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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 আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

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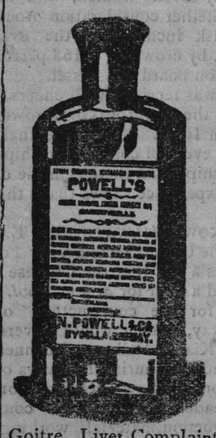
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মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র। ডাকমাশুল অর্দ্ধ আনা এই পুস্তক-লিখিত-প্রণালী অনুসারে চিকিৎসা করিলে সর্পদষ্ট ব্যক্তি কখনই মরিবে না। ইহার চিকিৎসা প্রণালী এত সহজ এবং পুস্তকের ভাষাও এত সরল, যে স্ত্রীলোকেরা পর্য্যন্তও এই পুস্তক পাঠ করিয়া অনায়াসে চিকিৎসা করিতে পারে।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

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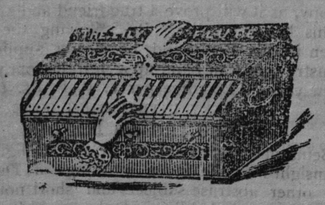

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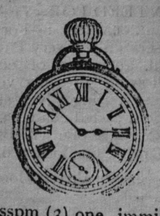

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SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.

THE GAURANGA SAMAJ HARI KIRTAN IN BURRA BAZAR.

IF Burra Bazar in Calcutta is the abode of rich and honest Marwari and other up-country merchants and traders, it is also the den of pick-pockets, Goondas and other budmashes. No part of the city, therefore, is so sadly in need of the purifying and wickedness-destroying influence of the Hari Kirtan —the gift of Lord Sree Gauranga to mankind—as this quarter of the town. The Gauranga Samaj therefore did well in inaugurating two successive Kirtan parties in the two main streets of Burra Bazar, one on Sunday the 23rd ultimo, and the other on Saturday last. The Cotton-street Kirtan party was got up mainly with the help of Rajah Sueobux Bogla, Babus Doolichand, Chottu Lal Mahata and other influential merchants of the place, a description of the affair having already appeared in these columns. The Rajah, Babus Dooli Chand and Chottu Lal Mahata and their friends did everything in their power to give a suitable reception to the different Kirtan parties which assembled on the occasion and chanted Harinam, to the delight and joy of all and they are deserving of thanks for the trouble and expense they incurred in making the festival a success. Indeed, they have done great service to their community by coming forward, first of all, to give to the Gauranga Samaj an opportunity to open a new source of celestial joy to thousands who reside in Burra Bazar, who knew nothing about the religion of love preached by the Avatar of Nadia, and who were immersed wholly in materialism and worldliness.

The success which attended the Kirtan party held at Pagayaputty, Cross Street, last Saturday, far exceeded the expectations of the promoters. The scene which this part of Burra Bazar presented on Saturday was never before witnessed by the oldest inhabitant of the place. The Gauranga Samaj started the Pagayapatty Kirtan party at the special request of Babus Durga Prosad Barman, Madan Lall Barman, Chottu Lall Mahata, Banachand Ramgopal, Golakram Sreenarayan, Mahendranath Mittra and others.

The first two gentlemen, though Marwaris, are followers of Sree Gauranga. Their ancestors were, long ago, initiated by a disciple of Sree Nityanunda, the foremost and right-hand associate and *bhakta* of the Lord. These gentlemen and their friends decorated the whole of Pagayaputty and the neighbouring streets in a grand style, with flags, foliage and gateways. Every house in those streets wore a festive appearance, and was embellished, each in its own peculiar way. The Thakurbari of Pathaleshwar Mohadeva was selected for the purpose of holding a meeting in order to explain the aims and objects of the Gauranga Samaj, and the religion of Sree Gauranga. The place was decorated in a specially tasteful and nice manner, thousands of silver and gold-embroidered handkerchiefs and flags, with the names of Radha and Krishna writtien on them hanging beautifully in roes and fluttering joyfully at every gust of wind. The meeting was addressed in four impressive speeches by the Secretary of the Samaj Dr. Kussick Mohan Chakrabutty, Babus Girindra Nath Mookerjee and Jotindra Nath Mitra Bhabakinkar, a Marwari gentleman, and Babu Durgapersad Burman. As the evening advanced Kirtan parties poured in from different parts of the town and the holy music they discoursed simply maddened the people. By nine o'clock there must have been some fifty thousand men gathered in Pagayaputty and the neighbourhood. Every two or five minutes these fifty thousand men, unable to contain themselves, were giving vent to their surcharged hearts by the cry of "Hari bole," or "Jai Gauranga." Many, in the excess of their joy, were found rolling in the streets, and were heard to excialm, *Kia Ananda*,—"what joy!" Some of the biggest of the Marwaris came down from their three-storied houses, fans in hand, and commenced fanning the members of the Kirtan parties, taking the dust of their feet and bowing down before them. Numbers of Marwaris were engaged in raining rose-water through syringes upon the vast crowd, while many others were occupied in supplying the assembled people with iced water or *sherbet* Sugar-cakes and sweets of sorts were distributed by maunds, till not a bit of confectionary was to be had in Burra Bazar either for money or love. We saw one little incident which made a deep impression upon us. A pan-walla was selling betels. He was sprinkling rose-water with a syringe A man came to purchase a pice worth of betels from him. He canght hold of his feet and asked him to take as many betels as he liked without payment. Then he begged every man to take a betel from his shop, and having disposed of all, he joined the Kirtan party, and began to dance wildly and uttered "Haribole." The Marwaris and Bengalees embraced one another; and the former were so delirious with joy that some of them went so far as to make an attempt to carry some members of the Gauranga Samaj on their shoulders. The scene was, indeed, such as to have gladdened the heart of every Hindu.

At a rough computation some 250 Kirtan parties joined the demonstration from far and near; and not even the storm that passed over the town in the evening could deter them from attending.

Great credit is no doubt due to Babus Durga Prasad Barman, Madan Lal Barman, and the other promoters of the movement, for they did not spare money and labour to make the whole thing a grand and living success. The members of the Basanti Samiti too deserve special mention for the part they played, and prominently among them, Babu Mahendra Nath Mitra, whose efforts were untiring.

It was at a very late hour when the Kirtan parties began to leave; but Bara Bazar did not assume its normal appearance till the next morning.

THE CHOREBAGAN KIRTAN.

THE Chorebagan Kirtan under the auspices of the Gauranga Samaj, was held last night. It was as great a success as the Burra Bazar one. The details of this Kirtan will appear to-morrow. The Gauranga Samaj having secured a Police pass the Chetla Kirtan was also held yesterday.

THE portion of the railway from Bhatinda to Ferozepore, recently converted from metre to broad gauge, was inspected by the Consulting Engineer on the 24th ultimo and will probably be opened to-day.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Tuesday. April 11.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—PROPOSED UNION WITH THE INDIAN SYSTEM.—Mr. Maclean asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, and view of the fact that the termini of the Indian and Russian Railway system in Central Asia had now been brought within a very few hundred miles of each other, and that when the projected line from Orenburg Samarcand had been constructed it would be easy to complete through railway communication from Calais to Calcutta without even a break at the Caspian, her Majesty's Government propose to open negotiations with Russia for the establishment of this overland route, while besides bringing London within ten days of Calcutta, would provide India with facilities of access to the immense new markets which Russian railway enterprise was opening in Asia.

Mr. Balfour: In answer I have to say to my hon. friend that the question beputs to me must be determined upon far wide grounds than those which he has mentioned, and I am not at present in a position to make any announcement of policy on the subject.

INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.—Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received the official papers relating to the Indian Sugar Duty Act; and whether the Government could now conveniently fix a day for the discussion of the subject in this House.

Lord G. Hamilton: The papers reached London by the last mail; they have been sent to be printed. As regards the second part of the question, I must refer the hon. member to the First Lord of the Treasury.

Sir H. Fowler: When will we be able to obtain the papers?

Lord G. Hamilton: I hope in the course of a very few days.

Mr. Maclean repeated the second part of his question to the First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. Balfour: I am afraid that it is impossible in the present state of public business for me to give any pledge with regard to a day for the discussion of the Sugar Bounties Question, although it is I admit, a question of much interest and one the discussion of which the Government have no reason to fear. (Hear.)

Thursday, April 13.

THE "SIMLA,"—Sir J. Lang asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether he was aware that the chartered troopship *Simla* recently brought from India 1,022 men, forty-seven women, and ninety-nine children; and whether consideration would be given to the serious risk incurred in the event of collis on or shipwreck by crowding 1,168 persons, in addition to the crew, on board one vessel.

Mr. Goschen, who was received with cheers, said: It is not admitted that the *Simla* was overcrowded on her recent voyage from India. It is helped that there is no more risk in the event of collision or shipwreck in the case of large ships than there is in the case of small ships. Indeed, experience shows that the risk is less.

THE PEKIN-HANKOW RAILWAY.—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was a fact that the Chinese Government had concluded a loan for 4, 500, 000*l.* with several French banks for the construction of the Pekin-Hankow Railway, which would traverse the heart of the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley and connect the Pekin-New-chwang and Manchurian Railways on the north and the Canton-Hankow Railway on the south; whether the leaders were to have complete control over the construction, material, working, and *personnel* of the Pekin-Hankow line, and all questions of dispute were to be settled by the arbitration of the French Minister; whether the lenders had power to seize the line in case of default on the part of the Chinese Government; and, what interest the Russo-Chinese Bank had in this undertaking.

Mr. Brodrick: If the hon. member will refer to the Blue Books Nos. 271 (page 185,) 278 (page 189), 347 (260), and 383 (page 285)—(ironical cheers)—he will find full information with regard to the loan for the construction of the Pekin-Hankow Railway, which was given to a Belgian syndicate. The contract gives the syndicate a mortgage on the line in case of default. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to think that the Russo-Chinese Bank has any share or interest in the undertaking except as agents and Bankers for the Belgian syndicate.

THE CASE OF MR. GLASS, C. I. E.—Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the resolution, No. 5047—P, dated Simla, Nov. 15, 1897, by which the Government of India announced that the Secretary of State had sanctioned special concessions to officers employed on duties connected with famine relief or the plague among which were included the following—to officers so employed for a period of not less than ten months, either two months' extra privilege leave or full pay instead of half pay for the first four months of furlough or other leave as above: Whether he is aware that Mr. I. G. H. Glass, C I. E., was employed in famine work in Bengae from the commencement of the operations, wasat member of the Plague Commission from its institution until he left the Service in March last, anthat he applied for leave to which the Benedl Government admitted him to be entitled as wellsr. to the concession under the above rules, but was al fused on the ground that he was required to complet his report on famine operations in Bengal and to give evidence before the Famine Commission;

Whether he is aware that, before work was completed, he had come under the fifty-five years' rule, and was compulsorily retired, thus losing the benefit of either alternative prescribed by the above rule;

Whether, although the Government of Bengal, in view of his valuable services, recommend that Mr. Glass should be given two months' pay as compensation for the loss of the above privileges which was caused by the action of the Government in retaining him, he has, nevertheless, been refused any compensation both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State;

And whether under the circumstances, his claim to some compensation will be reconsidered.

Lord G. Hamilton: The facts are correctly stated in my hon. friend's question.

When the Government of India decided to grant certain concessions to those officers who had been employed in famine work they expressly laid down that the concessien should not take the form of a cash bonus, because it was leave and rest that the officers required, after their arduous and trying duties, to fit them for further duty.

For the reason, while highly appreciating the value of Mr. Glass's services, they declined to make him a grant of money, after his retirement, in lieu of leave.

Mr. Glass protested against this decision in a memorial which was very fully considered by me in Council; but while fully concurring in the view expressed by all the authorities as to the merits of Mr. Glass's services, I came to the conclusion that I should not in the circumstances be justified in overruling the decision of the Government of India.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.—Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he would say how many claims for Exchange Compensation Allowance for Indian Civil Servants remain to be dealt with;

And, whether a decision on those claims could be hastened.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no means of ascertaining the number of claims that remain to be dealt with, but it is, as I have already stated, a comparatively small one. Every effort will be made to accelerate a decision on the points still under consideration, which have been found to be extremely difficult of solution.

THE APPOINTMENT OF Mr. F. W. FRANCIS.—Mr. D. A. Thomas asked the Secretary of State for India: If there is any truth in the report that it is intended to appoint Mr. Frederick William Francis, at present Director of Land Records and Agriculture, to be a Deputy Commissioner in the Hydrabad assigned districts; whether, in that position, he will have extensive criminal, civil, and revenue powers as district Magistrate, District Judge, and Chief Administrative Officer; what legal training and judicial experience for such office he has had; and whether it is proposed that Mr. F. W. Francis should supersede officers who have been regularly trained and are fully qualified for promotion, and who according to the official reports, have creditably performed their duties as Deputy Commissioners of districts over considerable periods, and during the famine of 1897 under exceptionally trying circumstances.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no information on the subject. The appointment is one which it is within the power of the Government of India to make, without referrnce to the Secretary of State, and it is not the practice of the Secretary of State in such cases to interfere with the discretion of the Government of India. I have no reason to suppose that the Government of India, in selecting an officer for this vacancy will not have fully and impartially considered the claims of the several officers qualified for promotion before coming to a decision.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON has been appointed standing counsel to the Nizam's Government. Legal matters will now be sent to him for opinion and guidance.

THE Gold Reserve of the Government of India held by the Department of Paper Currency continues to increase. On the 22nd of April last it amounted in value to Rs. 3, 24,97,266, against Rs. 2,85,08,012 on the 22nd of March.

IT has been arranged to hold Social Conference meetings in Victoria Town Hall Coimbatore, every morning on the 11th, 12th and 13th May.

LIEUTENANT DOBBS has arrived in Bangalore and taken charge of the First Assistantship. Captain Erskine leaves to-morrow sailing from Bombay in the P. and O. *Peninsular* on Saturday.

THE Hon. Dr. David Duncan having returned from leave, the Hon. Mr. G. H. Stuart, M. A., has reverted to the Principalship of the Presidency College, Madras.

THE receipts from excise in the Central Provinces have been steadily falling during the past four years of scarcity and famine. The gross receipts, which exceeded 30 lakhs of rupees in 1894 95, amounted in the last year under report to under 20 lakhs.

MR. L. E. BUCKLEY, Plague Commissioner, Madras, proceeds shortly on three months' leave. Now that the plague has almost disappeared from the Presidency, Government is considering whether or not to retain the office of Plague Commissioner during his absence.

IN commemoration of the Maharani of Kholapur giving birth to a son a few days ago, fourteen prisoners were released from the Kolhapur Jail, criminal side.

THERE have been a large number of Influenza cases in Simla lately. Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, has been confined to his bed for several days by a sharp attack.

MR. FINUCANE has arrived in Simla to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, *vice* Mr. Holderness, who proceeds on three months' leave by the next mail.

MAJOR DAVIS, R. A. M. C., who has been engaged lately on bacteriological and special sanitary investigations, has been granted on extension of one year. Among other reports he has sent in an excellent one on Poona, Mhow and Rangoon.

SIR T. MADHAVRAO, the greatest and the most considerate and tolerant reformer lays down the following rules as regards the education of a girl:—1. Don't teach the gis any *language* useless to her life. 2. Don't teach her *work* which she will have no occasion to do. 3 Don't create a taste for pleasures which she cannot command. 4. Don't waste her precious time in imparting knowledge which she will have no occasion whatever to use. 5. Don't prefer in her education the *ornamental* to the *necessary*. 6. Don't *denationalise* her so as to unfit her for the position she must fill. 7. Don't try to teach her at school what she can *better and more naturally* learn at home. These are valuable guides to a reformer.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ON Saturday evening, at 7-30, after a smart shower of rain had passed over the station a blinding flash of lightning struck down a Native Christian man under a huge avenue of trees on the south-east corner of the polo ground near Mr. Wrenn Bennett's, killing him instantly. On examination his body and clothes about the waist were found to be burnt and charred. One side of the hair of his head was singed, there was a wound on the head probably caused in falling, and blood was oozing from the ears and mouth. Lower down the road, Private Greenwood, West Riding Regiment, when walking behind some comrades, was struck down by the same flash. He fell to the ground, stunned, with a cry. His comrades hearing it came to his assistance and found him insensible and speechless. He was put in a garry and conveyed to the Section Hospital, where he received attention. At the same time three other men of the West Riding walking to quarters across the Gymkhana ground felt the effect of the lightning and ran under shelter but could not use their limbs for some time so great was the shock they received. A wave of heat passed over from the maidan in a northerly direction, Saint John's hill way. Several people declare they felt the heat.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by*

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MAY 4, 1899.

A COLONY FOR THE BENGALIS.

A LEARNED man, whom much thinking has made mad, proposes that the Indians should establish a colony of their own. Supposing that we have the means for this enterprise, where are we to go to? If we go to Australia they will bar our passage; and even if we get in there, they will eventually expel us. We can go to Africa as coolies, with the badge of slavery on us. Every man in the world has his country to protect him from insults abroad, but who is to protect an Indian? An Indian is like a foot-ball to all other nations.

But why should the Indians leave their fine country at all? Why should not the Indians think that they are as independent and as well-off as any other nation? It is true they have no Foreign Office of theirs to control, and no big army to do their bidding. But a man does not need these things to make him happy. Besides, an Indian has only to live, say, about forty years, in this world. His best course, therefore, is to provide for his ever-lasting home in the other world; and for this, an army is not necessary.

