this brilliant suggestion; "We see the article under notice is signed by Sir W. Rattigan. But who knows that a creature of the Evil One has not taken unwarrantable liberties with his name ? Is he willing to acknowledge the article? Even if he is so willing, it is yet to be seen whether he is in his right senses and not under the grip of an emissary of that Being." Poor Sir William Rattigan! It is bad enough to be a "limb of the law," but he is evidently a great deal worse. We can only hope that no changes have taken place in his personal appearance, and that he has not developed the Satanic horns and hoofs.

The *Indian Daily News* does us injustice when it says that we believed all lawyers to be the agents of the Evil One. Certainly we did not mean it, but we meant that the overtures of lawyers, who dabbled in politics, ought to be received with suspicion. Nor is this proposition absolute, for there are exceptions to it. Thus, for instance, Sir Griffith Evans is a lawyer ; he is, besides, known to dabble in politics. But we can never persuade ourselves to believe that he is an agent of the dreadful Being. Of this, however, we are sure that those who advise the Viceroy to treat the helpless Indians with anything else but kindness, are sure to develop the horns and hoofs in good time, when the cup of their iniquity is full.

SAYS the *Saturday Review* :—

It cannot be denied that missions have but too often been carried on by bigoted men on wrong lines, and have inevitably been fertile of mischiefs. In former times the Christian Missionary was inspired by a ruthless contempt for the religions which he designed to supplant, and whenever opportunity was given him, he scrupled not to use violence against them.

Yes, when British rule was only about 25 years old here, the missionaries began the attack. They came to teach the people of India that there was a God and that God was one ; that all men were created by him and Him alone; that He was a spirit and had no form ; that He was pleased with worship and good works; etc. They thought that all these would be revelations to the Hindu. But how the tables are turned now ! The Hindus now present the *Geeta* to the Christians and say, "Here see, we have a deep and comprehensive philosophy, but your Bible has nothing of that sort except a few moral precepts." The Christians, ever since they came into existence, have been trying to found empires on this earth ; the Hindus have been trying, on the other hand, from time immemorial, to find salvation, or empires in the other world. Of course, in regard to worldly matters, the Europeans are masters ; but they have no business to pose as such in regard to the affairs of the other world to which they have, as a rule, paid very little thought. An hour on Sunday in the Church,—and that is the religious life of Church-going Christians. And how many go to Church at all ?

IT requires a good deal of courage on the part of an Anglo-Indian to speak a word on behalf of the Mahratta Brahmins. We are therefore much pleased to read the following in the *Englishman* :—

Such a power may be exercised for good as well as for evil; and, as a matter of fact, it is usually exercised for good. The Maharattas are as loyal as any people in India; and they perfectly understand that their best interests are bound up with the efficient working of the public departments and the business establishments where they are employed. Moreover, theyhare a large-minded race, and take a practical interest in affairs, which is sadly wanting on our side of India. Witness their hearty acceptance of the Age of Consent Act, their liberal investment of capital in mechanical industries, their practical schemes of reform, their comparative ability to live at peace with the Mahomedans, and the character of their literature.

Of course, the *Englishman* makes up somewhat for this display of fine feeling by suggesting an odious comparison between the Mahratta Brahmins and the Bengalees, but yet we are not going to modify our thanks to him, as our contemporary has tried to modify his own generosity by a fling at the people of his own province. The Mahratta Brahmins are objects of distrust, because they were the foremost power in India when the present rulers came in. The latter, therefore, entertain a lurking suspicion that, as their advent has proved disastrous to the prestige and power of the former, the English are disliked as a matter of course. This, if it proves anything, goes to suggest that the Mahratta Brahmins have a complaint against the present rulers of the land, but it does not justify the ill-will that is displayed by a section of the Anglo-Indians towards the former. Yet such is human nature. If there is any suspicion that the Mahratta Brahmins have a real grievance against the present rulers, the best course for the latter is to make the former forget it by kind treatment. The *Englishman*, we must say, is not happy in basing the worth of the Mahratta Brahmins upon their approval of the Age of Consent measure. Firstly, that was a foolish and wicked measure which legalized outrages upon girls of twelve. And secondly, as a matter of fact, on Mahratta Brahmin supported it. The late Mr. Telang, like the Brahmo community of Bengal, accorded the measure a show of support, but they all did it under certain conditions. And those conditions meant a death-blow to the life of the measure. This is a standing proof of the fact that the Indian administrators are not in touch with the people and that they owe their success not so much to their own merit as to the loyalty and gentleness of the people of the country. Those rulers who could conceive and carry out a measure like that, are capable of committing any blunder. We must, however, confess to our shame that the Mahratta Brahmins are in many respects superior to the Bengalees. We shall give in the following paragraph an instance to prove this.

THE *Times of India* is alarmed to hear that "the Government of Bombay has after much natural hesitation, resolved to sanction the proposal that the alumni of the Bombay University, who have passed in some subjects and failed in others shall be allowed to try again with regard to these last." In short, we are told that the Government of Bombay has, at last, agreed to accept the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade. This proves the contention that Lord Sandhurst is a well-meaning administrator who has the welfare of the people, in his charge, at heart. We know there is a good deal of objection among the selfish section of the Anglo-Indians against creating too many educated men in the country. One of the supreme duties of the State is to educate the subjects, but here these petty-minded advisers of the Government would adopt quite an opposite course. They would throw obstacles in the way of swelling the number of educated Indians. Those Anglo-Indians who, for the sake of petty interests, are prepared to intellectually emasculate a nation under their charge, are not worthy members of the human race. Mr. Steevens said they "breed and breed and breed." And those men, when they see a large number of students pass, do not praise the people who have so readily taken to the literature of their masters and don't thank God for having been able to diffuse the benefits of their education among a dependent nation, but express the anguish of their soul ! How these men have brutalised themselves ! We hope the information supplied is correct. And here we see how the Mahratta Brahmins have been able to beat their Bengalee brethren. Indeed, these four years we have been trying to hammer down the throats of our university men the reform alluded to above ; but, none of them would take it up seriously.

THE *Times* says that the complaints of the English in Transvaal are so serious that a bare enumeration of them without comment will suffice to establish their atrocious character. And we remember to have seen a letter in an English paper in which an English resident of Transvaal complained that it was impossible for one to live in a country in which he had no control over the taxes ! Who can say that the Englishman's complaint is not just ? But here are some of the grievances of the English residents of the South African Republic. We take the first five :—

(1) They have no vote in the levying of taxes
(2) No voice in the payment of officials.
(3) No control of the education of the country.
(4) No power in the Municipal government of their town Johannesburg.
(5) Their newspapers are gagged. If an editor offends Mr. Kruger he may be sent to prison, or sent to live at Pretpostgeiterstust to die of fever, or sent out of the country altogether.

Of course, the grievances enumerated above are intolerable ; but then, it must be borne in mind that the Englishman is a stranger in Transvaal. But how is it that the Hindus should be made to labour under all the above and many more disabilities in their own country which is under the control of the English themselves ? When will the English people be able to realize the fact that the Indian, though physically weak, is yet a brother, and deserves a brotherly treatment from Englishmen who hold his destinies in their hands ?

MR. ADAM, Executive Engineer, State Railways, Bombay, is now at Srinagur discussing with the Durbar and the State Engineer about the Srinagore-Jammu Railway Survey, and it is proposed to begin the survey next month.

HEAVY rain fell in Burma during the 24 hours ending on Saturday morning. Bassein received ten inches and Tavoy six. The mail steamer, which arrived at Bombay on Saturday, experienced a moderate to strong monsoon between longitude 54° and 59°, passing clouds and a moderate southerly to south-westerly swell.

COLONEL Olcott left Madras for Ceylon on Wednesday with Mr. Wilton Hack, of West Australia, to install that gentleman as Principal of the Buddhist College at Kandy, and make a tour of inspection among the schools opened by members of the Theosophical Society. Some 20,000 children are being educated in them under Buddhist auspices. The movement is recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as an important one.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations or what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for tur family. We have used it in so many cases of oughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it as always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel reatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy nd wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—espectfully, MRS. S. DOTI, Des Moines, Iowa.
sale by

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

Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA
OR
SALVATION.

SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE.
VOLS. I AND II.
The price of each Volume is:—
PAPER COVER ... 1-12
CLOTH BOUND ... 2-4
Postage extra.
To be had at the *Patrika* Office Calcutta.

Indian Sketches
BY
Shishir Kumar Ghose
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
W. S. Caine
PRICE—1 RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS.

"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply-interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of Shishir Kumar Ghose".—W. S. Caine in the Introduction.

The sketches are written in excellent English and an attractive style. These sketches are of a miscellaneous character—stories with a distinctive imaginative faculty on every page ; excellent descriptions of exciting scenes, theological essays, dissertations on Sutteeism ; poetry ; a spirited and long defence of their political rights ignored by the Government, entitled "The perpetual slavery of India" which would do good to certain of the English people if they would only take the trouble to read, and many other interesting essays. . . . it is pleasant to find that our friends in India are capable of writing such an interesting strain as to be found in this book.—*London Review.*

To be had at the *Patrika* Office

INDIAN CIVIL REVENUE.—The total Indian civil revenue directly brought to account last month amounts to 517 lakhs of rupees, compared with 504 lakhs in the same month last year, the improvement being chiefly due to better receipts under opium.

SNAKE IN THE ARABIAN SEA.—The P. and O. mail steamer Clyde which arrived at Bombay on Saturday last, reports a considerable swell between Aden and Bombay, and that she passed through a great number of snakes, on an average, two feet long and yellow-striped.

MAGNETIC SURVEY.—The Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E. to England to consult Professor Rucker in regard to preliminary details in connection with the magnetic survey to be started in India next field season.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.—The traffic receipts from the 1st April to the 3rd May have been no less than thirty-five lakhs behind those of the corresponding six weeks last year. Of this decrease the Great Indian Peninsular Railway accounts for twelve lakhs, the North-Western for eight, the Bombay-Baroda for four, and the Madras, Rajputana-Malwa and East Indian lines for two lakhs each.

MR. JENKINS' SUCCESSOR.—With reference to the appointment of Mr. A. P. Handley, of the Small Cause Court, to a seat on the Bench of the High Court, as announced in these columns, it is said that the appointment, for the present at least, is an officiating one ; and that the question of a permanent Judge, in succession to Mr. Justice Jenkins, will not be finally decided before the High Court vacation.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—A statement appears in the current number of the India Gazette, of the transactions of the East Indian Railway last year, 1898, as they affect Government. It shows a net profit to Government, after paying working expenses and deferred annuities, of one and-a-quarter crores, which is the largest on record. The profit represents 7·83 per cent. on the capital invested by Government in the railway, and as the burden which Government bears in respect of this capital is only 5·45 per cent there remains a clear profit to Government of 2·38 per cent., which is accruing, although the charges debited to the account include a sinking fund that will wipe out the bulk of the annuities in 1953 when the line will consequently become almost the freehold property of Government.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT FOR GOVT. OFFICERS.—A Resolution of the Finance Department in the current issue of the *India Gazette* lays down that no Gazetted officer of the Government who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowance, may without special orders of the Government of India, take service under any other employer in India, and no such officer whose services have been lent to any other employer in India can take leave or obtain leave allowances from the Government of India, unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. In the case of a non-gazetted officer the previous consent of his departmental superior is sufficient authority for taking leave with the object of obtaining such employment, and for the acceptance of such employment during leave. Alterations are made in the Leave Code to correspond.

CURIOUS, IF TRUE.—A correspondent writing from Hoja in Rajshahye, says : At Hoja there lives a woman named Ashu Bewa, who makes a living out of a little trade in rice. One day she went to look over her fields and sat down in the sun. While sitting she heard some one asking her to go and rest under a tree near by; but she could see no one. Now acting on the instruction she went and sat under the tree indicated by the invisible agency. This tree happened to be sacred to a certain Pir. There she found an earthen pot containing Rs 210 out of which she expended Rs. 10 in offering Sinni to the Pir and the rest she appropriated to herself. From that time she has been going into trance every Friday and remains in that state for two or three hours each time. It is said that during the trance the *Pir* takes possession of her body and speaks through her, answering every question put. The dirt from the Durgah of the Pir is said to be efficacious in curing many hard diseases. Many have benefited by it.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

CURRENCY NOTES.—The total amount of currency notes in circulation in India on May 22 was Rs. 27,91,89,850, against a reserve in gold and silver of Rs. 17,91,89,904.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STATISTICS.—On the Director-General of Statistics being permanently located at Calcutta, he will be relieved of his duties as ex-officio Assistant Secretary of the Finance Department.