An Indian can also easily fancy that he has a Foreign Office and an army; and that the minister who controls the former and the generals who lead the latter are his servants. It is not a pleasant task to out-wit, or to be out-witted by, a neighbour. There is nothing ennobling in the duty of a Foreign Office. Nor is there any thing ennobling in sharpening a sword and cleansing a gun. An Indian can thus, if he is wise, thank Englishmen in his heart of hearts, for having relieved him and his people of the control of an empire.

If, however, an Indian colony is sent out, we have no desire to throw cold water upon the project. But then, where are they to go? We have positively no place to go to excepting India and Burma, which country has now been incorporated with ours.

About four hundred years ago, Vikramaditya, father of Pratapaditya, having amassed a large fortune at Gaur, the then capital of Bengal, wanted to live in peace during the last days of his life. He did not know where to go to, for there was warfare everywhere. The Hindus and Mussalmans were fighting all over the country. He selected the Sunderbans; and thither he sent his brother to clear the jungles and build a palace in the midst of the dense forest, secure from the inroads of both Pathans and Moguls.

Vikramaditya's son, Pratapaditya, formed the ambitious plan of founding an empire. If he had, like his father, contented himself with the small territory that the former had acquired for himself, Pratap might have ruled in peace. But he became aggressive; and conquered almost the whole of Bengal. It is much easier to conquer than to retain the fruits of conquest. Pratapaditya proceeded, like Alexander, too fast, and he fell, and with him fell his empire.

But the colony remained. His capital, Jessore, became, for a time, a centre of civilization and wealth; and men of position and wealth naturally went to reside there. It was at this time, that the Sunderbans were a flourishing colony. The people had large stocks of grain, large topes of cocoanut and other fruit trees, sugar producing date trees, fish in abundance, easy communication, on account of the numerous rivulets that intersected the country, and large herds of cattle. And what could an Indian want more?

But the Arracanese began to come in boats for the sake of plunder. There was no settled government to stop their raids. And, in a short time, the flourishing colony was destroyed. The tract was soon covered with jungle and became the haunt of wild beasts and uncanny reptiles,—of tigers, leopards, buffaloes, rhinoceros, alligators, pythons, and so forth.

Let the Bengalis, if they want to have one, plant a colony there in the Sunderbans. Let the would-be emigrants apply to the Government for a charter; and if they can obtain it, let them go there and hoist a national flag under British protection. It will then be possible for them to build small ships with the timber of Sunder trees, which is considered a valuable material fit for ship-building.

SURESH CHUNDER BISWAS.

WE have had no news of Suresh Chunder Biswas since the last two or three years. His uncle has, however, got a long letter from him which we hope to publish in a day or two, and which shows that he is engaged in writing an autobiography of himself. Suresh Chunder Biswas has given a practical proof of the fact that a Bengali can not only fight, but lead Brazilian troops in times of great emergency. And yet Suresh is but an ordinary Bengali, and thousands and thousands like him can yet be found scattered all over Bengal. He now holds a high military office under the Brazilian Government. Some of his daring acts were reported in these columns two or three years ago. They are so very interesting and show such indomitable will in the man that they will bear repetition. But before we refer to his military feats we shall give a short account of his early life.

Suresh Chandra Biswas is now thirty-eight years of age. He belongs to the well-known Biswas (Kayastha) family of Metiari, a village on the borders of Jessore and Krishnagore, and only a few miles from the Kishengunj Railway station. Suresh read up to the Entrance standard and was then converted to Christianity. He made friends with an Englishman staying at the Spence's Hotel and left with him for England before he had attained his sixteenth year. This is what Suresh says in one of his letters, dated St. Cruz, 8th February, 1887, to his uncle:—

"I left home without a farthing in my pocket, though pocket I had none. I left home almost naked. I had always a good desire to see my mother and crown her head with diamonds; and if I could correspond with her, I would have done it long ago; but my Heavenly Father willed it otherwise and I know I shall never see her again.'

Suresh's presentiment was correct; his mother died soon after his departure from his native country. Suresh, it would seem, was very much fond of his mother, for, in another place in the same letter, he unburthens his heart to his uncle, and writes pathetically:

"I stood and stand alone in this world, ever careless as to what will happen to me. Ah! to roam alone and free in the boundless creation of the Almighty, enjoying the sweets of our grand and charming mother, Nature, is the best happiness for me. Real friendship and real love do not exist in this world, that is why philosophers say,—to live in this world is to create another! I create mine and some day, I hope, I will be there to see that dear face, the only soul that loved me—my mother!"

In another letter he also talks of his mother after hearing of her death. He was asked to return home by his father, and he thus writes to his uncle:

"My father desires me to go back to Calcutta and see you all. I am sorry I am not able to do it—there is now nothing to attract me there. The being I loved and still love, and who loved me and loves me yet, is not there. I will now wait patiently till I can join that beloved pilgrim who waits for me, far, far away in that golden portal hidden amongst the clouds that blind and forbid my gaze."

While at school here, Suresh was somewhat of a naughty boy. He loved play and neglected his studies, and he was consequently chastised by his guardians. Referring to this incident he says:

"You all think I am a heartless vagabond. But ah! uncle! before that vagabond thousands have kneeled and bowed; even the most ferocious of wild creatures stood terrified in front of the vagabond's eyes! Uncle, though I was in some points a wicked boy at home, I have, through all my life, always acted as a straight-forward and upright man preserving the nobleness of my heart and mind."

It would appear that having reached England, Suresh entered some circus company where he acted as a lion-tamer and acquired great fame for the fearless manner in which he managed ferocious lions, tigers and elephants. He travelled throughout Europe with the circus company and then left it with some regret to train himself as a soldier. This is what he writes to his uncle in his letter dated Rio de Janeiro. 5th January, 1889:

"I have forsaken the happy circus life and willingly subjected myself to the rigour and hard discipline of military life for three long years. I will finish my term on the 10th May 1889 and thus good-bye to old and welcome to new life."

In the beginning Suresh found it very difficult to elbow on his way in the new sphere of life he had selected for himself. But his indomitable will and single-mindedness paved the way for his future distinction. Four years after we find him writing thus to his uncle in a letter, dated Rio de Janeiro, 12th May 1895:—

"I am getting on well in the military line. I have risen from the post of First Sergeant to that of a Brigade I could have been an officer of rank long ago, but I am a foreigner which has been highly prejudicial to me; but I am already six years here, in Brazil, and I am a popular man. And then, as you all know, they all speak here in Portuguese which, when I came I did not know, nor could I speak, but I have studied it and to-day I hold an office which very few in our regiment have the capacity of doing. Some day I will let you know my promotion which will be officially published by the President of the Republic. I have many good services recorded in my name and much military eulogy too and no imprisonment during my six years of military service. Now, we have war and revolution in Rio Grande de Sule. I wish very much to go there, but as yet we have no order to march."

In the beginning of 1894, a rumour reached this country that Suresh had been killed in battle. But a letter from him under date, the 13th May 1895, addressed to his uncle, dispelled all fears about his life. This letter contained only this information:—

"The only information I can give you about me now is that I have been very ill, and have suffered from one of those revolutions in my system from which I have so very often narrowly escaped. I am getting better, for God will have it."

The following is from a Bengali gentleman who knew Suresh and who knows all about the family to which the latter belongs:—

Suresh's father and uncle, Babus Girish Chandra Biswas and Kailash Chandra Biswas, removed from their native village, Metiary, long ago and took their residence at Kurryah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta. Both of them were in the service of the Government, and are now enjoying well-earned pensions. They are well-to-do persons and are pious Vaishnabas. Suresh was educated in the L. M. S. School at Bhowanipur. In about 1873, at the age of 15, he was converted into Christianity by the authorities of the school, and was thus cut off from the heart of his family. The next year he proceeded to Rangoon in a steamer as one of its crew. The sea proved very attractive to his roving spirits, and in the course of the next year, he managed to land on the soil of England. There he attached himself to a circus and was soon raised to the most important place of the lion-tamer of the company. He was next heard of by his uncle from Germany where he stayed four years and thence he visited the principal towns in the continent. When in Spain he conceived the bold idea of crossing over to Brazil, and casting in his lot with the people of that country, who were then fighting for their national independence. Once there, he enlisted as a foot-soldier; but his valour and skill soon won for him the rank of an officer. He had to experience all the horrors of a civil war—intense sufferings, captures and tortures at the enemy's hands and narrow escapes. As the First Lieutenant of an infantry regiment he won several important battles. The accompanying letter from Mr. Punando Limos of Rio de Janeiro, an intimate friend of Suresh Chander, received by the father of the latter in 1894 and which conveyed the sad news that this gallant son of our country had been missing, will no doubt be read with interest by you.

We shall, in our next, deal with the letter of Mr. Punando Limos, which is dated, 12th March 1894, and other matters relating to Suresh.

So long Lord Curzon was in Calcutta, his Lordship gave us some material for our columns every day. Now that he is beyond our reach, we have been deprived of this benefit. Impelled to say something disparaging to Lord Curzon and finding nothing substantial, Mr. Maclean was led to say that his Lordship talked much. The *Pioneer* has proved that he did not talk more than other Viceroys did. What really drew attention to his Excellency's speeches was the agility which marked every one of them and not their length or number. The fact is, he is a finished orator as well as an original thinker. He has the power of making speeches on the commonest of subjects and yet making them both interesting and instructive. While speaking, Lord Curzon did not hide his natural talents, to the delight of both Europeans and Indians. And thus his speeches became subjects of conversation,—indeed, all-absorbing subjects of talk throughout the length and breadth of the land. But let us understand the situation. Is it necessary for a Viceroy to make dull and meaningless speeches? We do not think that this is the contention; on the other hand, we think that a Viceroy, should talk like a Viceroy, that is to say better than others if he has the ability to do so. If he has not, he is not even a tolerably fair Viceroy. We hope Lord Curzon will not deprive the Indians of the pleasure of hearing him simply because Mr. Maclean does not like his sugar measure.

SUCH is the jealous guard kept over India that, in their opinion it is safer for its rulers to introduce repressive measures than to introduce reforms or remove grievances. It is safer for them to be unpopular with the people than to be popular. The ruler of India, who creates discontent, inspires the English people with the confidence that he is not in any way tampering with the latters' interest. One measure of reform was introduced by Lord Ripon, and if he ever comes to India he will never again be guilty of the indiscretion of introducing liberal measures. Lord Curzon is very strong in his position, and, therefore, he has been able to snap his fingers at Mr. Maclean; but his very first experience is likely to make him wary. If Lord Ripon's measure of local self-government was perhaps the only liberal measure introduced after the Sepoy Mutiny, Lord Curzon's Sugar Act is the only one undertaken purely in the interests of India. This measure has a short and curious history. Naturally a generous-hearted man, uninfluenced by the demoralizing atmosphere of this country, Lord Curzon, as soon as he came out as Viceroy, made the promise that he would rule India for India, so far as that was possible. This was not promising much on the part of a diplomat. But Lord Curzon had no desire to be considered a diplomat. He preferred to be thought a sincere and honest English ruler; so, when the sugar measure came before him, he said that he had promised the protection of indigenous manufactures and he was not the man to shirk duty and evade a promise once made. And thus he passed the Bill without a scruple, because probably he had no notion that his measure would meet with so fierce an opposition. Secure in his honest intentions and secure in the support of India he passed the measure, with great confidence. His first experience, we deeply regret, is not likely to encourage him to undertake such good measures in future with that confidence which led him to take up the sugar measure. His first experience shews distinctly that it is safer for a ruler to sacrifice India than to befriend her. We hope, this experience will not dishearten His Excellency; on the other hand, it will give an impetus to his generous instincts and awaken his sympathy towards the helpless and dependent country now placed by Providence under his charge. A really strong-minded and strong-hearted personage is strengthened in his determination to do good if he is sought to be thwarted in his noble endeavours.

MR. MACLEAN has thus done us this mischief that by his opposition he has thrown obstacles in the way of Lord Curzon to govern India for India. We, however, freely admit that Mr. Maclean has, on several occasions, done good service to India. "It is literally true," said Mr. Maclean, two years ago, "that at the present moment, out of the fifty millions of nett revenue, half comes to England to pay the Home Charges, while probably another third is spent on the army, which is mainly employed in guarding the frontier. Very little of the Indian revenue is spent in fact in India at all". This is speaking like a warm friend of the Indians. Only the other day, he also told his constituents and the people of England the truth, how India had been ruled during the last decade and more. He is a Tory and has, therefore, no sympathy with Radical principles. He knows India, and as he tells us, intimately, having mixed with all classes of the Indians. And his testimony is that the people of India are in a state of terror! Now, this means that India has not been governed well during the last decade.

HERE is a story to shew how the British Government is now-a-days regarded in India. The incidents happened when the Government was hunting after sedition with vigor, that is to say, about two years ago. Perojpore is a Sub division in East Bengal where there is a small school. The lads held an anniversary of the institution, and elderly people joined in the entertainment. Some songs were sung, and an official took objection to the sentiments of one of them. And there was immediately a stampede, and those who had any connection with the Government fled precipitately from the spot! The Sub-divisional Officer had not come there, but when he heard of this serious business, he suspended all other work, for an inquiry. The song was analyzed, the Magistrate of the district, and, we fancy, the Lieutenant-Governor, was moved, and it was at last found that the song was an innocent one! The story will shew the terrorism that prevails. It reminds us of Russian rule, yet we have neither Socialists, nor Nihilists here. The terrorism that prevails now (we must say it does not exist to the same extent as it did a couple of years before) did not exist before the Government of Lord Elgin, or rather, of Lord George Hamilton.

THE Calcutta Municipal Bill is a proof that the country is not progressing under the present system of rule. Its object is to deprive the people of the little of self-government that was granted to them at a moment of—weakness (?) Englishmen in India and Englishmen in England,—how they differ! Every Englishman is free, the king has no power over him nor have the Magistrates. If he is accused of a serious crime, the Magistrate can only commit him to the sessions, and it is his peers—the Jury—who try him. Because the Soudan hero committed an act of vandalism he was immediately punished. If a minister is found wanting he is immediately turned out. He taxes himself, he controls the public funds. If Englishmen strike and commit a disturbance, only the Riot Act is read out to them, and they are implored to disperse even if they assault the police and the military. If an Englishman is insulted in the remotest corner of the world, the whole English nation feels insulted and enters on principle into a war for his sake. But this Englishman, so very jealous of his privileges, so thoroughly imbued with the sense of hair-splitting justice, if we can use the expression, after his arrival in India, is horrified to find the Indian claiming some share in the management of his petty municipal affairs! In his country, resistence to tyrants is obedience to God. Here, in the case of an Indian, a strong expression of opinion against official injustice is sedition! The Englishman, in his own country, proudly bears the flag with the inscriptions of "liberty" and "equality," but he will consider it an insult if he is not abjectly salaamed by an Indian. In England an Englishman loves independence, here he encourages subserviency. Englishmen spent twenty millions for the liberation of slaves, but the *Times* recommended that the Indians should not be permitted to read the history of England and of other free countries! And thus, there is no doubt of it that an Indian atmosphere is not good for an Englishman. Says Curran that a slave ceases to be a slave as soon as he touches British soil; and the same Englishman loses his national instincts no sooner he touches Indi[illegible]

IN 1896 Bengal was overtaken by something like a real water-famine. The newspapers raised a cry, and the Government of Sir Alexander Mackenzie instituted an enquiry. The District Officers sent their reports, and the most remarkable thing in them was the sameness in the views entertained by all the officers. Living by themselves, separate from the people of India, they have by a very natural process, come to form opinions which do not, as a rule, agree with those held by the rest of the world. This fact was very vividly brought to the front by the manner in which the question of water famine was sought to be disposed of by the district officials, three years ago. The same reply came from every Magistrate of district: "The water-scarcity is only a scare. There is no cause for anxiety. There is enough of water in rivers, khals, beels and tanks for the villagers." That was the gist of the official reports on a calamity the like of which was never before experienced in this country, for water-famine was unknown in days of yore, when even the pettiest hamlet had its dozen or half-a-dozen tanks. Now, what is a water-famine? In its literal sense, no doubt, it means the drying up of all reservoirs of water within an area of 20 miles. It is quite true that nowhere in Bengal had the calamity reached this stage. But it is also a kind of water-famine, if you have, under a burning sun, to fetch your drinking water daily from a distance of three or four miles. It is also something like water-famine if you have no other water within your reach except what is dirty and full of bacilli, and therefore almost as noxious as deadly poison itself. Now, is there one Magistrate in the whole Province who can lay his hand on his heart and declare that there are not hundreds of villages in his district which are not placed *annually* in this horrible predicament? If these Magistrates had spent only a couple of days in the interior, they would at once have realized the real situation and could not have spoken of the distress in the heartless manner they did. The cry of "water-famine" comes this year also from every district in Bengal. This is due to shortness of rain-fall during the last two or three years. Will Sir John Woodburn issue a circular to all District Magistrates, as his predecessor did, and ascertain the real extent of the calamity? His Honor should lose no time, for the sufferings of the people have already reached almost their climax.