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION.—We are given to understand that Moulvi Mahomed Yasoof Khan Bahadur has consented to stand forward as a candidate for the University seat in the Bengal Council.—*Englishman.*

AN EXHIBITION.—Mr. Paul Mowis, the well-known Darjeeling naturalist, purposes shortly to hold an exhibition of his unique collection of butterflies, beetles, and other Indian curios at Simla.

A PROBABLE DESPATCH.—It is understood that a despatch will go to England almost immediately from the Government of India on the subject of cable rates to England, the Viceroy supporting a scheme for attaining a substantial reduction.

A COAL MINE ON FIRE.—We are sorry to hear that the mine fire at Kalipahari, between Asansol and Raniganj, threatens to swalloe up the main line of the East Indian Railwaw The fire has come to within 15 feet of thy toe of the Railway embankment, and the surface is caving in. The telegraph posts have had to be shifted to the other side of the line as the heat had singed them. The danger es in the fact that the seam *below the line* may be burning for all anyone knows.

INDIAN TRADE BY LAND.—From the accounts relating to the trade by land of British India with foreign countries during the eleven months ending on the 28th February last, we find that the total value of the imports and exports amounted in round figures to Rs. 1,014 lakhs, compared with Rs. 946 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous years, an increase of Rs. 68 lakhs. The value of the imports increased by Rs. 42 lakhs, and of the exports by a little over Rs. 25 lakhs. As regards the share of each Province, the value of the Punjab trade increased by Rs. 63 lakhs, of the N.-W. Provinces by Rs. 14 lakhs; of Sind and Baluchistan by Rs. 5 lakhs and of Assam by Rs. 5 lakhs while the value of the trade with Bengal decreased by Rs. 16 lakhs, and with Burma by Rs. 4 lakhs. The trade between the Punjab and Kabul increased by Rs. 48 1-2 lakhs, and between the Punjab and Kashmir by no less than Rs 104 lakhs.

RULES UNDER EMIGRATION ACT.—A revised set of rules under the Emigration Act is published in the *Assam Gazette*, which are the outcome of the investigations carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Nell Campbell into the general conditions on which labour is imported into the province for employment on tea gardens and other works. Valuable suggestions were made by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell for the improvement of sanitary conditions on the routes by which the coolies travelled to the province, and the result of their adoption has been a substantial decrease in the mortality among coolies in transit. The rules follow those recently introduced by the Bengal Government which were framed in consultation with the various Administrations concerned and the Chamber of Commerce and the Tea Association. A new set of conditions has also been introduced into Assam by the opening of the railway as a coolie route, for which due provision has been made and reception depots opened at Shaistaganj, Kalaura and Barieka stations in the Sylhet District.

ENGLISH MEM SAHIBS.—Says the *Hindu*:—The practice of the Pariahs in Southern India to masquerade in the garb of a European lady during the Mohurrum has been taken exception to by the *Nilgiri News*. It says that "to allow them (Pariahs) to wantonly insult Europeans, by the personation of an English 'Mem-Sahib,' and accompanied by the usual obscene jests that characterise native tamashas is surely carrying toleration a little too far." The paper thinks that Europeans, who witnessed such incidents should have given way to feeling of indignation, perhaps by kicking the audacious individuals. This is only the act of an ignorant and misguided Pariah, drawn from the lowest dregs of society. Granting that the Pariahs deserve to be treated even as the *Nilgiri News* insinuates, they should be, one may ask for a a more equitable form of teaching Anglo-Indians of the class to which the author of "Carnac Sahib" belongs who tell the play going English public that the Indians are set of rebels and mutineers. It is not stated anywhere that the author of the "Carnac Sahib" has been punished.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—Lucknow has been chosen as the place of meeting for the next Indian National Congress, which will assemble, as usual, during the Christmas holidays. The preliminaries of the meeting are already being arranged. On Wednesday a meeting of friends and sympathisers was held in the Refaha-i-am grounds under the presidency of Pandit Bishwa Narain Dar, for the purpose of forming a reception committee. A representative commitree was formed, and will meet shortly for the election of office bearers. The question of a site for the Congress pandal was discussed at the last meeting of the Municipality. A letter was received from the Civil Surgeon objecting to the grant of the Shamina-ki-Darga grounds for the purpose on account of its proximity to the city. The Nazul Officer wrote, inquiring of the objection raised by the Civil Surgeon could be obviated by increasing the area for the camp from ten to twelve and-a-half acres. A resolution of the Health Sub-Committee was read, to the effect that there was likelihood of no danger to the health of the city by allowing the Congress camp to be created on the Shamina-ki-Darga grounds. After a prolonged discussion it was resolved, "That the Commissioner of the Division be informed that the Board objects to the grant of Shamina-grounds for the Congress camp, on account of its proximity to the city, and recommends that a better and more suitable cite at some distance from the populated portions of the city be given, subject to the approval of the Civil Surgeon."

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

APPOINTMENT OF THE ENGINEER.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Town Hall. As the list of business included the consideration of the question of appointing a proper person as Engineer of the Corporation, a very large number of Commissioners turned up—a very unusual thing in this sultry weather who evinced a lively interest in the matter. The advertisement inviting applications had not only been put in the Indian papers but also in some of the English papers and there was consequently a large number of applicants for the post. Among these only ten candidates were selected as they had fulfilled the terms of the advertisement, which briefly were that a candidate must not be less than 30 and above 45; he must have thorough experience in city engineering and practical knowledge of the distribution of water. Among these fortunate ten there were seven candidates from England with recommendations of various natures, from Mr. Baldwin Latham. Three candidates, however were only duly proposed and seconded and they were (1) Mr. S. Tomlison, (2) Rai Bahadur Kristo Chander Banerjee, and (3) Mr. T. C. Deverell. The qualifications of these three candidates were briefly as follows.

Mr. S. Tomlison M. Inst C. E. M, Asso So C. E. F, R Met. Soc., A.A. Oxon—Appointed Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works' Bombay Municipality. Mr. Baldwin Latham says about him: "I know Mr. Tomlison and am conversant with his work at Bombay. He is a gentleman of very considerable experience and of agreeable manners, and is now engaged as the Municipal Engineer at Singapur."

Rai Bahadur Kristo Chander Bannerjee—Has been 23 years in P. W. D., has held charge of D. P. W. Divisions for about 12 years, during six of which he was in charge of the second Calcutta Division where he "had ample opportunities of studying the system of sewerage and drainage of the town." He is at present Inspector of Works, Western Circle. The Bhagulpur water-supply was partly carried out by him, the details having been all but worked out by him.

Mr. T. C. Deverell, Asso M. Inst C.E.—Appointed as Drainage Engineer to design a scheme for the city of Brisbane. He then proceeded to Melbourne Victoria, and was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, on the sewerage works.

The Chairman in a speech mentioned briefly the qualifications of the ten candidates and concluded by saying that in his opinion Mr. Tomlison was the fittest person for the post.

Babu Kali Nath Mitter proposed Mr. Tomlison as the fit and proper person for the post of Engineer. He had always maintained that the head of the Engineering department should always be an Englishman (Cheers from the European Commissioners). The Engineer would have many European subordinates and that was why an Englishman ought to be placed in charge of the department.

Babu Hurray Ram Goenka seconded the proposal.

Babu Amarendra Nath Chatterjee proposed Rai Bahadur Kristo Chander Banerjee. He said it was high time that the merits of native gentlemen were appreciated and not slighted because they were natives. He hoped that the Commissioners as representing mostly the interests of native ratepayers would do justice to a native gentleman.

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjea seconded the proposal in an eloquent speeeh: He would not base his recommendation on the ground that the candidate was a native gentleman, but because he was the most qualified candidate in the whole lot. He hoped and trusted that no European or Eurasian member of the Corporation would in the least be swayed in making the selection by any other consideration than that of the comparative abilities of the candidates for the post.

The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.—I regret, sir, I cannot agree with what has just been said. I beg to support the proposal of Babu Kalinath Mitter.

The Hon'ble S. N. Banerjee.—I rise, sir, to a point of order. Under the rules Mr. Oldham has no right to oppose any nomination.

Mr. Apcar.—Oh, yes, he has. I did the same thing at the time Mr. Simpson was appointed.

Chairman.—I am afraid the rule is against Mr. Oldham.

Mr. Bathgate proposed Mr. Deverell.

Mr. Apcar seconded.

Votes were then taken by ballot with the following result:—

Babu K. C. Bannerjee—23 votes.

Mr. Tomlison—16.

Mr. Deverell—16,

A second voting then took place to eliminate either Mr. Tomlison or Mr. Deverell with the result, that Mr. Tomlison was eliminated.

The final contest then lay between Babu Kristo Chander Banerjee and Mr. Deverell:—

Mr. Deverell—29 votes.

Mr. Banerjee—24.

Mr. Deverell was accordingly elected to the post and his appointment was duly announced by the Chairman.

THE Viceroy visits Army Head-quarters and the Revenue and Agriculture Department offices at Simla on Friday next.

KUSHAB, in the Punjab was visited by a duststorm of extraordinary violence yesterday, the wind reaching a velocity of forty miles an hour, and the disturbance extending to Murree, while Simla to-day is enveloped in fine dust and the temperature is remarkably oppressive.

A FATAL railway accident has taken place on the Maymyo Railway. A construction train was climbing a hill when a waggon tipped up. About twenty men were aboard, and a native cashier was killed and several injured. Among those in the train were the Judicial Comissioner and the Deputy Comissioner of Mandalay.

SAYS the *Statesman*:—Mr. Justice Ranade's scheme of examination by compartments has not been sanctioned by the Bombay Government, but a plan will be adopted of checking the marks awarded by one examiner, by a second, in order to prevent what are now complained of as examiners' vagaries.

THERE is some talk in Toungoo of a survey being made next dry season for an extension to the Burma Railway to Thandung. The thirteen miles to the foot of the hill would probably cost very little, for there is an existing road which might be utilised. But the ascent of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet would be a very different matter.

Correspondence.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF ABUSE BY A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE EDITOR.

While the case of Mr. A. Vernade, Officiating Joint Magistrate of Purneah, is still green in the memory of the reader, another case of a somewhat similar character is reported from Jamalpur, close to Monghyr. In this case a poor Mahomedan Police Sub Inspector, in charge of the Jamalpur thana, was called the other day by the District Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, Mr. W. T. Moore, a "*liar*," "*damned insubordinate*" etc. etc. And what for?—Because the Sub-Inspector did not choose to answer while being cross-examined by Mr. Moore himself at the Jamalpore thana in connection with a certain petty and unimportant criminal case, quite in the way the learned D. S. P wanted him to do. Before, however, I come to give the reader a few particulars of the petty case that had necessitated the august presence of Mr. Moore himself on the spot and personal enquiry into the case, I should here state that the Sub Inspector in question, named Syed Ataur Rahman, is a graduate of the famous Alligarh College, and is of acknowledged ability to serve in high capacity, in addition of course to his being well connected socially, particularly at Calcutta, which is his native town. And what is more, he has given innumerable instances, ever since he accepted in a way this inferior post which was at the express desire of Mr. Henry, the late Inspector General of Police in Bengal, of his being free from all corruption; and I am reliably assured that Mr. Moore himself will admit his honesty and ability though perhaps in his calmer moments. But alas! the rewards for his honesty and ability have been any thing but encouraging for him. The Sub-Inspector concerned has taken the abuse of the District Superintendent of Police so much to heart that he is, I am reliably informed, about to apply to the Government of Bengal for sanction, as required by law, to either criminally prosecute Mr. Moore or bring against him a suit for damages in a civil court. Mr. Moore has also suspended Syed Ataur Rahman and made him leave the thana at once.

These few lines would, I trust, suffice to give you an idea of the cross-cases that were enquired into. In one case the Sub Inspector was the complainant against a certain European who is alleged to have entered the private quarters of the Daroga, where he lived with his family, and assaulted him (the daroga); while in the other the very European was the complainant and the Sub-Inspector the accused. As in both the cases the Police Sub-Inspector was personally concerned, he properly applied to the District Magistrate of Monghyr that some other Police Officer should be deputed to enquire into the allegations, and accordingly the District Magistrate deputed the Inspector of Monghyr to go to Jamalpur and enquire into the allegations made by the Sub-Inspector against the European who is only a shop-keeper at Jamalpur. Before the Inspector deputed by the District Magistrate had submitted his final report about the case, one way or the other, Mr. Moore all of a sudden came down to Jamalpore and held another enquiry into the same matter, of which no report has yet been submitted to the District Magistrate.