MR. C. W. SANFORD, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, was recently the subject of strong adverse criticism in these columns, because of his unpopularity with the clerks and even the menial servants of the office. We are now informed that he has been transferred from Calcutta. He was originally a clerk in the Office of the Accountant General Punjab, and is going to be sent back to the same province as Assistant Secretary to the Punjab Government. His transfer has naturally given much satisfaction to his subordinates here; and this speaks volumes against him. It has often occurred to us as strange why a superior officer should play the autocrat and make himself an object of terror and, consequently, of dislike, to his subordinates, when he can, by gentle and kind treatment, not only earn their esteem and affection but also cultivate his own higher faculties and sentiments. We think it is quite possible for Chief Superintendents and heads of departments to exact the legitimate amount of work from their subordinates, and, at the same time, behave as their *ma bap*. In this connection, our attention has been drawn to the possibility of a jobbery being perpetrated in selecting a successor to Mr. Sanford. It is said that Mr. W. J. Bryning, who is only a second-class Superintendent, T. M. Section, is likely to be appointed in Mr. Sanford's place. We hope, there is no foundation for this rumour; for, it would mean gross injustice to two other Superintendents who are senior to him. One of them is Mr. E. H. Joakim, who is a first-grade Superintendent, and the other is Babu Kunja Lal Dutt, who is not only senior to Mr. Bryning in service but draws a higher salary. Mr. Bryning, who entered service in 1880, now draws Rs. 360 per mensem; while Babu Kunja Lal Dutt was admitted to Government employ in 1876 and is now getting Rs. 375. Besides, Mr. N. Briggs, the former Accountant General, Bengal, strongly recommended Babu Kunja Lal for the post of Chief Superintendent and his name has been recorded in the office of the Comptroller-General as a very competent officer for that post. We think jobberies are not now possible under the lynx eyes of Lord Curzon. His Excellency will never consciously allow a wrong to be done in any department under the Government of India.

THE mail to hand brings the 2nd volume of the evidence recorded by the Indian Currency Committee. It contains the evidence of two Indians,—Mr. Merwanjee Rustomji of Bombay and Mr. R. C. Dutt. Mr. Dutt's evidence covers 30 columns, that is, 15 pages, —pp. 115 to 127. The volume is a most important one, as all the highest authorities in England like Sir Robert Giffin, Professor Herschell, Sir John Lubbock and the Right Hon'ble Leonard Courtney are on our side, and against fixing a gold standard for India. It is to be regretted that Mr. Rustomji gave his evidence in favour of a gold standard; but even he would fix the value of the rupee at 1s 2d which is about its natural value now, and not 1s 4d, the artificial value to which it has been raised by Government. We shall deal with the valuable evidence of Mr. R. C. Dutt and others in an early issue.

THE speech, which Mr. Buckland, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, delivered the other day while investing Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy of Cossimbazar with the title of Raja, was, on the whole, a happy one. His advice to the young Raja showed that Mr. Buckland was deeply interested in the welfare of the latter. Said the Commissioner, addressing the Raja:—

I was reading the other day the official report which was issued when your estate was released from the Court of Wards, and there I saw it mentioned that you show signs of being a capable zeminder and that you have taken zemindary work. I hope that you will always recollect that it is your interest to consult the welfare of your raiyats, to deal gently and leniently with them in hard times and to make dispensaries when required for their good: in fact, in one word, to win from them the name and repute, tion of a good landlord. I hope that in time to come as you grow older, you will take your share in public affairs. I see no reason why you shall not, if

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lu do well, be nominated some day in your turn to the Bengal Legislative Council, as our friend Raja Ranjit Sing of Nashipur, in this district, has lately been nominated to that honor.

We believe, no Zemindar of Bengal was ever honoured with the title of Raja at so early an age as Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy. This indicates that he possesses the special good-will of the authorities. We are glad to learn from Mr. Buckland that the young Raja has already shown signs of being a capable Zemindar. We doubt not, he will, in due course, prove a model Zemindar. His father was loved and respected by all for his charities and benovolent acts. We dare say, he will follow in his foots teps. Then, he should associate with such enlightened and talented Zemindars of his district as the Hon'ble Raja of Nashipur. As Mr. Buck'and points out, why should not Raja Ashutosh Nath lead a public life like Raja Ranjit Sing, and make himself worthy of a seat in the Legislative Council? Heaven has blessed him with wealth, heart and talents; he should, in his turn, utilize all these blessings for the good of his fellows and thus render himself and others happy.

WE noticed the other day the appointment of a committee by Sir Antony MacDonnell to inquire into certain points in the Educational system of the N. W. Provinces. We now learn that the committee held eight consecutive meetings from the 13th April to the 21st. idem and that a final meeting was held on Friday last to consider and pass the draft report. The committee consisted of three Inspectors of schools and a like number of Managers of schools besides others known to be experts. So it was thought needless to call or examine many witnesses. We understand that the committee are unanimous as to the existence of the evils complained of; namely, over-examination in the lower classes, cramming, over-pressure, the straining of the memory at the cost of other faculties, etc. As a remedy the committee have unanimously recommended the abolition of the second and third examinations in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools while a majority of the members are for doing away with the first and fourth examinations also. The committee say that as a qualifying test for the public service, the Upper Middle Examination should be abolished. They contend that the standard is too low for posts in which a knowledge of English is necessary. Various amendments have also been recommended in the school curriculum, their general trend being to lighten the courses in the lower classes. Some subjects have been struck out altogether and the number of compulsory subjects has been reduced. We have little doubt that matters will improve if the committee's suggestions are accepted.

SPEAKING of the administration of justice in Ceylon, the *Ceylon Native Opinion*, mentions the following incidents which will be found interesting to our readers:—(1) An amusing incident is said to have taken place the other day in the Court of a magistrate sitting not a quarter of a mile off from our office. The magistrate acting on the impulse of the moment refused to issue summons in a case where the complaint was one of assault. "Sir," said the aggrieved complainant, "you have refused to issue summons on my complaint, please therefore take care not to issue summons against me if I go now and assault my assailant in return for what he has done me." The Magistrate felt ashamed and ordered summons to issue. (2) It seems that the other day a number of accused were called upon to plead before the Municipal Magistrate and every man was fined irrespective of all his protestations of innocence. It was then the turn of an old man who was called upon to plead. He drew out a ten-rupee note in his right hand and stretching it towards the Magistrate said: "Sir, take your money and give me the balance." "You are called upon to plead," was the reply. "No, Sir," said the old man, "there is no use of my pleading, for I know, you will fine me in any case." Thereupon the ten-rupee note was returned to the old man and he was asked to "go away." The above reminds us of the way in which justice used to be administered by *kazis* in days of yore.

THE *Times of India* has the following very interesting article on "Brides not up to Sample":—"Many of us may have heard the pathetic song in which the singer describes how he married a beauteous bride only to find too late that she was not, so to speak, entirely up to sample, and expresses his agony in the splendid couplet, "Oh, what an awful shock to me, 'Arf a woman and 'arf a tree." In other words, the young lady wore a wooden leg; but the sufferer being an Englishman and not a citizen of the States winds up philosophically enough, "But I can't change her." Charles Klaus of Cincinnati, having been taken in, in the same shocking way, thought that he could change her, and brought a suit in the Cincinnati Courts to obtain a divorce on the ground of fraud and misrepresentation. Mrs. Klaus, it appeared, had not only a wooden leg, but a glass eye, and the combination was too much for the eternal fidelity and affection to which the unhappy husband had pledged himself at the altar. A practical-minded man, he evidently regarded taking a wife in much the same light as buying a horse, and considered that there was an implied warranty on the part of the bride that she possessed the normal lower extremities and upper works. He was grieved and outraged to find that this was not so; and that the nymph of his affections could only reciprocate his love glances out of one natural eye, and was supported by a timber leg. The case was altogether novel, and we may deeply sympathize with the learned Judge who had to dispose of it. From his leaning in favour of the frail and partly dismembered defendant we should conjecture that he was not a married man. But the law as laid down by Judge Davies of the Cincinnati Court must be eminently satisfactory to the predatory and dishonest spinster. The plaintiff, said the learned Judge, does not appear to have asked the defendant whether she had a wooden leg. Imagine a young lover in the fine frenzy of a first passion prosaically putting such a question! What becomes of the romance of love's young dream if Romeo is to interlard his burning vows and eager protestations with such remarks as "Say, Juliet, do you wear a wooden leg? Is it a fact that neither eye is glass and made in Germany?" Where is this to end? One cannot, without concern, prefigure future courtship in Cincinnati. The learned Judge went on to observe that woman is entitled to practise every art to captivate too elusive man. Wooden legs are, in the opinion of Judge Davies, as legitimate weapons in woman's armoury as false fronts and artificial teeth. Such are among the deceptions which the learned Judge authoritatively stated women are in the habit of employing against guileless man. Charles Klaus, however, stoutly maintained that he had contracted for a whole woman and had not got one, therefore he thought that he was clearly entitled, if not to a total rescission of the matrimonial contract, to some sort of rebate. There is much to be said for the contention." Here's no doubt an object-lesson

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THE full text of Dr. Mohendra Lal Sarkar's speech at the last anniversary meeting of the Science Association is published elsewhere. It was a grand intellectual feat, of which the Doctor might well be proud, and Sir John Woodburn paid him no idle compliment when His Honor said that he was deeply impressed with the eloquent utterances of the founder of the Science Association. In our humble opinion the Doctor might have made his speech still more effective if he had avoided all controversal matters, and confined his remarks only to the claims of modern science upon the people of this country. We, the present degenerate race of Hindus, are utterly incompetent to decide whether our ancestors possessed any knowledge of science or not. It is, however, a fact, that they knew many things of which modern scientists have no conception, and the truth of which is gradually dawning upon the honester and the less prejudiced amongst them. Mesmerism was so highly developed in this country and so universally practised in curing diseases that even ordinary illiterate people resorted, and still resort, to it. Mesmer, however, discovered this wonderful power in man only the other day. Then, take the science of *yoga*. Facts, witnessed by Englishmen of a very high position, are on record, that those who had learnt *yoga* could suspend their breath and remain, without food and drink, light and air, shut up in an air tight box, underneath the earth, for months together! Can modern science even approach a miraculous achievement of this kind? The Hindu systems of medicine and music are almost perfect. The Gobindji Temple in Brindaban is one of the architectural wonders of the world. It would be absurd to deny in the face of these stubborn facts that the Hindus had a scientific training. They might or might not have had a knowledge of the use of electricity; but there is no doubt, they knew to control subtler forces of nature than that. Then, again, if there is a science relating to matter there is also a science relating to mind and heart. The Hindus never attached much importance to the former, for they not only knew, as every body knows, that man could live here at the most 70 or 80 years, but realized the fact. Hence they devoted all their intellect and energies to the discovery of the laws which govern the human mind and heart. And, in this branch of science, they made an amount of progress which makes the European head giddy. We wish Dr. Sarkar could read the monumental works, left by the Goshains, the immediate followers of Sree Gauranga; for, he might then be able to see that the modern scientists, who have promoted the comforts of material life by their discoveries and inventions, are mere pigmies before intellectual and spiritual giants, who had dissected and analysed the human soul as if it were a material object, and arranged the feelings and emotions of the heart in a scientific order which is simply marvellous. To say after this, that our ancestors were ignorant of scientific methods or that they dealt with crude speculations about nature and her laws, is to show ignorance. We, however, eagrquit ee with the Doctor, that it is of very little moment to us whether science did or did not exist in ancient India. If we want to keep pace in material progress with other nations, we must give our youths a scientific training. From this point of view, Dr. Sarkar's institution deserves well of the country. If the institution has not been able to show as good progress as was expected of it, Dr. Sarkar is not to blame for it. It is impossible for him to do more than what he has aleady done with the limited means at his disposal. We hope, Dr. Sarkar's pathetic appeal to Sir John Woodburn would not go in vain. His Honor's Government should come forward to help the institution liberally.

FIVE years ago, the American President, in his speech at the Chicago Exhibitionr declared proudly of the achievements of the New World. The visitors saw wealth and prosperity all round. How was the wealth obtained? Only by the peaceful occupations of agriculture and commerce! The people of the New World did not rob their neighbours and exploit the weake, countries; yet they became more wealthy than perhaps the wealthiest country in Europe. It is thus clear that war, rapine and bloodshed are not absolutely necessary for the growth of a nation, A nation can be just to its neighbours and yet prosper. What a lesson was this to the armed nations of Europe, who had divided almost the whole of Asia and Africa amongst themselves! If you attack a village, kill some men and rob their things, that is dacoity and murder. But if you invade a country, slaughter its inhabitants who are defending their home and hearth, and *loot* their property, that is civilization and glory! It another Chicago Exhibition were held now, the President of the American Republic would, of course, have to point to a different kind of achievement. What a fall for the American nation!

WE learn that Mr. C. W. Sanford, the Chief Superintendent, Account Office, Bengal, left for Madras day before yesterday making over charge to Mr. Bryning. As we pointed out yesterday, the claims of Mr. E. H. Joakim and Babu Kunjalal Dutt are superior to those of Mr. Bryning. Why should then the latter be selected in preference to the former two? We beg to draw the attention of the Government of India to this unfair arrangement. Even as a temporary arrangement, it is a piece of gross injustice to the two senior officers.

OUR Maldah correspondent writes to say hat there is every possibility of the matter n respect of the alleged fowl-killing in a emple, being amicably settled.

WE are surprised to learn the scandalous manner in which public money is wasted in the Madras Presidency. It is all the more grievous as the Indians are the poorest people in the world. But our rulers will nevertheless not put a stop to this playing of ducks and drakes with public money, an instance of which we quote from the *Madras Standard*. That paper says:—"The Madras Government have after all appointed Mr. Michell as Acting High Court Judge in the place of Mr. Snephard, and Mr. Smith, Barrister-at-law, as Acting Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes. We are surprised that having waited so long, the Government should have deemed it necessary to appoint another High Court Judge just eight days' before the closing of the High Court for the midsummer holidays. The High Court sits only for two more days this week and for four days next week and then follows a holiday for nine weeks! And for six days work, the Madras Government have resolved to throw away more than Rs. 7,500! This is most extraordinary. As we have already said the Madras Government are penny-wise and pound-foolish. It looks as if the Madras Government are more anxious to provide certain men with appointments than to see that the offices are efficiently managed. Mr. Michell will ascend the High Court to-day or to-morrow to dispose of a few cases for admission and a few second appeals and then take rest for two months. In the meantime, he is assured of Rs. 3,750 a month. And Mr. Smith who has been a Professor in the Law College, which has just been closed, and will, therefore, receive a monthly salary of Rs. 400 till the Law College re-opens three months hence, will likewise ascend the Small Cause Court bench to sit for awhile—for about six days—to make himself acquainted with the Chief Judge's work, and will then descend to receive a salary of Rs. 2,000 a month for the next two months during which period his Court will also be closed. The appointment of Mr. Smith is a greater scandal in the face of the acknowledged ability and qualifications of Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, the third Judge. What is the test of an Advocate's capacity? It is the extent of his practice or the range of his knowledge. In either case, the superiority of Mr. Parthasarathy over Mr. Smith is undoubted. Add to this, experience as a Judge and as Chief Judge; it is impossible to say how Mr. Smith could be appointed as Chief Judge over Mr. Parthasarathy's head. But the thing has been done. After this, let any one repeat the question "what is the test of an Advocate's capacity?" Our answer is "the colour of his skin." Mr. Parthasarathy is after all a Ramasamy and even Sir Arthur Havelock has found it impossible to whitewash him. And therefore while Mr. Smith reigns Mr. Parthasarathy must be content to serve."

THE *Hindu* quotes the following from the *Western Mercury*,:—The future development of India depends on the inauguration of a new policy of never employing a European where an Indian can do just as well." Truly does our contemporary then ask—who recognises it within the Indian official circle? The tendency has been rather to take away from us even the appoinments that we have occupied for long years, and not without credit and usefulness to the country. For example, the recent reorganization of the Educational Service has deprived us of the chances we had, under the old order of things, of rising to any position short of an executive one. There are instances even of Indians of exceptional merit acting as Principals of first-grade Colleges. But they are no longer possible. Again, the Provincial Civil Service is rather a retrogression from the old Statutary Service than an improvement, in any sense, upon it. Apart from this consideration, even where the Indian does not find himself circumscribed by any hard and fast line of demarcation and where his eminent usefulness is acknowledged on all hands, even there, is there any readiness to do without European importations, or carry out pledges repeatedly and solemnly given? The Indian is the Englishman's equal in most spheres of service demanding keen intellect and honest industry. But nowhere is it the case more notably than in the Judicial Branch of the public service. The Indian's record as a capable judicial officer is perhaps unrivalled anywhere else. Yet how difficult we find it to be to induce a strong-minded, popular Governor like His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to give us a second Indian Judge of the Madras High Court? Nor has our demand been anything out-of-the-way. As we have pointed out more than once in these columns, the Government is pledged to give us two Indian Judges in case the number of the Judgeships is raised to six, as it has been. And Bombay and Calcutta High Courts have each of them their allotted proportion of Indian Judges already ready.

WE are deeply grieved to learn that Babu Gopal Lal Mitter, the late Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, breathed his last on Saturday morning. Babu Gopal Lal was born in 1829 and educated in the late Hindu College. He retained the Senior Scholarship for one year. His answer-papers on History and Mental and Moral Philosophy were so satisfactory that they were embodied in the Hindu College Report. Babu Gopal Lal was eminently unambitious and not at all pushing. He was one of the leading Vakeels of the High Court. He served the Corporation for 10 years and retired on pension. On the eve of his retirement the Commissioners voted for him a full-length portrait which now adorns the Vice-Chairman's room. Babu Gopal Lal was kind and affable to all with whom he came in contact and was loved and respected by all. But it is the latter-day life of Babu Gopal Lal Mitra which was most remarkable. After his retirement from service, he devoted his time almost entirely to the culture of his spiritual nature. He read the four volumes of "Amiya Nimai Charit" of Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose and became an ardent worshipper of Lord Gauranga. He induced many other educated sceptics like himself to read these volumes and become converts to the religion of the Nadia Avatar. He was one of the prominent members of the Gauranga Samaj and took a good deal of interest in this movement. We have not the slightest doubt that he is now in the enjoyment of celestial bliss in the Kingdom of the Lord.