S.

INDIA—ITS NEW LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The present age is an age of religious revival. The Hindus, as a nation, have been stirred up with feelings of devotion to God and brotherhood to man. The dark clouds of enmity and spite, of faction and discord of creed and color, have all disappeared, and the entire horizon is filled with the sweet moon-beam of amity and affection, of piety and generosity, of charity and benevolence. Happy for India that such a day has dawned and thrice happy are they that live to see it. The year 1899 is an epoch in the annals of history and philosophy, and will, no doubt, serve as a key-note to maintain the harmony of regeneration as originally started, individuals, societies, races, nations—and, in fine, the whole world will bear witness to the fact that Hindus are highly susceptible to religious devotion, to moral culture and psychological improvements. The remotest antiquity of Hinduism, the soundest principles of its basis, its highest ethics and profoundest philosophy, have all baffled the Herculean endeavours of millions and millions of other races from centuries to centuries to undermine and supplant it. It is a colossal statue, standing for ages gone by, and will continue so for ages yet to come.

The scourge of God is a moral test. Famine, plague, cyclone, and earthquake are as many monitors or moral guardians over mankind That which we call a curse is blessing, and *vice versa*. To dive into divine economy is beyond the power of man. The present is disastrous, but the future glorious. The advent of the late plague is the advent of new life, of new energy, and of new devotion to Almighty. The relaxed bonds of brotherhood and friendly co-operation, apt to fall asunder in time, have been well cemented and stengthened beyond measure. The whole is now an *entire* mass of *loving fraternity* and of *solid union*, such as the world had never witnessed before. It is a consummation devoutly wished for, and a revolution really needed.

The great Almighty is seldom remembered but in distress. The ungrateful world basks in the sunshine of ease and prosperity, of sensuality and luxury and is dead, at once dead, to all moral refinements the soul naturally longs for. Time has altered. Temporary adversity has produced its effect. The Great Creator (Hari) is now extolled to the skies in extreme agony, and is resorted to as the only asylum in dire calamity. Men, women, and children have unanimously joined in the chorus to sing the praise of the Most High. The atmosphere rings day and night with sweet *Harinam* or prayer to God. Public streets, their remotest creeks and corners, and each and every house hold of the Metropolis, are all well decorated with flowers and garlands to mark this most auspicious ocasion of divine grace and heaven y protection. The olden time of *Vaisnavism* is happily restored, and *Sankirtan* in numberless religious processions could be enjoyed at home, and over the town, and even in distant villages. The great God (Hari), the Most High, the ever-Merciful Creator, hallowed be Thy name, and let Thy Kingdom come. Let Thy (children shake off their habitual lethergy, and sing Thy praise in hundred tongues. *Amen.*

A. K. Bose.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Jotindra Mohun Singha, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Noakhali, on being relieved of his present appttmt as Asst Settlmt Officer, Orissa.

Babu Beni Madhav Chatterji, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Backergunge, on being relieved of his present appointment as Asst Settlt Officer, Orissa.

Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Settlmt Officer, North Bihar, is allowed furlough for seventeen months.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mallik, Asst Magte and Collr, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. A. H. Vernade, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Purneas is transferred to Mymensingh.

Mr. E. H. Corbett, Proby Asst Supdt of Police, Gaya, is transferred to Saran.

THE following confirmations, promotions and appointments are sanctioned in the Provincial Educational Service:—Promoted to class I, Rai Radha Nath Rai Bahadur, vice Rai Radhica Prasanna Mookerjee Bahadur, retired. Promoted to class II. Mahamahopadhyaya Nilmani Mukerjee, vice Ra Radha Nath Rai Bahadur, promoted. Promoted to class III, Mr. P. J. Bruhl, vice Mahomahopadhyaya Nilmani Mukherjee, promotod. Promoted to class IV. Mr. E. Perler, vice Mr. P. J. Bruhl, promoted. Promoted to class V. Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, vice Mr. E. Pegler, promoted. Confirmed to class VI. Mr. P. W. Byers, vice Mr Manomahon Ghose. Promoted to class V. Babu Annada Prosad Bagchi, vice Miss Chandra Mukh Bose, promoted to class V. Promoted substantively pro tempore to class VI. Babu Broja Ballabh Datta. vice Mr. P. W. Byers, confirmed. Babu Devendra Nath Basu, with effect from the 22nd February 1899, vice Babu Annada Prosad Bagchi, confirmed, Confirmed in class VII. Pandit Mukunda Chandra Vidabagish, vice Mr. P. W. Byers, confirmed in class VI. Babu Aditya Kumar Chatterjee, vice Babu Annada Prosad Bagchi, confirmed in class VI. Promoted substantively pro tempore to class VII. Babu Braja Lal Mukerji, vice Pandit Mukunda Chandra Vidyabagish. Confirmed in class VIII. Babu Chuni Lal Sarkar, vice Pandit Makunda Chandra Vidyabagish, confirmed in class VII. Babu Bijoy Gopal Mukerjea, vice Babu Mohit Chandra Sen, resigned. Babu Bijoy Gopal Mukerjee is also confirmed in his appointment as Professor in the Rajshahi College. Appointed substantively pro tempore to class VIII. Babu Satyendra Nath Bhadra, vice Babu Chuni Lal Sarkar, confirmed. Babu Saytendra Nath Bhadra is also appointed substantively pro tempore as Professor in the Rajshahi College. Appointed to class VIII. Mr. Nagendra Chandra Mitra, vice Babu Aditya Kumar Chatterji, confirmed in class VII. Mr. Nagendra Chandra Mitra is also confirmed in his appointment as Professor in the Dacca College.

Babu Kedar Nath Chaudhuri, B.A., B.L., Pleader of the Judge's Court, Sylhet, is appointed to act as a Munsif in that distrct.

Babu Jadu Nandan Prosad, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Arrah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Devendra Nath Roy.

Babu Achinta Nath Mitter, Munsif of Jehanabad, is temporarily appointed to act as an Additional Munsif at Kotalpur.

Babu Ashutosh Chatterjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif at Satkhira, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ambika Charan Mukerji.

Babu Harendro Narayan Guha, Munsif of Satkhira, is temporarily vested with the functions of a District Court, under section 26, sub-section (1) of Act I of 1889, within the local limits of the Satkhira Munsifi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Ambika Charan Mukerji.

Babu Ram Charan Mullick, Munsif of Patiya, Chittagong, is allowed leave for eleven days, under article 306 (*b*) of the C S Regulations.

Babu Tara Charan Sen, Munsif of Comilla, is allowed leave for one month, under Article 306 (*b*) of the C S Regulations.

Babu Shoodhanshu Bhusan Roy, Munsif of Munshigunge, is allowed leave for two months, viz, nine days under Article 309 of the C. S. Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (*b*) of the same Regulations.

Babu Kapali Prasonna Mukerji, Munsif of Jamalpur, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for five weeks, under article 306 (*b*) of the C. S. Regulations.

Babu Atul Chandra Batabyal, Munsif of Narail, is allowed leave for one month, viz. one day under article 309 of the C. S. Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (*b*) of the same Regulations.

Babu Devendra Nath Roy, Munsif of Arrah, is allowed leave for twenty days, under article 307 of the C S Regulations.

Babu Ambika Charan Mukerji, Munsif of Satkhira, is allowed leave for one month, under article 306 (b) of the C S Regulations.

Babu Uma Charan Kar Munsif of Barabazar, now stationed at Purulia, in Chota Nagpur, is allowed an extension of leave for one month, under article 370 of the C S Regulations.

ALL the military signallers lent to the G. I. P. Railway returned to their respective stations on the 27th of May.

A FEW officers belonging to the Poona Garrison went out pigsticking on Sunday last in the hope of having a brush against the wild boar in the jungle that lies between Loni and Theor about ten miles from Poona on the Sholapur road. There were three officers belonging to the Bombay Sappers and Minners and one from the 1st Bombay Lancers who shared in the sport. A distance of about eight miles was travered, and there was every prospect of a boar, which a little further between Loni and Theor was perceived, and an exciting chase ensued in which Lieutenant wovet of the Lancers succeeded in drawing first blood and eventually demolishing the animal which showed much fight. At Theor itself two miles further on another boar was sighted, and this was likewise accounted for by Lieutenant Bovet, who had his horse slightly hurt during the chase.

WOULD NOT SUFFER SO AGAIN FOR FIFTY TIMES ITS PRICE.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I left so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. WILSON Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by

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

Telegrams.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, MAY 26.

The death of Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated animal painter, is announced.

LONDON, MAY 27.

A prominent delegate at the Peace Conference states that according to the first exchange of views, the Conference is certain to effect something regarding arbitration, also the humanising of war, but is unlikely to effect anything in the direction of disarmament, beyond making recommendations to the Governments represented.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The insistance of Canada upon her full claims to the Alaskan border, comprising a portion of Klondyke, has caused a deadlock in the negotiations for the re-assembling of the Anglo-American Commission. Lord Salisbury was prepared to make a compromise on this particular point. America now threatens to enforce a retaliatory tariff against Canada.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The *Times* reverting to the Russian action at Pekin, advises British capitalists to ignore the Russian Railway Loan which M. de Witte is proposing to raise in London.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Middlesex has beaten Gloucester by seven wickets.

The Australians have beat on Lancashire by an innings and 84 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Essex by 241 runs.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Mr. John Ball has won the Amateur Golf Championship.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Mr. Conyngham Greene, British Agent in the Transvaal, replying to the Uitlanders petition says, Her Majesty's Government sympathises with the petitioners, and hopes for an early and substantial change in the conditions of their residence, towards which President Kruger's consent to a conference with Sir A. Milner is a good augury.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The annual report of the Suez Canal shows that receipts in 1898 reached eighty-eight million francs, the largest return on record. The report alludes specially to the improved trade with India, and the notable increase in wheat export; also to the increasing trade between America and Asia.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Dreyfus case and the trial of M. Deroulede in connection with the events at President Loubet's election have proceeded simultaneously in different courts of the Palais of Justice. Stringent precautions have been adopted to prevent disturbance of the ballot. M. Beaupre's report to the Court of Cassation strongly insisted upon the innocence of Dreyfus, and urged that the evidence all pointed to Esterhazy as the culprit. At the trial of M. Deroulede the accused evoked the applause of the public by insulting President Loubet, but order was maintained. Both trials have been adjourned.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The number of plague cases in Hongkong has doubted during the past week.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The final Federation Referendum in South Australia records 66,000 for and 17,000 against.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The *Times'* Pekin correspondent telegraphs that the Russians insist that their demand for a Railway to Pekin accord with the supplementary Note to the Anglo-Russian Agreement, the unfortunate wording of which has increased Great Britain's difficulties.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The betting this afternoon on the Derby was as follows:—

2 to 1 on Flying Fox.
5 to 1 against Holocauste.
100 to 8 Oppressor.
20 to 1 Damoles.
40 to 1 May Boy.
50 to 1 Desmond and Innocence.
66 to 1 Scintillant.
100 to 1 Matoppo.
200 to 1 Courser, Sir Reginald and Ballylock.

THE difficulty that arose between the Madras Railway and the Madras Municipality regarding the proposed alignment of the line and the railway crossings to the proposed Joint Branch Station has been set at rest. The objections raised by the Municipality as to the line interfering with the sewers underlying the land has been met by a slight change in the alignment, and Government has accorded permission for the work being proceeded with. As regards the railway crossings, Government recognises the importance of prohibiting, where possible, the construction of further crossing of railways over main thoroughfares on the level in the neighbourhood of the city of Madras.

ON Sunday, at about 2 P. M., a man named Kannee was seated stitching in his house at Hoobbrapoliam, Madras, when a batch of about twelve men, some of whom were in Mohurrum disguise, rushed into the house and beat him to death. The deceased, only a week ago, was attacked at midnight and beaten by some persons who bore him a grudge. He was then cut severely about the legs and had his injuries attended to at the General Hospital, which institution he was attending as an out-patient up to last Saturday. The Police have made some arrests in connection with this murder, and Mr. H. M. Upshon, the Superintendent of the City Police, held an inquest when Major Robertson I. M. S., who had held a *post-mortem* examination was of opinion that death was due to a compound fracture of the skull. The body bore several marks of violence indicating that a most brutal assault had been committed. The enquiry had been adjourned for further evidence.

HOW TO CURE A SPRAIN.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely I now recommend it to all my friends—F. A. BABCOCK, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by

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

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

INDIAN NEWS

THE Gilgit road opens for traffic perhap next month.

MR. T. IRWIN, C. S., Resident at Jeypore, goes on a month's leave.

A SEVERE daststorm accompanied by rain and hail burst over Palanpur on the 22nd instant.

THE Ravi has considerably risen during the past few days. A number of cattle, it is said were drowned in the river the other day.

AT Tharrawady in Burma, a Forest School will be opened.

AN Indian Loan of £2,500,000 sterling is anneunced.

HYDERABAD (Deccan) has been selected as a centre for the examinations of the London School of Music.

THE Inspector of the Ceylon pearl fisheries reports the disappearance of promising oyster-beds off Kalaiton since the last fishery there in 1891. There is no prospect now for several years.

THE Madras Government is engaged at present in considering the draft of a Religious Endowments Bill.

THE Rev. G. T. Ladd, Senior Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy in Yale University, will visit India next cold season and deliver lectures in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

THE Budget estimates for the Government Gardens and Parks in the Mysore Province for the year 1899-1900, showing receipts amounting to Rs. 3,300 and expenditure Rs. 34,115, have been duly sanctioned.

SENIOR Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Major H ll has been granted an extension of one year's service as Assistant Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces in India.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, late Punjab Civil Service, has been granted an honorariu n of Rs, 2, 000 for the compilation of a law manual for the guidance of Commissariat Officer.

RAO Bahadoor Sampa rao Gaikwar of Baroda, has been on a shikar expedition to the jungles near Nagpur, and succeeded in bagging two tigers and a tigress which had given great trouble to the surrounding villagers.

FOOT AND-MOUTH disease is said to be prevalent just now among the animals employed on the Simla-Kalka passenger service, but the responsible authorities are on the alert, and the outbreak is being carefully watched.

THERE have been a few cases of enteric among the soldiers at Multan, terminating fatally. Two officers also attacked by the same malady, have been under treatment in the station hospital, and are now convalescent.

MR. GEORGE, Sub-Commissioner of the Burma-China Boundary Commission, completed the demarcation of the section of the frontier allotted to him at the beginning of May, and is now on his way back *via* Kengtong.

THE floods of 1898 in South Arcot were of a very exceptional character, and, as a special case, the grant of "dry" remissions on certain lands which were damaged has been sanctioned to the extent proposed by the Collector and approved by the Board of Revenue.

A DELHI correspondent writes on the 20th. instant: The cleaners of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway here struck work yesterday. The cause for their doing so is, I believe, that the District Carriage Examiner, seeing that there was extra work, did not give them their usual leave to partake of their afternoon meal. When the men were sent for they all refused to resume work, and some even went so far as ot return the uniforms supplied them by the Company.

A MEETING of the Madras Legislative Council will take place on Tuesday, the 6th proximo, at the Council Chamber, Stone House Hill, Ootacamund, when the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes will present the report of the Select Committee on the Court of Wards Bill, and move that the Bill, and the report be taken into consideration at once.—*The Madras Times.*

WHITBANK Castle was, on Saturday evening, the scene of a serious accident. The accidental upset of a standard lamp set fire to Mrs. Connell's clothes and hair, and Mr. W. W. Johnstone, in endeavouring to extinguish the flames, was badly burnt He lies in a very precarious condition. Miss Smith and Mr. Dawson were also injured, but to a less serious extent.

CONSIDERABLE damage has been done on the Mu Valley Railway, Burma, by floods between Katha Junction and Mogaung. There bridges collapsed, but there was no damage to trains, and transhipments are being arranged.

THE Godavery Bridge Works are making very rapid progress. Most of the deep water wells are in hand, and much of the masonry works is expected to be finished before the river rises, a month or two hence. The first girder is being fixed.

THERE is a strong rumour in Cawnpur that the Commissioner of Allahabad Division has disagreed with the conclusions of Sub-committee about the enquiry made into the charges against mal-administration of Cawnpore municipal affairs. The "Indian Standard" learns that an independent publ c enquiry is likely to be ordered.

IN the Record's Court judgment was given on Friday last in the action brought by Mr. Maclurcan, Assistant Port Officer, against Captain Barnett, for damages caused by dog bite, the plaintiff having to go to the Pasteur Institute at Paris. The Judge found in favour of the defendant, holding that there was no evidence to show that the defendant knew the dangerous state of his dog.

THE case of Lieutenant Jewett *vs.* Nawab Nizamuddin, was again before the Joint-Magistrate of Agra. Pandit Kalais Nath, pleader, on behalf of Nawab Nizamuddin, applied under Section 257, of the Criminal Procedure Code to have certain witnesses for the prosecution recalled for the purpose of cross-examination. The application was granted, and the case was postponed to the 29th instant. Mr. F. Moore, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Lieutenant Jewett.

THE final forecast of the wheat crop for 1898-99 in the North West Provinces and Oudh states that the local area amounts to 4,846,776, as compared with 4,537,351 acres in 1897-98, showing an increase of 6·69 per cent. The exports during the nine months, April to December, 1898, amounted to 354,648 tons, and were the largest on record. They were not only more than double those of 1897, but they exceeded by 38,137 tons the exports of 1891, in which year the trade was unusually brisk.

WHERE SNAKES WERE MANY.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A SOUTHERN GIRL.

"WHEN I was a girl," said the wife of a well-known New Yorker," I lived in Southern Ohio, and it seems to me now that our neighbourhood must have been particularly a favourite one for snakes for a l sorts and conditions of snakes, appeared to dwell there and thereabout. I remember once that the men at work on a farm near ours called my little brother and me as we were on our way home from school one day to come over into the field and see what they had found. We went over. The men, in moving or blasting a large rock, had found a snake's nest. There were twelve round eggs, as big as hen's eggs, in the nest. The shell was soft, so that when I took up one of the eggs my fingers made dents in it. The men broke the eggs, and in each one was a young snake, coiled around the inside, and eight or nine inches long. The men who seemed to know all about snakes, said they had never seen such big snakes' eggs before, and as there had been a story around that a spotted snake more than twelve feet long, and bigger round than a man's arm, had been frequently seen in that locality, and, as the young snakes in the eggs were spotted, it was decided that the story about the enormous serpent was true and that the nest and eggs belonged to it. They never found the old snake though.

"We had a flock of guinea-fowl in our poultry yard, and one season, for some economical purposes unknown to me, the hens all laid their eggs in one nest. The eg s were left there to see what the noisy fowls intended to do with them. I was greatly interested in this aggregation of eggs, and visited the nest daily, and one day I noticed that they were not increasing in number, although I knew the hens were laying. Somebody or something was stealing the eggs, and so my mother said I might remove them. The hens kept on laying, but when I went to the nest there would be no eggs. At last a neighbour, who professed to know a lot of things, said that blacksnakes were very fond of eggs, and, as blacksnakes were plentiful thereabout, he told me that they were robbing our guinea-hen's nest. There were three eggs in the nest when I looked at it that day, and my brother suggested that we leave them in and watch, and see if it was true that blacksnakes were robbing the nest. So we hid in a manger from which we could peek over and see the guinea hen's nest in one corner of the bran floor. We hadn't watched long before we saw a big blacksnake come crawling through the chicken hole at the bottom of the barn door and go straight to the guinea hen's nest. It took one of the eggs, and began swallowing it which was so entirely an amazing proceeding that my brother and I simply lay there and watched it regardless of the fact that our eggs were disappearing. It took the snake a long time to swallow the egg, but after it got down the reptile's throat we could see it slipping along the snakes inside as fast almost as a chip floating in the creek. We almost laughed out to see the egg moving along that way in the snake, and particularly when it stopped suddenly and made a big hump in the snakes where it lay. The snake hadn't more than forced the egg down its throat than it seized another one, and put it through the same process. Then there were two big humps in the snake, and we thought it was about time to interfere and kill the stealthy robber when our big tomeat Darby came into the barn through the chicken hole in the door. That cat was death on snakes, and he discovered the black-snake on the barn floor almost the moment he came in. He pounced on the snake at once, and we saw that the reptile was badly handicapped by the two eggs inside of him. The cat would have soon made way with the snake if in the first struggle he hadn't jumped on the hums and smashed the eggs that made them. With the collapse of the eggs the handicap was removed from the black snake, and he turned to and was making things look rather dark or Darby. They my brother and I took a hand in with a pitchfork and a flail, and soon settled the fight. That snake was more than seven feet long and must have been the one that had taken all the missing guinea hens' eggs, for we didn't lose any more after that.

I'll tell you what made that cat Darby of ours so dead set against snakes, and particularly blacksnakes. We had a species of black snake in that locality that folks called Kentucky blue racers. I have heard people say that snakes of this kind had been killed that measured nearly ten feet in length. They were dreaded because of their pugnacity and constrictive powers, one within my recollection, having attacked a girl who was picking blackberries, and almost squeezed the breadth out of her before help came. The biggest blue racer I ever saw was eight feet long, and that was the one that first roused Darby's enmity toward snakes, Darby was one of the old-fashioned tiger cats. He had a mate of the same kind, and one spring she brought us a family of six kittens. Her favourite place was in the kitchen, and when her kittens were just old enough to tumble about and play Darby would sit by the hour on the window ledge outside, and watch them through the window as they forlicked. One day our hired girl had gone into the sitting-room from the kitchen, and, as she was going back into the kitchen, she saw a big snake gliding into it from the cellarway, the door having been left partially open. The girl, terribly frightened, ran clear to the parlour, where she locked herself in. There was no one else in the house, mother having gone to a neighbour's, and my brother and I being at school. After the girl had recovered somewhat from her fright she ventured to return to the kitchen door, which she opened cautiously and peered into the kitchen. According to her story she saw the mother of the kittens lying on the floor not only dead, but looking as if she had been run between heavy rollers, she was so flat. Five of her kittens, wild-eyed, and with the fur on their tiny bodies standing erect, were huddled about her. Darby was outside on the window ledge, glaring in at the distressing scene. The snake and the sixth kittens were missing. The girl ran to a neighbour's and told what had been going on at our house, and a man went over with a gun. He went down the cellar, and there discovered the snake with the missing kitten half way down its throat. The man shot the snake's head off. The snake was a Kentucky blue racer, eight feet long.

"It was plain that the mother of the kittens had attacked the snake on its appearance in the kitchen, but the snake had got her in its coils and crushed her to death. Then the reptile had seized one of the kittens, and made off with it to the cellar. Darby from his window ledge had witnessed this tragedy, and was unable to get in and aid his mate and protect his family. His conduct when he went into the cellar and saw the snake soon after it was killed was sufficient evidence of this. He pounced upon the dead snake, and tore it with his teeth and claws. Ever after that Darby carried on a deadly warfare against snakes, and actually became a hunter of them. I have seen him come home more than once dragging the carcass of some serpent he had slain as if wanting us to see that he was wreaking vengeance upon the race.

"We had a pole in our yard which must have been at least twenty-five feet high, and on top of it was a box, put there for martins to nest in. One day father heard a great commotion among the martins that had built their nests in the box. He went to the pole and found the birds flying frantically about the box, and uttering shrill cries of distress. By and by he saw the head of a snake poked out of one of the holes in the box, and by and by several inches of its neck and body came out. Father got his gun and fired at the snake. The snake disappeared, and father supposed, he had missed it, but by and by the body of the snake began to unroll itself inside the box and came tumbling to the ground. It was a seven-footer, and had climb d that smooth ash-pole all that distance to prey on the martins and their eggs.

"Now here is something that has always been a mystery to me, and suppose always will be, for I don't believe I shall ever be able to find anyone who can explain it satisfactorily to me. I was in the orchard one day when I saw a striped snake going up the side of an apple tree, on a branch of which a pair of robbins were nesting. When I say I saw the snake going up the side of the tree I mean it literally. I had always supposed snakes climbed trees by winding around them with an up-grade movement, as they were pictured in books, but this snake hitched itself right up one side of the trunk by jerky little kinks of its body that carried it upward steadily, but nor very fast. The robbins saw the snake making its way up the tree, and naturally felt that it boded them no good. They dashed at it and fluttered about and picked at it and screamed in a way that it seemed ought to be enough to discourage a marauding snake of even greater proportions than this one was, but the snake kept right on its way. I was so much taken up with that reptile's journey up the side of the tree that it never occurred to me to go to the aid of the distressed robbins until the snake had reached the branch on which the nest was, and then it was too late. I ran to the house, though and got my brother, and he came back with me to stone the snake out of the tree. I hadn't been gone from the tree two minutes at the outside. When I got back there with my brother the snake was on the ground at the foot of the tree, and making off with one robbin in its mouth and the other held tightly in a coil of its tail. The progress of the snake with the two birds borne thus was necessarily slow, and we killed the reptile with a club, but it did not release the bird from its mouth or the one from the coils at the other end of its body. Both robbins were dead. Now, what I want to know is, how did that snake capture those two birds in that way, and get down out of the tree with them both? I have asked that question a hundred times, I guess, and have been pausing more than thirty years for a reply.