THE cry is—still they come. Assault by European military officers upon Indians will not cease. The latest case is reported by the *Behar News* of Bhagalpur, as having occurred at Dinapur. We give the story as we receive it, for it is not safe nor prudent either to express an opinion on such meagre details. "A military officer is said to have kicked a coolie on the night of the 22nd ultimo, under the mistaken impression that he was his punkha-puller who was absent from duty. The coolie is very severely hurt, his bladder is torn and cannot retain urine. He has been placed under medical treatment."

THE Police have a very bad reputation in India. The poor all over the country are more afraid of the police than they are of thieves and murderers. They can protect themselves against the latter; while the former, clad as they are in the authority of law, are too strong for them. Moreover, it is not the poor only who are afraid of the police. Even the rich and the respectable cannot escape from their machinations. The following case hailing from the N.-W. P, speaks for itself:—"A respectable and leading iron merchant, of Cawnpore, Lala Rikhinath, was, says *Indian Standard*, charged by the Police on the allegation that he had purchased a Currency Note of Rs. one thousand with a guilty knowledge that it was a stolen property. Lala Rikhinath was honorably acquitted after a protracted trial and the following judgment of the presiding Magistrate will speak for itself:—"Thus I find that there is no proof of a guilty knowledge on Rikhinath's part; on the other hand, the open manner in which he dealt with the note points to his good faith in the matter. He is one of the leading iron merchants, held in high esteem by respectable European firms and it is inconceivable that for the sake of a paltry sum of 10 annas which he made on the transaction, he would knowingly receive a stolen note and thereby run the risk of ruining his business and reputation. I think that he should not have been placed on his trial. The grounds on which his prosecution is based point to nothing more than suspicion against him. For the reasons given above I find that Rikhinath is not guilty and I acquit him of the offence under under S 417 I P. C."

SIR JOSEPH Fayrer has been granted a good service pension, vice Surgeon-General Cleghorn vacated.

MR. JOHN SHAW, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Multan, who had been in a very weak state of health for some time, and was obliged to take six months' leave on medical certificate in March last, died at Dalhousie on the 25th uitimo. He was for a number of years in Multan, and was much liked.

WE hear from home that Mr. C. Rawson, Chemist to the Indigo Defence Association, will shortly pay another visit to India. He was to leave England early in May and expected to be away four or five months. His mission to India last year was of shorter duration.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

THE STORM.—The storm which passed over the town on Saturday last caused some damage to old buildings. The roof of a Sealdah Police outpost was blown away. The roof of a market in Chingrihatta and a portion of the corrugated iron shed of Raja Bazar were also blown away.

SHYAMBAZAR HARI PREMASRAM.—The fifth anniversary of the Hari Premasram will commence on the 24th *Bdisakh* and last till the close of the Bengal month at No. 2 Balaram Ghose's Street. Readings from *Baishnava granthdas*, lecture on the life and teachings of Lord Gauranga, *Kirtans*, feastings, etc., will take place on these days.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERALSHIP OF BENGAL.—It is rumoured that Lord Curzon intends to bring out a man from England as the Advocate-General of Bengal. It is to be hoped, that this choice will fall upon an English Queen's Counsel whose influence of learning and character will raise the tone of the Bar. We also hope for the sake of the Bench, that the vacancies should be filled up by men from England.

BENGAL COUNCIL.—We understand on the authority of a correspondent that Mr. S. P. Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, is a candidate for the forthcoming election to the Bengal Council from the District Boards of the Burdwan Division

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HIGH COURT.—The following is the disposition of the various High Court Benches with effect from to-morrow: Presidency Group, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerjee; Rajshahye Group, Mr. Justice Macpherson and Mr. Justice Stevens; Patna Group, Mr. Justice Macpherson and Mr. Justice Stevens; Burdwan Group, Mr. Justice Hill and Mr. Justice Rampini; Criminal business, Mr. Justice Ghose and Mr. Justice Wilkins. In addition to their ordinary work, Mr. Justice Macpherson and Mr. Justice Stevens will take Privy Council appeals, Mr. Justice Sale and Mr. Justice Stanley will preside over the two Original Side Courts.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.—Application in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: Alexander Atkinson, engineer, at present of Lahore, Punjab, the construction of a pole cap, to be called "the Lahore pole cap; Maurice Salomon, manufacturer, care of Messrs. Julius Norden and Company, of Aldenhoven, German Empire, for improvements in spirit lamps; Neilson Burgess, mechanic of 42, Upper Bedford place, London, improvement in apparatus for exercising horses and other animals on board ship, and like purposes; The Marsden Company, a corporation under the laws of the state of New Jersey of 850, Drexel Building, corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia Pennsylvania, U. S. A, a material for packings and other purposes; Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32, Victoria Street, Westminster, England, an improvement in regulation of rotary transformer direct current electromotive force; Edward Maynardons and George Maynard, engineers, both of 17, Merritt Road, Brockley, Surrely England, an improved apparatus for signaling on railways during dark or foggy weather; James McLelland and William Waddell, engineers, 32, Strand Road, Howrah, a folding ladder, to be called McLelland's patent folding ladder, and Jacob Salmon, pleader, Bombay High Court, Chinchpoogly, Parel, Bombay, improvements in artificial stone.

LOOTING GOVERNMENT TREASURY.—The *Pioneer's* Ajmere correspondent writes under date the 24th April last:—This afternoon, at about 3 p. m., one Maharaja Surat Singh, a cousin of the present Maharana of Odeypore, came to the Ajmere Treasury, and with a naked sword in his hand ordered his servant to take as much money as he could. At the time money was being tested and counted in the Treasury, and the servant of Surat Singh having taken two handfuls of rupees put them into a hanoker-chief and went with his master into the carriage which was standing close by. The Treasury Officer, who was at the time seated in the Treasury, shouted "*Pakro, pakro; rupaya lejata hai.*' The sepoys and men belonging to the guard of the Murwara Battalion ran after the robbers. The servant with the money (Rs. 422) got into the carriage, while Surat Singh took his seat on the coach-box with the drawn sword. Such was the dread of the drawn sword that, although he was sorrounded by hundreds of men who had gathered together, no one dared reach him. At last while trying to take hold of the reins of horses, the sword fell from his hand and he was arrested. Meanwhile Mr. Lang, District Magistrate, also arrived at the scene and took Surat Singh and his man with himself to his court-room and examined them. Surat Sing stated that he was a brother of the present ruler of Meywar, and that he has been living in Ajmere for the past two or three years. He said that he was hard up for money, as his creditors were pressing him for the re-payment of loans he had taken from them. He came on the 22nd April 1899, to the Treasury and asked the Treasurer to advance him a loan and mortgage his *jagir* in return, but the Treasurer referred him to Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhag Mall Dadda, whom he tried, as well as Rai Bahadur Seth Mul Chand Soni, but without successes. At last when he could not get money anywhere he told his servant to follow him and take as much money as he required from the Treasury. He wanted money to go to Pushkar on a pilgrimage, and he thought either he would get the money at the Treasury or he would be shot by the police, which would be for better than his present life of misery. He stated that he had no intention of killing or hurting anybody. He thought of repaying the money as soon as he received a remittance from the *jagir*. The servant deposed that he obeyed the orders of his master as he had eaten his salt, and would never be unfaithful to him. The District Magistrate has taken cognizance of the offence under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code for theft in a house or building and released both the accused on bail in the sums of Rs. 500 for the master and Rs. 100 for the servant. Thakur Gopal Singh, istimrardar of Kharwa, has stood bail for both the accused, and the next hearing of the case has been fixed for 8th May 1899. It is generally suppoedthat Surat Singh's mind is unhgnd

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

IN RE CENSUS COMMISSIONERSHIP.—The "Pioneer" contradicted—and not in the most courteous way—our announcement that Mr. Risley was to be the next Census Commissioner of India. The fact in itself is not one of supreme importance, but the reason put forward by our Allahabad contemporary as Mr. Risley's ground for declining the post is one against which not only the officer concerned but the whole Civil Service should protest. The *Pioneer* thought that the acceptance of the post would involve some monetary sacrifice, and immediately jumped to the conclusion that that of course settled the matter. As we have already pointed out no man in India is better qualified than Mr. Risley for the Census Commissionership. The work does not consist of a mere counting of heads. That is done by a subordinate staff, but the census report when issued consists of a comprehensive ethnographic survey of India. All Mr. Risley's tastes lie in this direction, and he has already attained a European reputation as a student of ethnography and folklore. The coming census will place at his disposal, all the vast machinery of Government in collecting facts and figures which cannot but be of the greatest scientific interest. It was the chance of a life-time.

A SRADH.—Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, the Millionaire of Chandernagore, has celebrated his mother's *Sradh* on a grand scale. There were 1,100 brass *Kulsies* distributed to Brahmins; Rs. 7,555 were distributed in charity to the beggars; Pundits were invited from Nuddiah and elsewhere, and they seemed to be well satisfied with the presents they got, which has come up to Rs. 3,300, exclusive of 4 silver *shorash* which has cost Rs. 400. The notabilities present were Moharaj Kumar Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Justice Chandra Madhub Ghose, Kumar Monmotha Nath Mitra, Dr. Bhoobun Mohon Sircar, Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Rai Nundo Lall Bose, Babu Nundo Laul Gossain of Serampore, and Babus Suresh Chandra Mukerjee, Narendra Nath Mukerjia, Jyot Kumar Mukerji, Monohur Mukerjee of Uttarpara, Ray Eshan Chandra Mitra Bahadoor, Mohendra Chunder Mitra, Roy Lalit Mohun Singh Bahadoor of Hooghly, Rai Nalinakshaya Bose Bahadur and Debendra Nath Mitra, Government Pleader of Burdwan. The total cost would come up to Rs. 15,000. More than 3,000 people were feasted.

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—A corresponden writes to a contemporary:—On the 2nd of April in broad day-light at about 3 P. M. in an open plain near the Burmese big temple here (named Shwe Dagon Pagoda) while a Burmese lady, aged about 46 and two of her daughters were coming some ruffian Privates belonging to the West Kent Regiment attacked the old lady and carried her off and outraged her modesty by 12 of them and several others guarding private individuals from interfering. At once, the daughters gave alarm. Crowds came in but the soldiers had their usual attack till they satisfied themselves and began to retire: then stepped in the police with their wonted courage and arrested two of them. In the meanwhile the poor lady was taken to the Hospital and died there after a day or two. What have the authorities done? Nothing. They say enquiry is going on. The local papers are mute as it is a crime of the white race. Consequently the other day when a Burman had to perform some offerings in the temple the females refused to go. A petition was sent to the Cantonment Magistrate and the females were escorted to and from the Pagoda by the police.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—So far as forest survey work is concerned in the Bengal Presidency, the Survey Department proper will in future join forces with the survey officers of the Forest Department, the amalgamation being known as the "Forest Survey of the Bengal Presidency." The Inspector-General of Forests will determine the sphere of work and scrutinise the annual budgets, while the establishment in its actual working will be under the general and professional control of the Surveyor-General of India. The party will absorb, says the *Pioneer*, as far as may be considered available, any or all detachments of the present Forest Survey Branch working in Burma, and the officer in charge will be placed in charge of all Forest Surveys in Burma, and be under the administrative charge of the Superintendent of the Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency. The party will be stationed at Dehra during the off season.

CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF SERINGAPATAM.—The Bangalore correspondent of the *Times* writes:—With regard to the celebration of the centenary of the Fall of Seringapatam on the 4th May, for which purpose a portion of the West Riding Regiment and some of the Native troops of the station will be going to Seringapatam, I hear from a correspondent who has just visited Mysore that the feeling among the Mahomedans in that city is rather strong against any such celebration. This is only natural, and rather to be expected, for one can scarcely imagine the great-grant-children of the Immortal Tippu looking on approvingly at certain festivities intended in a way to commemorate his overthrow and his death by a British bayonet. But if they once agreed that much peace and prosperity has resulted to the province of Mysore by the capture of Seringapatam and Tippu's death, how can the rejoicing on the hundredth anniversary of the event be taken to represent any wilful injury to the feelings of Mahomedans generally? The Hindus, I am told, apprehend a demonstration of some kind on the part of the Mahomedans of Mysore who are displeased by the centenary idea. My correspondent's opinion of the position may be summed up thus:—He says with great levity "Let'em *all* come, and let's have Seringapatam over again with no sham-fighting this time!" This is, of course, the frivolous side of the matter, but I may mention that there is not likely to be anything in the celebrations next month which in any way offend the susceptibilities of the many people who still revere Tippu Sultan as the greatest hero known to their history.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.—The approximate earnings of this Railway for the week ending 22nd April 1899 were Coaching, Rs. 980; Goods, Rs. 141; Miscellaneous, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 1,126 or Rs. 36 per open mile. In the corresponding week of the previous year the total earnings were Rs. 1,296 or Rs. 40 per open mile. Total for 16 weeks from 1st January 1899 Rs. 18,661 as compared with Rs. 23,688, total for corresponding 16 weeks of 1898.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE A.-B. RAILWAY.—The Sealdah Railway officials have received intimation of what turns out to be a disastrous collision, which occurred during the small hours of the morning of Thursday, last, between a light engine and a ballast train at the Fazilpur station on the Assam-Bengal Railway, resulting in the death of six railway coolies and injury to several others. As far as is known at present it would appear that the light engine was passing through the above-named station, and instead of passing through the main line entered a siding. The ballast train with coolies was at a stand still, waiting to proceed at day-break for the purpose of carrying out railway work. The coolies in and about the ballast train appear to have been asleep, and were totally ignorant of the approach of the engine, which with great force collided with the train. The greatest confusion and disorder followed, to say nothing of the panic caused among the injured coolies who could scarcely realise for the moment what had happened. The Railway Staff, on receipt of the news, hastened to the spot, and did all that was possible under the circumstances to relieve the sufferings of the injured men. Four of the gange were found killed on the spot, and two others died subsequently. The driver of the light engine escaped altogether unhurt. A joint enquiry of officials and the police was subsequently held: the result has not yet been made known.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATION.

Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Magte, and Collr on special duty, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of the 24-parganas district.

The order of the 28th Feb 1899, granting one month's privilege leave to Babu Akshay Kumar Chaudhuri offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Darbhanga is cancelled.

Babu Kader Nath Benerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Babu Makunda Deb Mookerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr on furlough is posted to Bhagalpur.

Babu Annada Charun Gupta, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Patna, is transferred to Faridpur.

Babu Ram Narain Banerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days.

Capt E. E. Waters, I. M. S., is appointed to act, until further orders, as Supdt of the Presy Jail, *vice*, Mr. P. Donaldson, about to retire.

Capt W. J. Buchanan, I. M. S., Supdt of the Bhagalpur Central Jail, is allowed leave for twelve weeks. Capt. C. R. Stevens, I. M. S., Offg Civil Surg of Bhagalpur, acting for him.

In modification of the order of the 11th April 1899 Mr. Abdul Hassan, Fourth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

Babu Bipin Behari Mukerji, Munsif of Myme singh, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Mohendra Nath Dutt, Munsif, of Khatra is allowed leave for forty-on days.

Babu Pulin Vehary Bosu, Munsif of Bongaon, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Rajendra Lal Ghose, Munsif of Naugaon is allowed leave for one month and-a-half.

Babu Radha Nath Sen, Munsif of Munshiganj, is allowed leave for twenty-two days.

Babu Surja Kumar Guha, Inspector of Police, Mymensingh, is promoted from the second to the first grade of Inspectors of Police.

Babu Lal Behari Lal Singh, Inspector of Police, Patna, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors of Police.

Babu Darshan Lal, Inspector of Police, Saran, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors of Police.

Babu Mohendro Nath Dutt, Asst Engineer, is, on return from privilege leave, attached to the 1st Calcutta Division.

Babu Madhusudan Sen Gupta, Asst Engineer, was transferred in the interests of the public service, from the Acquapada, Jajpur to the Brahamini-Byturni Division.

Plague News.

VITAL STATISTICS,—MAY 2.

Ward No.	Population.	Average death-rate of previous five years.	Number of deaths in each Ward.	PLAGUE. New cases.	Deaths from plague reported as occuring on this date.	Deaths from plague occurring on previous dates but reported on this date.
1	36,885	3	1			
2	26,614	2	3			
3	36,431	4	5	1		1
4	34,828	3	4	1		1
5	39,180	4	4	3		3
6	41,657	4	1			
7	20,646	2	1	1		1
8	50,781	5	4	1		1
9	49 472	4	6	2	1	2
10	22,668	2	2			
11	29,761	2	3	1		1
12	6,083	...	...			
13	28,366	2	2	1		1
14	29,207	2	4			
15	13,218	1	...			
16	4,620	...	...			
17	4,598	...	..			
18	4,820	1	...			
19	33,147	4	3			
20	23,020	2	4			
21	22,831	2	1			
22	42,591	4	1	1		2
23	14,804	1	...			
24	15,340	1	3			
25	26,833	2	5			
Campbell Hospl.		3	3			
Address uncertain				1		
Total 6,49,401		60	60	13	1	13
Total up to date 14th April.				1,328		1,182

MODERN STUDENT DUELS.

DR. HARRY S. K. SHAW, formerly of the medical staff at the Utica State Hospital, has been for some time in Germany studying the methods employed in hospitals there. Recently he visited Heidelberg, the great German university town, from which place he sent the following interesting letter:—

"One of my great desires when I reached Heidelberg was to witness a student duel, and to see if there was any comparison with our college sport, the much maligned game of football. I began to fear my curiosity would have to be satisfied with an incomplete view from the outside, which is the only way to see the duels unless you are personally acquainted with a member of a corps or verbinding. Therefore, when I was invited by a young doctor to accompany him, I was more then pleased. To really have my hands in German blood on such an occasion appealed very strongly to me.