"My recollections of those snakes of the old time in Ohio are mostly amusing and interesting ones, with one exception. Some men working for us were moving a log one day, and a little boy belonging to one of the men was watching them at the work. As the log rolled over, a snake ran from under it toward the boy, who kicked at it. The snake leaped at him, and bit him in the side. It was killed by the men, and then it was discovered that it was a copper-head, a most venomous reptile. In a very short time the boy's side began to swell, and he suffered terribly. The side became spotted almost like the snake. Every remedy that was known was used to save the boy's life, and it was saved for the time, but the boy never got well. The swelling and pain and spotted appearance of the skin returned every year, the suffering of the victim was more intense with every recurrence, and during one of them, the tenth year after he was bitten, he died.

"Snakes were so common in our neighbourhood that as a girl I cared no more for them than I did for the grinnies that scampered along the fences. Grinny is the name we had in Ohio for chipmunk. One day, in taking down an old bridget on our firm, the men found what they called a snake-egg mine in one of the foundations, because it was a hole in the ground from which they took scores and scores of snake-egg. They broke lots of them, and every one had a little live snake in it. I thought it would be grea fun to take some of the eggs home and hatch them and see what the little snakes would do. I wrapped the eggs up in cotton and put them under the kitchen stove. The very next day that cotton was alive with young snakes from three inches to six inches long, and they were soon wriggling all over the kitchen floor. I captured three that struck my fancy, and Darby, the cat, soon took care of the rest. The three that I saved were stubby little fellows, queerly marked, not over three inches long, but saucy! When I went to pick the first one up it twisted up, opened its mouth, and darted a fiery little tongue out, while its eyes looked like tiny sparks of fire. The others did the same, and their savagery was a source of the greatest amusement to me. I put the snakes in a box, and they grew amazingly fast. In a fortnight they were eight or ten inches long, and had apparently learned to know me, for they had ceased getting furious at me, but to others they showed fight on sight. When they had grown to be a foo long, and I used to take them out of the box and play with them as if they were dolls, a neighbour happened to come in one day and saw me fondling my pets. I thought from the look on his face that he was going to faint.

"'Do you know what them sarpints are that Sally is playin' with?' he said to my mother, and mother said that she didn't.

"'Why, they're copperheads!' the man exclaimed.

"No wonder that the little chaps had been so fierce and spiteful, from the very egg! Mother was of course alarmed, and ordered the venomous reptiles to be taken out and killed at once. I had become so attached to my pet snakes that I cried all day over their fate.

"An interesting snake that I remember was quite common out there in those days was called the buckwheat snake, or hog-nose snake. It got its name from its nose or snout, which was three-cornered like a grain of buckwheat, and which also resembled a hog's snout. The peculiarity of this snake was that it could flatten its head out almost the width of your hand, and at the same time blow out a strong puff of breath. This was a hideous-looking snake, but perfectly harmless, although local tradition said its breath was fatal to anything it fell upon. One day my brother and I came upon a hog-nose snake lying by the roadside, surfeited with toad or frog or something which it was trying to digest. My brother prodded the snake with a stick, but it refused to make much of a move. Then he set fire to a little bunch of dry grass that lay directly in front of the snake. to see if that would not start the reptile up when the blaze got close to the nose. But the hog-nose was equal to the occasion. It never moved, but when the fire got so close as to threaten to scorch the snake's snout if it wasn't taken away from there, the snake flattened out its head, gave the puff for which it was noted, and absolutely blew the blaze out like you would a candle! My brother and I laughed ourselves sore over that smart trick of the hog-nose snake, and left it, to its ease and its digestion."

IT is stated in some Quarters that Admiral Douglas is to be appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

ON the 19th instant Drummer Newman, of the Dorsetshine Regiment, stationed at Cherat was stabbed in the right arm by a Pathan. The assailant escaped.

AT a meeting held on Saturday morning of the Poona section of the Signallers Association to consider the correspondence between the Association's solicitors and the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company. Resolution was passed "that reengagement should not be accepted unless arbitration were promised, and that the Agent be respectfully requested to order a settlement of accounts." Thanks were tendered to their solicitors and to the public for their sympathy and support. The signallers refuse to re-engage individually, and request an immediate settlement, of their accounts.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECHES.

AN utterance of Lord Rosebery's is once more the sensation of the week. He presided at a house dinner of the City of London Liberal Club last Friday and made a speech which has been the theme of political discussion ever since. Let me try and summarise his remarks. In his first speech (for there were two of them) he said the decay of Liberalism or of Parliamentary Liberalism, had robbed politics of all their interest. The hideous apathy which reigned at the present moment was more due to this cause than to anything else. Liberalism was never so strong in the country as now, but it was the Liberalism which existed before 1886. The nation, in fact, was always Liberal at heart, but had no sympathy with extremes. Until the Liberal Party was constituted on the old basis—plus Imperialism—they would never regain their predominance in the country. This was the substance of his speech. Other speeches intervened, most of them being eulogistic of Lord Rosebery and the policy he had laid down. Earl Carrington went further and said that "he was voicing the opinion not only of Liberals, but of every body in the United Kingdom, when he said that they earnestly hoped that the time would speedily come when Lord Rosebery would again take his place in the front rank of public men of the Empire."

Lord Rosebery in reply, made the following emphatic declaration:—

"I am deeply touched, not merely by the extreme cordiality with which you have received this toast but by the eloquent and feeling terms in which it has been proposed. To two expressions I must, however, take exception. I trust nothing has occurred to-night which may be taken as any indication that I have any intention of returning to the active arena which I deliberately and for good reasons forsook in 1896."

These two speeches have been analysed and dissected by every class of politician for a whole week, but no body professes to understand what they really mean. The author of the speeches has himself been besieged by letter-writers asking for an explanation of this or that passage, and no two newspapers have placed the same construction upon any given sentence. If Lord Rosebery laid himself out to be thoroughly misunderstood, he has been most eminently successful. It seems to me that there is only one safe conclusion to be drawn from his utterance, and that is that he is tired of Home Rule and the Irish alliance and wants to see the Liberal Party reunited on the basis of moderate reform at Home, and an Imperial policy abroad. It is true that there is not a word about Ireland in either of his speeches. That may be explained by the fact that he was addressing a meeting composed of Liberals and Liberal Unionists. But it is quite plain to a careful reader of the speeches that Ireland, though unmentioned, was very much present in the speaker's mind. It is matter of common notoriety that Lord Rosebery has never been an enthusiastic Home Ruler, and had it not been for the fascinating influence which Mr. Gladstone always exercised over him, it is more than probable that Lord Rosebery would have been by the side of the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain in Her Majesty's present Government. As I had occasion to remind you last week his Imperialistic views are also well-known, and it is, therefore, not surprising that he insists upon the adoption of an Imperial policy as a condition of party re union.

The immediate effect of these remarkable speeches has been the opposite to what Lord Rosebery is supposed to have had in view. They have tended to disunion rather than to union. At first the feeling in the Liberal ranks was one of perplexity. As something of the real meaning of the speaker dawned upon them, however, the feeling of perplexity changed to one of resentment in most Liberal circles; and whereas those who listened to Lord Rosebery's utterances were carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, others who have had an opportunity of carefully reading and seriously reflecting over the speeches have come to the conclusion that they are likely to do more harm than good.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT'S REPLY.

Sir William Harcourt was not long in replying to his old rival. There were several veiled references to him in Lord Rosebery's speeches, although he was not mentioned by name. There never has been any love lost between the two, and now that both are untrammelled and freed from party ties they are at liberty to speak their minds. And Sir William is speaking his with a vengeance. He addressed a private meeting of Welsh Liberal M. P.'s. last Saturday. No report of his speech was taken but it has leaked out that he made a vigorous onslaught upon the position taken up by the late Premier. He said that Lord Rosebery's advice was that the party should "turn its back on itself." Was this to be the revival of Liberalism—was the revival to begin by turning back on all the causes of the last fifteen years—on Local Option, Welsh Disestablishment, the attack on the House of Lords, and Home Rule? He denounced the advice to repudiate all that Mr. Gladstone held dear before he was yet cold in his grave. Then turning to his own position, he vowed allegiance to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and said that he would never intervene in debate in the House of Commons, except to support Sir Henry and he had never done so. It is rather curious by the way that Lord Rosebery also professed the fullest confidence in the present leader of the Opposition.

I think I have said enough to let your readers see that the Liberal Party—once so great a power in the State and formerly so homogeneous—is again thrust into the throes of a great crisis and still finds itself a congere of warring elements. Lord Rosebery would have done better not to have spoken at all, and in the long run he will have reason to come to the same conclusion himself. His great ability is undeniable but he ought to do one or two things. He should either come back into active political life, or he should refrain from making speeches, which only embarrass his old colleagues and cause the enemy to blaspheme. Instead of adopting one of these two sensible courses, he sits on the fence between the two; and, while professing to have withdrawn from active participation in political affairs, he continues to advocate lines of policy to a party with which he is no longer officially connected, and with whose present programme he was very little practical sympathy.

If ever a party has gone through the vale of adversity, it is the Liberal Party. Of all the members of the last three Liberal Cabinets there are only four who still sit on the Front Opposition Bench as its official representa ives. Those four are Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, Fowler, and Bryce; and only three on the Front Opposition Bench of the House of Lords, namely, Kimberley, Spencer, and Ripon. What has become of all the others? Death has robbed us of three—the incomparable Gladstone (O for a touch of the vanished hand!), Lord Herschell and Lord Playfair. Four have gone over to the other side—the Dukes of Devonshire and Argyll, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Lord James of Hereford. Four are still on the Liberal benches, but are no longer to be reckoned as official leaders of the party. These are Lord Rosebery, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. John Morley and Sir Charles Dilke. Two have retired from Parliament altogether, and two others have failed to re-enter it. What a record. And all of it, I am afraid, must be attributed to Mr. Gladstone's premature and hasty conversion to Home Rule, and the particular way in which he sought to give effect to that conversion. At any rate that was the first tactical mistake which has led up to the condition of things of which we are the witnesses to-day. Earnest Liberals are asking themselves the question—what is to be the outcome of it all! When are we once more to see daylight? When will the fortunes of the party be retrieved, and the great instrument of progress once more be set to work? That the tide has already turned in the constituencies has been evident long since. By-election after by-election has either resulted in the transference of seats from Tories to Liberals, or in a considerable improvement of the Liberal position. What is it then which prevents the "flowing tide" from running into the right channels? Briefly, it is owing to dissensions among the leaders and the absence of a definite forward policy to which the party can rally and upon which they can enthusiastically unite. Until we get united leadership, and an effective battle cry, it is hopeless to expect a working majority. Look at the lost ground which has to be made up. If the Liberal party is to do any good in the next Parliament it will want a majority over all other sections combined, for the Irish members cannot any longer be regarded as a reliable quantity. What will this mean? It will mean that the Liberals must capture at the next election no less than 140 seats that are at present held by Tories and Liberal Unionists. Even then their majority will be small and precarious, and it must always be borne in mind that if Irish votes in the House of Commons are unreliable, Irish votes in the constituencies are still more so.

Nevertheless, I am confident that if the two conditions laid down above are fulfilled; if the party will only adopt, in Imperial affairs, a policy of consolidation and development, rather than a policy of aggrandisement and expansion; and if, in home politics, it will press resolutely along the path of progresive reform, the time will not be far distant when Liberalism will again be in the ascendant, and when it will once more give administrative and legislative effect to those great principles of progress and liberty which have animated it in the past.

MR. J. F. Norris, Q. C., formerly one of the High Court Judges in Calcutta, is anxious to be the Liberal candidate for the Eastern division of Bristol when the sitting member, Sir William Henry Wills of tobacco fame, retires into private life at the end of the present Parliament.

ON the Queen's Birthday Bombay Residents were surprised to see the statue of Dr. Blaney, near the Victoria Terminus, garlanded, while the ornamental iron railing surrounding it was festooned with fragrant blossoms. This was the form that some of the doctor's admirers took of wishing him "many happy returns;" for on that day he reached the venerable age of seventy-six years.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

SUGAR ACT BLUE BOOK.

THE controversy about the Indian Sugar Duties Act is just entering upon the acute stage. The long-expected Blue Book has been issued this week, containing a complete history of the circumstances which led to the passing of the measure; and the immediate result of the publication of this document has been that Sir Henry Fowler, with the full concurrence of the Front Opposition Bench, has given notice of a motion, praying the Queen to disallow the Act.

Let me first endeavour to give you a brief summary of this interesting Blue Book. It opens with a despatch from the Government of India, dated 5th May 1898, in which Lord Elgin makes the following statement: "An examination of the statements on the effect on the sugarcane industry of India of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar. . . . . leads us to the conclusion that while the competition of imported sugar (of which three-fifths are cane-sugar) may have reduced the profits of the refining industry, it does not appear to have materially affected the producer. He relies mainly on the demand for unrefined sugar, which constitutes seven-eighths of the trade, and in respect of these seven-eighths, there seems to be no reason to apprehend that the producer's profits have been lowered by the increased importation of beet sugar. While, therefore. . . . we are prepared to press for the abolition of the sugar-bounties, and to join in an international Convention for that purpose, we are not prepared to levy countervailing duties on sugar imported into India."

You will not be surprised if these words of the late Viceroy, which were written in response to a proposal that India should be represented at the International Conference held in Brussells last year, are made good use of in the forthcoming debate by those who contend that the new measure was entirely uncalled for by the circumstances of the case. This decision was arrived at by the Indian Government with all the facts before them, and it is quite evident that the change of policy was only resolved upon after Lord Curzon's installation in the Viceroyalty.

In the meantime, however, other influences were at work. The masterful Colonial Secretary appears upon the scene, and it is quite clear from the subsequent correspondence that he has played no inconsiderable part in the initiation of the recent legislation. The Mauritius sugar growers had been at him, and we read in the despatch from Lord George Hamilton, dated 25th August 1898, that "letters from Mauritius urge that India should take steps to protect her own sugar and Mauritius cane sugar from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar;" and the despatch goes no to ask for the fuller views of the Indian Government upon this proposal. The views of the Government of Mauritius, and the sugar growers of that colony were enclosed for the information of the Indian authorities, and are set forth in full in the Blue Book. No reply, however, appears to have been received from Lord Elgin, though we may take it for granted that very full conferences went on between Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Curzon before the latter went to take up his post in India. Whether Lord George Hamilton had a very determining voice in these counsels is, perhaps, open to doubt. Be that as it may, as soon as the new Viceroy was comfortably installed in his new office, the negotiations were resumed by a despatch from Lord George Hamilton, dated 26th January 1899, which bears unmistakeable traces of having been practically dictated by Mr. Chamberlain. As a matter of fact, there is a good deal about Mauritius and Mauritian grievances in it, but India is hardly mentioned. After referring to a memorial received from 8000 Mauritius planters and others upon the subject, the despatch proceeds:—"It will be seen that Mr. Secretary Chamberlain apprehends that, in present circumstances, bounty-fed sugars will drive Mauritius sugar out of the Indian market, and will entail ruin and distress on a colony, where the majority of the population are natives of India or their descendants, and that he requests that the memorial may receive the favourable consideration of your Excellency's Government." It is interesting to note, in passing, Mr. Chamberlain's intense solicitude for the Indian population of Mauritius—a solicitude which has not always been conspicuous in certain other colonies of Great Britain. A little further on, in the same despatch, Lord George tries to get in a word of his own. He says (after suggesting that there might be "reasons for modifying the views expressed by the Government of India in May last)"—"I recognised the fact that the Indian aspect of this question may be different from that which it presents in this country, and I shall be prepared to attach much weight to the opinions held by the people of India regarding a fiscal change, such as has been suggested by the colonial authorities . . . . Your Government will doubtless consider the matter, chiefly and primarily, in the interests of the people of India; but subject to this condition any benefit which may be likely to accrue to the people of the Mauritius would be an additional argument in favour of the measures proposed." As one reads the messages of Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to the India Office one is forced to come to the conclusion that the interests of the people of India are not by any means "chiefly and primarily" uppermost in the Colonial Secretary's calculating mind. One statement of his he will be called to account for, during the coming debate by those who have all along suspected that he is only waiting a chance to propose similar measures in this country. Speaking of countervailing duties in general, he says: "There is, in my opinion, no valid economic argument against them, and the question is purely one of policy and of expediency."

Then follows Lord Curzon's first despatch (25th January) and particulars of the interchange of views between the Government of India and the various provincial administrations. Thenceforth, events begin to move much more rapidly, and telegrams take the place of mailed despatches. On February 1st, Lord Curzon telegraphs to the India Office:—"We arrive at conclusions on tho whole favourable to recommendation of Colonial Office". Still the speed is not enough. It must be on celerated; so Lord George wires again ac-Feb. 24th—"Desire to know if you propose to pass an Act this session imposing countervailing duties." Any reluctance which might have existed on the part of the Viceregal Council to reverse the decision of a few months before was now rapidly disappearing under this strong pressure from home. So the reply comes back over the wires the next day—"Propose to legislate at once on American model." Four days later the Indian Secretary is putting the screw on again.—"Suggested legislation approved by Her Majesty's Government. When will Indian Government's intention be announced?" This telegraphic interchange now becomes positively exciting. The Viceroy replies (March 3). "Bill will be brought forward on 10th March."

Hamilton to Curzon (March 11th.)—"When will it be passed"?

Curzon to Hamilton (March 14th)—"Hope to pass Bill on 20th March."

Hamilton to Curzon (March 18th)—"Please telegraph as soon as you give your assent."

Curzon to Hamilton (March 20th)—"Bill passed Council to-day. Comes into force at once."

I confess that I do not quite see how Lord George Hamilton or Mr. Chamberlain will be able to justify the extraordinary haste with which this measure has been passed into law. Whatever may be thought of the Act itself, there can be no two opinions upon this point. I think, and that is, that the Bill has been rushed through, as if the promoters were desirous to get it all over and done with before the House of Commons had any notion even that such legislation was contemplated. This will undoubtedly be a strong feature in the criticism of the opponents of the measure during the coming debate. The House of Commons ought to resent the attempt which has been made to pass a far-reaching measure of this character without submitting it to the assembly which is responsible, in the long run, for the good government of India. The House may endorse the Bill itself, and with very good reason, but it should certainly protest against the doctrine which seems to be shared by Lord George Hamilton, Lord Curzon and Mr. Chamberlain that Parliament should have no voice in the discussion of a measure vitally affecting such large numbers of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. There can be no doubt that the publication of this Blue Book has considerably strengthened the opposition to the new Act, and for this you have to thank the ill-advised tactics of Lord George Hamilton and Lord Curzon, egged on by the ever-active Colonial Secretary, in rushing this Bill through without proper opportunities being given for its full and careful consideration.

The Blue Book was issued on Tuesday. The same evening Mr. Maclean asked Lord George Hamilton whether he was in a position to redeem the promise made before Easter, that they might have a day for the discussion of the papers. Lord George Hamilton replied that he had made no such promise. Mr. Maclean retorted that the First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. Balfour) did.

Lord George Hamilton:—What I told my hon. friend was that he had better asked the First Lord of the Treasury. I can assure my hon. friend that I should be delighted to discuss the question.

Mr. Maclean's parting thrust was—"Will the noble Lord communicate with the first Lord; he has much more influence with him than I have?" The House laughed, and the matter was dropped. On the next evening, however, Mr. Maclean returned to the charge, when the following interesting dialogue took place:—

Mr. Maclean.—I eg to ask the right hon. gentleman, the First Lord of the Treasury, a question of which I have given private notice, whether, in view of the disclosures in the Blue-book as to the real source and origin of the Indian sugar duties, he will agree to fix a day for the discussion of this subject?

Mr. Balfour.—If I am to interpret the question of my hon. friend by the letter he has sent to me indicating his desire, I may say he has fallen into an error in the interpretation he puts upon the Blue-book; but without dwelling on that point, I must say at this time of the year especially public time is extremely valuable, and unless there is a demand the Government could not ignore the authorized leaders of the Opposition (laughter), I do not think it would be possible to find the time my hon. friend, and I may say the Government themselves, desire to give to the discussion of this interesting subject.

I don't think that Mr. Balfour expected this indirect challenge to be so readily taken up by the leaders of the Opposition as it was. No sooner had he resumed his seat than Sir Henry Fowler rose and said:—"To clear the atmosphere, I may say that it is my intention to give notice to move an address praying Her Majesty to be pleased to disallow the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899." This announcement was greeted with loud Opposition cheers, which had hardly subsided when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman blandly added,—"and in order to complete the right hon. gentleman's satisfaction"—(here were renewed cheers and laughter at Mr. Balfour's expense), "I beg to ask him if he will give a day for the discussion of my right hon. friend's motion?" Mr. Balfour:—Of course, I shall be very glad to give a day. The actual day perhaps had better be a matter for mutual arrangement.

Sir Howard Vincent, the leader of the English Protectionists, chimed in with a request that next Tuesday should not be taken for the purpose, having regard to the fact that he had a motion down for discussion that evening on the same subject. Mr. Balfour, however, lightly brushed him aside with the remark that it was not desirable to have a preliminary canter on a subject which was to be brought forward in a way that was practically equivalent to a vote of censure on the Government.

So the ground is cleared for a fair and square fight upon this thorny problem. The debate will be looked forward to, both here and in India, with very keen interest. You must not be surprised to find the whole forces of the Liberal party, with the possible exception of a few members who look at the matter from an exclusively Indian standpoint arrayed against the Government. Upon the merits of the question, as I have remarked before, the Government have a strong case; but, in their manner of dealing with it they have laid themselves open to pretty, strong, hostile criticism, of which we shall hear a good deal more before this controversy is finally closed. I may as well give you now the only other question addressed to Ministers this week on this ever-recurrent subject. On Friday

Captain Sinclair asked the Secretary of State for India if he would give to the House the latest figures in his possession as to the imports of sugar into India from various countries and the exports of sugar from India; and whether the two duties now levied on European sugar entering India resulted in a net protective duty of 5 per cent. in favour of the Indian producer?

Lord G. Hamilton.—The papers which I hope to present to Parliament next week on the subject of countervailing duties in India will contain the statistics desired by the hon. and gallant member down to the end of February last, so far as they are available. A duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed in 1884 upon all imports into India except yarn and cotton goods, and this duty, imposed for revenue purposes, may be in its operation protective to the extent of 5 per cent, so far as it affects imports which compete with Indian products.

In reply to Captain Sinclair, Mr. Ritchie said,—The rates of countervailing duties to be levied on sugar imported from Germany into United States were fixed by a Treasury circular, dated September 22, 1897. The imports of sugar from Germany into the United States during the eight months ended February, 1897, were 642,000,000lb; during the eight months ended February, 1898, 34,000,000 lb, ; and during the eight months ended Februray, 1899 .(the last month for which statistics are available), 578,000,000lb.

A SERIOUS dacoity has taken place in the village of Rasoulpur, near Agra. The dacoits attacked the house of a wealthy bania. On resistance being offered they seriously wounded two police constables, and got away with two guns and also other property.

Original.

A BATTLE ROYAL.

THE story which "G" contributed to Saturday's issue of the *Patrika*, though testifying to the presence of humour in dogs, is after all common-place, and would not perhaps have excited any attention at all had not "G." been rather of the Wordsworthian turn of mind. Of course, by this I do not mean to say that I am in possession of facts testifying more clearly to the existance of humour in dogs. The incident, which I am about to relate, would evidently appear to be one unique of its kind and would go to speak much in favour of the whole canine species.

It happened in my younger days when I was one of the early riers in the village. One day at dawn I went out for a stroll in the northern direction. In my way lay a rather jungly tract where there was no human habitation. As I approached the spot my ears were assailed by a peculiar howl which belonged neither to dogs nor to jackals but sounded like a mixture of the two. On approaching nearer the noise became more distinctly audible and by the sound of a great disturbance among the bushes over a considerable area, it looked as if there was a civil war among the brute creation. It may well be imagined how I felt when this thought occurred to me. When I had been at a distance and had heard the sound but faintly I had naturally become anxious to know what it might be. But now at close quarters, my heart sank ten degrees within me and the thought that came uppermost to my mind was one of retracing my steps. But youth is rash. And before I turned back I thought of making an attempt to see if I could investigate the matter from where I was.