"After breakfast on the appointed day a carriage drove to the house and the student who had asked my medical friend to look after him alighted and invited us to ride with him. On the way I was much interested watching this student whose numerous scars testified he was no novice. He smoked, chatted, and laughed, and appeared as happy as if he were going to play a game of golf. Our destination was on the other side of the Neckar to an old inn called 'Hirschagasse.' This has been used many years for the duels, and is quite celebrated on that account. We walked through the inn and up some narrow stairs to a fair-sized room with a low ceiling supported with beams. On one side were several long tables, covered with swords, jackets, pads and the various paraphernalia peculiar to duels. The other side of the room was reserved for the surgeons. There were three windows, and before each window was a chair placed in the middle of a large zinc tray, filled rather suggestively with saw dust, and on each chair lay a rubber apron. These chairs had tables on three sides. We were almost the first to arrive, and the doctor, without delay, donned a large white apron, and I then assisted him to prepare his disinfectants, arrange instruments, thread needles, and place plaster, ligatures, cotton bandages and gauze in convenient places. Shortly two other surgeons arrived and made their preparations, so that soon the room was strongly suggestive of a surgical clinic. Great formality was observed by all the students, and when one came into the room he would gravely bow to those present, and then go to his particular friends and bow and shake hands with each one, but would entirely ignore men of the other corps. At first I was rather confused when a student came up to me, gravely bowed, and muttered his name, but I soon discovered it was not a challenge to duel, but a mark of politeness, and I in turn was expected to give my name and return the bow.

"After our surgical preliminaries were completed, I wandered into the large adjoining room. It was about the size of a small hall, and was well lighted by many windows. It was decorated with strings of evergreen, which must have been there for years, and crops banners, caps and colours, which decorated the walls and gave the room rather and attractive appearance. A row of tables extended down both sides and across one end, where there was also a cafe bar arranged meat with sandwiches, beer and wine for sale. Near this stood one of the German monument-like stoves, and alongside was a large leather lounge. At the other end of the room was a large space thickly covered with sawdust. This was the 'arena.' Returning to the ante-room I found that many students had arrived, and that in different parts of the room two students were stripping for the fray, surrounded by enthusiastic friends.

"The process of armament is about as follows: They first strip to the waist and put on a whitelinen jacket. A pad is then strapped over the abdomen and another over the heart. Then pads which reach down from the neck to about four inches down the arm and cover also a portion of the chest are strapped over both shoulders. The right fighting arm is the one exposed and is very well protected. A thick and very heavy muff-like pad is slipped on which reaches from the shoulder to the wrist. With this on it is impossible to bend the arm, and from this time on it is supported in a horizontal position by some friend. A thick padded bandage is wrapped around the wrist several times, and a light glove put on the hand which is protected by the large hilt of the sword. A thick canvas apron is fastened on which covers the front of the body and extends down each leg to the knee, where it is strapped. All these aprons were thickly coated with the gore of former conflicts and gave the young hero a ferocious appearance. A large gauntlet glove is put on the left hand, which covers the arm almost to the shoulder, and the hand is fastened behind the back. Then a thick bandage is wound several times around the c which must restrict all head motion and be very hot and uncomfortable. A pair of large metal goggles completes the outfit These are kept in place by means of a strap which binds down the ears tight.

"The finishing touch was to fill the space between the goggles and forehead with grease to prevent any blood from trickling down into the eyes. The seconds are also protected, but not to so great an extent. They wear goggles, gauntlets, and the neck bandage. They also wear a cap with a long leather visor attachment which covers the exposed side of the face.

"When all was ready the combatants walked out into the other room with their right arms extended and supported. With great solemnity and with an entire absence of any cheering or demonstration by the friends, the duelists took their positions. A referee stands about fifteen feet away, and each contestant is attended by a couple of his friends, his doctor and his second. By this time all the students were grouped around, smoking and supping wine, and some stood on chairs and even on tables. Everything is now ready, and there is an awful stillness with the greatest formality each second introduces his principal to the referee who returns a stiff bow. Then the seconds in turn remove their hats, step forward, and recite a little piece to which the referee responds. The seconds then measure a sword's distance between the chests of the men, who now have their swords and whose arms are uplifted. When this is done the referee gives the word and the fight begins, and one hears the sharp clash of the swords. The swords are about three feet long and seemed to me to be rather heavy. One edge is sharp the entire distance, and the other only six or eight inches from the end. The point is not sharpened, but is quite broad. During the duel the contestants do not move from their first positions. The arms are in a vertical position and are not moved. All the sword play is due to the wrist motion alone. I was disappointed not to see the graceful movements one expects in fencing. But this is not fencing. The duel must not last longer than fifteen minutes, but all time is 'taken out,' as we do in foot ball, so that they may last over twenty minutes. A round consists of only three strokes, when the seconds call out and knock up the swords with their own. After two or three rounds or at the request of a second, the referee will come and examine each man for wounds and keep tally on a card he has for the purpose, which is afterward given to the victor. During these intervals the fighting arm is lowered and supported, while the sword is wiped off and straightened, and the men get a short rest The surgeon is also in evidence examining the extent of the injuries. The blood flows very freely, and it is not long before each man is drenched with crimson. More than once I saw a small tuft of hair fly off the head of one of the men.

"There was some fascination in hearing the clash of the steel, and in seeing the swords knock and slash. The duel can, be stopped at any time if in the opinion of the surgeon the wounds of one or both of the contestants are of such a nature as to render further fighting dangerous I saw ive duels that morning, and there was no essential difference. In the first one of the seconds received a long gash across his cheek which is rather unu. Two of the duels were stopped by the surgeon, and the other three were fought to the limit At the end of the duels the men bowed and shook hands and were led back into the ante-room. The duel of our host was the fifth, and although, there were to have been seven, I left after seeing him to my great disappointment receive a severe defeat.

"The services of my medical friend had been requested by three of the previous duellists, so I had several opportunities to assist with the practical surgical work. Needless say, the surgical work was well done, and I was surprised at the care and antisepsis employed. This insures nearly always a primary union of the wounds. The greatest number of cuts were on the scalp and forehead, and they heal very rapidly. These wonkds leave scars which disfigure the face for life, but they are a source of great pride. Strange as it may appear, the German girls show a decided preference from multi-scarred face, so that perhaps it is a chivalrous instinct which tends to popularize the duel.

"One cannot help admiring the nerve of these men, who stand without flinching while receiving severe punishment, and with blood steaming from numerous wounds they fight on in the same manner and I did not see a man lose his temper, or if he did show it in his manner of fighting. After the duel, when they are in the surgeon's hands and away from the intoxication of the fight, with its excitement and spectators, they exhibit the same fortitude. Not one man showed any indication of pain when we took the stitches in his face and sewed up his cuts.

"The university has a law prohibiting duels, but it seems to be very dead as no effort is made to check or to repress them, although the plasters and bandages which so often adorn the faces of the students must bring to the attention of the faculty the frequency of this forbidden sport.

THE WORLD'S IVORY MINE.

TRUE ivory, to which the name should properly be restricted, is the constituent of the tusks of elephants of different species, and is found in no other animals, writes R. Lydekker in *Knowledge*. In making this statement it must not be assumed that its presence in mastodans is denied, since those extinct animals are nothing more than elephants in a wider sense of the term. From other so-called ivory, such as that of hippopotamus tusks, sperm-whale teeth, and narwhal "horns," elephant ivory is readily distinguished at a glance by the "engine turned pattern—similar to that on the back of a watch case—which it displays in cross section, as may be seen by looking at the butt end of the handle of a tableknife. And it is probably due to this peculiarity of internal structure that elephant ivory displays the elasticity which forms one of its most valuable properties.

FAILURE OF LIVING SUPPLY.

There are only two living species of elephants at the present day, namely the Indian, or, as it might with more properly be called, Asiatic, and the African. As regards the production of ivory the latter is, or, perhaps, was much the more valuable animal of the two. In the first place, till within the last few years, it existed in almost incredible numbers in many parts of its habitat; and in the second place, it produced more ivory animal for animal, this being due to the circumstance that, whereas in the African species both sexes are furnished with tusks of large size, in its Asiatic cousin they are generally restricted to the male sex, and even then in certain cases may be but very poorly developed. Again, it appears that, in modern times at all events, much of the ivory yielded by the Asiatic elephant is worked up in the land of its birth, comparatively little reaching Europe in the raw state. Consequently, for recent ivory, the European market is very largely dependent upon the product of the African species, for which the great commercial emporia are London and Antwerp. Now although a few years ago elephant hunting was a profitable trade in the remoter districts of south-east Africa, the herds have been so reduced in number, that comparatively little ivory is obtained at the present day. . . African ivory is likely to become gradually scarcer and scarcer; and if there were no other source of supply this beautiful substance would apparently soon reach a prohibitive price.

DINING ON MAMMOTH.

As a matter of fact there exists, however, in the frozen tundras of Siberia a supply of ivory which will probably suffice for the world's consumption for many years to come. This ivory is the product of the mammoth (Elephas primigenius), a species nearly allied to the Indian elephant, but protected from the cold of the Arctic regions by a coat of long, coarse hair, with a finer woolly undersur at the base. The tusks, too, of the mammoth were larger and more curved than those of its living Asiatic relative, being sometimes twisted into a spiral, almost recalling that formed by the horns of the African kudu. From the abundance of these tusks it is further probable that they were developed in both sexes. . . . . The mammoth roamed over a large portion of Europe in Pleistocene times. And in the gravels and brickearths of our English river-valleys its tusks, teeth and bones are of comparatively common occurrence; while quantities of similar remains are dredged from the Dogger-bank by the North Sea trawlers. If, however, the ivory-turner expected to find a workable commodity in British mammoth tusks, he would be grievously disappointed. All those found in the gravels and brickearths, as well as the specimens hauled up from the Dogger-bank, have lost the greater part of their animal matter, in consequence of which they crumble more or less completely to pieces when exposed to the influence of the atmosphere. Not so the mammoth ivory of the Siberian tundras which, in the best preserved specimens, retains the whole of the original animal matter, and, except when stained by earthy infiltrations, is as suitable for the purposes of the turner as the best product of the African elephant. This remarkable state of preservation has been produced by entombment in the frozen soil of the tundras. In many instances, as is well known, entire carcases of the mammoth have been found thus buried, with the hair, skin, and flesh as fresh as in frozen New Zealand sheep in the hold of a steamer. And sleigh-dogs, as well as Yakuts themselves, have often made a hearty meal on mammoth flesh thousand years old.

AT the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council on Friday, the 28th ultimo, the report of the Select Committee on the Riverain Boundaries Bill was presented, and after discussion, the Bill as amended, was passed. The object of Riverain Boundaries Bill is to enable the Revenue Administration to fix a boundary line between estates subject to river action. At present the usual boundary is the deep stream of the river, and this is constantly changes. The Bill is likely to prove a real blessing to the riverain landowners of the Province, as it will once for all fix their boundaries, and thus avoid the necessity for constantly-recurring litigation of an unsatisfactory and expensive kind.

Telegrams.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

SIMLA, MAY 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy is much better. Lord Curzon, it should he noted with pleasure, has indeed not been so ill during these days as to prevent him from working as usual.

SIMLA, MAY 1.

As the senior Artillery Colonel on the establishment, Brigadier-General Wodehouse, Commanding the Presidency District, is shortly to be raised to the rank of Major-General.

SIMLA, MAY. 2.

Major-General Strahan, the Surveyor-General of India, completes his service on the 30th September next; and it has been arranged that Lieutenant-Colonel Gore, who is now employed on the Trigonometrical survey at Dehra, will succeed him.

Mr. A. Goodeve Chakravarti, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, reverts to the judicial service of Bengal in next winter.

The official statement of plague in India for the week ending 30th April, shews—1184 cases in Bombay and Sindh, 12 in Madras, 65 in Mysore, 1 in the Central Provinces, 23 in the Punjab, 131 in Bengal, 3 in Beluchistan. Of the cases in Bengal 125 were reported by Calcutta and 8 by Howrah.

Mr. Holderness, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department, avails of three months' leave from to-morow, Mr Finucane relieving him.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The *Morning Post* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that the agreement between Great Britain and Russia regarding always in China was signed in St. Petersburg resterday.

According to the terms of the agreement, Russia binds herself not to attempt to obtain or to assist another Power to obtain, a railway or similar concession in the Yangtze Valley, and Great Britain gives a similar pledge regarding Manchuria.

The existing enterprises in both spheres are also safeguarded.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Krugerite organs insist that the agitation is manufactured, as it was prior to the Jameson raid.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

A party of Filipino Staff officers have entered the American camp at Calumpit to announce that Aguinaldo has ordered the cessation of hostilities, pending negotiations for peace.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick stated that the Foreign Office has no information of any Russian concession at Bunder Abbas.

LONDON, APRIL. 29.

General Otis has declined the Fiipino request for an armistice, and has demanded the surrender of the insurgents, promising them amnesty. The negotiations for peace have thus ended without result.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Chamberlain stated that President Krugger had been informed that the Dynamite concession was a breach of the convention with Great Britain.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Reuter's Agency confirms the statement that an Anglo-Russian agreement relating to China was signed at St. Petersburg yesterday.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The *Times* in an article on telegraph rates to India favours the reduction of fifty per cent on the present tariff on the basis of a guarantee to the cable companies similar to that made by Australia.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Indian Currency Commission re-assembled yesterday.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The final football match played to-day resulted in Aston Villa defeating by Liverpool-five goals to nothing, thus securing the leagub championship.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

President Kruger in a speech at the opening of the Volksraad said he hoped during the present session to submit proposals regarding the franchise, mining rights and dynamate questions. The President also announced that it had been decided to enforce the Indian locations resolutions from the 1st of July.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The death is announced of the Duke of Beaufort.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The preamble to the Anglo-Russian Agreement states that Russia and Great Britain agree to uphold the integrity and independence of China.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Balfour promised to lay the text of the Agreement before the House as soon as received. He added that there are special stipulations protecting the New-chwang Railway.

LONDON, MAY 2.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Henry Fowler moved the rejection of the Budget Bill, criticising the wine duties, and the reduction of the Sinking Fund. In the course of his speech the hon. member said the time has arrived for extending the investments of the Savings Banks, especially to Indian Securities, and he urged the appointment of a Select Committee in connection therewith. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of an exhaustive reply, announced that Government would institute an exhaustive enquiry into Savings Banks' investments. The debate was ultimately adjourned.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question, announced his intention of receiving the Uitlanders' petition for the redress of their grievances, and commented on the unprecedented circumstances under which it was presented.

The *Times* and the *Standard* insist that it is impossible to disregard the situation in the Transvaal, which is endangering the general welfare of South Africa.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

GRAND SANKIRTAN¡ IN CHORE-BAGAN.

THE movement set on foot sometime ago and publicly inaugurated on the last Birth-day of Sree Gauranga is growing both in volume and strength. Kirtan is an institution as old as Vaishnavism itself, but it has always been associated with something not exactly belonging to genteel society. And now every one—the highest of the high and the lowest of the low—take a pride in joining a Kirtan. Sankirtans are now the order of the day. Not a week passes in which one Sankirtan or more does not take place. Indeed, we hear it on good authority, that arrangements for a Sankirtan have to be made two or three weeks before the day fixed for it, lest similar arrangements are made by other parties for the same day. The spirit of the Lord has so worked and is so working that ,nothing short of the same Divine influence can now turn the tide back. With every succeeding Sankirtan a growing enthusiasm is visible.

The last Sankirtain was held in Chore-bagan, and it was a grand success, to¦ say the least. The time fixed for the Sankirtan was 6 P. M. and a meeting was to precede it. People began to arrive from 3 in the afternoon, and long before the meeting that quarter of the town known as Chorebagan was one huge surging mass of human beings. The meeting which was held at the premises known as the Golbrari of Ramchand Seal, was presided over by Dr. Russick Mohan Chakravarti, Secretary to the Gauranga Samaj. After the presidential speech, which was unusually impressive and eloquent, Pandit Naliniranjan, a boy of 14 years of age, spoke on the life and teachings of Lord Gauranga. He spoke in Bengali and held the whole audience spellbound. Then commenced the Sankirtan. And the scene which was now presented is simply indescribable. By this time hundreds of Sankirtan parties had arrived and joined the ever increasing mass. The sweet name of Hari simultaneously rising from the hearts of thousands of for-the-time-being-religiously-inclined persons was not without its effect. This state of things was kept up till a late hour in the night or rather into the small hours of the morning—for it was not till 3 A.M. that the streets resumed their ordinary appearance. The concourse of people was large—very large indeed, but such a spirit of harmony prevailed that the whole thing passed off without any hitch at all. And what else could be expected from people who had gathered to sing the glory of the Lord.

Every resident of that quarter of the town appeared to have thoroughly entered into the spirit then prevailing. All the houses were decorated and lighted, some with electric light. The owners of the house where the meeting was held were all attention and courtesy to the guests. Arrangements had also been made on a grand scale at the palatial buildings of the late Rajah Rajendra Mullick for the entertainment of all. Kumar Manindra Mullick and his brother personally received the guests in the spacious courtyard and every one so inclined was served with refreshments. Great credit is due to the promoters of the movement.

NOTHING yet is known as to when the new Royal Engineers' Re-organization Scheme will come into force, but the Secretary of State's final decision is expected to arrive this month.

THE portion of the railway from Bhatinda to Ferozepore recently converted from metre to broad gauge, was inspected by the Consulting Engineer on the 24th ultmo, and has since opened.