A good climber, I went up a big mangoe tree which stood close by to look about from the top. The spectacle that burst on my view was, indeed, exciting. Noiselessly did I descend and advance to witness more distinctly what I had only caught a glimpse of. As I proceeded many a time did I start, when after a sudden lull, the howl was raised to the highest pitch, and there was a terrible rush of jackals towards the spot from all directions. When I came to within a few yards of the field of action, I again climbed up a tree to be better out of harm's way. Now to my astonished gaze was vividly presented the scene of a battle between two armies—one of dogs and the other of jackals.

To my surprise I found there two of our own pets which used to guard our house at night. On one side of the path, were collected about two dozens of dogs and on the other about a hundred and fifty jackals. Both the armies were drawn up in a semi-circle, that of the dogs being, as a matter of course, outflanked. But the jackals had apparently no mind to avail themselves of their advantageous position; most of them, and particularly the fatty ones, lay quite unconcerned, though at the close proximity of such a strong band of dogs. It was only the younger and smaller ones that shewed fight. On the other hand, all the dogs were on their legs and evidently in a very awkward position.

Why, before this they had no experience of such an improbability as an attack on them *en masse* by jackals. The rule was that whenever any of them had chanced to pursue a jackal it fled precipitately, only looking back at times to see that it was not outstripped and made mincemeat of. But all this was now changed; the tables seemed to have been completely turned upon them; and they were no longer the masters of the situation. Indeed, their prestige would appear to have sunk almost to a vanishing point for not only did the jackals now present a bold and determined front, but what was stranger still, whenever any of the leaders of the dog community took heart to dart forward at the head of a few others, only an equal number of the enemy advanced to meet the charge. And so fierce was, again, their onslaught that the dogs had immediately to take to their heels with their tails packed up between their hind legs. But strangely enough the jackals only pursued them so far as the path above referred to and there stopped to return and resume their former position.

A fresh attempt was shortly made by the dogs with the same result. I counted and marked the dogs and found that all the village dogs were there, so that there was no hope of their getting any help from a "Reserve force." Whereas the number of jackals was continually swelling—new ones coming up to help their fellows in response to their shrill calls. It was only the dogs which kept on charging the jackals, the latter generally defending themselves, but always maintaining a sort of peculiar howl. The dogs, on the other hand, forgot their usual bark and only whined in a peculiar, plaintive manner. Being thus repeatedly baffled in their attempt and finding the number of jackals increasing, the dogs at last thought of sneaking away from the scene of their defeat and disgrace. This was after I had been there about two hours and-a-half. In the meantime a crowd had collected at both ends of the opening, unable to cross the field of battle. For though the jackals were aware of the presence of human beings they were as much unconcerned of them as of the dogs. The dogs had now recourse to an artifice.

They began to hide themselves amongst the crowd and gradually fell off under cover of the assembled multitude. Thus, when the number of dogs had been considerably thinned, I returned home. For about a month thereafter no dog was found in that part of the village, while jackals roamed defiantly about in scores, as if eager to meet any of their opponents to teach him a severe lesson.

P. K. G.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 8.

INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.—Sir John Leng askeds the Secretary of State for India: What is the estimated total amount proposed to be contributed towards railway extension by the independent States of India during the current year, and for the three years covered by the Indian Government's programme; what is the aggregate mileage that will be constructed from the funds of these States apart from the proposed line in Cashmere; can the names of the States thus contributing to railway extension be given, with the amounts which each will contribute; and, on what terms as to interest, acquisition of lands, and jurisdiction are these railway advances made by these States, and are the princes and chiefs treated with as free agents in these transactions.

Lord G. Hamilton: The estimated total amounts to be contributed towards railway extension by native States during the next three years is 5,800,000 tens of rupees, including about 1,500,000 for the proposed Cashmere line and the aggregate mileage under construction or projected as a charge upon these funds is 1,087 miles, or excluding the 175 miles of the Cashmere railway, 912 miles. Roughly speaking, about a third of each of those totals may beal lotted to each of the next three years. The names of the contributing States besides Cashmere are Hyderabad, Jodhpore, Jeypore, Gwalior, Mysore. Oodeypore, Bikaner, Rewa, and Rajpipla. The terms and conditions vary ni each case.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the following recent cases: the case of Empress v Mharaja and another, in which the defendants were convicted of theft and sentenced to three month's imprisonment and fine by Mr. Marr, Joint-Magistrate of Begu Sarai; the case of Dr. Kudiram Ghose, who was convicted by the Magistrate of Murshidabad for an alleged act of negligence in his professional capacity, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fine; the case of Mr. Augier, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Purulia, who was sentenced to imprisonment fo six months in a case relating to a female coolie:

Whether he was aware that in each of these cases the High Court of Calcutta set aside the convictions declaring that no offence had been proved:

And, whether, in view of these facts, he would, consider the desirability of introducing a change in he present system of criminal administration in India, by which the district magistrate was the head of the police, the virtual prosecutor, and at the same time the chief magistrate in his district,

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information in regard to the three cases referred to in the hon. member's question. I do not think that the orders of the High Court so far as their terms are stated in he question, would justify me in requesting the Government of India to consider the advisability of introducing a revolutionary change in the present system of criminal administration in India.

SALRAY OF THE BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT CLERK.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the clerk of the Insolvency Court at Bombay is paid by feesf amount to between 3,000 rs. and 4,000 rs., a month, and whether the present incumbent accepted the appointment subject to the understanding that the scale of his remuneration was likely to be revised; why the recommendation of the Finance Committee of 1886 that, looking to the amount of work, the salary should be fixed at 500 s. or 600 rs. per mensem, the fees to be credited to Government, was not acted upon; and whether he will lay upon the table the correspondence regarding the salary of this appointment between the Bombay Government of India, and the Secretary of State ubsequently to the year 1895.

Lord G. Hamilton.—(1.) The clerk of the Insolvency Court at Bombay is paid by fees, the average amount of which is a little over 3,000 rs. a month out of which he meets certain charges for establishment. It is apparently the case that the present incumbent accepted the appointment (in 1875) "subject to any revision of the remuneration that might be ordered by competent authority." (2) The recommendation of the Finance Committee for the salary to be fixed at 500 rs. or 600 rs. a month was coupled with a further recommendation that the duties of the posts should be revised and made important, and a higher salary attached to it, by an Insolvency Bill which was then under consideration. This measure has been under consideration for many years, but it was recently been decided not to proceed further with it; and I now propose to communicate with the Government of India on the subject, 3.) The correspondence on this subject though very lengthy, is still incomplete, and I can not undertake to present it.

THE RULE OF PRIMOGENITURE IN SUCCESSION TO NATIVE ESTATES.—Mr. Kimber asked the Secretary of State for India whether many important petitions have been presented to the Punjab authorities from loyal Sirdars of the Cis-Sutlej territory of the Punjab, praying for relief from uncertainty and for recognition by Government of the rule of primogeniture in the succession to their respective estates; whether there has been any delay or want of uniformity on the part of local officials in reporting on dealing with such petitions; and whether he has any objection to grant a return of the dates, names of subscribers, and prayers of such petitions, and of the official correspondence and rulings the Government of India and Punjab authorities on the subject.

Lord G. Hamilton: In reply to the question of my hon. friend I have to say there is no information at my disposal which would supply an answer to the first two paragraphs. As regards the return asked for in the last paragraph, it could not be furnished without a reference to the Government of India, as the correspondence is not on record in this country. My hon. friend's question will be forwarded to the Government of India for any observations they may have to make.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ARRANGEMENT IN CHINA.—The following is the text of the Identical Notes exchanged between the United Kingdom and Russia with regard to their respective railway interests io China. The Notes are issued as a Parliamentary paper (Treaty Series), a copy of which was laid on the table of the House of Commons on Friday night.

Sir C. Scott to Count Muravieff.

The undersigned British Ambassador duly authorised to that effect has the honour to make the following declaration to his Excellency Count Muravieff, Russian Ministers for Foreign Affairs

Great Britain and Russia, amimated by a sincere desire to avoid in China all cause of conflict on questions where their interests meet, and taking intn consideration the economic and geographical gravitations of certain parts of that Empire, have agreed as follows:—

1. Great Britain engages not to seek for her own account, or on behalf of British subjectst or of others, any railway concession to the North of the Great Wall of China, and not to obstruct, directly or indirectly, applications for railway concerns in tha region supported yb theRuss an Government.

2. Russia, on her part, engages not to seek rt her own account, or on behalf of Russian subject or of others, any railway concessions on the basin of the Yang-tse, and not to obstruct, directly ro indirectly, applications for railway concessions in that region supported by the British Government.

The two contracting parties, having nowise in view to infringe in any way the sovereign right of China on existing treaties, will not fail to communicate to the Chinese Government the present arrangement, which, by averting all cause of complications between them, is of a nature to consolidate peace in the Far East, and to serve the primordial interest of China herself.

(Signed) CHARLES S. SCOTT.

St. Petersburg, April 28, 1899.

The Russian Note to Sir Charles Scott, signed by Count Muravieff, "duly authorised to the effect," is identical in terms with that of the British Note, the only difference being that paragraphs 1 and 2 are there in simply transposed.

The second Identical Note, subscribed to by both the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg and Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister, is an addendum to the other, and is in the following terms:—

In order to complete the Notes exchanged this day respecting the partition of spheres for concessions for the construction and working of railways in China, it has been agreed to record in the present additional Note the agreement arrived at with regard to the line Shanghaikuan-Nen-Chwang, for the construction of which a loan has been already contracted by the Chinese Government with the Shanghai Hong Kong Bank, acting on behalf of the British and Chinese Corporation.

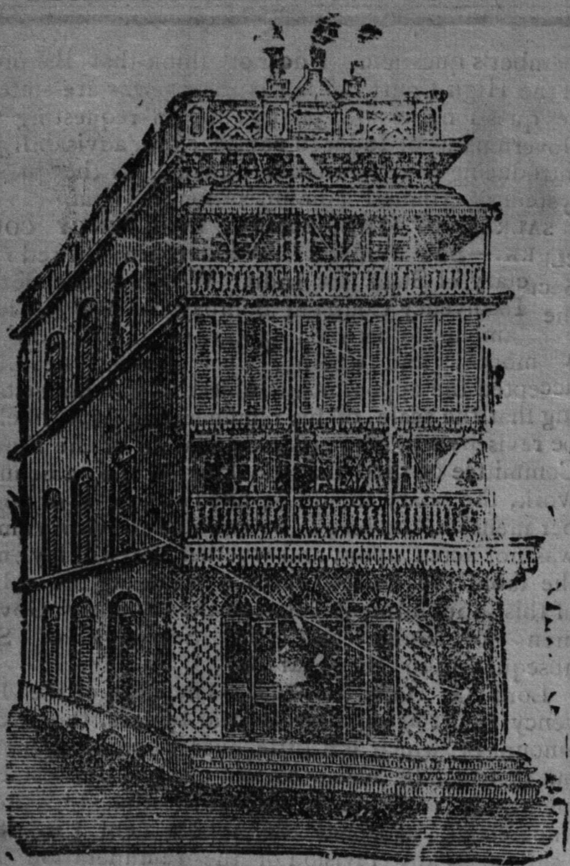
The general arrangement established by the above mentioned Notes is not to infringe in any way the rights acquired under the said Loan Contract, and the Chinese Government is at liberty to appoint both an English engineer and a European accountant to supervise the construction of the line in question and the expenditure of the money appropriated to it. But it remains well understood that this fact cannot be taken as constituting a right of property or foreign control, and that the line in question is to remain a Chinese line, subject to the control of the Chinese Government, and cannot be mortgaged or alienated to a non-Chinese company.

As regards the branch line from Siaoheichan to Siaoheichan to Sinminting in addition to the afor said restrictions, it has been agreed that it is t be constructed by China herself, who may permit European, not necessarily British, engineers to periodically inspect it and to verify and certify that the works are being properly executed.

The present special agreement is naturally not to interfere in any way with the right of the Russian Government to support, if it thinks fit, applications of Russian subjects or establishments for concessions for railway which, starting from the main Manchurian line in a south-westerly direction, would traverse the region which he Chinese line, terminating at Sinminting and Neu chang, is to be constructed.