THE number of cattle at the Amritsar Baisakhi Fair this year was greater by 29,108 than that of the previous year. The Hissar Cattle Farm and the Allahabad and Bereily Government Diary Farms purchased a large number of cows.

ON Friday evening a serious boiler explosion took place in a rice mill owned by Messrs. Knight and Christisen, near Rangoon. The boiler house was wrecked, and serious damage was done to surrounding buildings, one man being killed and eleven men and one woman seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is not known. The mill was a new one, and had been working for a little over a year.

THE scheme for lighting Simla with electricity is being discussed at Simla. Mr. Crompton having recently been inspecting the Sutlej Valley, with a view to the utilisation of water-power by turbines for this purpose. It seems that the cost would not be excessive and the matter is likely to be taken in hand before long.

THE result of the working of Bertillon's system of anthropometry in the Punjab during the past year shows that nineteen per cent. of criminals whose antecedents were unknown were identified as habitual offenders with previous convictions varying from one to ten in number. A large percentage of those whose identity was not established were reputed to be residents of Native States in which the system is not in force.

THE famous Chitrapournamai (full moon) in the Tamil calendar month of *Chitara* has commenced at Ettukudi since Sunday last. As usual people flock to the shrine of Subramania for paying vows. Tuesday next the full Monday, will be the last day on which about 5,000 *kavadies* will be borne to the deity in the said village temple. Under the orders of the Head Assistant Magistrate, the Sub-Magistrate of Negapatam is camping at Ettukdi since Thursday last, and he will not return to Negapatam till Wednesday next.

ANTI-PLAGUE inoculations have become very popular, the Lahore paper writes, in the Jullunder district, where over 4, 000 people in the infected area have submitted themselves to the process. Whole villages such as Malpur, Garcha, and Buhara, have been inoculated. The popularity of the operation seems to be, in great part, due to the fact that after six days the villagers can get passes allowing them to leave the village if they submit to the disinfection of their clothes and themselves. In some cases a fair number of inoculated people applied for passes; but in others, such as Malpur, where over 500 people were protected, only one man subsequently applied for a pass. In this case the power to leave the village, if they should require to do so, was all that the people wanted. Having got the power, they never used it. The harvest operation which have been going on for the last few weeks, and which are now nearly completed, are probably an important factor in keeping the people confined to their land.

DESERVING BEGGARS.

"NO SUCH THING TO BE FOUND ON THE STREETS.'

AN officer of the London Mendicity Society was instrumental the other day in securing the conviction at the South-Western Police-court, of an aged mendicant named John Smith.

He was found sitting on the kerb in Fentiman-road, Clapham, holding out his hand and crying "Pity the poor blind." According to the officer he was not blind really, but he feigned blindness, and made a living out of begging. He had been begging since 1873, and out of the past twenty-six years had been close on twelve years in prison. He has now gone for another month.

It was only a few days ago that the society succeeded in bringing before a magistrate a street beggar who had upon him, besides other things, a saving's bank-book showing over £35 standing to his credit, a draft note for £110, and three purses containing jewellery.

A "Daily Mail" representative inquired yesterday at the Mendicity Society's office, in Red Lion-square, whether a beggar with a banking account was a common-place sort of person.

"A beggar with over £100 belonging to him is a rarity," said Mr. Eric A. Butchanan, who for ten years has been the society's secretary. "Once in three or four years such a case is found, but very rarely is a beggar discovered with more than £4 or £5 in his pocket. Still, a beggar of experience makes 5s a day, or 30s a week, which is more than many hard-working men in London earn. We have records of over 70,000 convictions for street begging since the society began, and our experience warrants us in telling the public never to give money to a street-beggar.

"I have never found a genuine street-beggar in London; that is to say, every street-begger in London begger by profession. It took me years to accept that conclusion, but I have no hesitation in saying that there is no such thing as a deserving street-beggar. Ladies often give money to a wretched-looking object who walks the gutter on a bitter day. But I have investigated every case I could find of whatever description, and have never found an unprofessional beggar.

"The worst thing one can do is to give money to beggars. It teaches them that they can get a living more easily by loafing than by working. What we do to meet cases of hunger is to give our subscribers tickets which will be exchanged at Lockhart's and coffee taverns for 2d. worth of food. But it is impossible to find a street-beggar worthy of assistance either from public funds or from private persons. You may be certain that a woman who begs with a child in her arms is not deserving. Children are hired out at 3d a day for the purpose.

We do not find many new beggars, but by the assistance of Scotland-yard we hear of every case of begging that goes before a London magistrate. You cannot say that there are many thousand street-beggars. Last year we heard of just over 1,000 cases, and the yearly average for the past eight years has been 975. We began working before the Metropolitan police came into existence, and from the start the Queen has been our patron, and the services of the society are constantly made use of by her Majesty, and many other persons whose names as benefactors of the poor are house-hold words. We investigate begging-letter cases from all over the country. Taking fifty years experience, we can say, that 25 per cent. of begging-letter writers are down right impostors; 50 per cent. do not deserve relief, and 25 per cent. deserve assistance, of whom 5 or 7 per cent. are very deserving indeed.

"We not only teach professional beggars that they will be sent to prison, but also inquire into cases of distress, sent to us, and relieve deserving persons.'"—*Daily Mail.*

PAVED WITH GLASS.

NOT satisfied with cobble-stones and wood, for pavement, the city of Lyons has been experimenting with glass as a substitude. Since last November the Rue de la Republique has been paved with devitrified glass. This new product is obtained from broken glass heated to a temperature of 1,250 deg., and compressed in matrices by hydraulic force The glass pavement is laid in the form of blocks, eight inches square, each block containing sixteen parts in the form of chequers. These blocks are so closely fitted together that water cannot pass between them, and the whole pavement looks like one gigantic draught-board. It is more durable than stone.

MICROBES IN RAIN.

It is interesting to have upon official authority a statement as to the effect of the rainfall on the number of microbes in unfiltered Thames water. No rain fell on the first three days of last month, and the average number of microbes in the Thames at Hampton up to the 4th was 6,510 per cubic centimetre; it then rained every day until the 15th, during which time the average number of microbes, including the 16th, rose to 38·354 per c.c., but after the 15th no more rain fell, and the average number of microbes from then to the end of the month fell to 14,914 per c.c. This large increase in the number of microbes in the river due to rain originates not merely in the washing of the surface of the land, but is largely due to atmospheric microbes brought down by the rain.

It might amuse our readers to know about the following advantage derived by vegeterians. We reproduce it just as reported by the French Vegeterian Society and, therefore, do not hold ourselves responsible for the accuracy of the facts. According to the above-named Society the following fruits and vegetables have such curative powers as mentioned below:—"Lentils, Spinach and salads are very good remedies for anœmia, lemons for biliousnesse figs for cancer, asparagus for heart disease grapes for skin disease, apples for lumbago, horse radish and cold, celery for scurvy and garlic for serpent bite."

THE COAL PRODUCTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

According to Governmental statistics, the return of the coal production of Great Britain show a slihes ly lower output last year as compared with the ygfo 1897. The total output is given at 202,000,000 tons, and the decrease shown on the year is directly attributable to the South Wales coal strike, which, while it worked harm to the public and the men, brought additional orders to other coalfields of the United Kingdom. The decreased production in Wales and Monmouthshire was no less than 8,808,238 tons as compared with the previous year, the actual total being 29,923,114 tons. Had not orders been distributed to other centres, there would have been a greater decrease on the year than 77,000 tons. It is, however, amazing to find that while the Wales production fell off 8,808,238 tons, the actual production of the year was decreased, only to the small extent of 77,000 tons. The strike, therefore, benifitted the colliary owners of the Midlands, Durham, Newcastle, and Yorkshire. The output for the principal districts includes 25,767,827 tons for the Midlands, 25,630, 758 ton for Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, 24,371, 822, tons for Durham, and 23,004,745 tons for Newcastle.

A CONFERENCE of the leading Native gentlemen of the Tinnevelly District was held on Saturday, the 22nd instant, to consider the affairs of that district. It was for the Tinnevelly District what the Provincial Conference that is shortly to be held at Coimbatore is for the Presidency. So many as twenty-seven subjects, bearing upon the local politics and concerning every branch of the local administration, were set down for discussion.

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH, —MAY 2.

(Before Justices Ghose and Wilkins.)

DACOITY BY KABOOLIES.

THERE was an appeal by six Kaboolies from the decision of Mr. B. C. Seal, Sessions Judge of Birbhum, convicting them of dacoity and sentencing them each to transportation for ten years. The dacoity was committed in the bungalow of one Babu Udai Chand Biswas a native Christian residing at Tentulbundi, a village about 8 miles from Rampurhat. Property looted was of the value of about Rs. 17,500, mostly in silver, and Babu Udai Chand, who was the only inmate of the house besides the servants, was tied and beaten. A large number of people assembled, but they could not give any assistance as the dacoity were using a sort of bombs or cracks which were mistaken for shots from fire-arms. Babu Udai Chand recognised that the dacoits were Kaboolies, and through his information 15 Kabooiies with large sums of money were arrested in the course of 2 or 3 days in or near Dumka. Out of these men 12 only were placed on their trial and six were convicted and sentenced as stated above.

Their Lordships after going through the papers dismissed the appeal.

ASSAULT ON A VACCINATOR.

IN the matter of the petition of Mangabinda Muchi and another who had been convicted by the Deputy Magistrate o Burdwan for assaulting a vaccinator who wanted to take lymph from the arms of the niece of the first petitioner for the propose of vaccinating the son of the petitioner, their Lordships (Prinsep and Wilkins, J. J.) delivered the following important judgment:

The petitioner has been convicted of having assaulted a licensed vaccinator in the execution of his duty and of having prevented him from discharging his duty and they have been sentenced to one and a half months rigorous imprisonment. The evidence however does not establish this offence. It goes to show that the vaccinator attempted to take from the arm of the neice of Man Muchi, who had already been vaccinated, some lymph for the purpose of vaccinating a child of the other petitioner, and that thereupon the vaccinator was assaulted so as to make him receive slight injuries from Man Muchi and the father of the child to be vaccinated. The vaccinator himself admits that he could insist upon taking lymph from the arm of any person who objected, and there is every reason to believe from the evidence that such objection was taken. An attempt therefore to take the lymph was under the circumstances unlawful and thus the interference of Man was justified, and it cannot therefore be said that this interference, amounting to a slight assault, prevented the vaccinator from discharging his duty. We are also not satisfied on the evidence that Hari Muchi himself committed any assault. The conviction and sentences must therefore be set aside and the petitioners released.

A VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

MR. P. L. ROY with Babu Dasarathy Sanyal applied on behalf of Bajrangi Lall and four others for the admission of an appeal from the decision of the Sessions Judge of Gaya convicting them of the murder of Sham Sunder Lal and sentencing them each to transportation for life. The body of the dead man was found under a culvert of the Railway line in the village of Jessowla. For some days the body could not be identified. At last a widow, a relation of the accused, appeared before the investigating police, and not only identified the body but stated that she was almost an eye-witness to the murder. The deceased, she stated, had been her lover and on account of the scandal created owing to the intrigue Bajrangi was outcasted. Being thus insulted by his castemen, Bajrangi took his revenge upon the deceased. On the night of the occurrence, 4th February, while the deceased was with the widow, some of the accused entered her room and dragged him. The widow then heard the sound of severe beating, and since then she had not seen the deceased till his dead body was shown to her. After this statement the accused were arrested and the woman was kept under strict police surveillance lest she should be tutored to say something else afterwards. But all the same she had a different story to tell before the Sessions Judge. She said she had been compelled by the police to state in the way as she had done before the lower court. In fact the story told by her was not her story, but a police invention. The Sessions Judge, however, believed the previous story, and, differing entirely from the assessors, convicted and sentenced the appellants as stated above.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Roy admitted the appeal and set it down for hearing

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KUMBAKONAM just is becoming a centre o journalistic ventures. After several abortive efforts a Tamil weekly—*Survajanamitran*—sprung there not long ago and is being fairly well nurtured. To reinforce this, the twice dead English weekly.—The *South Indian Times*—has for the third time risen from its ashes, like the fabulous phœnix. We wish our contemporaries a steady and long lease of life and a record of appropriately local work which should pre-eminently be the end and aim of every mofussil journal, as the districts are not wanting in good lobal pabulum to engage journalistic energy in that direction.

A SOMEWHAT serious scrimmage is reported from the Upper Kurram. Some armed Turi shepherds were pursuing two thieves, who tried on the 26th to steal some cattle from Nomads grazing near the Lakatiga Post. About forty Jagis, with guns, turned up and drove the shepherds back. On hearing the firing, armed parties from Jagi Maidan and from Nomad Turi camp came up and the two parties fired on each other, one Turi being wounded. A large Jagi lashkar also moved across the boundary line of attack a Nomad Turi camp in the mouth of the Derwazgai Pass. A Militia guard took up a position covering the camp, and drove them back. One Turi, however, was killed. Captain Roos-Keppel has gone to inquire into the matter.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 14TH.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET—A DEFICIT.

THERE is a dearth of news this week so far a India in particular is concerned; but there is no lack of stirring topics of interest to those who follow the general course of affairs in this country. The great event of the week has been the introduction of the Budget by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Commons last night. Parliament re-assembled on Monday last after the Easter recess Nothing of great interest took place during the earlier part of the week beyond a debate on the existence of Ritualistic practices in the Church of England, to which I will refer later on. During the last week or two public discussion has been more or less confined to speculations upon the prospective budget, the unfolding of which has been awaited with more than ordinary interest, because it was well known that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to provide for a deficit of two or three million pounds. A financial deficit has been as rare in the Imperial Exchequer during the last few years, as a surplus has been in the Indian Exchequer; but this year we see the usual order reversed—the Finance Minister of India has to deal with a substantial surplus, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to face a considerable deficit. Budgets with a surplus are always looked forward to with cheerful expectancy because everybody anticipates remission of taxation; but when it is the other way round, the feeling of the public very much akin to anxious fear lest further demands should be made upon their pockets; and with this anxiety is always mixed an element of uncertainty as to the particular classes or interests upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will lay his hands—a secret which is well kept until the actual delivery of the Budget Statement in the House. I do not wish to weary your readers with many dry figures, so I will only say that the estimate for the current financial year shows a revenue of £110,287,000 as against an expenditure of £112,927,000 a deficit of £2,640,000. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach proposes to meet this deficit by reducing the annual charge for the National Debt from £25,000,000 to £23,000,000 and by new and increased stamp duties and wine duties. Hitherto, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been regarded by all parties in the House as a fairly sound financier, far and away safer and sounder, for instance, than Mr. Goschen, the last Tory Chancellor. But his proposal to tamper with the sinking fund which serves not only as a means of steadily reducing the National Debt, but as a reserve fund in time of war, is looked upon by all good financiers, as rank heresy, and as a most questionable expedient.

The most interesting part of the proceedings in the House last night was not Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech, but the discussion which followed it. It was interesting for two reasons—first, because it revealed an almost unanimous disapproval of the financial policy foreshadowed in the Budget, and secondly, because it furnished the opportunity for the resumption of Sir William Harcourt's participation in the debates of the House. He has returned from the South of France like a giant refreshed and evidently has no intention of remaining a passive spectator of the proceedings of Parliament. He is not now the official exponent of the financial policy of the Opposition—that post is held by Sir Henry Fowler, who is justly regarded as a high authority on all financial questions about which he knows a great deal more than he does about India. But the man upon whom the financial mantle of that greatest of Budget-makers, Mr. Gladstone has fallen, is undoubtedly the late leader of the Opposition whose own budgets were only less epoch-making than those of his great chief. The masterly way in which he dealt with the death duties chiefly accounted for the huge surpluses which have characterised the budgets of the last few years, the credit for which really belongs to the present Chancellor's predecessor. Sir William Harcourt gathered millions; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has scattered them. They have gone chiefly in the shape of doles to the landlords, and grants to the state clergy. And having burnt the candle out at one end, Sir Michael is lighting it at the other. He has squandered the handsome resources of the past, and now he is going to make up for it at the expense of the future. No wonder then that Sir William Harcourt re-entered the fray with some thing more than his old enthusiasm. He must have felt that the good fruits of his own budgets were being thrown away by his successor. His speech was, consequently, outspoken, emphatic and very much to the point. His rising was received with loud Liberal cheers, which ought to convince him that his old friends and followers are not unmindful of his great services to Liberalism. He made a slashing attack upon the policy of suspending the reduction of the debt which he described as one of the most disastrous proposals that has ever been made. He accused the Government of being afraid to meet the obligations which their policy had imposed upon them. They were "bilking the bill," and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had fallen a victim to the trashy finance represented by those who sat around him. He seemed to have adopted the ideas of Sheriden who said that the worst possible course was to muddle away your income by paying your debts! Altogether Sir William Harcourt's speech was one of the most sparkling and masterly criticisms that he has ever delivered in the House. The speech was as gratifying to the Liberals as it was galling to the Tories, and shows that the late Liberal leader is still a force to be reckoned with. Indeed, he told the House that he had not done with the subject yet but would return to it when the proposals of the Government came to be considered in detail. So Sir Michael Hicks-Beach may look out for a bad quarter of an hour when the Finance Bill comes up again.

LORD CURZON AND THE EXODUS.

Lord Curzon's speeches continue to engage a good deal of public attention here, though even his admirers are beginning to hint that it would be better if he did not talk quite so much. His two speeches at Lahore have given them occasion to remind him of his promise not to be a talking viceroy. His defence of the Simla "Exodus" has been approved on the whole by the Tory press; but that approval is by no means unanimous as witness the following quotation from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"There is, however, another side to the ho weather mo e which Lord Curzon ignored. It lends to create coteries and mutual admiration societies which annex all the appointments that are worth having. Whenever a desirable post falls vacant, the assumption is that it will be snapped up either by a member of one of the Secretariates or of a Lieutenant-Governor's staff. It is the same with the honours and from precisely the same cause. Meanwhile the district magistrates stew in the plains and cultivate livers. It is high time that the Viceroy gave a chance to others besides the writers of eloquent minutes who are always at their elbows."

Another paper gives its readers some idea of the luxurious surroundings in which the Viceroy manages to find "opportunity and strength better to discharge our duties in that great trust which has been laid upon our shoulders." The paper referred to gives some interesting illustrations of the Viceregal Lodge at Simla, which appears to be replete with every comfort and luxury.

RECEPTION TO MISS MANNING.

A reception was given to Miss Manning at the Imperial Institute last night, by the members of the National Indian Association of which she is the Honorary Secretary. I had the pleasure of returning from India recently in the same steamer as Miss Manning. From the conversations I had with her I gathered that her tour had been very successful. She has made a special study of the progress of women and girls in India, and is satisfied that a satisfactory advance has been made. She reports that the schooling of girls has greatly improved and that hygiene, domestic economy, sewing, drawing and other womanly pursuits are taught. The reception passed off very successfully, and gave Miss Manning's many friends and admirers an opportunity of showing their appreciation of the good work which she has accomplished.

A SON has been born to the Maharaja of Kolhapore.

MR. BASIL SCOTT, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as Advocate-General a Bombay in place of the Hon. Mr. Lang, who proceeds home on leave by the mail steamer on the 29th instant.

THE Government of Madras has ordered that the concession of reserving one-fifth of ths annual vacancies in the Hospital Assistante grade for Muhammadan candidates irrespective of those recruited by general competition wil remain in force for a further period of one year.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has stated that Government is unable to accept the proposals of Mr. Rhodes for a guarantee towards his Railway scheme, and Mr. Rhodes is unable to accept the Government's proposals.

THE Madras Government have succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Secretary of State for India for the appointment of a successor to Mr. Justice Shephard. But as there are barely three weeks for the closing of the High Court it is to expected that the appointment will not be made till the High Court re-opens.

KUNWAR JAGDISH PRASAD, B. A., son of Kunwar Jwla Prasad, of the Statutory Civil Service, and a grand-son of Rajah Jai Kishen Dass, C. S. I., of Moradabad, left for England, by *S.S. Caledonia*. The young man intends to complete his education at an English University and to compete for the Indian Civil Service

ON Monday an incident took place at the Steamer Ghat at Dibrugarh the like of which seem to be growing rather thick of late in that quarter. It is said an European Commander of a flat somehow insulted or assaulted a cooly working on the bank. The man having complained to his comrades who were also engaged close by, and who mustered over thirty, the whole body of them made a rush upon the Commander. It is reported they actually gave him some severe handling. He, however, ultimately succeeded in saving himself by removing to another flat lying at a distance from his It is also said that he came back later with a gun and fired some shots which do not appear to have hurt anybody.

A BIG jirgah was held in a fortified serai at Landi Kotal on Tuesday to discuss the question of the cattle raid made early in the month. Ac but forty goats had been returned, but the delinquents, the Khusrogis refused to pay for these. Pressure was, however, brought to bear on them by the Zakka Khels, who threatened to raid their villages unless they immediately complied with the condition imposed. All was then amicably settled, but the matter is worthy of note as being the first occasion that we have been indebted to the Zakka Khels for a solution of difficulties over the border.

THE annual *Palki* procession of the *Doolya Maruti* in Ganeshpeth was held on Tuesday night. The procession, attended with country music, started from Ganeshpeth at about 11 p.m. and reached its destination after midnight. Tamboli Musjid Street was patrolled by a number of armed police and the streets through which the procession proceeded were all crowded. Mr. H. F. Carvalho, City Magistrate, was present at the Musjid in order to prevent any disturbance. The music was stopped near the Musjid according to the music regulations and the procession passed of quietly.

A FIRE occurred in the native quarter of Bombay on the night of the 27th ultimo, in a building used for storing cotton and gunny bags and occupied by Dwarka Dass Bollubhoy. The premises and their contents were destroyed and the adjoining buildings suffered considerably. Damage was done to the extent of ten thousand rupees.

DACOITY became so alarming in one of the Hyderabad (Deccan) districts about a fort-night ago that the assistance of the Military had to be invoked. Dacoits who had taken up their position in the taluq of Bid were variously reported as being from 80 to 300 strong. Accordingly 100 sowars of the 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Humfrey and Lieutenant Fagan were ordered on the 10th instant to proceed to bid by forced marches. The party covered the distance, 57 miles, in 24 hours, the transport taking 30 hours. All the men, horses and baggage, animals arrived fit and well in spite of the great heat. On the 14th at 2 A. M., the party started from Bid, and shortly after day break had surrounded the hill which had for the last month been occupied by the dacoits and used as their head-quarters. The dacoits on being called on to lay down their arms and surrender, refused to do so, and opened fire. Their position was then rushed by a dismounted party, the dacoits making a most stubborn resistance, the majority of them not attempting to escape until the sowars of the dismounted party were actually chimbering over the walls of a dismantled village into which the various parties of docoits had retired: 11 dacoits were killed, 16 wounded and 39 taken prisoners, amongst the latter being the two leaders. About 20 are believed to have escaped. Only one sowar of the 1st Lancers was severely wounded. A large quantity of swords, firearms, powder and bullets were captured. The gang had, for the last month, been openly defying the Nizam's police and terrorising the defying the surrounding country. All the villages in the vicinity of their head-quarters had to provide daily fixed a molty of flour, dall, &c:, and furnish a certain number of men to draw water and to do any other manual labour required by planter.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

THE following is the full text of the speech delivered by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar at the last annual meeting of the above Association:

Your Honor and Gentlemen,—Having read the report I wish I could resume my seat without nflicting upon you a speech. I sincerely wish my weary lips I could close, lips while wearing themselves must have sorely wearied you, my country men, for upwards of thirty years. But how can I, so long as I have the breath of life in me, remain silent when the cry from the dear land of our birth for reform in every department of life, is growing louder and louder. If you, my countrymen, hear it as I do, I am sure you will not remain satisfied with your present condftion. I am sure you will shake off your apathy and indifference and rouse yourselves to a keen sense of your duty to your country. If you remember what a country it was and what it is now, I am sureyour sense of duty would be keener. Listen to what a foreigner says of it—"If I were to look over the whole world, to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power, and beauty that nature can bestow in some parts a very paradise on earth—I should point to India. If I were asked under what sky the human mind has most full developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered on the greatest problems of life, and has found solutions of some of them which well deserve the attention even of those who have studied Plato and Kant—I should point to India. And if I were to ask myself from what literature we, here in Europe, we who have been nurtured almost exclusively on the thoughts of Greeks and Romans and of one Semitic race the Jewish, may draw that corrective which is most wanted in order to make our inner life more perfect, more comprehensive, more universal, in fact more truly human, a life not for this life only, but a transfigured and enternal life—again I should point to India."

Testimony such as this cannot but be gratifying to one and all who own such a land as the land of their birth and who have the privilege of having come from such a glorious ancestry. Testimony such as this ought to kindle the flame of patriotism in even the dullest and most unthinking. Patriotism is a virtue of which the inhabitants of the poorest and most unpromising country are not devoid. Patriotism is a virtue which has been taught as a erst virtue by the great Exemplar of humanity when fie enjoined his disciples to preach the gospel to the hews first and then to the Gentiles. Patriotism dnmands that we should be worthy of our country shd of our farthers. Patriotism demands that we a'ould devote all the energies of heart and soul to advance the best interests of our country, which, I submit, we can never do if we shut our eyes to its faults and deficiencies, and if we with a feeble unexcitable heart, remain content merely with the 'the splendid wrecks of former pride."

I fully admit that the achievements of our ancestors in philosoply, morals and religion, were something amazing so amazing, indeed as to have commanded the admiration of the greatest intellects and scholars of the West. And I, therefore, maintain that the prouder those achievements were the greater is our obligation to maintain their name. If what they did with their slender opportunities is still so highly prized, what ought we their descendants to do with certainly better opportunities at our command. I am not ignorant of the act that adverse circumstances for a series of centuries have had a most paralyzing influence upno our energies; but those energies, as we have abundar-evidence, are not altogether gone beyond recovery, and we have this advantage that we are now given under a beneficent rule opportunities for intellectual activity such as never existed even in days of our greatest glory.

I have been severely castigated by a patriotit editor, whose judgment I generally respect, for having dared to say that thete was no science, not even the rudiments of any, in Ancient India. It would not be difficult to maintain my position, which must be the position of even the humblest student of science and of history. I admit for the sake of argument that there was science even in a high state of cultivation. But I beg leave to ask where are the traces of such a state of things? Certainly they are not to be found in the voluminous literature that has come down to us as a heritage. To characterise as science the crude speculations about nature and her laws contained in this literature, speculations which could not go beyond the five elements, would be to show the grossest ignorance of science and of methods of scientifie inquiry.

But the question is not the mere historical one, whether science did or did not exist in ancient India. The question which concerns the present most urgently is, whether science does now exist in our country; and if it does not, whether are we to remain contented with our ignorance of it, in other words, whether we are to remain satisfied with a mere literary education. But even a mere literary education has now-a-days become impossible without the light of science. For, as comprehensively put by one of the greatest thankers of the age—"to he question what knowledge is of most worth—the uniform reply is—Science. This is the verdict fonall the eounts. For direct self-preservation, or hte maintenance of life and health, the all important knowledge is Science. For that indirect self-preservation which we call gaining a livelihood, the knowledge of greatest value is—Science. For the discharge of parental functions the proper guidance is to be found only in—Science. For that interpretation of national life, past and present, without which the citizen cannot rightly regulate his conduct, the indispensable key is—Science. Alike for the most perfec production and h ghest enjoyment of art in all its forms, the needful preparation is stil—Science. And for purposes of discipline—ntellectual, moral, religious—the most efficient study is—Science. Necessary and eternal as are its truths all science concerns all mankind fo all timne.

Thereis, therefore, no ohoice left as to he courset we should pursue. If we wish to regainl the lost prestige of our country, we canot remainir unconcerned with the progress of the world. I go further and say that we must take an active part in helping that progress, or we must hopelessly lag behind. There is no *status quo* in the universe. There is progression and retrogression. The chief determining factor of progress is now and will always remain Science. The amount of its cultivatlon in any country will thus be the chief index not only of its civilization but of its power of maintaining its very existence, as you see from the tottering condition of the Asiatic Powers which, like ourselves, content with the glories of their past, are neglecting the cultivation af Science.

It is true that, circumstanced as we are, we have not to maintain our district nationai existence: that is left in other and fortunately in better hands. But we have to live as individuals and communitiesr Must we live the lives of slaves or drudges. Thae is not the design of the beneficent Government undet which Providence has placed our destiny. We art given full liberty to fulfil that destiny. It would be our fault if we fail to take advantage of that liberty. There is equality in the eye of the law, and it is ours to mai tain that equality. Whatever there is of race-antagonism in the narrow-minded, will, I am confident, cease if we can show that there is no substantial race-inequality. The best way, in my humble opinion, to do this is not by platfrom blusterings and newspaper invectives, but by substantial achievements in the fields of the intellect. These fields are not and can never be closed. We are justly desirous of having the privilege of Self-Government. We cannot have better fields than these for the exercise of the virtue of self-reliance, and for the display of our fitness for self-government, for here we shall have help from all quarters and hindrance from none, if we only know how to help ourselves.

It is now exactly thirty years that your humble servant thought it his duty to endeavour to impress upon his contrymen the necessity of the cultivation of science as the best, and, under the circumstances of the country, the only means by which the people of India could be regenerated and elevated above their present degraded level. The outcome of that endeavour has been the establishment of this Science Association "with the object of enabling the natives of India to cultivate science in all its departments, with a view to its advancement by original research, and (as will necessarily follow) with a view to its varied applications to the arts and comforts of life." Thus Bengal has thirty years' start of Bomb y in this most important matter. And yet at the end of that long period Bombay is threating to take the shine out of Bengal. What has Bengal done during these thirty years to carry out the scheme which it had the honor of starting and formulating? It has done much. It has, since the inauguration of the Institution in 1876, that is in nearly a quarter of a century, built a lec ure-hall and it has built a laboratory and furnished it with a few thousand's worth of instruments at a total cost of about a lac and fifty thousand rupees, of which forty thousand was obtained from a Prince of the Madras Presidency and thirty-three thousand from a single member in Bengal.

Thus equiped the Association has been in working existence for twenty-three years, and fulfilling one of its functions the humblest, that is, that of diffusing a knowledge of science by means of lectures. These lectures, be it remembered, are up to this day being delivered by honorary or unpaid lecturer, with one slight exception in the case of chemistry for the last few years. And yet the public, I mean the Hindu community of Bengal, are not satisfied with the work done. That the Association should have been able to secure the services of honorary lecturers for so long a period is counted as nothing, but the disappointment is often expressed that it has not done more, that by the aid of these honorary lecturers, that is by men who in the midst of their other and imperative duties could, for love of science and of the people, barely spare time for the delivery of lectures, it has not enriched the world of science with discoveries of new truths. When such is the knowledge or rather ignorance displayed of the requisites of scientific research and discovery, no wonder that the Association should have been not only languishing for want of the needful support, but that it should have been blamed for not having worked miracles.

But while Bengal has thus been neglectful of its own Institute of scientific research, it has saluted with a chorus of high commendation the promised munificent donation of Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay towards the establishment of a new one. In one sense, self-condemnation could not have gone further. To welcome any new scheme backed by a munificent benefaction for the advancement of scientific resarch is what is the duty of all well-wisher of their country. But to be unmindful of, or to ignore, a scheme already in working existence, and of which we are ourselves the originators, is inexplicable on any ground of duty or policy, unless it be that we are not satisfied with the little that we have done for the carrying out of our own scheme. This is not the place to enter into a detailed analysis of the comparative merits of the two schemes. The object of both is identcally the same, to fit and enaeble the natives of India to carry on scientific investigation for the discovery of new truths. But while the ways and means proposed by Mr. Tata for carrying out that object are too extravagant for even imperial resources, the ways and means proposed by the founders of the Science Association are reasonably economical and quite within the resources of the people themselves if they would mind contributing each according to his capacity. The Bombay scheme contemplates the employment of highly-paid foreign Professors. The Bengal scheme has been advocating the employment of lowly-paid indigenous men of science, who, it is confidently expected, will be quite up to the work by patient and diligent application. The methods of scientific research are no secret. Books treating of them are issuing every day from the Press. With the aid of these and of scientific periodicals it is quite possible to do much real work without help from experts, and of this I can assure you from personal knowledge and experience. The Bombay scheme includes subjects, philosophical and educautional, which Bengal for the present has wisely omitted. The Bombay scheme excludes subjects, such as Astronomy and Goelogy, which Bengal considers necessary to be cultivated by the people of this country, and the exclusion of which from an institution intended to be a Postgraduate Imperial University does not appear to be quite logical.

The Bombay scheme requires an initial outlay of over the thirteen lacs of rupees, and an annual expenditure of three lacs which mean a total of invested capital of over a crore of rupees. Towards this Mr. Tata himself contributes, from landed and other property to be managed by the proposed University an annual sum of a lac and a-quarter, which represents a capital of about thirty lacs, and which he invites to be supplemented by contributions from the princes and the peoples of India and also from Government. His own gift is magnificent, but the question is whether the supplementing contributions will be forthcoming to make his scheme an accomplished fact. I have grave doubts about the matter, and must the scheme fall through from want of support? It need not, if it is made less ambitious and less utopian, if it is made to fit in with the exigencies and the circumstances of the country as the Bengal scheme purports to do.

From the comparison that I have drawn between the two schemes it should not be understood that I mean any disparagement to the more comprehensive and complex one of Bombay. Anyone who has watched the history of the Science Association could not have failed to notice that its projectors had as grand if not a grander idea. If they are working with a humbler scheme it is because they could not command the necessary funds. They had to feel their way timidly and cautiously in order to make a begining at a time when the name of science was scarcely heard of in this country, and when even the very rudiments of it were not taught in any educational institution except the Presidency College where there were a few scientific instruments not for use but for misuse and disuse. It is not too much to say that it was mainly through the influence of the founders of the Science Association that examinations in scientific subjects were gradualsl introduced for the conferring of Univerityy degrees. For myself I can honestly say that no one hailed Mr. Tata's project with greater delight than myself. I gave the Honorary Secretary of the provisional Committee, that excellent youngman, Mr. B. J. Padshah, the warmest riception that I could possibly give. And I am prepared to do anything in my power to make it a success.

It is now for you, my countrymen of Bengal, to determine what you are to do with this Science Associa ion which you have established and which you have advanced so far whether you are to advance it fur her or leave it as it is to die of inanition. It cannot continue long without endowed Professorships. From the very beginning I have been telling you that in order to enable the Association to do its legitimate work, that of research, you must have men devoting their whole time and attention to special subjects, and that you must provide for them. But somehow or other I have not been able to convince you of this necessity; and the result is, that while we are sleeping over our oars, a sister Presidency has startled the country by what appears to be a new scheme involving an outlay calculated to tax the resources of an empire. Neither the scheme nor the estimate for carrying it out is new. I have been giving out my views of both whenever I could get an opportunity for doing it. have been giving you accounts of the costs of the various laboratories of the world of the princely and disinterested gifts for the endowment of new Professorships here or of whole institutes there. But these stories coming from hackneyed lips have apparently had no effect. Now that I am feeling that I have come very nearly to the end of my life's journey, I do not see what more I can do than solemnly and imploringly to ask you to take the burden from off my shoulders and transfer it to yours.

My final appeal is to you, Honorable Sir. I am sure, Your Honor has accepted the office of President of the Association out of a conviction of its usefulness and not as a mere matter of formality. I, therefore, want your powerful advocacy of the cause for which I have labored almost life-long. Your voice will be more effective, in as much as you have endeared yourself to my countrymen and won their confidence as few rulers had done, by large and generous sympathies in diverse ways manifested. When, therefore, I have laid my appeal before Sir John Woodburn for sympathy and support in this matter of supreme importance, not alone to Bengal but to the whole of India, I must think that I have done my best and I may I hope my last. And now, Gentlemen, all that I can do is to murmur with the prophetess of o'd—

"Now my weary lips I close,
Leave me, leave me to repose."

A PLEASURE AND A DUTY.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbours to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. LYNCH, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold*

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VARIETIES.

MAIL advices from Madagascar state that th French authorities are collecting a tax of 15ft. on every numarried male native over twenty-five years of age, and of 7 ½ft. of every native woman over twenty-one years of age, who has not a child, legitimate or illegitimate. Many natives borrow children when the tax collector arrives, and return them to their parents as soon as the tax collector has gone on.

CAPTAIN ANDREWS, of Atlantic City, announces that he will start on a trip across the Atlantic on June 17th in the twenty-foot aluminium canvas-covered sail boat which he exhibited at the Paris Exposition Miss Belle Shane, a young woman o Morristown. Pennsylvania, has arranged to accompany Andrews as a passenger, paying her own expenses of the trip. She will be the first woman to cross the Atlantic in a small boat.

A MOVEMENT has been started by a number of Utah gold miners to haveafe li size statue of Miss Mand Adams, the actress, cast in solid gold, and exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. The estimated cost of the statue is 340,000 dolars. The promoters stipulate that after the close of the exhibition the statue shall be melted and sold to the mint, and the proceeds returned to the subscribers of the loan It is proposed that the statue shall represent Miss Adams in the character of Lady Babbie in "The Little Minister," one of the greatest successes of the American stage.

A VERY curious case is attracting considerable attention in the artistic world in Paris. Some time ago the Countess de S—died near Angiers without heirs, direct or indirect, and without having made a will, in consequence of which her property reverts to the State. She owned a very large house in Paris, in the Rue Gaillon, which had been closed for nearly twenty years. The windows were kept boarded up, and it was generally thought that the house was empty. To the surprise of the officials when they forced open the doors they discovered the mansion sumptuously furnished from top to bottom with furniture of the last century in excellent preservation, magnificent tapestries, paintings by the great masters of the eighteenth century, a library of valuable books, and a remarkable collection of China and bric-a-brac and thickly coated with dust in a word a legacy well worth having, independently of the 560,0000f. left by the Countess in ready money and stock.

THE MUNSHIGUNGE CA
IN THE HIGH COURT.

YESTERDAY at the High Court before Justices Ghose and Wilkins, who were presiding over the Criminal Bench, Mr. Woodroffe appeared on behalf of Babu Kaliprasonno Ghose, the Munshigunge Muktear, and applied for a rule for quashing the proceedings taken against him under the orders of Mr. Rankin, District Magistrate of Dacca, for bringing a false charge of theft against Moulvie Fazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate of Munshigunge.

Ghose, J: The Deputy Magistrate concerned came to me and laid his grievances before me, so I don't think I can hear this application.

Wilkins, J: As Legal Remembrancer I had taken a strong view of this matter. So I would not like to hear this case.

Mr. Woodroffe accordingly retired and went before the Chief Justice who with Mr. Justice Bannerjee was hearing civil cases from the Presidency Division. Counsel told the Chief Justice all the above circumstances and asked him to appoint a special Bench to hear his application. His Lordship agreed and at once issued orders for the formation of a special Criminal Bench with his Lordship and Mr. Justice Bannerjee as the Judges, to hear this particular application.

Mr. Woodroffe then stated the circumstances of the case, how the late District Magistrate of Dacca had passed a similar order directing the prosecution of the petitioner, how the Honourable High Court had set aside that order and how the present District Magistrate again passed an order directing the petitioner's prosecution. Counsel contended that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to make an order under section 203 without issuing notice to the original complainant as he did; that he had no jurisdiction under section 476 as the alleged offence had not been committed in his presence, or brought to his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding that the Magistrate erred in limiting the enquiry in the way he did; that the Magistrate had recorded no reasons for the proceedings taken against the petitioner and that there was nothing to show that the petitioner had instituted the alleged false case knowing that there was no lawful or just ground for the charge.

Their Lordships granted a rule on the District Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why the proceedings taken against the petitioner should not be quashed. Pending the hearing of the rule al urther proceedings to be stayed.

FREEZING AS A CURE.

THE temperature of one hundred and ninety degrees of frost is one appertaining to no habitable region of the globe. This is not encountered by the stalwart and strong, who brave the regions of eterna ice and unmelting snow, but is the temperature meted out to the sick and ailing, and those afflicted with bodily disease, by a famous foreign physician—not for the purpose of killing them outright—but for the purpose of relieving morbid and unnatural symptoms, and restoring them once more to splendid and vgorous health. The patient who is to be treated by this method is first wrapped up in woolen garments, and is covered from head to foot in a hick far coat. Then he is placed inside a well or box, and made to stand on a wooden stool placed on the floor of it, while out of a hole in the lid only his head and fur-protected neck emerge. This box is made with a double wall, and in the cavity a freezing mixture, formed of carbonic acid and sulphurous acid, is poured. This generates the very great cold which has been mentioned, and affects the air in the interior of the box and, therefore, the patient who is standing in it.

The radiations of heat—or cold, to speak popularly—pass through the fur and through the skin, just as X rays pass through certain metals, cloths, and other opaque bodies, as well as the skin and muscles of man, and enter into the body of the patient; but, as has been said, he does not feel any cold, because they are stopped by the refrigeration of the skin. As soon as the body is colled at all, it makes an effort to itself and to regain its temperature, to which fact is due the after-glow which follows the morning cold bath. Under the influence of fearful cold, the body makes a tremendous effort to recover itself from the shock of which it has had no ordinary warning, as is usually furnished by the skin, which, of course, is always the first portion to feel the influence of external cold. The result is that almost immediately the blood begins to circulate with increased energy; the pulse gets quicker; the body tingles and quivers with a remarkable glow, and the physician is able, by means of a thermometer, to see that the temperature of the patient actually begins to rise. After ten minutes' sitting in the freezing-box the patient is taken out, his furs and woollen garments are removed, and his ordinary clothes are given to him, and the treatment is over for the day.

The treatment is over, but not its effects. Almost immediately a feeling of ravenous hunger is produced, due to the using up of whatever stores of material were in the body, in order that the internal furnace, which burns evenly in every one of us, may keep up its work of maintaining the temperature, and at the same time as the sensation of hunger is produced, a feeling of mental exhilaration and vigour as well as of great physical energy. Dangerous substances and morbid products of digestion which may be circulating in the blood are thus burnt out rapidly, and the vital fluid is cleansed thoroughly, for all the world as if it had been given a bath, and even more thoroughly than the skin is cleansed by the ordinary benign nfluence of much soap and hot water.

Dyspepsia, that bane of present-day life, is, in consequence, one of the first diseases to succumb to thi, treatment, and a good many other complaintss including liver and kidney diseases of variou sorts, are all cured by it, as are nervous exhaustion, with its attendant complaint of insomnia. The remarkable effects of the cold on the whole nervous system, indeed, are very great, and melancholy and depression, which are attendant, on nervous exhaustion and nervous prostration are quickly banished. Lowness of spirits is a potent cause for increasing the effect of these diseases, because the patient takes so gloomy a view of his condition, and the cold, by removing this cause as well as by exciting the whole body to a vigorous action, removes one difficulty from the treatment, and thus clears the way for a perfect cure.

There are certain places on the Continent of Europe at the present time where this system is in vogue, and there it is known by the name of Frigerotherapie.

BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO CANTON.

UNREST has recently been very manifest in the hinterland of Hongkong within the boundary of the Kowloon extension granted some time ago to Great Britain; and according to official dispatches received in London, the trouble has taken the form of posting inflammatory placards, and also turbulent native opposition to the erection of police sheds. The Viceroy of Canton has promised, in answer to Sir H. J. Blake's personal representations, to send troops to protect the buildings erected and the parties engaged in erecting others. On the night of the 3rd instant, the British officials and their native guard were attacked and forced to retire and on the following morning a small body of troops was sent on board a British torpedo-boat destroyer to make a demonstration in Mirs Bay. So far as is known at present it has not been found necessary to land this force. The British Government does not, as at present advised, regard the position as likely to yield serious developments The appearance of "foreign devils" has had the usual effect on the more ignorant of the natives. but it is confidently hoped that the representations, of the Viceroy, backed up by a demonstration, will have the result desired. It could hardly be expected that an occupation of new territory would be effected without friction, but serious and continued opposition is regarded as improbable. For some time past surveyors have been at work delimiting the extension, under the protection of a body of Hongkong Chinese police commanded by the captain superintendent, Mr. F. H. May. This force seems to have been attacked by villagers, and at one moment it was thought that Mr. May had been made prisoner. Mr. May is a distinguished Hongkong official. There is apparently a suspicion that the disorders in Kowloon are fomented by the mandarins at Canton, and consequently British troops have been sent thither. The 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of whom a considerable portion are stated by Reuter to have been sent to Canton, only recently arrived at Hongkong from Crete, after having previously been in Egypt. The Hongkong regiment, stated to be under orders for Canton, is composed of natives of India, having a total establishment of 1,014, including ten European and seventeen native officers, Major-General Gascoigne, C. M. G., who is in command of the troops at Hongkong, was formerly colonel of the Scots Guards, and has since had command of the Canadian Militia. Besides the Welsh Fusiliers and Hongkong regiment there are in the command three garrison companies of Royal Artillery, four companies of the Honkong and Singapore Native Artillery, the 25th Company of Royal Engineers, and the local Submarine Miners. The destroyer Fame has since left Hongkong for Canton, and a "demonstration" is anticipated.

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RU AN AIMS IN THE EAST.

THE Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* says the following account of Russian aims in the East is somewhat more detailed than any which has yet appeared. It is extracted from an article in the *Transcaspian Observer* dealing with Russian plans for the invasion of India:—

"At the present moment we are not at war with England, and we have no mind to conquer India. But we must be ready for this campaign if England hinters us in the lines we have laid down for ourselves, the first steps of which, by patient efforts hat have cost much blood have already been taken. If our progress in Central Asia has become more determined, the English are themselves to blame for having closed to us the Straits into the Mediterranean and Russia, with a growing population and increasing industries, must find, and will find, an outlet for herself to a southern sea.

"As Turkestan has begun to supply us more and more with raw cotton, so the Caucasus is beginning to develop her natural wealth. Great factories are already building to work up the raw materials of Turkestan. The cotton, silk and wool of Persia likewise present immense material for our exploitation if we cut a railway through Persia and make a more thorough acquaintance with the country. After the Emperor William's trip to Pales ine, the question of this railway can no longer be postponed. We must be before the Germans on the Persian Gulf. Our main line must run from the Caspian to Teheran, Ispahan, Yezd, Kerman, Bampore, and the coast of Persian Baloochistan: from the main line a branch might be made to the Persian Gulf. Neither in Persia nor in Mesopotami must there be any other influence than Russia's.

"In this way the fundamental object of our progress southward must be the interests of trade and industry. But it would quickly take the form of a menace if England should oppose our progress Certain complications might lead to war. The conquest of India could not, of course, bring us any advantage, but it would entirely uproot England economically, and reduce her to the state of Holland. These views should be understood by English statesmen, and ought to dissipate their excessive suspicion while under ining their confidence in those fanatic foes of they among the rulers and generals of India. They must understand, and never lose sight of the fact, that we have no need to overturn their empire in India, if only they do not oppose the natural aspirations of Russia towards the south, to which she has the right of a great and powerful peopl."

The termination of the "map line" and the "branch" respectively, though not named, the correspondent adds, are obviously the seaport of Chahbar and Bunder Abbas, about which it is believed a secret treaty was concluded between Russia and Persia some fifteen years ago on the basis of a memorandum for the occupation of Persia drawn up by the present Russian Minister for War, General Kuropatkin. The resuscitation of this question at the present time is not without a special interest, in view of recent occurrences at Muscat. With Russia at Chahba and France at Muscat on the opposite side of the Gulf of Oman, the two "friendly and allied" nations would doubtless find themselves ideally situated for any further designs of aggrandisement on the basisof the demands of a trade and industry yet to be created.

NOT THE GOLDEN RULE.

ALL the systems of the world—social, political, commercial, religious—supported and sustained by christians are in direct opposition to the teachings of Christ. There is not the slightest analogy between competition and "Love ye one another," and "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you." The competing merchant, labourer and manufacturer are in deadly conflict with each other. Dishonesty and falsehoods are practised daily by competitors; and yet the material prosperity that comes from this evil tate of affairs is lauded by the pastors and congregations of the churches of Christendom as evidence of "How the Lord prospers Christians." They speak of it as if Christ himself was a partner in the business of "cut-throat competition;" yet it is self-evident that, as commerce is carried on in these days, not a single Christian could prosper, materially, if he conformed his life to the Golden Rule. —Lucy A. Mallory, in the *World's Advance Thought*.

A DUTIFUL SON AND HI FATHER'S IMAGE.

THE Tennevelly correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes: A petition of a somewhat novel character came off for disposal before the Sub-Judge. The facts of the case are very interesting. A wealthy Sudra of a village near Sunkaranainarkoil out of filial affection caused an image of his deceased father to be placed in the village temple and pooja made to the image. This he was able to effect with the aid of the trustee, who is a near relation of his. The image of the deceased man is 5ft. 3in. high in a standing posture with both hands folded in an attitude o worship. The present trustee of the temple sought to remove the image on the ground that it was an innovation, and the dutiful son has brought the present suit praying for a perpetual injunction against the trustees and managers of the temple not to remove the image. The defendants put in a petition praying for an *interim* order that, pending the disposal of the suit, the offering of pooja of the image should be discontinued, and that the image itself should be completely screened off from public view, so that the worshippers who resort to the temple may not mistake the image for any deity and worship it. The plaintiff put in some affidavits and opinions of sastries, who say that the placing of an image of a man of any of the four castes is permissable if the person has lived a most exemplary and virtuous life The plaintiff's pleader argued that the image was not placed in the *canctum sanctorum*, but far from it; that there was ou likelihood of people mistaking it for any deity; that, if the image were to be screened off from view, that would be wounding his client in his tenderest part. Mr. Sundara Sastry, for the defendants, urged that besides the *canctum sanctorum*, there were many other minor deities in a Hindu temple, that the image of the deceased man was placed in the *prakaram* of the temple where such minor deities were placed; that a notice would not be sufficient, as many of the devotees who resort to a village temple are illiterate folks and that, under the circumstances, an order to screen off the image was absolutely necessary. Mr. Krishna Row ordered that until disposal of the suit, the offering of pooja to the image should be discontinued, and that the image should be completely screened off so that people resorting to the temple may not have any view of it. This is the only reasonable order that ould be passed at this stage of the suit and under its peculiar circumstances.

THE Mysore Government have issued a regulation for working the ticket of leave system in the province, which will come into operation on the 1st of July next.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras Council has directed that personal canvassing by candidates for election as fellows of the University will be considered a disqualification in future.

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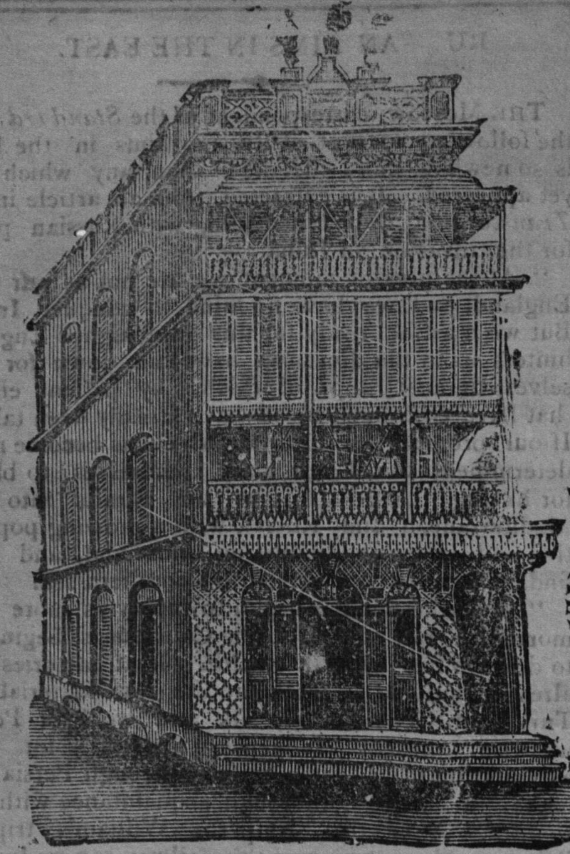

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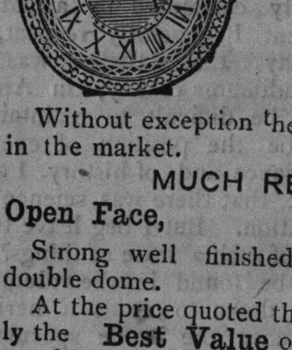

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