ALL is quiet on the Chamkanni border, and there appears little prospect of further trouble, but the Chamkannis are not bringing in the promised balance of their rifles yet. They continue quarrelling over the distribution of their fines, and several leading Khani Khels have been killed within the last few days in fights which constantly occur among themselves

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta



AYURVEDIC PHARMACY
18-1 Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Novelty in Ayurvedic Medicine.

KAVIRAJ, NOGENDRA NATH SEN'S

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Tariti Bazar
CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Address, **"KAVIRAJ**
CALCUTTA.

KAVIRAJ, 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, inflamations and all other diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not of long 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 ocal irritation but improvesthe digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Influenza, and all affections of the Thro t nd the Chest

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and rendes 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, emaclated 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)

SHULANIRVANA CHURNA
OR
SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY.

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 accompained 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 emoves 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.,

Pric for two boxes of medicine with
a phial of oil — Rs. 5 0
[Packing and postage — „ 0 4)

Keshranjan Oil or the best sweet-scens 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 Medicine edicated **Oils, Ghees, Makaradhwaja,** preared under our own direct supervision.

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

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

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

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN,
THE AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,
18-1 Lower Chitpore Road,
Calcutta.

PLAGUE PRECAUTION

A RELIABLE PREVENTIVE FOR PLAGUE

The Anti-Plague Amulets recommended be **Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar,** M.D., D.L.,C.I.E., tobe worn one on each arm. Price for the Couple Ans. 8.

As to the Prophylactic effects of these Amulets Dr. J. M. Honigberger practically observed the effect of one in the Plague at Constantinople in 1836 and Dr. Kercher in his Work on Plague acknowledges the efficacy of the other in drawing out pestilential virus from the body. Dr. Willis commends its use as a Prophylactic both theoretically and practically. It is said Pope Adrion VI was preserved from Plague by its means. See Dr. Sircar's Therapeutics of Plague sold by us at Ans. 8

Homœopathic Remedies for the treatment of Plague with Dr. Sircar's Guide Rs. 5-8, 10 and 12 each.

Our revised catalogue for 1898 with Statistics of Allopathic and Homœopathic cures of differ rent diseases free on application.

L. V. MITTER & C
Homœopathic Chemists and Booseller,
27, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta

C. RINGER & CO.,

Homœopathic Establishment,
4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE (EAST)
CALCUTTA.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY

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

Just received per SS. Persia large shipmen of are medicines and ther requisities.

Price- t free on application.

"Once Tried Favored Always."

The "Mundul Flut" "Sruty Mundul Flute"

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

he best Harmoniums of the day and to play and accompany Bengali, Hindi and English Music.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Violins, Violas, Violonceilos, Double Basse arionets, Cornets, Horns, Piccolos, Flageolets Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Strirings, Reeds, Pian and Harmonium Meterials and Fittings, Strings, tc., etc. Honest prices. Humble Margins.

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

MUNDUL & CO.,

Manufacturers Importers, Repairers (and Tuners of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires and all sorts of fittings, etc.
No. 3 Bow Bazar Street, and
5, Lower Chitbore Road, Calcutta.

KUNTALINE.

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 free 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.

PRICES OF KUNTALINE.

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.

H. BOSE,

Perfumery
62, Bow Ba ar Street Calcutta.

ASWA-GANDHA BATIKA.

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 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-Registr 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 ans. V. P. P. 2 Ans. extra.

DR. CHANDRA NATH ROY,
5, Nobin Sarker's Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta

NITYA NANDA BISWAS

Jewellery, Poddary Shop.
ambur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.

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.

নূতন উপন্যাস মৃণালবালা।

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

(*Just arrived*)

New Model Anglo American Bicycle

KINGLET

This machine combines ease, elegance, lightness and speed, for which American bicycles are unequalled, with the strength and durability of English bicycles. A faw specifications are given below:—

FRAME.—Improved Diamond pattern, made of Smith's best steel tubing.

WHEEL.—28 wheels, piano wire tangent double swadged nickel spookes.

BEARING.—Made from high carbon steel r oop ened and ground, positively oil retaining, dust hardand with ball retaining device.

SPROCKETS.—Accurately milled and machine trued to pitch.

CRANKS.—Drop forge, superior quality hardened in oil to spring temper.

CHAIN.—Soild hardened steel block chain.

GEAR.—72 inches.

FINISH.—Superior black enamellad and ornamented with designs in gold, beautiful.

TYRE.—Pneumatic Double Tube.

Such a bicycle with all accessories including even bell and lamp is for sale at the extra-ordinary low price of

Rs. 140
4, William's Lane, Calcutta.
General catalogue sent on application.

Monks Elixir

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

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

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

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

REMARKS.—The medicine should be discontinue the inflammation has gone down. The disppearance of inflammation is a sure ndex of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the bite. It acts as a preventive against the development of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine ails to give immediate relief, the concentrated tinture of this medicine, sold here at 10 Rs. per drachm is o be used. The preperation has never heen found to fail n a single instance. No household should be without this preparation.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

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

BISWAS's

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 Pils 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 Pilis have a wonderful power to cure tnat 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 Political Agency Gilgit.)

I am exceedingly glad to let you know thaʇeʌs Acidity Pills have miraculously relieved me of thayruo pains and Lewel-Coemplaints from which I was e co 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 end 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 Moftusil. They should find place every tourist's bag. Pease 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,
11 AnandaChatterji's Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

SANTAN RAKSHAK

সন্তান রক্ষক।

It is the most wonderful specific liniment, very useful for females during pregnancy, prepared by a graduate of the Calcutta Medical College and practitioner of twenty-five years' standing, for *preventing* miscarriage, for *causing* safe and easy delivery and for *preserving* infants during nursing. Moreover by lessening the tension of the gravid uterus, it *allays* the sympathetic disorders of pregnancy such as nausea, vomitting,acidity, heart burn, flatulence, etc., etc.

No family man should be without a bottle of this liniment which is for external application only.

Rupees 2 per phial ; Packing Ans. 4; Postage and V. P. charges extra.

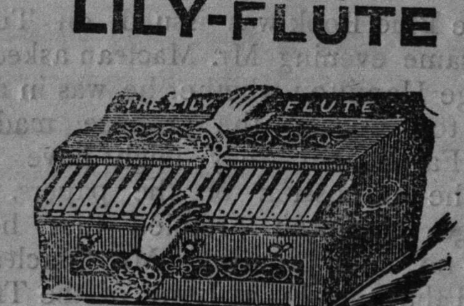
S. C. PAUL L. M. S.,
19, Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, Calcutta.
Agents, Messrs. BUTTO KRISHTO PAUL AND CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Bonfield's Lane and Khengrapatti St., Calcutta.

G. KUR & SONS.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments, Strings, fittings &c.
52, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.
The Best Box Harmonium of the Day

LILY-FLUTE

GUARANTEED FOR 12 YEARS.



The best Harmonium for playing Bengale and Hindustani tunes

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

3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, superior Rs. 40.)
2 sets of Reeds and 4 Stops Rs. 60.
Mofussil Order executed by V. P. P.
Catalogue free on application.

KAVIRAJ

RAM CHANDRA VIDYABINODE

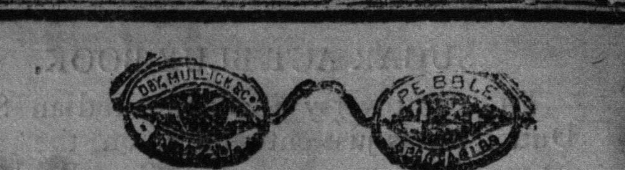
Kavibhushon, Holder of Govt. title & highest reward Author of Sanskrit, English, & Bengali works, Professor of the Sriram Ayurved College &c. &c.
202, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

The following famous specifics are guaranteed to cure 95 out of 100 cases. The remaining 5 cases we take up in hand to treat gratis, till ultimate recovery.

Saktisagar—*Or the giver of giant strength,* is the surest cure for nervous debility, wet-dreams, full of partial loss of manhood, physical inability to enjoy nuptial bliss, diabetis and *meha* of any kind. It enables one to truly relish life and society. Price of 14 sweet powders and 14 sweet pills for a fortnight, Rs. 4. Postage 4 ans.

Jeebanarista—*Or the immediate life-giver,* purifies the blood, roots out from the system even the ast lingering taint of Mercury or Syphilis. It strengthns the nerves, rectifies the liver, sharpens appetite and thoroughly improves general health. Price 2 Rs. each phial. Post extra.

Kalpa Kusum Oil An excellent hair-oil for every-day use, best-scented and the surest to cool the he d and enrich it with beautiful hair ; a nice braing tonic, and very useful to students, pleaders, &c., whose work iuvolves much meen tal strain. Price 1 Re. for 4 oz. phial 4 phials to berhad at 3 Rs. Please sent half anna stamp to take ou Cataloge.



PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE

Spectacles and Foldsrs

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

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

DEY, MULILCK & CO

Opticians and Spectacles Makers
20, Lal Bazar Street Calcutta.

JUST !OUT ! JUST OUT !! JUSTOUT

THE HINDU SYSTEM OF MORAL SCIENCE.

(SECOND EDITION)

THE HINDU SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS SCIENCE AND ART.

BY
BABU KISORI LAL SARKAR, M. A., B. L.
Price one Rupee eac

Opinion of the Hon'ble P. Ananda Charlu, Ra Bahadur, C. I. E., Member of the Snpreme Legislative Council, regarding the Hindu System of Moral Science :—

"The book deserves to the made a first text book of religious teaching in every school. I will ask every Hindu to read it. I want every young man to be taught. I cannot do better justice than to proclaim it as a little manual worth its weight in gold deserving to be read by every Hindu parent and by him to be taught to his sons and daughters."

An extract from the opinion of The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regarding the Hindu System of Religious Science and Art :—

If "The Hindu System of Moral Scence", by Babu Kishori Lal Sarkar, M. A., B. L., evoked admiration from many distinguished Hindus and such eminent Christians of world-wide celebrity as Professor Cowell, his treatise entitled "The Hihu System of Religious Scence and Art" which and just been published, will, we doubt not, secure still greater admiration for his complete grasp of the difficult subject of the different systems of Hindu religion and the masterly way in which he has presented it to the world.'

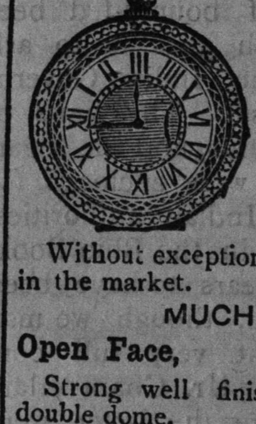
Gentlemen, wishing to have a copy will please communicate at once with, BABU SARASI LAL SARKAR, B. A., L. M. S.,
121, Cornwalis Street, Calcutta.

Important to all

TO avoid endless trouble and expense send your repairs of watches, clocks, musical boxes, organs, and jewellery, only to the respectable firms, and not to those that run constantly to Insolvent Courts, or who change their names every year to defraud the public.

SWISS MADE

India WATCH.



Grand time keeper
Cylender Rs. 7. each
Lever „ 11. „

Without exception the finest Nickel Cylinder watch in the market.

MUCH RECOMMENDED

Open Face, Crystal Glass

Strong well finished Nickel cases with Nickel double dome.

At the price quoted the **India** watch is undoubtedly the **Best Value** of any watch in the market, carefully timed and examined.

Packing and Postage extra.

D. RAI & Co.,
Opposite Patrika Post office,
Calcutta.

গ্রন্থাবতরণ।

বন্ধ্যত্ব ও মাতৃত্ব।

আমার বিতরণের প্রথম গ্রন্থ কাম-শাস্ত্র বিতরিত হইতেছে; যাঁহারা পূর্ব্বে নাম দিয়াছেন তাঁহাদের আর পত্র লিখিবার প্রয়োজন নাই। নূতন গ্রাহকগণ নাম দিবেন।

কবিরাজ মণিশঙ্কর গোবিন্দজী শাস্ত্রী।
১৬৬। ১৬৮ হারিসন রোড, কলিকাতা।

THE

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
(*In advance*)

DAILY EDITION.

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

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.
Back number are charged at Four annas per copy.

BY-WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofussil.	
Yearly	— Rs. 11	0
Half-Yearly	— „ 6	0
Quarterly	— „ 3	8
Mouthly	— „ 2	0

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.
Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofussil.	
Yearly	— Rs. 5	0
Half-Yearly	— „ 3	0
Quarterly	— „ 1	12
Monthly	— „ 0	10

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.
Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy

No advertisement is charged at less than 1 Rupee For Special Contract Rates, apply to the Manager.

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

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

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta