

Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION—PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXI,

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

NO. 71

THE PATRIKA PRESS

has now opened a job department and undertakes all sorts of

BOOK & JOB WORKS,

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

IN

ENGLISH, BENGALI & NAGRI TYPES

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

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

Orders always receive

THE BEST ATTENTION.

Papers of all sizes and qualities supplied

For quotations apply to

THE MANAGER,

A. B. Patrika, Calcutta.

Religious Publications (in Bengali)

BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.

SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.

Or the Life of Sri Chaitanya Deb.

Paper cover. Cloth bound.

Vol. I. (and Ed.) 1 00 ... 1 40

Vol. II. 1 00 ... 1 40

Vol. III. 1 00 ... 1 40

Vol. IV. 1 00 ... 1 40

Postage 1½ anna per copy.

The Hindoo Edition of

SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.

Translated by

SRI MADHUSUDAN GHOSWAMI,

Of Brindaban.

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

NOROTTAM CHARIT.

Price Ans. 12. Postage one anna.

KALACHAND GEMTA.

Religio-Philosophical Poem in Bengali.

With beautiful illustrations—

A BOOK EXPOUNDING

The Religion of Love

AND

Solving the problems of this life and the next

BY

BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.

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

Postage 2-0 two annas.

SRI CHAITANYA BHAGABAT.

SECOND EDITION.

Published by

BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.

Price Re. 1-4.

To be had of the Manager, "A. B. Patrika,"

Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Co., 54, College Street

Manager, Sanskrit Press Depository, 20, Cornhill

Street; Manager, Monomohan Library, 209, Corn

hill Street; Manager, Indian Pioneer Co., 14

78, Shama Charan De's Street; and Messrs. Day

Mullick and Co., 20 Lall-Bazar Street, Calcutta.

শ্রীঅমিত-প্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅমিত প্রকাশ প্রায় অর্ধশতক ও শিশু

শ্রীশিশু নগর কৃত।

ইহাতে শ্রীঅমিতপ্রকাশ গীতা সম্বন্ধে অনেক

মূল্য বর্ণনা আছে, এবং শ্রীঅমিতপ্রকাশ সমস্ত

শ্রীশিশু বিদ্যার বর্ণনা হইয়াছে।

মূল্য বর্ণনা আছে। ভাঃ মাঃ এক আনা

অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

বিত্ত ও সন্তান

পদকল্পতরু :

১ম, ২য় ও ৩য় শাখা) প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে।

অমৃত বাজার প্রায় ২০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ হইবে।

ইহা

পত্রাণে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে, এবং তিন বৎস

সম্পূর্ণ হইবে। ১ম ও ২য় শাখা মূল্য ৫/-; ৩য়

শাখা মূল্য ১০/-; ৪র্থ শাখা (যজ্ঞ), মূল্য ১৫/-।

বাহার অগ্রিম মূল্য দিবেন, তাহার মাড়ে তিন

টাকার সমগ্র গ্রহ পাইবেন।

শ্রীগোপালকাল ঘোষ,

অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিস,

বাগবাজার কলিকাতা।

শ্রীশ্রীবিজয়প্রিয় পত্রিকা।

বৈষ্ণবধর্ম সম্বন্ধীয় প্রথম শ্রেণীর একমাত্র

মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২/- ভাঃ মাঃ ১০/-

শ্রীশিশু বাবুর ভাববোধে প্রকাশিত।

অনেক প্রথম হইতে শ্রীশ্রীবিজয়প্রিয় পত্রিকা

চাহিয়া পান; কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা

একেবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ায়, আমরা তাঁহাদের

অভিলাষ পূরণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য

আমরা উক্ত নিঃশেষিত সংখ্যাগুলি পুনঃপ্রতি

করিতে মনস্ত করিয়াছি। বাহ্যিক উক্ত ছয়

বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিংবা উহার কোন বর্ষের

পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাহার ক্রয় করিয়া অবিলম্বে

আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন। বাহ্যিক পূর্বে গ্রাহক

হইবেন, তাহার প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা দেড়

টাকার পাইবেন। শ্রীকেশব লাল দাস, প্রকাশক

অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিস কলিকাতা।

NERVINE TONIC PILLS.

(Prepared from the recipe of a Sadhu.)

Guaranteed to cure obstinate and long-standing **Spermatorrhoea**, Emission in dream or on passing Urine and Stool and **Nervous debility**. They remove indigestion, Brain prostration and renovate exhausted constitution. They are a priceless boon to those suffering from the consequences of indiscretions and over-working of brain. Their wonderful efficacy in all private complaints has been testified to by medical men and patients. Price from mercury. Per box Rs. 2, 2 boxes Rs. 3-12, sample box Re. 1-2.

PURNO CHANDRA GHOSH.

Ranapur, Benares City.

Dr. Baroda Prasad Dutt, L. M. S. Gya, writes:—I can safely certify as to the efficacy of Mr. Ghose's Nerve Tonic Pills in cases of Nervous debility. Babu Hara Prassanno Banerjee, Late Dy. Collector and Magistrate, N. W. P., writes:—I am rejoiced to say that a friend of mine who was suffering much from Nervous debility has greatly improved by the use of your Nerve Tonic Pills, so I can gladly recommend them to the public. W. H. Chart Esq., Rangoon, writes:—Please send me per V. P. P. one box of your Nerve Tonic Pills. I find the box you sent me to Bombay has done good.

Law & Co.

Homoeopathic Chemists, Book-Sellers, etc.

92, BOWBAZAR, STREET, CALCUTTA.

Harry's Pilet, Harry's Pilet, Harry's Pilet.

An infallible remedy for malarious fever. People tried of using other medicines

and living in malarious districts should use and keep it. Price As. 8 per phial.

Harry's Tooth Powder.—The effect of this medicine is surprising. The expres-

sion used by the sufferers, "It took away like a charm." Price As. 4 per phial.

We get our supply from Boerische and Tafel of New York regularly. Freshness and

genuineness of our medicines are guaranteed. Cests of Medicines, Corks, Phials, Pocket

cases and other sundries always kept ready in hand.

Cholera Medicine-chest, of 12, 16 and 24 phials with a guide, drop conductor

and a phial of Rubini's Camphor. Price Rs. 4-8-0, 5-8-0, and 8-0-0 respectively.

DR. J. N. CHACKERBUTY attends daily from 8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

CATARACT and other obstinate disorders of the eyes are most successfully treated

here. Best arrangements have been made for *Miffoil* patients; particulars on com-

munication.

Catalogue free on application.

Naug & Co.

170, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

New indent, Fresh Goods, Latest designs.

Various pattern Silks for Sarees, Jackets and Coats. Balbrigan banians, fine and strong, of all sizes, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12-4 doz. New Cotton tweeds of different choice, ans. 6 to 12 yds, 12 a yard, fancy coatings and shirtings of different quality. Dress and office immediate delivery. Large stock of Deshi Dhooties and Sarees.

New catalogue free.

WORTH A MOHUR A BOTTLE.

All who require safe, sure and reliable specifics for Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,

Cholera, Ringworm and falling-off of the Hair, cannot do better than purchase a trial

bottle of Halpern's Specific Company's real remedies. Remedies that never fail to cure.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea Specific ... Re. 1 0 0

Fever ... " 1 0 0

Dysentery and Diarrhoea Drops ... " 12 0 0

Fever ... " 12 0 0

Cholera ... " 12 0 0

Dysentery and Diarrhoea Mixture ... " 12 0 0

Fever ... " 8 0 0

Rackley's Regala Hair Specific ... " 8 0 0

Specific Ringworm Ointment ... " 4 0 0

HALPERN'S SPECIFIC CO.,

27-1, Upper Chitpore Road

Manufactured by HALPERN'S SPECIFIC CO.,

16, Gomes Lane, (opposite Campbell Hospital), Calcutta

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.



POWELL'S
IODIZED COMPOUND ESSENCE
OF
SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD & LIVER CLEANSER
is the most effective combination of
Iodized Compound Essence of
Sarsaparilla.

A prompt and powerful Alterative and Diuretic acting directly

upon the Blood and Glandular System.

THE distressing poison of Syphilis with its Primary, Secondary

or Tertiary symptoms is speedily relieved. It is of particular service in

Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Affection of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia,

Scrofulous Diseases, Blisters, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Female Complaints

Gout, Liver Complaints and Pimples.

It has the power of causing the elimination of mercury from the system. This

essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the Arterial blood of putrid humours, cleanse the

stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of health.

If your blood is impure and loaded with poison of Scrofula, your strength is fast failing you on

account of incurable ulcers, sores, your skin is affected with itches, scabs and scrofulous

humours, your complexion is disfigured with unsightly eruptions, your skin is become rough,

red, cracked or bleeding and your child is growing up with scrofulous humours bursting out from

every pore, nothing is so effective a cure for the above mentioned horrible complaints, as Powell's

Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0.

Price-list free on application.

N. POWELL AND CO.,

BYCULI A, BOMBAY.

ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

BEST PEBBLE



STEEL FRAME RS. 5.

Homoeopathic Medicines, 5 and 6 pice per dram.

We are ever ready to lucidly explain to the enquirers how by importing each medicine in large

quantities and curtailing unnecessary establishment and contingent expenses, we are able to

how profits even though we sell fresh and genuine medicines at so low rates. We respectfully ask

the public to call at our Pharmacy to look at our Stock. For particulars see our Catalogue.

M. BHATTACHARYA & CO.

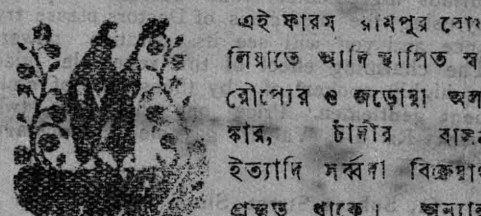
11, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

NITYANANDA BISWAS,
Jewellery, Poddary Shop,
Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.



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

DEAR Sir, The ornaments which you have
applied to me on order, on the occasion of my
daughter's marriage, have all been of approved
design and of neat workmanship. I cannot
too highly recommend the promptitude with
which my order was complied with. Thanking
you for the same and wishing you success, I
remain, (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst.
Commissioner, Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd Jan. 1898.
Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Basaleah
has executed my orders with great promptness
and the workmanship he has exhibited is high-
ly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to
judge, honest and trustworthy in his dealing
with his customers. He truly deserves en-
couragement and patronage.
Dated: 4-2-98, (Sd.) Nil Kant Mahomed
Professor, Presidency College.



এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে পারিবেন।
বিপিনবিহারী, যুগলকৃষ্ণ দত্ত,
জুয়েলার এবং পোকার,
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, কোলা রাজসাহী।
এবংহর চৌধুরী।

এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে পারিবেন।
বিপিনবিহারী, যুগলকৃষ্ণ দত্ত,
জুয়েলার এবং পোকার,
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, কোলা রাজসাহী।
এবংহর চৌধুরী।

এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে পারিবেন।
বিপিনবিহারী, যুগলকৃষ্ণ দত্ত,
জুয়েলার এবং পোকার,
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, কোলা রাজসাহী।
এবংহর চৌধুরী।

এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে পারিবেন।
বিপিনবিহারী, যুগলকৃষ্ণ দত্ত,
জুয়েলার এবং পোকার,
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, কোলা রাজসাহী।
এবংহর চৌধুরী।

এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে পারিবেন।
বিপিনবিহারী, যুগলকৃষ্ণ দত্ত,
জুয়েলার এবং পোকার,
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, কোলা রাজসাহী।
এবংহর চৌধুরী।

এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে পারিবেন।
বিপিনবিহারী, যুগলকৃষ্ণ দত্ত,
জুয়েলার এবং পোকার,
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, কোলা রাজসাহী।
এবংহর চৌধুরী।

এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে পারিবেন।
বিপিনবিহারী, যুগলকৃষ্ণ দত্ত,
জুয়েলার এবং পোকার,
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, কোলা রাজসাহী।
এবংহর চৌধুরী।

এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে পারিবেন।
বিপিনবিহারী, যুগলকৃষ্ণ দত্ত,
জুয়েলার এবং পোকার,
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, কোলা রাজসাহী।
এবংহর চৌধুরী।

এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে পারিবেন।
বিপিনবিহারী, যুগলকৃষ্ণ দত্ত,
জুয়েলার এবং পোকার,
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, কোলা রাজসাহী।
এবংহর চৌধুরী।

এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে পারিবেন।
বিপিনবিহারী, যুগলকৃষ্ণ দত্ত,
জুয়েলার এবং পোকার,
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, কোলা রাজসাহী।
এবংহর চৌধুরী।

এই কার্যে দক্ষতার বোঝা
লিখিতে আনিয়া দিত বর্ষ
মৌপার ও জড়োয়া অল-
কার, টাট্টার বাহন
ইত্যাদি সর্বত্র বিক্রয়
প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র
অপেক্ষা হই ও মূল্য মূল্য পাতলা যায়।
গ্রাহকদের পাকা জড়ার পাইলে মঙ্গল
পারশল পাইল হয়। বিশ্বের বিবরণ
বচিত্র ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিয়া ৬/- আনা ডাক-
টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটালগ প্রেরিত করিয়া
পাইল যায়। একবার পত্রীয়া করিয়া দেখি
লেই সর্বিসেস জানিতে

KING & CO.,

THE NEW HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY.
83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Under the distinguished patronage of all the leading physicians of the country and the direct supervision of H. N. Basu, M.D. who can be consulted free both by Town and Mo-fusil public.

We have just received a fresh indent of Rooks, Medicines and Sundries per S. S. Simla and Paris. Cheap German and English Medicines we never indent. Our Medicines are the cheapest because the best and the price charged are the same as those of cheap and worthless German and English ones.

RATTS.—Mother Tincture as 6 per dram 1st-rath dilution as 4. 30th as 6. 500th Re. 1 per dram.

Correspondence solicited Catalogue free

The Calcutta Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
The First Independent and Pure
HOMOEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN T
EAST.

BERIGNY & CO.

12, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.
Always keep a complete stock of Medicines, Books, Medicine chests, Pocket and Travelling cases and other requisites, and enjoy the confidence and patronage of the highest state officials, the profession and the public. Catalogue sent on receipt of half anna postage.

Cheap! Cheap!!

H. D. MUKERJEE & CO.,
42, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS,
AND
GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS.
Trial order earnestly solicited.



NOTICE.

HAZRA, GUPTA & CO.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS.
The best shop in the Town.
The nicest polish, the best diamond cuts, &c., &c.
EXACT REPRESENTATIONS

FROM
Photographs and other things can be done.
Charges moderate. Payment cash. 1/4th advance
on V. P. Post. Punctuality and neatness guaranteed.
Please try and judge.
Ghoramara P. O. (Kajshali.)
Rampur Boalia.

MOTHER SYLVESTER'S HONEY-DROPS.

The old Mother Sylvester spent her long life of 77 years in mitigating the sufferings of her country women by means of this scientific and marvellous medicine.

It is specific for—
(1) Prevention of tedious and painful labor, easy and safe delivery. Strongly recommended in every case of delivery from 2 or 3 weeks before the expected time. (2) Relief of deficient labor pains, protracted labors, painful labors, &c. To be used to that time for relief and safe delivery. (3) Prevention of habitual and accidental miscarriages, premature labor pains, false pains &c. (4) Expulsion of placenta, relief of after-pains, stoppage of bleeding after child-birth. (5) Menstrual difficulties of various kinds—Dysmenorrhoea, Amenorrhoea &c. (6) Barrenness resulting from Menstrual and Uterine diseases. (7) Congestion or inflammation of the womb &c., and also falling off or displacements of the womb.
This is the only medicine for almost every distressing disease of women on attaining puberty or child-birth. Price Rs. 2 Packing As. 4.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
C. C. GHOSH & CO.,
Surgeons and Chemists—Lucknow

ELECTRO-HOMOEOPATHY

OR
Perfection in Medicine.
Doctines simple & Diagnosis easy.

38 MEDICINES in all Cheap and Comfortable.
CURE UNRIVALLED IN RAPIDITY AND THOROUGHNESS.

SEVERAL AILMENTS GIVEN UP AS HOPELESS CURED.

Report of Cures, Price-list and Pamphlet post-free.

TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.

Medicines, Excess, Pocks and Sundries—per V. P. Post.

BATABYAL & CO.,
2-2 College Street, Calcutta.

H. C. MUKHERJEE'S
India. Barley Powder.—Guaranteed Pure.—Best for infants and Invalids. Free from adulteration. First Class Certificates from eminent Doctors, Kabinages and respectable personages. Price 1 lb tin 5 Annas, 3 lb tin 3 Annas. Packing and V. P. Post extra.

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

To be had at No. 7-1 Nolin Sircar's Lane, Bag.

Pure and Genuine. KISHORI LALL KHETTRY'S TAMBUL BIHAR. REGISTERED.

This is the only cheapest article of luxury ever invented. It can be used with pan and with tobacco. Its usefulness is manifold. It at once removes the bad smell from the mouth and strengthens the gums of the tooth. It has its medicinal properties. It is a medicine for cough and cold. It invigorates the system. When smoked mixed with tobacco it emits the sweet aroma which lasts long and pleases the mind. In short, such an article of luxury and necessity, and at the same time cheap, is not to be found in India. (Use two lined portion with tobacco and one with betel).

Beware of imitation. Seeing the extensive sale of our Tambul Bihar mischievous persons have imitated our "Bihar". When purchasing, we would request them to look to our Trade Mark and Registered Number. Large pot 8 annas. Small pot 4 annas. V. P. extra.

KISHORI LALL KHETTRY,
2, Upper Chitpore Road, Sovabazar, Calcutt

Monks Elixir

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Specific for Dog and Jackal bite and the only infallible remedy for Hydrophobia

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

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

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

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.
Each phial 2 Rs. exclusive of packing and postage to Agent, B. K. ROY, and BROTHERS,
4, Sooke's Street Calcutta

INDIAN Gonorrhoea Mixture

CURES THOSE CASES WHICH
ALLOPATHS AND HOMOEOPATHS
FAIL TO CURE

Price refunded if it fails

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

G. K. GHOSH,
61, Sukeas Street, Simla P. O. Calcutta

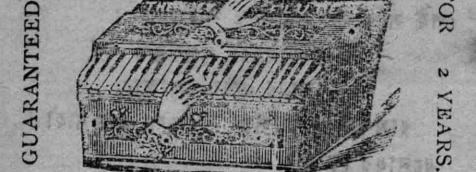
G. KUR & SONS.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments, Strings, fittings &c.

52, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

The Best Box Harmonium of the Day

LILY-FLUTE.



The best Harmonium for playing Bengali and Hindustani airs.

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

3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, 38, (best 40.)

Mofussil Order executed by V. P. P.

Catalogue free on application.

Cure Guaranteed. Gonorrhoea

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

GONORRHOEA

of any description and in either sex with out inconvenience of any kind.

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

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in case of failure to cure.

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

Apply to Dr. A. P. MAZOOMDAR,

17-2, Ghish Vidyatna's Lane,

Parasheebagan, Calcutta

K. ROY'S COUGH LOZENGES.

A speedy, perfect and harmless remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis and other disorders of the chest. Guaranteed to give instantaneous relief.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. K. P. Chatterjee, L. M. S., (Calcutta) ***

"From the very first dose a marked improvement is noticed (in spasmodic cough) and 3 or 4 doses generally suffice to bring about a permanent cure."

Dr. B. K. Chowdhury, L. M. S., (Calcutta), ***

"Proved very useful in the cases (Asthma) I tried them."

Dr. J. N. Dutt, B. A., M. B., Analyst, Calcutta Municipality. ***

"A curative agent of great value *** it can be tried as such in all affections accompanied with cough of a proximal nature."

Dr. H. N. Ghose, late House Surgeon, Calcutta Ezra Hospital. ***

"Extra-efficacious in spasmodic cough especially those of laryngeal or pharyngeal origin."

40 Tablets As. Six 125 Tablets Re. 1.

V. P. charge As. 6.

K. C. ROY

BHARAT AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA,

2, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THESE SPECIAL LINES IN WATCHES.

The cheapest watches the World has ever known. Every one an accurate time-keeper.

Sales exceed too a day! Be sure to cut this out!! It will not appear again!!!

The Jubilee Railway Regulator is a keyless nickel watch, open crystal face, cylinder movement. Complete with spare spring and glass in a box with a Canadian gold chain and a locket free. Original Price Rs. 9-8.

Sale price Rs. 4-10.

The "Watch for the million" exactly resembling the above but with unsent movements.

Sale Price Rs. 3-4.

Every Watch, timed and regulated.

Fully guaranteed for THREE years.

Money returned willingly if not approved.

Thousands of Testimonials and Repeat orders.

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Mr. Geo. Pounds, Supdt. P. W. Secretariat, Hyderabad, says:—"The watch you sent me is satisfactory. All are pleased with it to whom I have shown it. *** Please send me per V. P. P. six more." 6th Sept, 1897 Bolarum.

ENAM ELAHI NOOR AHMAD.

Wholesale Watch Importers,

71, Canning Street, Calcutt

Pamphlet of Assansole Outrage Case

As. 11 by V. P. P.

Apply to D. N. ROY,

Bagbazar, Calcutta.

KAVIRAJ

BIJAYA PATNA SEN KAVIRANJAN'S

AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA.

5, KUMARTULI STREET, CALCUTTA.

PERFUMERY.

LAVERNER WATER.

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

Price per bottle 7 as. and 12 annas only.

MUSK LAVENDER.

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

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

EAU-DE COLOGNE.

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

MILK OF ROSES

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

Price per bottle 12 as. only.

H. BOSE,

62, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

INSTANTANEOUS

HINDU SYSTEM AERATED WATER

MACHINE

Price, Large size 15

Small size 11

(exclusive of packing, postage and freight)

It is portable and simple and can be worked by men, women or children with the greatest ease. No other machines in the market can equal it in value, advantages, cheapness. Soda water, lemonade, ginger-ale etc., can be prepared at a cost of one or one-and-a-half pice per bottle in two minutes.

GENERAL TRADING AND CO.,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

166-168, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

MUKERJEE & Co.,

HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, BOOK-SELLERS, &c.

118/1 Bowbazar St. Calcutta.

1. Large and rare collections of Homoeopathic Books, medicines, and all medical requisites imported from the best and reputed houses of Europe and America.

2. Each dilution is prepared with Re-distilled Spirit and preserved in separate box.

4. Rates of Medicine:—

1 dram 2dr.

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

UNION BETWEEN INDIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

We are exceedingly obliged to the Anglo-Indian community for the support that they have given to the natives of the soil in their condemnation of the sedition measures proposed by the Government. We would like to see both the communities in this manner acting in concert, for the good government and welfare of the country. If the Anglo-Indians so desire it, they can, by petty sacrifices, take at least the respectable members of the Indian community along with them. There is another important matter just now before us, in which both the Anglo-Indians and Indians can act in concert for the benefit of the Empire. This is contained in the following telegraphic summary of the speech of Lord George Hamilton:—

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Chiswick, said that in view of the large surplus expected, it would be unwise to help India.

To the above, the *Pioneer* gives the following admirable reply:—

Lord George Hamilton's speech at Chiswick exhibits the lamentable lack of grip which too often characterises his lordship's utterances on Indian questions. India is not to be helped by England, it seems, because Sir James Westland expects a large surplus. Nothing is said apparently of the deficit for the current financial year, nor is it explained that the surplus for 1898-99 will only be arrived at by calculating that a lean year is to be followed by a fat. The real reason why Lord George Hamilton has thought fit to change the tune recently played by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, is probably that he has been told from India that there is nothing the Government of India dislike more than the idea of losing their financial independence. And very naturally and properly too. What they have not hitherto recognised in practice is that the spendthrift, if he will not turn from his ways, must in the end put his pride in his pocket, and either accept assistance or go into liquidation.

Now the financial condition of the Government is so miserable that proposals have been made to discontinue some of the State Railways for the purpose of meeting our present requirements! The state of affairs can be improved if the Indian Government takes help from the British exchequer. But that the Government will never do. Why?

Is it because the Government has no right to make the demand? It has been admitted on all hands that the Government of India has a right to do it. For, in these frontier expeditions that have cost us so much, the British Government is equally interested with the Indian. Is the British exchequer unwilling to render the help? No! The British tax-payer will be only too glad to do it. Why, then, is the Government of India reluctant to ask the help?

The reasons why the Indian authorities are so loth to take this assistance, are mainly two: firstly, Lord George Hamilton is not willing to take the odium that it was he who was the first statesman to ask for such help from England for Indian needs; and secondly, if the British tax-payer renders the help, he will, on his part, demand some control of the Indian finance.

As for the first ground, is it proper that the interests of the Empire should be jeopardized simply because the vanity of an official or two would be hurt if the proper remedy were applied? And how can any official, however high his position, prefer such a selfish request at all?

As regards the second, the situation is this. The Government of India is now absolutely free to do whatever it likes with its funds. A control, however slight, by the British tax-payer, will interfere with that freedom.

Firstly, this much-dreaded control does not mean any privilege given to the National Congress. What is the harm if the British tax-payer exercises some sort of control over the finances of the country? As the finances of the Empire are oftentimes frittered away, would not some sort of outside and independent control be advantageous? If the finances of the Empire were properly controlled, would it not be a distinct advantage to the English people?

At present no Englishman has any control over the finances of this country, except a few selected officials. Mr. Commissioner Russel has no such control, nor the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, nor the local rulers, nor the

merchant prince Mr. James nor the Editor of the *Pioneer*.

The finances of the Empire are controlled partly by the Secretary of State for India and his dozen ministers, and partly by the Viceroy and his Executive Council. So, if some additional control were imposed upon the finances of India, no Englishman, here or in England, would be deprived of any privilege that they enjoyed. The only sufferers will be the Secretary of State and his Council, and the Viceroy and half-a-dozen of his Councilors.

This being the state of affairs, we don't see why the Anglo-Indians and Indians should not combine to press the Government to take that help from England, which that country is willing to offer.

THE NASSIK RIOT.

Moderate language is, no doubt, good; for, it appeals to the heart and the sense without creating resentment. But, in India, the situation is such that it produces very little effect. The Indian papers may discuss a measure thread-bare, and prove its obnoxious character in the most conclusive manner possible. But the likelihood is that no notice whatsoever will be taken of such efforts to serve the State. If the writer, however, uses one strong expression, he brings upon himself the ire of the Anglo-Indian papers, the officials, and the Government. But along with this, he also draws attention to his arguments against the obnoxious measure.

If the Government had only given a fair hearing to the comments of the Indian press, the country would have been governed better; and the strong writings, that now and then disfigure their columns, would have disappeared.

Some local officials sometimes show such a degree of callousness to public opinion that, nothing short of the use of violent language, or the commission of an outrage, will rouse them to take notice of what the outside public may say regarding their acts or measures. Of course, no sane man will advise the commission of riots and murders for the very good reason that such outrages do not pay. A riot in India is followed by what is called the most exemplary punishment; and we all now have come to realise what the murder of an official by an Indian means in this country. Because two officials happened to be murdered by a ruffian, therefore the whole Indian press is going to be gagged!

Yet, to the misfortune of all parties concerned, it has come to this that the surest way of drawing the attention of the Government is the commission of some violent act.

When the plague measures were sought to be enforced, the Indian newspapers warned the Government of the consequences of such unsympathetic methods. No notice whatsoever was taken of these complaints. But when the Poona tragedy was enacted by a blood-thirsty maniac, both the *Times* and the *Pioneer* came to acknowledge that if the plague rules ought to be enforced, due respect also ought to be paid to native susceptibilities. What we regret is that this very proper view of the matter ought to have been taken when the rules were framed, at least, when they were condemned by the native papers in a body. But the mischief is, that the *Times* and the *Pioneer* came to recognise the objectionable character of the rules and their enforcement after the diabolical acts had been committed. So, the perpetration of a foul crime was necessary to make the authorities see their mistake in respect of this measure.

Similarly, when the Benares Temple was sought to be interfered with, the native papers gave at first a warning; and then they began to write violently, but all to no purpose. The riots that followed, at last awakened the Government to the fact that a wrong had been done. Here a riot was necessary to lay bare the obnoxious nature of the work which the Government was doing. If the Government had only given a fair hearing to the native papers, the riots would not have occurred at all.

The Government has now come to know what a great blunder it was to enforce plague rules in a conservative and Brahminical city like Poona with the help of British soldiers, armed, as they were, with extraordinary powers.

When some precautionary plague measures were sought to be introduced into Benares, the Hindus and Mussalmans of that town forgot their old differences and combined to protect themselves. At Patna they withdrew all cases from the courts and made up their quarrels, when plague rules were promulgated amongst them.

Perhaps the most serious of the plague riots occurred at Nassik. Here are the further particulars of this incident:—

The affray was due to the Koonjee inhabitants, who, on Thursday afternoon, assembled in considerable numbers outside the town. As the result of a meeting, the crowd which was composed of large numbers of the worst classes, proceeded along the high road to the place of meeting. At first the attacks were made on two plague camps. The camps were built, mainly with bamboo, grass, and gunny cloth, and on being set alight after the few occupants had been warned to clear away, were quickly destroyed. The attack then appeared to have been delivered on the hospital, where the assistant in charge was beaten to death by the mob. After wrecking the hospital, destroying the flushing pump, and committing other damages, the rioters appear to have made towards the joint post and telegraph office. On the way they attacked and killed a pleader, named Naja, who was the chairman of the local plague committee. While not attacking the staff of the telegraph office, who are said to have taken to their heels, the mob smashed the instruments and destroyed the office records. In addition to cutting the wires they pulled down the posts and otherwise damaged the line for about a mile. Later on, the rioters proceeded to the kutchery, threatened the Mamladar and threw stones at the building. Some information has been gained that in addition to the two deceased the mob had contemplated attacking four other persons, but owing to the police being called out and firing on the crowd, it was ultimately dispersed. The disturbance lasted a couple of hours. Since the riot, Mr. Wingate, the Plague Commissioner, has visited the scene together with other officials, including Mr. Silcock, the Collector. The result of the enquiries at Simara is so far kept more or less confidential, but it is said that the firing of the police resulted in no deaths of the rioters, but that already some 150 persons have been arrested on suspicion of having taken part in the disturbances. The Telegraph Office has been re-opened.

Let us draw inferences. The enforcement of plague rules created seething discontent. The native papers brought the fact to the notice of the authorities, who paid no heed to the remonstrance. They had, therefore, to write strongly to draw attention, as moderate language failed to do it. But though they wrote violently, still no notice was taken of the complaints. What moderate writing, and subsequently, violent language, failed to achieve, was at last accomplished by the commission of a foul crime. Similarly, in Benares, what the people failed to obtain by legitimate and respectful representations in the beginning, and violent writings subsequently, was secured at last by a riot.

It will be conceded that most of such riots as have just disgraced Nassik, could be averted by a careful perusal of the Indian newspapers. That being the case, the gagging of the press, will only increase the number of such riots and make the government of the country difficult and the position of the officials dangerous. It is only by a mere accident that no European official was killed at Nassik.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LANDED CLASSES.

WHEN famine visited this unfortunate country last year with all its attendant horrors, the Government of India gave the assurance that it would follow strictly the instructions laid down by the Famine Commission of 1880, in mitigating the sufferings of the people. The public are under the impression that several of these instructions were honoured more in the breach than in the observance. They may be wrong or they may be right in their contention. If they are wrong, the Government should, through the newly-appointed Famine Commission, disabuse them of that impression. If they are right, the Government should, through the same Commission, give an explanation of the circumstances which prevented it from doing its duties properly. The policy of silence will only go to strengthen the impression that the Government not only failed to carry out many of the instructions laid down for its guidance by the Famine Commission, but that it has no explanation to offer for its conduct.

We shall to-day bring only one point to prominent notice, to which great stress was given by the Famine Commission of 1880, namely, the duties of the Government to the landed classes. It is well-known that a large number of those who possess beneficiary interests in the land are, in times of famine, severely pinched, and obliged to borrow money for their

support; and those who borrow at such a time, do so on terms which make repayment difficult and may embarrass them for life. The Commission, therefore, suggested two courses for giving relief to these affected classes: (1) by abstaining from collecting from them the ordinary instalments of the land revenue, the payment of which must add to the difficulties of all who are hard pressed; (2) by lending them at low interest the sums they require for their sustenance and the cultivation of their land, or for the maintenance and employment of their dependants.

With regard to the first, that is, the suspension of the land revenue, the Commission made the following provision: "We consider that the true principle on which leniency should be shown, is this: that nobody should be forced in such seasons as these to borrow in order to pay the land revenue, but that all who can pay it without borrowing, should do so, etc., etc." It should be understood that such suspensions ought to be liberally given to all, but the wealthier individuals and those who from exceptional circumstances have escaped the general failure of the crops, and great care must be taken that the granting of this relief is not unduly delayed, while enquiries are being carried on with regard to the claims and circumstances of individuals." As regards the small agriculturists the Commission observed that "the policy of the Government should be to advance money freely and on easy terms on the security of the land, wherever it can be done without serious risk of ultimate loss."

It goes without saying that there was not a single land-holder in India who did not suffer terribly last year and who could tide over the difficulty without borrowing at a high rate of interest. The highest and the lowest were in the same position; for, if the comparatively wealthier were better off, they had to feed and clothe more dependants than those in straitened circumstances. But how many of these got help from the Government? On the other hand, we know from positive experience that many a zemindar, already involved in heavy debt, had not only to suspend the collection of rent from their own tenants, but to supply them with seed and food-grains, and who had yet to meet the full revenue demand of the Government. Indeed, while the Government did not suspend or remit one pie of its revenue due from the zemindars, the latter, as a rule, had to relax their demand from their ryots for rent. In Bengal at least, not a single zemindar had benefited by the provision of the Famine Commission, though the authorities were fully aware that many of them were in an extremely bad way and did not know how to make the two ends meet.

As regards the agriculturists, thousands applied for tucavai advance, and their prayers met with no response. It is a wonder how these men managed to live at all. There is no doubt of it that many of them had to sell their cattle or mortgage everything they had to the money-lender; while others had to leave their land uncultivated and un-sown for want of cattle and seed. So their miseries have but begun. If the instructions of the Famine Commission had been strictly followed, very few landholders and agriculturists would have suffered from the effects of the last year's famine; and, at the same time, Government would have got back every rupee it had distributed as loan. But the manner in which the affair was managed, has scarcely left a zemindar or an agriculturist who has not been seriously injured by the last year's calamity.

We do not know the gentlemen who are in charge of "Intelligence Agency, London, E. C.," but they have taken the trouble to send us, by the mail to hand, the following information which, if true, will, no doubt, create as much sensation in India as it has apparently done in England. The Agency, in their letter, dated London, January 14th, 1898, says:—

"The Indian colony was startled this morning by a rumour that two natives, named Mullick, had been arrested for disloyalty, at the instance of the India Office authorities by whom they have been

Dr. Sarat Mullick, who is on the staff of a London Hospital, and his brother, Hemanta Mullick, a Barrister, have long taken a prominent part in instigating the Indians to "stand up for the rights of which they had been robbed." The immediate cause of their arrest was the violent speeches they made at the recent Indian Conference under the presidency of

Mr. Nutorji. The following passage in Dr. Mullick's speech is complained of. [The incriminated passage is quoted here.]

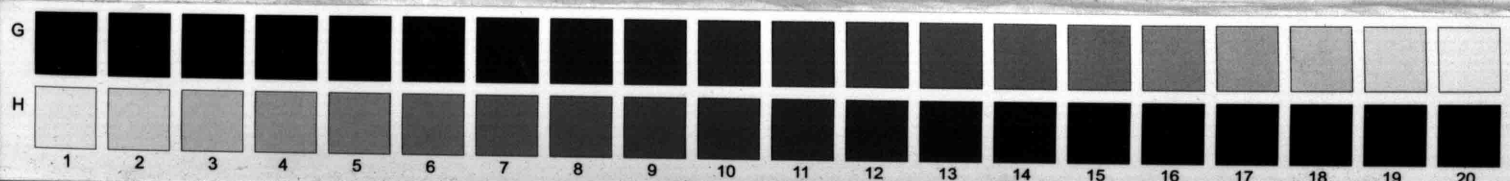
The mail papers to hand, dated the 14th instant, however, do not mention the incident; neither did Reuter telegraph it. India. Our own correspondent was unfortunately not in England when the mail left London, and thus we have no information from him on the subject. So, for aught we know, the rumour might have no foundation in fact. Indeed, we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that because two young Indians made a point of airing their eloquence at a meeting of some students, therefore the authorities in England lost all control over themselves and directed their prosecution for such a trial by a large number of India grievances prominently to the notice of the English public. A situation which is not likely to be invited by the India Office. At the same time, if it be a fact that the proposed Sedition Law in India has emanated from the present Ministry, it is quite possible for them to institute an extraordinary proceeding of the kind, noted in the letter of the Intelligence Agency.

The Patna speech of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, published in another column, shows much tact, judgment and conciliatory spirit on the part of His Honour. The promulgation of the plague rules, it will be remembered, created the greatest consternation possible in Patna; and the city was well-nigh denuded of its population under the impression that zenanas would be invaded and that Hindu and Mussalman ladies dragged to public hospitals, and their *jinns* destroyed. Mr. Inglis, the good Magistrate of the District, succeeded, to a great extent, to remove these groundless fears from the minds of the public, by giving them the assurance that no outrage of any sort would be committed upon their time-honoured customs and institutions; but, some of the rules were really harsh, and so, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to tell them with his own mouth that he would alter them and thus do away with all cause of anxiety in this connection. His Honour has, in a manner, allowed home segregation to the people of Patna. We doubt not, the same concession will be made to the citizens of Calcutta also, if they ever need it. In his speech Sir Alexander raised a debatable question which, in spite of His Honour's assertion, has not yet been satisfactorily proved. Says His Honour: "The only known remedy [against plague] is to segregate people from their infected houses." Now, when such a high authority as Dr. Blaney of Bombay disputes the contagious and infectious character of the disease, the theory of segregation, must be admitted, has been considerably discredited. Indeed, we cannot say positively whether the rigorous manner in which the segregation policy has been carried out has done more good or harm to the unfortunate people of this country. Considering the untold sufferings which segregation entails, we think it should never be resorted to, till it has been established beyond all doubt that it is really a remedy against plague.

The Select Committee had another long sitting on Saturday last on the Sedition Bill. Perhaps there will be no more sitting, and the Committee's Report will be presented to the Council next Friday. If we are correct in our surmise, it shows with what railway speed they are proceeding with a measure which, if passed, will create a revolution in the country.

ACCORDING to a Tanjore correspondent of the *Times*, a lad of fourteen there has been given 5 years' imprisonment for having forged a railway ticket. The correspondent very justly observes that a few stripes would have produced a more salutary effect than a long term of imprisonment in the company of hardened criminals. There are Judges who have no sense of proportion; for, if five years' hard labour is the lot of a lad forging a railway ticket, what would be the punishment given to a grown-up man who forges a currency note of ten thousand rupees? Then, those who are prone to pass extra-hard sentences, ought to know that in the economy of nature no one can do violence to moral laws without hurting himself. So, by sending first offenders to jail, Judges not only harden these unfortunate men but deaden their own finer sentiments as well.

ANOTHER great prop of Mr. Chalmers' Sedition Bill has come down. It was first the *Englishman* which withdrew its support to the measure; the *Pioneer* followed suit; and the *Times of India* has now come out with a strong leader, which is reproduced in another column, to condemn the whole thing. The Bombay paper echoes the sentiments of all men who are competent to pass an opinion on the subject, when it says that the existing Sedition Law needs no change, except in the matter of the draconian punishment it provides, and that the proposed amendments of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code will leave every Indian helpless at the mercy of a constable or a chowkidar. Perhaps the most scathing condemnation of Mr. Chalmers' measure is contained in the following sentence, which we take from the note of the Calcutta High Court Bar:—



The time has not come for making the telling of the truth penal in this country.

Yes, adieu to all fair and honest criticism, of the proposed amendments become law. We are curious to know whether Mr. Chalmers and his colleagues are at all aware of what the public are saying about the sedition measure. The probability is that they don't trouble themselves at all about public opinion; for, in that case, they would have long ago recommended the Government to helve the Bill. There is no doubt of it that to measure has been so universally condemned as this Bill; and, if it be yet passed, it will have to be forcibly thrust down the unwilling throats of all intelligent men, European and Indian, living in this country.

Like the Nati brothers, Mr. Tilak has also become a source of much anxiety and trouble to the Bombay authorities. They cannot afford to see him die in jail; or, there is no doubt, his death will convulse the country far more powerfully than even his prosecution and incarceration did. Hence they are taking every care that he is not overtaken by plague or any other serious disease, and have just removed him from the Bombay to the Yerrowda jail. But, apart from political considerations, the authorities, at least some of them, we learn from Bombay, have also been moved by a feeling of sympathy for him. This is but natural, for, the authorities are Englishmen, and they cannot but feel some regard for a man who has behaved so nobly throughout his trial and who has given nothing but satisfaction to the jail authorities by his exemplary conduct. Though pining away and perhaps dying by inches in jail, yet Mr. Tilak did not forget to serve the cause of humanity when asked to be inoculated with Haffkine's serum. He gladly agreed to get himself inoculated to induce other prisoners, who flatly refused to have anything to do with it, to follow his example. This sacrifice brought on fever and resulted in his losing 2 to 3 lbs in weight. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Tilak, know that he is one of the most unaggressive and gentlest of men; and it has always been a puzzle to us how he could evoke such ire from the officials and Anglo-Indian press. We are, however, glad that the hearts of some of the authorities have softened towards him. That being the case, why not release him without further delay? Firstly, he has been already sufficiently punished; for, though he has been in jail for two or three months, he now weighs only 112 lbs., which shows he has not passed his time happily there. Secondly, the authorities will be relieved of a great responsibility; for, there is no doubt, his death will place them in an awkward position. Thirdly, the authorities are by this time convinced that Mr. Tilak is a noble fellow and does not deserve their resentment.

We do not know what troubles are in stores for Nassik as the result of the recent disturbances at Sinnar. We learn from a telegram of the special correspondent of the *Times of India* at Nassik that the riot was committed at the instigation of the wealthier portion of the people. It may well be presumed that when the Nassik correspondent says the above, he reflects the official view. What an infuriated officialdom can do, the late Bombay proceedings have brought home to the Indian public. Well may Nassik, after this, tremble for the consequences of the acts of some of its illiterate roughs.

There was a murder at Kurthanangudy; and, as usual, an enquiry followed, ending in the arrest and chaining of a certain person as the murderer. In the Magistrate's Court, the man confessed his guilt. But in the Sessions Court, he retracted his confession; and the presiding Judge, considering the case for the prosecution too weak to sustain so serious a charge, acquitted the prisoner. The matter should surely have rested there. But the Government would not allow him to escape so easily. They applied to the Madras High Court against the decision of the lower Court. But the High Court did not find its way to oblige the Government or those who were responsible for this appeal against acquittal, and upheld the decision of the Sessions Judge. It is a unique privilege that the Government in India possesses, of appealing against acquittals; for, in no other civilized country, the Government enjoys a similar prerogative. It was expected, however, that the Government would never avail of it, but in rare and exceptional cases. But what do we find in practice? Indeed, so great is the rage for taking advantage of this privilege, that at times the Government manages to place itself in a humiliating position.

LORD SANDHURST has hit on a new method of putting down all political discussion by natives of India. He intends taking advantage of section 12 of the Act incorporating the University of Bombay. This section lays down that no person should be allowed to appear for any of the degree examinations, who has not produced "a certificate from one of the institutions authorised in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council." His Excellency does not want professors and schoolmasters, to use Lord Sandhurst's language, who "dabble in politics." Such persons will not be permitted to start educational institutions; and perhaps those which have politician professors, will have to regulate them by others who never take part in discussions, or go without the neces-

We said that it was by a pure accident that a European officer escaped the ungovernable wrath of the infuriated mob who rioted at Sinnar, a small town near Nassik. Indeed, Dr. Gwayther, the medical officer in charge of the plague camp, saved himself only by flight to Nassik on horse-back. He was in Cutchery at the time when the disturbance occurred. The rioters, not finding him, burnt his tents and literally everything found therein. This catastrophe was brought about in this wise. When the plague broke out at Sinnar the authorities adopted the segregation policy and placed the patients in special hospitals. All contacts were segregated, and quarantine was imposed. This caused seething discontent at Sinnar; and a series of meetings were held where the measures were loudly condemned by way of protest. No notice of this popular outburst seems to have been taken; and the inevitable result followed. The discontent came to a head on Thursday afternoon, when a mob of 600 villagers, mostly cultivators, broke loose. They first burnt the plague and segregation huts, in which were three or four patients, and then proceeded to Dr. Gwayther's camp. As stated above, he was fortunately not there; and they burnt his tents, and then made for the Government dispensary, where they found the Hospital Assistant, an elderly Brahmin, who had not fled to the Cutchery as the others had done. The poor man was pounced upon and brutally murdered with an axe. They next met a Brahmin pleader, who was President of the Plague Committee, walking with the Sub-Judge. They let go the latter, after having handled him roughly; but the pleader was hustled off to a nullah near by, and hacked to death. Thus they wreaked their vengeance upon whosoever was connected with plague. The police subsequently came, fired, and dispersed the mob.

JUDGING from the above account, which we take from the Bombay papers to hand, the Sinnar riot seems to be only a repetition of similar incidents in this country. If the plague measures created discontent at Sinnar, they did so ten times more at Patna. The people of Patna, again, both Hindus and Mussalmans, are a far more fighting race than the cultivators of Sinnar. But Patna was blessed with a Magistrate who knew his people and sympathised with their feelings;—nay, even respected their prejudices. When he discovered that the Patna people had got intensely dissatisfied with the rules, he called them together and assured them over and over again that he would never allow their susceptibilities to be hurt. He further advised them to put their grievances into writing and requested the Government Pleader to help them in the matter. In this way, he quietly succeeded in nipping in the bud a movement which, if treated with indifference, was sure to result in a terrible disaster.

In the Presidency of Bombay, however, the usual policy is to lend a deaf ear to the popular voice. The native press in that province has practically been gagged. We think, there are two or three native papers at Surat. But, it was from the *Times of India* that we came to learn that that town had almost been deserted by its people on account of the plague. The local papers of Surat, however, did not venture to write one word as to whether the operation of the plague rules had had anything to do with the almost wholesale desertion of this ancient city. If it be a fact that at Sinnar protest meetings were held against the enforcement of the segregation policy, how is it that no heed was paid to this outburst of popular feeling? It is all very well to quarter a punitive police after the occurrence of a riot; but, we think, the better policy is not to give occasion for such popular outbreaks. It is, we believe, not at all a hard task to prevent these disturbances. The gentle and law-abiding people of India never rise against the constituted authority unless they are goaded to desperation under a sense of wrong, real or imaginary. When they are in this frame of mind, give a patient hearing to their grievances and remove them if possible. If they are, however, unreasonable, tell them so in a sympathetic spirit and they will gradually come round. What is, however, usually done is, to show utter disregard for all their complaints, even when these relate to their most cherished institutions and sacred objects; and hence these occasional outbreaks.

NOWHERE has the segregation policy been enforced with greater rigour than in the city of Bombay. And what is the result? Plague was previously confined only to a portion of Bombay; it has now invaded the whole of the city. The article of the *Times of India* on the present health of Bombay, which is reproduced in another column, will show how the disease is increasing both in extent and intensity, and how the medical experts are at their wit's end to fight with the monster. One thing is quite clear. The other day Sir Alexander Mackenzie declared at Patna that "the only known remedy against plague is to segregate people from their infected houses." This was done strictly at Bombay; but the remedy was not proved efficacious. The *Times of India* incidentally mentions a fact which is worthy of consideration. He says that Bombay is now more filled with people than it was at the commencement of the

of the people has only just begun; but the numbers who have left the city, are not large, as quarantine is acting as a preventive of wholesale desertion. It will thus be seen that quarantine is not an unmixed blessing. The quarantine rules were less stringent last year and this enabled a vast number of people to quit Bombay and leave the demon of plague to spend its fury upon deserted houses. But, this time, the rules prevent them from going elsewhere and thus they are obliged to stick where they are and fall easy victims to the terrible monster.

GENERAL SIR JOHN ADYE ends his admirable little book on "Indian Frontier Policy," with these words:—

We are the rulers of a great Empire in the East, with its heavy duties and responsibilities, and in devoting ourselves to the welfare of the millions under our sway, and in developing the resources of the country, we shall do far more for the happiness of the people and the security of the Empire than by squandering our finances in constant expeditions beyond its borders.

The above, we believe, is the opinion of every Englishman. Even those who are out and out advocates of the forward policy will admit, in their sober moments, that these frontier expeditions mean nothing but unmitigated evil. Strangely enough, they will yet not only fight with the savages who people the territories beyond the borders, but allow some of their best men to be murdered by them in cold blood. The *Pioneer* praises Colonel Haughton, commanding the 34th Sikhs, for his many eminent qualities. But he is not in the land of the living to hear this eulogy. Indeed, no greater condemnation of this forward policy can be brought forward than the mournful fact that, but for these expeditions, men like Colonel Haughton would not have been cut off in the prime of their life. There is a talk of renewing the war in spring; but we hope, the terrible sacrifices in men and money already incurred will open the eyes of the authorities and enable them to see the question in the light of such distinguished military authorities as Lord Lawrence, Sir Donald Stewart, Sir John Aye, and others.

It will be remembered that Mr. Kincaid, Officiating Sessions Judge of Satara, disposed of a case against four policemen sentencing two to death and two others to transportation for ten and seven years respectively. On appeal the High Court of Bombay set aside the conviction and sentences, and remanded the case for re-trial. This time it came up before Mr. Aston, the permanent incumbent, who has, after a trial extending over six days, acquitted all the accused and directed them to be set at liberty. Call this a mere toss-up or what-ever you like, but the result has been the saving of two human lives and of long terms of incarceration to two others.

DURING a Court-martial at Secunderabad, the accused, Private Thomas Albert Douglas, of the 1st Battalion Cheshire Regiment, who stood charged with desertion, etc., confessed to more heinous crimes. The man said that he had wilfully waylaid and murdered a village postman, and looted his letter bag. The occurrence, Douglas states, happened in November, 1896, at a place called Goralgandy, in the Nizam's Dominions, about 120 miles from the capital. Douglas had deserted from his regiment, and while wandering about in the jungles, waylaid and despatched an unfortunate village postman. This self-accused murderer was re-captured some time later, and caused some sensation by jumping out of the window of a railway carriage, while being conveyed to Secunderabad. He wandered about the jungles and villages in the vicinity of the Nizam's Railway to Wadi for weeks, levying blackmail on the peasantry and having a generally good time. He was recaptured in March last year and taken to Secunderabad, but he escaped again while waiting for trial, taking with him another military prisoner, named Bugg. The two appear to have tramped right through the Nizam's Dominions, as they were arrested in December last at Chanda, in the Central Provinces, some 300 miles north of Secunderabad.

The draft of the Bombay Improvement Bill which is shortly to be introduced into the Legislative Council, has been published. From the telegraphic summary that has reached Calcutta it would appear that the proposal is to lay out certain vacant lands, the property of Government, suitable for the purpose and to reclaim and lay out such portions of the foreshore on the west side of Colaba Point and Walkeshwar as can be reclaimed at no great expenditure, owing to the natural level being considerably above the low-water mark. Sites thus made available will be well adapted for residential purposes and will extend over long reaches of the sea front with a westerly aspect, those at Colaba being in proximity to the business centres and those at Walkeshwar being no further removed than the sites recently taken up in such numbers in the same locality. The Draft Bill makes provision for the future expansion of the City by acquiring and laying out vacant lands, by reclaiming and laying out parts of the foreshore of the Island, and lastly provides for the appointment of a Board of Trustees endowed with special powers to carry out the objects of the scheme. The proposal has received the approval of the Municipal Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trustees.

THE Post Office in all lands, writes the Lahore paper, makes a speciality of deciphering cryptographic addresses, and as a rule, its endeavours are marked with wonderful success. But in Sind last year, a postmaster was fairly flummoxed. On one day 541 letters were posted, none being stamped, and all with hieroglyphic addresses. Neither head nor tail could be made out of them, which was not surprising when it was discovered the writer was a lunatic who had composed a special alphabet for his private use.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA

SALVATION FOR ALL.

BARU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE.
Paper cover Rs. 1-12
Cloth bound Rs. 2-4
Lost: extra.

To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.
N. B.—It has come to our notice that there is an impression that the above book is only a translation of the work in Bengali, by the author, on the same subject. This is altogether a mistake. The book is altogether an original one, and is adapted to the instincts and training of men educated under Western methods.

LATE MR. MANACKJEE RUSOMJEE On Tuesday afternoon at the Town Hall the memorial portrait of the late Mr. Manackjee Rustonjee was unveiled by His Honor Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

PROPOSED TOWN HALL MEETING.—The public meeting in connection with the proposed amendments to the law of sedition and the C. P. Bill, which was to have been held at the Town Hall on the 4th instant, has been unavoidably postponed. The date of the meeting will be notified hereafter.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.—The *Indu Prakash* says:—"A clever forger can write a compromising letter, seemingly written by a person suspected by the Government; the letter is intercepted on the strength of information received; some further evidence of similar nature collected; and there will be very little difficulty in reporting a man under the circumstances."

THE LAW OF SEDITION.—The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is just now devoting its editorial columns almost exclusively to daily comments on the proposed amendment of the sedition law. A couple of specimen sentences show the general line taken up.—"What we urge is, that the measure that the Government seeks to introduce, contains not merely some verbal alterations, but it means a revolution. So let the authorities beware how they take the step with their eyes open, which may prove eventually very inconvenient, if not positively dangerous."—"Pioneer."

PLANETS AMONG THE STARS.—"Are there planets among the stars?" Whoever accustoms himself to consider the question, will probably reply, "It is very likely." Fifty million suns, and no use for them! It does not seem economical. The first appearance of proof for the existence of stellar planets, is given by Dr. Lee, of the Lowell Observatory, U. S. Recent observations there have shown a number of shady, almost black stars, which appear to shine by a dull reflected light like planets. They may be self-luminous, of course, but he thinks it unlikely. Are they dark or dying suns like the companion of Sirius?

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 505, I. P. C.—"Anglo-Indian" writes to the *Englishman*:—"The exception proposed to the new section 505 of the Penal Code will require any unfortunate who may make an innocent statement to prove, it may be weeks or months after he made it, that he did not intend any result which may have come about in the mind of anyone who may truly or falsely attribute any thing he does to the said remark. You might as well ask a stone to account for every curve of every ruffle it produces in a pond, or hold a mother responsible for the squeals by which a babe keeps a neighbourhood alive. The intended exaggeration of the metaphor is exactly suited to the outrageous character of the reform which suggests it."

AN AMUSING ECLIPSE STORY.—Once upon a time, there was a Major reading his newspaper in the morning of an eclipse. By degrees the light faded and everything assumed a greenish hue. "Confound it all," exclaimed this excellent Field Officer, "liver out of order again!" And he sent for his favourite pill-box, took three of the best and went on reading his paper with a sense of resignation. Gradually the light became stronger; the curious sickly hue passed away. There Major rubbed his eyes: there was no mistake about it. "Very funny," said he, "have not swallowed the pills a quarter of an hour and I can see all right; it's devilishly queer." And he tapped himself violently in the costal region on the right side.

A VERY LAUDABLE SCHEME.—We are glad to find that Dr. C. A. Martin, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has sanctioned the opening, in the districts of the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions, of classes in connection with the Zilla Schools, which will teach the first and second year courses of the Apprentice Department of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur. This is for the present to be an experiment only. The idea is, we understand, to be carried out in the first instance by local effort, and District Boards will be invited to contribute some funds towards furthering the scheme. We think that the innovation, instead of being confined in its operation to two Divisions only, might, with advantage, be extended to all Bengal. At first, the ultimate aim of the classes will be the award of Sub-overseer's certificates to be obtained by those candidates who can pass the Sibpur College test.

HER FIRST LEOPARD.—A correspondent writes to the "Asian":—"In the forests of Gonda, Oudh, news was recently brought, of a kill to the Manager of the chief estate in that district; but as he happened to be suffering from a cough, he wisely decided not to sit up for the carnivora, whatever he might be, as, of course, absolute quiet is the chief requirement on the part of the sportsman. His wife, however (who happened to be by at the time), begged to be allowed to sit over the kill. A 'machan' was accordingly constructed, and the lady took her place alone on the tree at 1 P. M. At a quarter to five, a jungle cock gave a call of alarm, which made our sportswoman look in the direction whence it came; but seeing nothing there, she turned to look at the kill, and there saw a leopard, whose sudden appearance startled her not a little. She, however, took a steady shot and

hit him fairly behind the shoulder, rolling him over, of course. 'Spots,' however, was not dead and began to drag himself off, when another ball within an inch of the first one, gave him his quietus. She then blew a whistle for her elephant, and went back to camp in triumph, having bagged her first leopard, measuring 7 ft 8 in., a full-grown male. I may mention in conclusion that this lady has been at the death of three tigers and a leopard before now, and is in every way a worthy representative of the land of cakes, to which she belongs."

THE TRIAL OF DAMODAR CHAPEKAR

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, JAN. 31.
THE trial of Damodar Chapekar on the charge of murdering Mr. Rand at Poona, on the 22nd June last, began to-day before Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, and a Jury consisting of Messrs. Chiplonker, Dhanjshaw, Augustus, Mule, and Icharambhai. The prosecution is being conducted by Messrs Anderson and Nicholson; while Mr. Romanjee, a Parsee Pleader, appears for the defence. The proceedings opened with the prosecution reading out the charges. Balkrishna's name was entered in the Charge Sheet as an abettor. The prisoner suggested that as he had been deaf since he was taken to the "Pharashkhana", the proceedings in the trial should be loud and held in the vernacular.

The prisoner denied murders or attempt to murder, or abetment, when asked by the Court. The pleader for the defence put in a written application for a postponement of the hearing, alleging that as the prisoner was, till the last moment, in police custody and not in jail as an under-trial prisoner, he had no opportunity for giving legal instructions, but on Mr. Anderson promising on behalf of the prosecution to call only such witnesses for the day as it would not be inconvenient for the defence in the absence of legal instructions to cross-examine, the court rejected the application.

Mr. Anderson read out the sections of the Penal Code under which the prisoner was charged, and explained the facts of the case. He confessed that much of the evidence had been discovered only after the prisoner's confessions. He relied on those confessions as solemn and voluntary.

The first witness called was the Assistant Surgeon of the Sassoon Hospital, who deposed that the death had been caused by gun-shot wound not self-inflicted.

Dr. Maconachie, the Civil Surgeon, made formal statements. In cross-examination the witness said that Mr. Rand was unable to make a coherent statement which, being begun, was stopped. He examined the pistol; but as he knew little about fire-arms, he could not say if the pistol was in working order or was rusted.

Dr. Dias, the House Surgeon, and Inspector Fleming deposed regarding the deceased's clothes and the carriage hood, respectively. Mr. Guider, the Assistant Police Superintendent, identified the clothes, and shot-pellet. Being cross-examined, witness said that, on the Jubilee day the Police arrangements were made partly under his direction. Mr. Kennedy, the Police Superintendent, was present at Poona on that day. More policemen were placed in Government House Compound than on the road-side. The compound was lighted.

Mr. Narhar Natu, Sub-overseer, explained the plans and maps, etc., of the scene of murder.

Bhaoo Naiku, Mr. Rand's Coachman, narrated the occurrences of the night. He had seen the prisoner before the Municipal office and was asked if the carriage was Mr. Rand's. Upon this, the witness referred the prisoner to Mr. Rand himself, thinking he had to hand over a petition for service. Being cross-examined, witness said that the road was not lighted. There was none standing near the carriage in porch. There were no policemen from the Government House to the scene of murder. Men and carriages were passing in the street—men passing on both sides of the carriages. There were no sowars on road, no policemen even in the evening when everything was usual. He saw the prisoner twice or thrice.

Watewallah, who always accompanied the Shahib, said of seeing the accused to none before enquiry by Police.

Coachman Appa also related the night's occurrences. He heard the first shot before his carriage and the second shot behind his carriage. Being cross-examined he said that there was no light on the road. Both lamps of his carriage were lighted. His carriage was at a distance of seven feet from Mr. Rand's carriage. He could see Mr. Rand's carriage with his own lights. He saw none behind Mr. Rand's carriage. Even when Mr. Rand was shot, he saw none around him on the road. There were no special police arrangements on road in the evening. The Police examined his carriage at night. They got two shots. Lieutenant Sergeant related the occurrences at Modibag, where Mr. Rand's and Lieutenant Ayerst's carriages stopped. Being cross-examined, he said that no lamps were lighted on the road. It was particularly dark and he did not notice if people passed on roads.

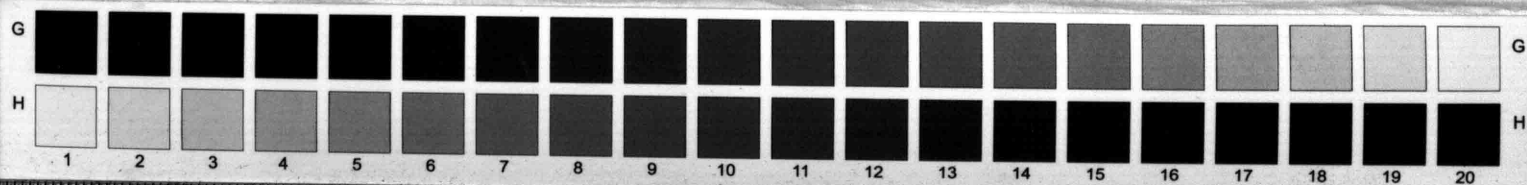
The case was here adjourned. On the application by the pleader for the defence, the prisoner was allowed to be taken to Yerrowda Jail, being removed from immediate custody.

The prisoner was refused permission to sit down. Mr. Hamilton, the Magistrate, and Mr. Guider, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who were formal witnesses, were allowed to be present in court.

POONA, FEB. 1
Yesterday a curious incident occurred. Chapekar's person was searched when he was being handed over to the gaol authorities immediately after the trial had ended for the day. Chapekar had evidence and other confidential papers with him, and when he was handing these over to his pleader, the police forcibly seized them.

The pleader appealed to the Judge in Chamber, who referred him to the police. On demand the police denied having any papers. Hundreds saw these papers taken possession of. Great sensation prevailed.

On the resuming of proceedings to-day before Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, the pleader for the defence related the above sensational occurrence in Court, and charged Mr. Vaz, the Assis-



tant Superintendent of Police, with the forcible seizure of four packets of evidence paper. Mr. Vaz, on being questioned by the Court confessed to having seized four packets which were given to Rama Pandu, Chief Constable. Rama Pandu, on being questioned, said that the packets were kept under seal in custody, under orders. The Court ordered the police to deliver up the packets to the defence.

The case was then proceeded with. The deposition of Lieutenant Lewis, now in England, who had helped Mrs. Ayerst and taken care of the bodies, was proved. The next witness called was Gopalsing Constable, who had searched the scene and found the arms under culverts and in bungalows in the neighbourhood.

The second witness to-day was Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. He related the details of an interview with the accused Chapekar in his (witness's) bungalow. He deposed to having expelled the police from the presence while the interview lasted, and to having spoken on Poona affairs. Witness had taken down the confession in English, and explained the same in Marathi to accused. He added that no influence had been brought to bear on the accused. [The confession was read in Court.] In the confession the accused said that he was the Queen's enemy and that he had done the deed for public benefit. Accused had confessed to witness that while other people troubled Brewin was his great friend and his promise was not to be revealed without consent.

Cross-examined witness said that the confession had not been recorded in Marathi as witness could not write that language. Ramji Constable, the next witness, deposed to having made a search. He said that there was no Municipal lamp on the Ganeshkhind-road.

Cross-examined witness said that the Superintendent Shabeb had attended the search, that he had written and not signed the Panchama. The inhabitants of houses were not included in the search. Eva, a girl aged nine, deposed to having seen the accused and another near the canal where a holiday picnic was going on. When the accused was shown to her by the police she had said that she thought she recognised him.

Cross-examined, she said that she could not say if that man looked like accused. Nora, another girl, corroborated the last witness. She did not know the features of the man. Witness, when confronted with the accused by the police at school, could not recognise him.

The native soldier, whose gun had been stolen, was the next witness. He deposed to having seen accused worshipping early one morning. Asked by accused, witness said that he has not reported nor thought accused a thief at the time. This made a sensation in Court. The boys present who cheered were expelled by order of the Court.

The sepoy who was in company with the last witness, giving his evidence, contradicted him in minor particulars. The next witness was the gardener whose powder had been stolen. He said that he had lost the powder when accused had come to his garden. Cross-examined by accused himself, witness said that he then had no suspicion about accused. The Judge stopped accused's questioning the witness, but Chapekar persisting he was allowed to put further questions.

Witness in reply to accused's question said that he had given no shots to the police. Re-examined witness said that he had bought various sorts of shot. The next witness was the gardener's servant who corroborated his master's statement. He said that men came and went where the powder was kept. Mr. Apte who was then called to the witness-box deposed to having seen accused with his brothers in Poona on the Jubilee day, but to having seen no arms about him.

The Jury here requested the Court to allow the witness to speak as to what the accused's conduct was. The Judge remarked that it was not relevantly required. Questioned by the Jury witness said that accused was well-behaved. The Jury argued that his presence in Poona was not a direct evidence against accused and hence the question.

Gore, a tenant in accused's house, was the next witness called. He said that he had seen accused in Poona one day after the murder. Witness had never seen any arms in the house. Here the defence requested the Court to allow accused to take the packets returned by the police in charge openly. The Judge postponed the settlement of the matter. The packets under seal were placed before the Court.

POONA, FEB. 2.

of search. He related how the Police attended to the accused's material, religious and legal comforts. The accused did not want to go to Yarrowda. He lived in Faraskhana in Police custody, of his own accord.

The evidence for the prosecution closed here. The accused's confession before the Presidency Magistrate and statements before the committing Magistrate, were put in. There were no witnesses for the accused.

After lunch, the accused was examined. He said he was in Poona, on June 22, left Poona on the 24th. He made his statement before Mr. Hamilton in Bombay for some reason. The confession he made, was false. "I made the statement," said he, "because Mr. Brewin deceived me. I was not told that Mr. Hamilton was the Magistrate. I was promised twenty thousand rupees to build a temple in Bombay, also service for my brothers and pension for my wife. I was also promised that I would not be hanged, but only sent to transportation and brought back after five years for good conduct. I consented under pressure, and not for gain. I confessed before the Magistrate, but said nothing of Mr. Brewin's deception. I was kept from knowing that I was speaking to the Magistrate. In the Faraskhana I was under pressure. I determined not to tell of the deception till going out of police custody. No swords were got in my house, but only gunbarrels. The house was not legally searched. I pointed out a well, but did not inform of weapons. Though taken out before me, I was not allowed to see everything, being in charge of Sepoys. I never saw weapons before. I know I raved by sight. He is no friend of my brothers. David never came to my house. The reason why David deposes against me is that he is acquainted with Mr. Brewin in course of the prosecution of David's brothers for forgery. I admit Kachre gardener's acquaintance; my two brothers had been to him and slept there. He could not recognise me as soon as I did. I never went to Ganeshkhind Road on the 18th June. I never asked the postman or the driver. All the witnesses were brought to Faraskhana and shown my face, and tutored. I was not on the Ganeshkhind Road on the Jubilee day, neither saw nor knew the barbar. I showed Londhe's house to the Police, pointed out Vafe's temple where the sentry lost guns shown by people to me. I never went there. The sentry utterly lied. I never knew them. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Guider in Faraskhana told them that I had confessed to theft of rifles. The sentry at first protested, but then they were coerced into a belief that I stole, by misrepresentation. I never confessed to the theft. Everything was concocted on the lines of my forced confession. In April I never visited the Gymkhana. I do not know where Balkrishna is. He has absconded, as the Police forcibly implicated him. I saw Jones; I never brought caps. I started no club for two years. I knew not Mr. Rand's coachman, never talked to him. I never saw the Club till I was brought to Faraskhana. I never attempted to petition Mr. Rand. I tried to enter the Army. Rags were found in my house.

Here the case was adjourned. ORDERS have been issued for the immediate despatch of a contingent of native troops for service in Uganda. A SUM of Rs. 7,360 has been sanctioned by Government for repairs to the pier at Calicut the work to be executed immediately. A SEVERE storm of a cyclonic character visited Mussoorie on the 24th, and continued off and on for two days. The lightning was terrific, and one man was killed. ON the night of the 19th ultimo, a band of about fifteen dacoits attacked the village of Chachawali Narawal in the Sialkot District. The dacoits began operations by firing guns, and then robbed a village banker, named Mukanda, threatening him with instant death. The value of property alleged to have been carried away is Rs. 14,000. Up to date no clue has been obtained to the identity of the thieves. The banker in question was the only person injured.

A CORRESPONDENT relates the following story of pluck and self-possession: On the 24th instant, as the passenger train, which runs through Tirupattur at about 2.15 P.M., neared the station, a native servant of Mr. Sullivan, District Superintendent of Police, fainted and fell from the platform on to the line, about 30 yards in front of the approaching engine. The driver of the train was unable to stop his engine, the distance being too short, and a horrible death for the unfortunate man seemed inevitable. Nearly all who witnessed the accident were paralysed with dread; but there were two brave men, who with a coolness and courage, which words are too poor to describe, went to the rescue. Mr. Sullivan, the master of the unfortunate native, sprang quickly from the platform, followed by Mr. David, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Salem. They half lifted, half dragged the unconscious man, while the panic-stricken spectators held their breath with horror. Nearer and nearer came the train, driver and fireman working hard to check its speed. A deep sigh of relief went up from the crowd, when, as the engine reached the spot, it was seen that the unfortunate man and his noble deliverers were in safety. They had carried him across the line, but not one moment too soon, for the feet of the unconscious man were only a few inches from the wheel of the engine.

THE steamer Canning arrived at Karachi, from Ormara on Monday afternoon bringing the complement of No. 24 survey party, comprising Captain Burn, Messrs. Hickie and Prunty, one hospital assistant, and 14 khallasis. In the attack on Captain Burn's camp seven men were murdered by the Rinds, while 24 are still missing. No tidings of these men are forthcoming, and it is believed that they have also been murdered. Captain Burn left that night for Lahore.

THE Punjab Educational Department, which in the past few years has had many changes, now undergoes a few more. Mr. P. G. Dalling, Principal of Lahore Government College, resigns almost immediately and returns to England, being succeeded by Mr. S. Robson, M.A., of the Bengal Educational Service. Mr. T. W. Arnold, B.A., Professor at Aligarh College, succeeds Mr. Ussher (who has gone home) as Professor of Philosophy in the Lahore Government College. Pending the arrival of Mr. Robson, Mr. Bull, Inspector of Schools, officiates.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

THE order transferring Mr. J. C. Twidell, Offg. Jt. Magte and Dy. Collr., Saran, on leave, to Muzaffarpur, is cancelled.

Babu Nowrungi Lal, Dy. Magte and Dy. Collr., Darbhanga, on leave, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Shahabad district, Maulvi Hashmat Hossain, Dy. Magte and Dy. Collr., Shahabad, acting for him.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Magte, and Collr., is transferred temporarily to Monghyr.

Mr. F. R. Roe, Jt. Magte, and Dy. Collr., is posted to Monghyr.

The order transferring Babu Hari Bhushan De, Offg. Dy. Magte and Dy. Collr., Dacca, to Faridpur, is cancelled.

Mr. A. R. Giles, Proby Asst. Supt. of Police, Sonthal Perganas, is posted to Sirajganj in Pabna.

Babu Satis Chandra Dey, Professor, Dacca College, is transferred to the Krishnagar College, Babu Sivendra Nath Gupta, Professor, Krishnagar College, acting for him.

The services of Mr. S. Robson, Principal, Dacca College, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Babu Satis Chandra Dey, Professor, Dacca College, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu S. Tyendra Nath Bhadra, M.A., is appointed to act as a Professor in the Dacca College during the absence of Babu Satis Chandra Dey.

Babu Hara Kumar Das, Munsif of Fenny, is transferred to Burdwan.

Babu Manmatha Nath Chatterjee, Munsif of Burdwan, who is now acting as Sub. Judge of Dacca, is appointed to be a Munsif of Jhenida, but will continue to act in his present appointment.

Babu Bunwari Lal Banerjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Jhenida, during the absence of Babu Manmatha Nath Chatterjee.

Babu Sarat Chandra Pal, Munsif of Jhenida, is appointed to be Munsif of Fenny.

Babu Jogendra Nath Ghose, Munsif of Berhampore, is placed, in addition to his own duties, in temporary charge of the Lalbagh Munsif, during the absence of Babu Purna Chandra Banerji.

Babu Anbika Charan Mukerji, Munsif of Sathkiba, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Maulvi Aliozaman Chowdhury is appointed to be an Hon. Magte of the Independent Bench at Gosaldo.

Babu Bayeswari Prosad Singh is appointed to be an Hon. Magte of the Independent Bench at Jamui.

Mr. W. E. Rees, Inspector of Police, Patna, is promoted to the 1st grade of Inspectors, with effect from the 25th November vice Babu Chiranjib Prosad Bose, retired. Babu Chandra Sikar Bose, Inspector, Howrah Railway Police is promoted to the 1st grade of Inspectors, with effect from the 21st January, vice Mr. H. Luker, retired.

Babu Hari Gopal Mukerji, Inspector of Police, Bankura, is promoted to the 2nd grade of Inspectors.

Babu Mon Mohan Ghakravarti, Inspector-General's Reserve, is promoted to the 2nd grade of Inspectors, with effect from the 1st January vice Babu Achraj Singh, retired.

Babu Kali Kishor Chaudhuri, Inspector of Police, Backergunge, is promoted to the 2nd grade of Inspectors, with effect from the 1st January vice Babu Bhuvan Mohan Das, retired.

Babu Bachu Narain Lall, Inspector of Police, Patna, is promoted to the 2nd grade of Inspectors.

Babu Ram Sadi Mukerji, Inspector-General's Reserve, is promoted to the 2nd grade of Inspectors, with effect from the 1st February vice Babu Giris Chandra Rai, about to retire.

Mr. E. Arundel Smith, Officiating Ex. Engr., 2nd Calcutta Division, is transferred to the Arrah Division.

Mr. M. J. P. Norman, Ex. Engr., Nadia Rivers Division, is granted furlough to Europe for two years. Mr. O. S. Smith, Asst. Engineer Arrah, acting for him.

Babu Bhuvan Mohan Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is transferred to the Presidency Division.

Maulvi Abdus Samad, Rural Sub-Registrar of Gadkhali (Jhingurgacha) Jessore, is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of Lakhimpasa at Alifadanga, Syed Muazzam Hossein Jt. Sub-Registrar of Lakhimpasa, at Alifadanga, acting for him.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Jhelum on the night following the eclipse.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the request of the Pudukota State for opening a telegraph line from Pattukota to Pudukota having two other stations at Karamanjudi and Alanjudi as intermediate stations on condition that the Durbar guarantees Rs. 1250 per annum for five years.

THERE is a good deal of anxiety regarding the lateness of the winter rains in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions the need of rain is not so urgent, and if they get good late rains, the crops will be secured. Generally speaking, if the whole province has satisfactory rainfall in February, the prospects of a good rabi will remain above the average.

Money Market and Trade

Calcutta, February 2nd 1898.

Government Loans.

Pr cent 100 Nominal
3 1/2 Per cent Loans 96 15 97 10
One month's sight 97 9 10 97 10
Small sums 97 4 10 97 6

Calcutta To 4 Trust Debentures.

4 1/2 Per cent of 1881-1883 Rs. 110
5 1/2 Per cent of 1883 112
4 Per cent of 1895 110 1/2

Interest and Discount

Bank of England from 14th Oct. 1897 3 1/2
Bank of Bengal from 11th Jan. 1898 11 1/2
Bank of Bombay from 11th Jan. 1898 12 1/2
Bank of Madras from 13th Jan. 1898 11 1/2

Exchange on London.

Bank Wire 1 3 7/8
Demand 1 3 7/8
3 Month's sight 1 3 20 22
4 do do 1 3 20 22
6 do do D.A. 1 4 3/19 Steady
6 do do D.P. 1 4 3/32
6 do do D.P. 1 4 1/4
6 do do D.P. 1 4 1/8

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

5 Per cent of 1878 (1908) 109 8
5 Per cent of 1884-85 (1905) 108
5 Per cent of 1885-86 (1915) 113
5 Per cent of 1886-87 (1916) 114
5 Per cent of 1887-88 (1918) 115
5 Per cent of 1889-90 (1919) 116
5 Per cent of 1890-91 (1920) 117
4 1/2 Per cent of 1882 (1902) 103
4 1/2 Per cent of 1891-92 (1921) 109
4 Per cent of 1895-96 (1921) 100
Per cent of 1896 (1921) 96

The following transactions were reported to-day.

Howrah Mills Ordinary 134 135
Bangalore Mills 76 77
East India Tea 132 133
Eational Jute 50
Boreah Cotton 92
Signal Tea 85

English Quotations.

London, 1st February 1898.
Consols 2 3/4 per cent 112 11 1/2
Silver in London 26 1/4
Rentes 3 per cent 103 1/4
Enforced Rupee paper—
3 1/2 per cent 63 7-8
3 1/2 per cent Loan 116 1-2
Silver in America 56 3/4

Toolsy Das Roy and Brothers.

GENERAL Westmacott reports that he has

recovered 22 bodies, and owing to good flanking arrangements suffered only small loss. One gunner was killed and eight men were wounded. There were no casualties among the officers. He saw about 300 of the enemy, on whom he inflicted some loss. The co-operating force returned to Bara without any casualties.

The following were the casualties at Shinkamar on the 29th of January:—Killed: 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry—Lieutenant M. R. Walker, Lieutenant T. P. Dowdall, and Lieutenant E. St. G. Hughes; 36th Sikhs—Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, Lieutenant A. H. Turning; 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry—Private W. Hill, Private J. M. ran, Private J. Amery, Corporal G. Dawes, Private O. Kennis, Private D. Beattie, Lance Corporal R. Cantrell, Lance Sergeant W. E. Abby, Private A. J. Ashby, Colour-Sergeant W. Guest, Corporal W. Johnson, Private A. Vealey, Private W. Corrigan, and Private A. Rivett. Wounded: 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, severely—Major H. Earle, Captain A. G. Marrable, 2nd Lieutenant G. C. W. Gordon Hall; dangerously, Private J. Lambley, Private R. Morris, Private J. Ryan, Private C. Cope, Private W. Wright, Private W. Harrison, Private W. Cook, Private T. Birch, Private J. Jackson, Private A. Hall, Private S. Bend (since dead); severely, Bandsman E. Macdonald, Lance Corporal W. Bedford, Private J. Finn, Colour Sergeant W. Smith, Lance Corporal J. Wallace; slightly, Private J. Ablett, Lance Corporal W. Singleton, Private J. Lawrence, Private F. W. Lyons, Lance Corporal H. Rivett, Private D. Kaye, Lance Corporal W. Miller, Private W. Lloyd, Private J. Barnes, Private C. Thompson, Private G. Wilson, Private G. Watson, Private J. Heaf, 36th Sikhs, dangerously—Havildar Narain Singh, (since dead); severely, Sepoy Utam Singh. Missing: 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry—Lance Corporal A. Whiteley, Private W. Dutton, Private A. Warner, Private G. Till, Private W. Harris, Private W. Dixon, Private H. Corbridge, Private J. Dolphin, Lance Corporal J. Sawyer, Private J. Bailey, Private I. Maddison, Private J. G. J. Turner. 36th Sikhs—Naik Jewan Singh, Sepoy Sawan Singh.

SIR SALTER PYNE has left Kabul for Peshawar.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG leaves Lahore on Monday, the 7th instant, on tour, arriving at Bhowalpoore on the following day, and thence, via Peza, Bannu, and Kohat to Peshawar, returning to Lahore on the 2nd April.

HIS Highness the Raja of Pudukotta, accompanied by Mr. F. F. Cross, Private Secretary, proceeds to England very shortly and H. H. Prince B. S. Raganatha Thondiman Bahadur, Chinnia Atamanal Jagirdar, now residing at the Trinichinopoly cantonment, it said will be the regent during the absence of the H. H. the Maharaja from Pudukotta State.

SIR SALTER PYNE has left Kabul for Peshawar.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG leaves Lahore on Monday, the 7th instant, on tour, arriving at Bhowalpoore on the following day, and thence, via Peza, Bannu, and Kohat to Peshawar, returning to Lahore on the 2nd April.

HIS Highness the Raja of Pudukotta, accompanied by Mr. F. F. Cross, Private Secretary, proceeds to England very shortly and H. H. Prince B. S. Raganatha Thondiman Bahadur, Chinnia Atamanal Jagirdar, now residing at the Trinichinopoly cantonment, it said will be the regent during the absence of the H. H. the Maharaja from Pudukotta State.

SIR SALTER PYNE has left Kabul for Peshawar.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG leaves Lahore on Monday, the 7th instant, on tour, arriving at Bhowalpoore on the following day, and thence, via Peza, Bannu, and Kohat to Peshawar, returning to Lahore on the 2nd April.

HIS Highness the Raja of Pudukotta, accompanied by Mr. F. F. Cross, Private Secretary, proceeds to England very shortly and H. H. Prince B. S. Raganatha Thondiman Bahadur, Chinnia Atamanal Jagirdar, now residing at the Trinichinopoly cantonment, it said will be the regent during the absence of the H. H. the Maharaja from Pudukotta State.

SIR SALTER PYNE has left Kabul for Peshawar.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG leaves Lahore on Monday, the 7th instant, on tour, arriving at Bhowalpoore on the following day, and thence, via Peza, Bannu, and Kohat to Peshawar, returning to Lahore on the 2nd April.

HIS Highness the Raja of Pudukotta, accompanied by Mr. F. F. Cross, Private Secretary, proceeds to England very shortly and H. H. Prince B. S. Raganatha Thondiman Bahadur, Chinnia Atamanal Jagirdar, now residing at the Trinichinopoly cantonment, it said will be the regent during the absence of the H. H. the Maharaja from Pudukotta State.

SIR SALTER PYNE has left Kabul for Peshawar.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG leaves Lahore on Monday, the 7th instant, on tour, arriving at Bhowalpoore on the following day, and thence, via Peza, Bannu, and Kohat to Peshawar, returning to Lahore on the 2nd April.

HIS Highness the Raja of Pudukotta, accompanied by Mr. F. F. Cross, Private Secretary, proceeds to England very shortly and H. H. Prince B. S. Raganatha Thondiman Bahadur, Chinnia Atamanal Jagirdar, now residing at the Trinichinopoly cantonment, it said will be the regent during the absence of the H. H. the Maharaja from Pudukotta State.

SIR SALTER PYNE has left Kabul for Peshawar.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG leaves Lahore on Monday, the 7th instant, on tour, arriving at Bhowalpoore on the following day, and thence, via Peza, Bannu, and Kohat to Peshawar, returning to Lahore on the 2nd April.

HIS Highness the Raja of Pudukotta, accompanied by Mr. F. F. Cross, Private Secretary, proceeds to England very shortly and H. H. Prince B. S. Raganatha Thondiman Bahadur, Chinnia Atamanal Jagirdar, now residing at the Trinichinopoly cantonment, it said will be the regent during the absence of the H. H. the Maharaja from Pudukotta State.

SIR SALTER PYNE has left Kabul for Peshawar.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG leaves Lahore on Monday, the 7th instant, on tour, arriving at Bhowalpoore on the following day, and thence, via Peza, Bannu, and Kohat to Peshawar, returning to Lahore on the 2nd April.

HIS Highness the Raja of Pudukotta, accompanied by Mr. F. F. Cross, Private Secretary, proceeds to England very shortly and H. H. Prince B. S. Raganatha Thondiman Bahadur, Chinnia Atamanal Jagirdar, now residing at the Trinichinopoly cantonment, it said will be the regent during the absence of the H. H. the Maharaja from Pudukotta State.

SIR SALTER PYNE has left Kabul for Peshawar.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG leaves Lahore on Monday, the 7th instant, on tour, arriving at Bhowalpoore on the following day, and thence, via Peza, Bannu, and Kohat to Peshawar, returning to Lahore on the 2nd April.

HIS Highness the Raja of Pudukotta, accompanied by Mr. F. F. Cross, Private Secretary, proceeds to England very shortly and H. H. Prince B. S. Raganatha Thondiman Bahadur, Chinnia Atamanal Jagirdar, now residing at the Trinichinopoly cantonment, it said will be the regent during the absence of the H. H. the Maharaja from Pudukotta State.

SIR SALTER PYNE has left Kabul for Peshawar.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG leaves Lahore on Monday, the 7th instant, on tour, arriving at Bhowalpoore on the following day, and thence, via Peza, Bannu, and Kohat to Peshawar, returning to Lahore on the 2nd April.

HIS Highness the Raja of Pudukotta, accompanied by Mr. F. F. Cross, Private Secretary, proceeds to England very shortly and H. H. Prince B. S. Raganatha Thondiman Bahadur, Chinnia Atamanal Jagirdar, now residing at the Trinichinopoly cantonment, it said will be the regent during the absence of the H. H. the Maharaja from Pudukotta State.

THE SEDITION BILL. PROTEST MEETINGS.

(By wire)

POONA, JAN. 30.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Poona City and Cantonment was held this evening in the Sarvajnik Sabha hall. Mr. Raghunath Daji Nagarkar presided. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Deccan Standing Congress Committee. Resolutions were adopted, protesting against the proposed amendments to the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and to the Post Office Act, relating to seditious speeches and writings in India and abroad. The meeting dispersed after thanking the plague authorities for permission to hold the meeting and giving three cheers to her Majesty the Queen.

NAGPUR, JAN. 30.

A crowded meeting of the Malguzars, Sowkars and tenants, resident in Nagpur city and district, was held this evening at the MacDonnell Town Hall, to submit a memorial representing their views with respect to the Criminal Procedure, Tenancy and Land Revenue Draft Bills now before the Viceregal Council. The memorial was read and unanimously adopted after a full discussion, during which suggestions were made and passed. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting was a great success.

BOMBAY, JAN. 30.

An enthusiastic public meeting was held here last evening to protest against the proposed amendment to the Sedition Law under the presidency of Mr. Setalvad. Vigorous speeches were delivered by Messrs. Gokhale, Padhye, and Chambers. They all denounced the measure as repressive, retrograde and dangerous to the liberty of the press and the platform. Mr. Setalvad pointed out how Mr. Chalmers' assurance that the liberty of the press would not be curtailed, was only blind when it really proposed to strike at its root. Lord George Hamilton and Lord Elgin, he said, took advantage of the Parliamentary recess to smuggle the Bill through the Council. The Bill, if passed, would create a reign of terror in the metropolis. The proposed measure was absolutely unnecessary, and to suppose that there was sedition in the land was absurd to foolishness. The Bill again was not in accord with the English law, as in England it would not be tolerated for one day even. The Government was throwing dust in the eyes of the Indians. The speaker, continuing, said that liberty of the press and even licence, was necessary in India and that the measures were malicious. Mr. Gokhale remarked that the machinery of putting the law in motion was more dangerous than the law itself. He quoted legal and legislative authorities to show the real meaning of 'sedition' which was different from the proposed definition. Mr. Padhye referred to the Post Office Bill incidentally remarking that it was monstrous to constitute postmasters, the judges if posted matter was seditious or not, when even High Court Judges found it difficult to do so.

TRIPUR, JAN. 30.

The Tripur Literary Society disapproves of the provisions of the proposed amendment of the Sedition law as being quite unnecessary, reactionary, and repressive.

PURULLA, JAN. 31.

At a meeting of the Bar Association held today, three additional delegates—Babus Chunder Sekhar Tewari, Jugal Kishore Mitter and Mani Mohan Rai—were elected delegates to the forthcoming Town Hall Meeting.

CHITTAGONG, JAN. 29.

The Chittagong Association at today's meeting has appointed Mr. Roland Perceval and Babu Dharendra Nath Khastagir delegates to the Calcutta protest meeting in the Sedition and Criminal Procedure Bills. The Association considers the proposed measures to be unnecessary and retrograde and imperilling free discussion.

RAJSHAH, JAN. 29.

At a meeting of the Rajshahi Association, held on the 19th ultimo, Mr. R. P. Sen, Barrister-at-law, and Babu Sarat Chandra Khan, Vakeel, High Court, were elected delegates to represent the Association at the public meeting to be held at Calcutta to consider the amendments of the Law of Sedition and Criminal Procedure, etc.

BARANAGORE, JAN. 31.

At a meeting of the Baranagore Ratepayers' Association held yesterday morning at the residence of Babu Mati Lal Das, it was unanimously resolved to submit a memorial to the Government of India regarding the proposed amendments of the Sedition Law. A few other items of business of a formal character were transacted.

COMILLA, FEB. 1.

The Tipperah Bar Association held a special meeting today, expressing full sympathy with the objects of the Calcutta Town Hall meeting of Friday night, about the amendments to the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, which were unanimously considered as retrograde and reactionary. Babu Gobinda Chandra Das, Vakil, was elected delegate to represent the Tipperah Bar in the meeting.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

GENERAL HART reports through Jamrud that in order to carry out combined movements against the Afghans on the Kajuri plain, he marched on Saturday two columns from Ali Musjid via the Chora Pass and Khyber Valley, blocking all the exits from Kajuri into Bazar Valley. Only a few of the enemy were seen, and one was killed. There were no casualties on our side. General Symons with the Second Brigade, joined General Hart in the Bazar Valley, but saw none of the enemy. General Westmacott telegraphs through Mamani that the troops of the Fourth Brigade got entangled in a gorge near Spinkhar on Saturday. The following were our casualties: Killed, Colonel Haughton and Lieutenant

Turing, 36th Sikhs, and Lieutenants Dowdall, Hughes, and Walker, Yorkshire Light Infantry, also five men of the same regiment and three men of the 36th Sikhs. Wounded severely, Major Earle; slightly, Lieutenant Hall. Seventeen men were wounded and seventeen are missing of the Yorkshire Light Infantry. The losses occurred to the column forming part of a combined movement of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Brigades from Jamrud, Bazar, and Mamani, respectively, to clear the cattle graziers from the Kajuri plains. All the casualties were in the Fourth Brigade.

The following details of the losses sustained by General Westmacott's brigade, have been received. The Yorkshire Light Infantry with four Companies of the 36th Sikhs and two guns under Colonel Seppings left Mamani early on the morning of Saturday and the leading troops reached Shinkamar Kotah about 10-30, meeting with no opposition. Colonel Haughton with the Sikhs, then proceeded about a mile to search the caves. On the arrival of the main body at the Kotah, it was discovered that a Company of the Sikhs had somehow been withdrawn from the high ridge on the west which was the key of the position, and this was immediately occupied by the enemy. It was at once assaulted, but was only retaken with heavy loss, Lieutenant Dowdall being killed while charging at the head of his men.

About midday the troops began to return to camp, and the enemy immediately harassed the rearguard and the left of the column, causing many casualties. The rear column cleared the pass about five o'clock with the assistance of General Westmacott, who on receiving a message from Colonel Seppings that he was in difficulties, at once took two guns and 400 rifles to help him. The casualties among the officers have already been reported.

The following were the losses among the rank and file: killed, Sikhs three, wounded two; Yorkshires—killed fifteen, wounded thirty-one, missing twelve. One wounded man is known to be in the enemy's hands and is reported to be well treated. The enemy's loss must have been severe, as they charged frequently to within thirty yards of our troops. The officers speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of our force, and the retirement was conducted in excellent order. Colonel Haughton's and one private's body have been brought in, and search parties have gone out for the remainder. The troops have been reinforced by 725 men from Bazar, and Colonel Sturt with 500 infantry has moved from Bazar to the north of the pass.

It appears that information having been received of the presence of large numbers of Malikdin Kanir and Sipah families and cattle in the Kajuri plains, a combined movement was ordered for the purpose of ejecting the enemy and securing their cattle.

The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division, is arranging to carry out reprisals.

THE SEDITION BILL.

(Indian Daily News.)

WE have received the following, which is perhaps the original draft of the new Sedition Bill:—

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is desirable to bring in a Bill in order to prevent any hostile or unpleasant criticism of the Government by law established in British India, and especially the writing of anything to attract the attention of the home public to the administration of India. It has been found that the law, though considerably strained, is not strong enough in the face of trial by jury to accomplish this; and a clause has been inserted for the object of preventing any case going to a jury. The definitions have been made purposely vague so as to include any statement with which the Government disagree, in the term 'sedition,' and the word 'Government' has been extended to include a local policeman. It is eminently desirable that the 'izzat' of the latter should be protected just as much as that of Members of Council; for, after all the basis of Government in India is the police. It will, therefore, be 'lese majeste' to cock a snook at a policeman, which it is proposed to cover by the words 'signs' in the section.

I. Whoever by words, either written or spoken or "by signs," or by visible representations, criticises or renders ridiculous any member of the Government which term includes constable, parawalla, and bhisti, khitmatgar, dhoobi or any other domestic servant in the service of a police station or Deputy Magistrate, but which shall not include a Municipal Lamp-lighter, or compounder, or who says anything that any member of another race, creed, or opinion can disagree with, shall be punished with transportation for an indefinite period without any trial whatever.

Explanation I.—The expression "ridicule or criticism" shall be deemed to mean any conduct which the Government, including the constable, parawalla, bhisti, etc., shall consider disrespectful, even though it is incapable of raising a smile.

Explanation II.—Allusions to the Simla exodus, the cotton tariff, the mandate, exchange compensation, the frontier policy and "butcher and bolt," "slaughter and scout," or the closing of the mints, are to be *prima facie* seditious, unless the accused can show, to the satisfaction of the Government (including thereby the said constable, parawalla, etc.) that such are true, in which case the usual rule, that the greater the truth the greater the sedition, shall apply.

Explanation III.—Comments on the measures of members of the Government with a view to bettering them up, or to obtain their approbation, by the ordinary forms of sycophancy, will not be considered an offence within this section, though the result may be ridicule or contempt.

Exception.—Any statement made in any newspaper, letter, conversation or otherwise with which no one, however differing in religion or opinion or race can possibly disagree, is not an offence within this section.

Illustration 1. A says to B "How dy'e do?" neither A or B is guilty of any offence.

2. A, a sahib, ridicules to B, a Hindu, the idea that the sun in an eclipse is being devoured by a dragon, A is guilty of sedition.

3. A says to B: It is a beautiful morning. As this is a subject about which it is possible to disagree, A is guilty of sedition.

After-thought.—In Illustration 1.—If B has the gout, the statement made by A is seditious. It is immaterial whether A knew B had the gout or not.

WHY NOT LEAVE IT ALONE?

THE belief which we expressed on the introduction of Mr. Chalmers' new version of Section 124A that Government would have done better to leave the law as it stood, finds confirmation in other quarters in which a lax view of the obligation to deal resolutely with seditious utterances certainly does not prevail. We refer especially to the representations by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association. These, it is true, are not expressly directed against the new version of the Section in question. They refer rather to the proposal to add to Section 18 of the Criminal Procedure Code a provision empowering Presidency and District Magistrates, and specially empowered Magistrates of the First Class, to call upon persons who either orally or in writing disseminate, or attempt to disseminate, obscene, defamatory, or seditious matter, to find sureties to be of good behaviour. The proposal is made in the belief that people who disseminate such matter, are answerable for a dangerous public nuisance, and that "enormous mischief" may be done by them amongst uneducated, foolish and ignorant people, but that it would be absurd to deal with them by an elaborate State prosecution such as, for example, is provided by Section 124A. Simplicity of procedure certainly would be secured by it, and if Government were in need of a short and easy method of punishing seditious writing, there would be much to be said for it, at all events, that part of the proposed Section which deals with that form of mischief. But after the highly satisfactory way in which the existing provision of the Penal Code has been applied to the punishment of seditious writers, it is difficult to see why the law as it stands cannot be depended upon for the defence of the State against those who by speech and writing endeavour to disturb its peace. Similarly the Code as it stands, makes ample provision against both defamation and obscene utterance. No one, so far as Government have enabled us to know, has complained that either the law against defamation or that against obscenity in speech and writing has failed. Specific punishments are provided for both classes of offence, and the procedure is swift, certain, and effectual. It ought not to be a cause of complaint against the present law that in order to put it in operation definite and conclusive evidence that the offence has been committed shall be laid before the Court. Yet such would seem to be the view of the Government of India when they propose that instead of requiring legal proof of offence the Magistrate shall act merely upon information. There is a great deal too much of the spirit of the *police des moeurs* in this to make it compatible with our view of the way in which a British administration shall keep the peace. If a man disseminates seditious written matter, his offence is surely one which comes within the range of evidential proof. If it does not, he had better be left alone than be subject to the pains of bondage to good behaviour on the uncorroborated and unchecked testimony of an informer. Delation is a process which may have its uses in exceptional times and under exceptional conditions, but there are the gravest objections to giving it a place amongst the normal agencies of administration, as Mr. Chalmers' proposal would do. What, again, is meant by the suggestion that obscenity should be brought within the operations of this new Section? We shrink from contemplating the practical working of a proposal so consummately well devised for the encouragement of tale-bearing. For, it is not by indecorous writing alone that a man may bring himself within its purview. The spoken no less than the written word, would condemn him. The indiscretions of the Holi festival, the "gauleries" which relieve the dulness of many a man's life and hurt no one, even the mere ejaculations of impropriety, may be turned to account by a revengeful village policeman to pay off an old score upon an offending neighbour. This is a proposal which it seems a waste of time soberly to argue against; it is one of the things that are best killed by ridicule. So far as it bears upon seditious utterance, however, it is a more serious matter. We object strongly to a proposal which would convert every policeman in the country into an eyes-dropper, eager to pick up or invent—any scrap of conversation that may be turned to account for the undoing of any man whom he may think it possible to bring into disfavour with the authorities. In Berlin, a man may find the policeman's hand upon his shoulder if he ventures in any place of public resort to drop a chance remark in which a zealous police officer may detect *lese-majeste*. But to put the matter briefly and plainly, we want nothing of the kind under the British Government. Besides, if seditious writing is the serious offence that we must all hold it to be, how are people to be impressed with that view of it if it is associated with the trivial offences against truth and propriety against which also the section is directed? The proposal gives rise to an uncomfortable apprehension that things will be done under it in the metropolis which are incompatible with an open and straightforward administration of the law according to ordinary rules of evidence. If we regret Mr. Chalmers'—as we think—quite unnecessary recasting of Section 124A of the Penal Code, still more must we regret this unnecessary and ill-advised attempt to make one of the chapters of the Criminal Procedure Code an engine for vexation and possible injustice.—*Times of India.*

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE returns continue to record an increase in the general as well as in the plague mortality. The total deaths increased from 1,54 last week to 1,76 in the present week. The plague mortality which was 651 last week, is 834 in the present week. It now exceeds the total average mortality from all causes during the last five years by 26. Deducting the average total from all causes in the last five years from this week's mortality—that is to say, 784 from 1,726—the excess mortality of the week is 892. The present mortality is therefore more than 100 per cent. higher than normal. The plague uninfluenced by climatic or meteorological conditions continues to extend its area. Having covered all the southern and central districts of the city it is now

moving to the north and beginning to re-infect the outlying districts. Parel, Malim, Worli and Sion record 17, 7, 4 and 3 deaths respectively, and Mahalaxmi and Walkeshwar record 2 cases and 1 death. The whole city is thus invaded. Upper Colaba and Sewri alone being free. The following is the weekly progress of the disease in the last seven weeks:—

Week ending 14th Decmber	95
" 21st "	150
" 28th "	260
" 4th January	302
" 11th "	350
" 18th "	51
" 25th "	334
In the corresponding "duration period" of the previous epidemic, the mortality was—	
Week ending 20th October	81
" 27th "	119
" 3rd November	159
" 10th "	120
" 17th "	187
" 24th "	258
" 1st December	253

These comparative figures show that the present epidemic is attacking a greater number of persons than were attacked at the same stage of the former epidemic. Judged by these comparative figures, the present attack has taken a far greater hold of the city than the previous one. It may, therefore, be said to be more virulent, for it can scarcely be supposed that the people are more susceptible to the infection in 1898 than they were in 187. The only apparently new condition is that Bombay is now more filled with people than it was at the commencement of the first invasion. The exodus of the people has only just begun and the numbers who have gone are not as yet very great; probably quarantine is acting as a preventive of wholesale desertion. Familiarity with the epidemic has perhaps given some amount of confidence to the people, but it is too early to be sure about the future as the plague mortality has not yet reached the high figures that prevailed in January and February of last year, and the first sign of an exodus on a large scale, viz., the closing of shops has not yet appeared. The greatest number of plague deaths have occurred in the following districts:—

Bhuleswar	85
Market	66
Fort, Northern	65
Cammatteepoor	55
Umakhadi	51
Dongri	51
Byculla	50
As all the districts, except Colaba and Sewri, are now invaded, it seems unnecessary to give the mortality of the whole of the thirty-three districts. The mortality from the disease amongst "Races and Castes" is thus recorded:—	
Hindoo of other Castes	506
Mahomedans	85
Jain	74
Brahmins	68
Low caste Hindus	53
Parsees	34
Native Christians	11
Bhattias	5
Jews	2
Negro-African	1

The most noticeable feature in this instructive table is the susceptibility of the Jains to the plague infection. It is true the "other caste Hindoos" had 506 plague deaths, as compared with 74 amongst Jains, but their population is 17 times greater than the Jain population, while the plague mortality amongst the Jains is equal to a seventh of the Hindoo mortality. In comparison with the Mahomedans, Jains had 74 plague deaths in a population of 2,225, against 85 plague deaths amongst Mahomedans in a population of 1,55,101. The disproportion in both comparisons is sufficiently remarkable to draw out comment. If the plague mortality record is reliable the Mahomedans had a comparatively small number of deaths.

No fewer than fifteen districts out of thirty-three show a rate of mortality in excess of 100 per cent. These districts are—

First Nagpada	191.50
Cammatteepoor	190.52
Bhuleswar	188.41
Chuckla	176.04
Fort, Northern	153.03
Girgaum	142.52
Umakhadi	135.80
Koombarwada	133.99
Second Nagpada	138.53
Dongri	123.46
Market	122.00
Thobie Talao	121.03
Tardio	112.32
Khyara Talao	119.5
Byculla	105.50

The fever mortality is reduced to the unusually low figure of 58 against a mean of 175 in the corresponding week in the last five years. As the mortality from plague increases the mortality from all other causes diminishes. That was our experience in the previous visitation but a reduction from 175 to 58 is quite a new experience. As lung fevers and relapsing fever are prevailing with the ordinary seasonal fevers, the fever mortality might be expected to show some rise, and not such a great reduction as we find recorded. There is no record of mortality from relapsing fever, nor is the disease mentioned in the weekly return. How, then, is the mortality from it accounted for? We know a large mortality from relapsing fever does occur, and is occurring. Under which column of the mortality return is it entered? As the fever mortality record has run down considerably below normal, relapsing fever cannot have been entered as fever. The phthisis mortality is 87 in excess of normal, and the mortality from respiratory disease 67 in excess. The mortality of the week amongst "Races and Castes" is as given below:—

Races and Castes.	No. of Deaths from all causes.	Rate of Mortality.
Jains	100	206.14
Low-Caste Hindoos	136	155.41
Bhattias	20	131.79
Mahomedans	376	124.71
Brahmins	83	112.26
Hindoo of Castes	877	99.97
Jews	9	93.20
Parsees	73	79.98
Native Christians	34	57.75
Eurasians	3	36.02
Europeans	3	13.81

It may well be doubted whether the Mahomedan return is correct as regards the registration of plague. This community record 376 deaths, 85 only of which are reported as occurring from plague, so that only one death in four is represented as from plague. The Bhattias show the same proportional plague record, viz., one in four. Hindoos of castes show one in two, low-caste Hindoos one in somewhat

less than three, Parsees a fraction above one in two, Brahmins one in one and a-half, and Jains 74 in 100.—*Times of India.*

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

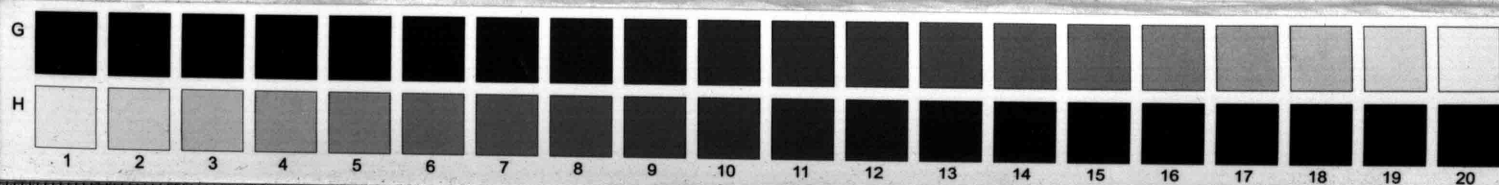
WE quote the opinions of some of the great men on the power of the Press. "Give men but the liberty of the press," said Sheridan, "and I will give to the minister a venal House of Peers—I will give him a corrupt and servile House of Commons—I will give him the full sway of the patronage of office—I will give him the whole host of ministerial influence. I will give all the power that place can confer upon him to purchase up submission and overcome resistance, and yet, armed with the liberty of the press, I will attack the misty fabric he has reared with that mightier engine—I will shake down from its height corruption and bury it amidst the ruins of the abuses it was meant to shelter." According to Butler Lytton, "it is the newspaper which gives to liberty its practical life, its constant observation, its perpetual vigilance, its unrelaxing activity. It is the daily and sleepless watchman that reports to you every danger which menaces the institutions of your country, and its interests at home and abroad. It informs the people of the acts of legislation: thus keeping up that constant sympathy, that good understanding between people and legislators which conduces to the maintenance of order, and prevents the stern necessity of revolution." "Great is journalism," says Carlyle; "is not every able editor a ruler of the world, being a persuader of it?" Hume gave out that "its liberties and the liberties of the people must stand or fall together." "Its freedom," declared Erskine, "has alone made our government what it is, and can alone preserve it." In the opinion of Junius, "it is the palladium of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman." Johnson wrote that "knowledge is diffused among our people by it." Goldsmith thought that "it is the protector of freedom, a watchful guardian, capable of uniting the weak against the encroachments of power." Mansfield observed that "it secures that publicity to the administration of the laws which is the main source of its purity and wisdom." Canning said that "it pervades and checks, and perhaps, in the last resort, nearly governs the whole of the government of England." According to De Lolme, "through its assistance a whole nation, as it were, holds council and deliberates." Lord Lyndhurst was "willing to acknowledge, in the most ample terms, the information, the instruction, and the amusement derived from the public press." "There is nothing to fear," said Lord Brougham, "from open public discussion—from that press which enables us to speak as we think." "For almost all that keeps up in us permanently and effectually the spirit of regard to liberty and the public good, we must look to the unshackled and independent energies of the press," wrote Hallam. Sir Francis Burdett expressed himself thus. "Freedom of discussion is our birthright, and by the dissemination of truth alone, through the medium of a free press, can we hope to attain or preserve our liberty." According to Benjamin Constant, "the press is mistress of intelligence, and intelligence is mistress of the world." De Tocqueville remarked, "The newspaper is the only instrument by which the same thought can be dropped into a thousand minds at the same time." If Napoleon is to be believed, "a journalist is a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than a hundred thousand bayonets."

A BELGAUM telegram says that a gang of some 50 dacoits, armed with guns, made a sudden raid on a rich old temple at Ponda, in Goa territory, on the 22nd ult. and carried away golden idols and jewellery of great value. The dacoits are believed to have come from and returned to British territory. Captain Leao, of the Portuguese service, is now in Belgaum in connection with the matter.

"Once Tried Favored Always."
The
"Mundul Flute"
"Srutu Mundul Flute"
(i.e. box harmonium containing struts)
That Supplied to H. H. The Viceroy of
Independent Tripura (Hill).



The best Box Harmoniums in the world to play and accompany Bengali, Hindi and English Music.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Clarionets, Cornets, Horns, Piccolos, Flageolets, Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Strinings, Reeds, Piano and Harmonium Materials and Fittings, Strings, etc., etc. Honest prices. Humble Margins.
Prices of Mundul Flutes
Rs. 35, 40, 60, 75, 100 and 150
Trial Orders Solicited.
MUNDUL & CO.,
Manufacturers, Importers, Repairers and Tuners
of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires and all sorts of things, etc.
No. 3 Bow Bazar Street, and
5, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.



THE SEDITION BILL.

THE Calcutta High Court Bar have submitted to the Government the following note on the proposed amendments of sec. 124A and sec. 505 of the Indian Penal Code and sec. 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

There can be no doubt that, considering the very high authority of the Indian Penal Code, its general scheme should be adhered to whenever any amendments require to be introduced. It follows, therefore, that offences against the State, offences against public tranquillity, and defamation should be separately treated. These three classes of offences are mixed up in the proposed amendments of sec. 124A, and the second and third classes ought to be eliminated. Taking it then that sec. 124A ought to be confined to offences against the State, what appears to be needed is a definition of "feelings of disaffection." The Indian Law Commissioners consider this unnecessary, and in answer to comment, they said: "It seems to us that by the explanation the discretion of the Judge is pretty well guided and limited," and in support of it, said that "the offence which the clause is intended to punish, is that of attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government; and to guard against too wide a construction of this term, and to give free scope to that kind of temperate discussion and criticism of public measures which is conducive to the public good, an explanation is subjoined, declaring that by 'disaffection' is not meant 'such a disapprobation of the measures of Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority.'" Further quoting from the Digest of the English Law Commissioners, they said that "mere vague words spoken at random, ought not indeed to be brought within this clause; unless they be words of advice, direction or persuasion, tending to excite a degree of disaffection incompatible with a disposition to render obedience, &c. and spoken under circumstances indicating a design to cause such excitement &c."

But the explanation has lately been treated, not as an explanation guiding and limiting the Judge, but as one solitary exception within the strict limits of which alone will a critic be safe. The definition of "disaffection" should, therefore, in order to carry out the views of the original framers of the Code and the eminent men who have followed them, be in the terms of the explanation.

The general and vague words used in the old indictments, such as "hatred," "contempt," "enmity," "ill will," which have also, in the absence of a Code, been used at various times by Judges in their charges, appear to have been deliberately omitted from sec. 124A; and there can be no doubt that the Indian Law Commissioners exercised a sound discretion in this respect, for, it is absolutely impossible to attach any precise meaning to these words, whether they are used together or separately. Can any one say that two or three of these words taken together, have any different meaning from what the four together have? What are Mofussil Judges to make of such words? In fact, they have been treated as synonymous, and including any feeling against the Government. Some of these words have been imported into Stephen's Digest from the charges of the Judges, and it may be from some of the obsolete Statutes; but Sir Fitzjames Stephen never intended to put forward the Digest as a Code, still less as a better exposition of what the law ought to be than the Indian Penal Code. The merit that Sir Fitzjames Stephen claimed for the Indian Penal Code, he expressed as follows:—"He had himself been led by circumstances to study the whole subject of criminal law with particular attention, and he was glad to be able publicly to express his opinion that the Indian Penal Code was a far better and more philosophical system of criminal law than any other with which he was acquainted and in particular than any of the systems which were in force in England, France or America." The gist of the offence undoubtedly is the intentionally exciting or attempting to excite feelings incompatible with due obedience as a subject and a disposition to assist the Government of the country in time of need. Nothing short of this may be defamation, but not sedition. The substitution of the word "Government" (which has a special and wide definition in the Code), for the "Government as established by law in British India" is a change of great importance; and it is to be regretted that there is nothing to justify what is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The result would appear to be that any one defaming any person, authorised by law, to administer executive Government in any part of British India, would be liable to transportation for life.

The punishment for seditious libel ought in any event to be reduced to simple imprisonment extending only to two years, so as to bring it into conformity with the law in England.

The only objection to sec. 505 in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is directed against the words making it necessary for the prosecution to prove that the accused knew that what he published was false. There is force in this objection; but it may be completely met by leaving out the words objected to, and inserting the words "false" before statements and "having reason to believe them to be false" instead of the words left out; and this seems all that can be required. The introduction of the words "likely to cause" is particularly objectionable, as making the evil intent, which is the very gist of the offence, unnecessary; so also the change of the words "and thereby to induce," which is part of the intent, and the substitution of the words "whereby they may be induced," is, on the same ground, very objectionable. The shifting of the burden of proof on to the accused, the burden of proving the truth which alone will not be sufficient, and also the burden of proving the absence of evil intent, is without justification or precedent.

The time has not come for making the telling of the truth, penal in this country.

The new clause proposed to be added to sec. 108 of the Criminal Procedure, confers powers upon Magistrates in this country which it would be very dangerous to entrust them with, and which have never been entrusted to Magistrates in England. The offence of sedition certainly ought not to be tried by the Lower Courts without the aid of a jury. Obscenity seems to be sufficiently dealt with by the Code as it stands, —see secs. 292-4—and sec. 107 seems to confer upon Magistrates sufficient power for the prevention of offences. The power of binding down

ought to be given for the prevention of future offences only and not for the punishment of past offences. A man ought never to be bound down without sufficient sworn evidence though under the present proposal a man might, it would seem, be bound down without any evidence at all. In this country a man bound down, is severely punished. It affects him in his trade and his business and particularly in his dealings with Government officials. In the case of any extension of the present powers, it ought to be accompanied with the right of appeal against the order to the High Court.

ON behalf of the Conference of representative members of the different communities of Calcutta, held at the Rooms of the British Indian Association on the 25th instant, the following representation has been submitted to Government on the Sedition Bill by its President, Sir Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore:—

I have the honour to inform you that, at the invitation of the Committee of the British Indian Association, a Conference of representative members of the different communities of Calcutta was held at the Rooms of the British Indian Association on the 25th instant, to consider and discuss the proposed amendments in the Criminal Procedure Code and in the Penal Code. All the different communities were represented at the Conference, the undersigned was voted to the chair, and it was unanimously resolved to submit two representations to the consideration of Government—one relating to the Penal Code, and the other to the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. Taking the proposed amendments in the Penal Code first, and dealing with the amendment of section 124A, the Conference is bound to bring to the notice of Government the fact that the proposed amendment has created such an amount of consternation in the minds of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India as has not been known in this country for very many years in connection with any measure of Government. Unless, therefore, there is the most imperative necessity for a change in the law, the Conference respectfully submits, no change ought to be effected in it.

3. The Conference would beg leave to remind the Government that in the original draft of the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Law Commissioners had inserted a section, substantially to the effect of the present section 124A, as enacted in 1870; that exception was taken to that section by a large portion of the public as being vague and indefinite and calculated to bring persons under the section for mere vague words spoken at random and that the Indian Law Commissioners defended the section by pointing out that "as in the Digest of the English Criminal Law Commissioners, it is laid down that words spoken shall not be deemed to constitute an overt act of any treason, unless they be words of advice, direction or persuasion tending to excite the people, to whom they are addressed, to a degree of disaffection incompatible with the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, and spoken under circumstances from which the speaker must have known it to be likely that the words spoken by him would cause such excitement." The Conference understands that it is the desire of Government to make the Indian law relating to sedition run in the same lines as the English law on the same subject. But it is not satisfied that the proposed section is really a reproduction of the English law. For, according to that law, "an intention that Her Majesty shall be misled or mistaken in her measures or to point out errors or defects in the Government or Constitution as by law established, with a view to their reformation or to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt by lawful means the alteration of any matter in Church or State by law established, or to point out, in order to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of hatred or ill-will between classes of Her Majesty's subjects, is not a seditious intention." And this provision in the English law safeguards all public speakers and writers. This safeguard, the Conference apprehends, is not to be found in the proposed amendment. It may further be observed that the circumstances of Great Britain are different from the circumstances of this country, and many statesmen, both in England and in India, have pointed out, on various occasions, that any particular law that exists in England, is not necessarily applicable to the circumstances of this country.

4. Besides the objections to the proposed change that have been already pointed out, the Conference cannot but feel that the modification of section 124A, as now proposed, is of a kind which is calculated rather to defeat the object in view, namely, the removal of vagueness and uncertainty from the existing law. Explanation I of the proposed section is so worded as to add to, rather than diminish, the defect complained of. If there has been some disagreement between the different High Courts as to the interpretation of section 124A, it has been due principally to the different interpretations which have been put from time to time upon the expression "disaffection." Explanation I attached to the proposed section, will not, however, be an improvement upon the existing law in any sense. The definition of "disaffection" given therein, is that it "includes all feelings of enmity or ill-will." But the expressions "enmity" and "ill-will" are even more vague than the expression "disaffection." Again, there are different degrees and varieties of enmity as well as of ill-will; and the Conference respectfully submits that it will be opposed to all notions of justice to place all such feelings in the same category. The proposed section also introduces two new expressions, namely, "hatred" and "contempt," which have not been defined at all. The absence of any clear definition of these new expressions referred to, cannot fail, the Conference apprehends, to make the proposed law even more vague and uncertain than the existing section which it is intended to replace.

5. Apart from technical phraseology, the Conference understands the law of sedition to be intended to protect Her Majesty's Indian Government from attempts to subvert it or to raise such disturbances in it or create such

passive resistance to it, as may lead to its subversion. If this be so, the Conference would respectfully suggest to Government whether if the present section 124A is to be changed at all, a change to the effect formulated at the foot of this paragraph may not answer all that the Government seek to effect:—

"Whoever by words either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring Her Majesty into hatred or contempt or excites or attempts to excite feelings of disloyalty towards Her Majesty, or excites or attempts to excite, against the constitution of the British Indian Government established by law, feelings of disloyalty tending to create a disposition not to obey the lawful authority of Government or support such authority against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist it, or a disposition to subvert or resist the Government or excites or attempts to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt otherwise than by lawful means the alteration of any matter in State by law established, shall be punished with imprisonment to which fine may be added, or with fine."

Explanation.—Writings or utterances intended to show that Her Majesty has been misled or mistaken in her measures or policy, or to point out errors or defects in the administration or constitution of the British Indian Government as by law established with a view to their reformation, or to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt by lawful means the alteration of any matter in State by law established, do not fall within this section.

6. To summarize the views, above expressed, the Conference believes that the proposed change in the substantive law is not needed in the circumstances of the country, and it would respectfully ask Government not to proceed further with it. If, however, any change is to be made at all, it would ask the Government to make the change in the lines above indicated. But the Conference would respectfully point out that the present opportunity ought to be availed of, to remove from the section the punishment of transportation and to reduce the term of imprisonment from 10 to 2 years, as is the law in England.

7. The only respect in which the present section 124A may be said to be defective—if it is defective at all—is that full effect is not given in the Explanation appended to it, to what the Law Commissioners deemed necessary for the protection of the public. But the omission, if any, was made up by the emphatic statement of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, the then Law Member of His Excellency's Council, in one of the various discussions on his Bill, to the effect that, "nothing could be farther from the wish of the Government of India than to check, in the least degree, any criticism of their measures, however severe and hostile, nay, however disingenuous, unfair and ill-informed it might be. So long as a writer or speaker, neither directly nor indirectly, suggested or intended to produce the use of force, he did not fall within this section." Since 1870 there have been only a few prosecutions under section 124A, and, so far as the Conference is aware, there has not been any failure of justice in connection with them. The necessity, therefore, for a change in the law, much less any imperative necessity, is not apparent to the Conference.

8. The unsettled state of the country sixty years ago, might have, to some extent, justified the Indian Law Commissioners in providing for such an extreme measure as banishment for life in the Draft Code of 1837; but in retaining this provision in the Code of 1870 Sir James Fitzjames Stephen had unfortunately overlooked the fact that the settled state of the country in his day did not warrant the provision of such a severe punishment for the offence in question. Since then the administration of the country has made further progress, and the arguments for the retention of the provision have been weakened in a corresponding degree.

9. Coming now to the amendment of section 505 of the Penal Code, the Conference apprehends that it would, if passed, seriously interfere with the freedom of public speakers and writers, by throwing on accused persons the onus of proving that their intention was such as not to bring them within the purview of this section. It appears to the Conference that the proposed changes are of a far-reaching character. Under the existing law, it is necessary that the statement, rumour, or report must be false, and false to the knowledge of the circulator or publisher, and no conviction can be obtained under it unless the false statement or report is circulated or published with intent to cause the effect mentioned in the section. The proposed amendment does not require that the statement, rumour or report should be false, and it makes the circulation of it punishable if it is likely to cause the effect mentioned in the proposed section; so that, a person may be punished under the proposed section for publishing a perfectly true statement without any intent to cause the effect mentioned in the section, unless he is able to prove the absence of such intention.

10. In conclusion, the Conference craves leave to make a few observations of a general character. While it must always be prepared to loyally support any law, the enactment of which may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of internal peace and order, it must respectfully remind Government that the liberty of the Press in India has been regarded by a long succession of both Anglo-Indian and Indian statesmen as a useful safety-valve, which is calculated to do more good than harm to an enlightened and upright administration. Nor can it be gainsaid for a moment that the Native Press has often been instrumental in bringing to light many instances of official injustice and, by securing their reparation, has contributed to the contentment and happiness of the people. With all its defects, it is a mirror reflecting the thoughts and wishes of the people, from which an enlightened administration cannot fail to derive much benefit and advantage. The Conference would, therefore, earnestly appeal to Government to consider whether the circumstances of the case warrant a complete reversal of the liberal and enlightened policy which has so long been pursued, it is to be presumed not without advantage, in relation to the Native Press of this country.

THE reader is aware that Mr. Hari Chandra Natu has been removed from the Bombay House of Correction to Thana Jail. Along with him has been sent the Brahmin convict cook, who was brought from Yerowda Jail to cook the Sardar's food.

SIR A. MACKENZIE AND THE PLAGUE RULES

At the Bankipur Conference, on Tuesday last, week His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal said:—I was sorry to hear of the panic and alarm that has come over you on account of the publication of the plague rules. I have to tell you, and through you the public at large, that there is no cause for such alarm. The plague is only confined to the Bombay Presidency, and it has been stamped out of Hurdwar and Punjab by timely precautions; it is hundreds of miles from us in Bengal, and there intervene between us here and Bombay the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces as buffer States, and every precaution is being taken there to guard against the coming in of the plague. We may therefore hope that the plague will never come here, and so your alarm is needless. I have come to know of some disloyal and designing men, who have contributed to create this alarm, and I say, that any repetition of their offence, will be very severely dealt with.

The only thing we have yet come to know for certain is that the very houses, floors and walls are poisoned when a plague case occurs there. You can destroy the cholera bacilli by putting in disinfectants in the cholera evacuations, but not so the plague germs. They live in dust, in clothes and in everything. The only known remedy, is to segregate people from infected houses, and though the plague is not here, you ought to be prepared for timely precautions.

I have received memorials from people here and from the other districts of Behar against the plague rules. I have thought on making such concessions as ought reasonably to satisfy you. My proposals have given satisfaction to the people of Mozafferpur, Motihari and Arrah, where I have been. I propose to divide municipal towns into small wards of 300 houses, with a 'rais' at the head and a mohurri to be paid by the municipality to work under him. It will be the duty of this rais to give information of any suspected case to the Medical Committee, which will consist of the Health Officer, a Hindu or Mussalman doctor, not necessarily a Government servant, and a lady doctor. The members of the Medical Committee, on receiving such information, will then go and examine for themselves whether it is a real case of plague.

But the rais need not give information with regard to all cases of fever, nor with regard to people, residents in the town. The information wanted is with regard to Marwaris and such like people who have come from the infected districts and have fever attended with glandular swelling.

Then the residents of the town have to look to the cleansing of their privies, drains, and sandashes (well privies) wherever they exist. White-washing of the exterior of the houses does no good; white-washing of the interior, when people continue to live in them, causes cough and cold.

I propose when plague comes, and I hope and trust it will not, that in houses with extensive compounds, where detached buildings are available, they may be used as hospitals for the plague-stricken of the family, and the other members will be permitted to go there if they like. The treatment may be of any kind—Allopathic, Vaidya or Hakim—according to the wishes of the plague-stricken or the members of his family. All that we shall require is that the Medical Committee shall inspect the place, to satisfy itself that it is a proper place and properly kept, and that outsiders don't enter the compound. They may also use any garden-house where they have any, or make temporary houses within the compound.

With regard to the respectable poor, we shall provide by our rules for hospitals and segregation houses of classes and communities. These places are to be built at their own expense, and kept under the same safeguards as hospitals in private houses. The treatment may be of any kind, the patients or their people may choose.

The strictest regard shall be paid to the "purdah" system.

With regard to the poor, public hospitals shall be provided, where they shall be better looked after than in their own houses, and there shall be no restrictions to the members of their family visiting them either by night or day.

In all cases their houses and properties shall be strictly guarded by the police under the orders of the Magistrate and strict regard shall be paid to "purdah" system even in public hospitals.

All these proposals shall be embodied in the new set of rules which Mr. Risley is bringing out. These concessions I make in the hope that it will satisfy all, and if the "rais" do their duty, no stringent orders shall be necessary.

The speech throughout was beautifully rendered in Urdu by Maulvi Syed Mohamed Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Patna.

A COMPLAINT was received by the Madras Police on the 25th ult. from a native Christian woman in Black town, alleging that a girl named Arokiam, had been kidnapped from her guardianship by a Mahomedan lascar belonging to the vessel "Clan Mc Carthy" lying in the harbour, and that the lascar intended carrying her away to Rangoon. The girl and her lover were brought over from the vessel, and an investigation was made. The question of the girl's age being referred to the medical authorities for opinion, it was found she was about sixteen, and therefore a major.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Right Honourable Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Bart., Lord Mayor of the City of London, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Sir George Faudel-Phillips was the Lord Mayor of London last year and had thus the privilege of being the Chief Magistrate of London in the year of the Diamond Jubilee. But this does not account for the Indian decoration bestowed on him. The late Lord Mayor, however, had an opportunity of rendering a very eminent and valuable service to India during his tenure of office. The Mansion House Indian Famine Fund was opened by him, and the sum of nearly a million sterling, generously subscribed by Englishmen to help the famine-stricken millions of India, passed through his hands. Sir George Faudel-Phillips administered this enormous fund with exemplary economy and was prompt in sending remittances to the Central Committee in Calcutta.

It is estimated that eleven lakhs of persons were present at the Magh Mela at Allahabad on the day of the solar eclipse. With the plague, if not in our midst, at least at our doors, there was naturally some anxiety in regard to such a huge congregation; but not a single case of infectious disease of any kind appeared.

REPORTS received from the Nazim of the Khan of Kelat up to the 22nd instant stated that no fighting had so far occurred in the Kej Valley. The Nazim is named Udhoo Das, a Hindu official of the Government in Baluchistan, whose services were lent to the Khan some time ago. Colonel Mayne's column is believed to be making good progress on its march to the Nazim's relief.

SULTAN ALI and Fateh Ali, sons of Shah Mahmood, Zaidar of Doga in the Gujrat District, who assaulted Lala Wazir Chand Khushbhash and his followers on the 23rd September last, have been convicted and sentenced by the District Magistrate, Gujrat, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each. The other accused who were servants, &c., of the same Zaidar have been let off for want of proof.

AT Amritsar on Wednesday, a Sikh, naik of the 23rd Pioneers, obtaining his rifle from the guard room, shot his sweet-heart through the heart afterwards committing suicide. The girl was dressed in her best and was lying on the polo ground immediately behind the regimental lines. After shooting the girl, the naik lay down beside her and putting the rifle against his breast, pulled the trigger with his toe, sending the bullet through his heart. It is supposed the girl acquiesced in the act, preferring death at the hands of her lover to returning to her own people after her escape.

IN GUNNER PIPER'S case, the evidence of Dr. McConaghy went to show that four pieces of lead and three pieces of non-metallic substance were found on deceased's body. Piper was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court which commenced on Wednesday.

A NASIK correspondent wires the particulars of a regrettable riot at Sinnar, 17 miles from the town, in which human lives were lost and the police had to open fire on the mob. A segregation camp had been established in the village, owing to the prevalence of plague in the neighbourhood, with quarantine sheds. At eight in the evening on the 7th instant, the inmates of the plague camp rose en masse against the authorities and commenced rioting. In a short while, the sheds were demolished, and the officials attacked with fury. The apothecary in charge, in going to pacify the rioters, lost his life, while a constable who went to his rescue, was rendered hors de combat, and very seriously wounded. A message was sent to the Telegraph Office, but the wires were found to have been cut, making it impossible to send information of the disturbance to the district authorities. The rioters then proceeded to the Post Office and after wrecking it, burnt the plague camp and Dr. Gwyther's tent to the ground. The whole available police force was brought out to quell the rising, but the mob did not disperse till the police had opened fire. These are the meagre details to hand. Re-inforcements have been sent to Sinnar from Nasik. The cause of the disturbance is, however, not yet known, although it is regarded in the locality as the most serious that has occurred since the promulgation of plague regulations.

DR. BISWAS'S ACIDITY PILL.

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

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

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Soharwar Raj family, writes:—"I am glad to state that I have derived much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity Pills. Really I did not expect so happy a result. Kindly send me two more boxes."

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

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

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

Pundit Satya Charan Sastri, the well-known author of the lives of Pratapaditya and Sivajee, writes:—"I have tried a more efficacious medicine than Biswas's Acidity Pill. It not only cures acidity and dyspepsia, for which it is a sovereign remedy, but it also proves of great use in cold. I believe every householder should keep a box by him."

Hibaisai says:—"We have tried a box of Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill. It is very much efficacious in acidity and dyspepsia. Those who are suffering from the above diseases are sure to be benefited by using it."

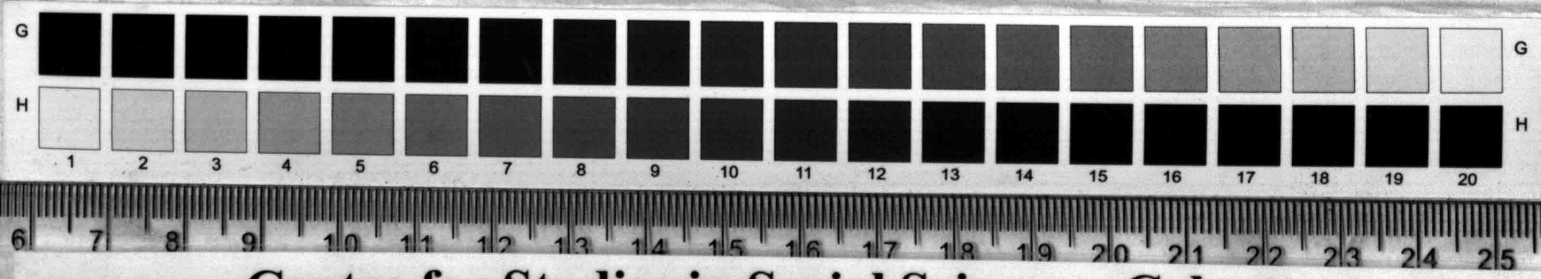
Babu Lalit Mohun Banerjee, B. A., Headmaster, Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch, says:—"I tried Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pills at a time when I was suffering from a very bad type of Dyspepsia. The medicine did me immense good. I lost almost all relish for food and felt a heaviness in the stomach after meal, however sparse. All these bad symptoms were removed with the use of pills on the very first day."

Babu Nilmoni Dey Assistant Settlement Officer, writes from Camp Fatepur, District Mozafferpur:—"I have tried your Acidity Pill and found them to be an excellent remedy in removing acidity immediately. They are a great boon after a heavy dinner. They are invaluable in the Mofussil. They should find place in every tourist's bag. Please send me two boxes immediately."

Babu Kallipada Chatterjee, Pleader, Palai, c.w., writes:—"Many thanks for the Acidity Pills sent by you. They have so far done much good to my father-in-law, who has been for the last few years a constant sufferer from Acidity and Colic pain. Please send me a box of P. P. one box of the Acidity Pills without delay."

The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and Refund the Price in case of failure. Price: 1000 One per box. V. P. charge annas 4. Do not fail to give it a trial when every other medicine, patent or prescribed, has failed to give you relief. No quack realise its worth by a week's use only.

Dr. H. BISWAS, 11, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane, Bag-Bazar, Calcutta.



THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICE:
29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Directors
Hon'ble Mr. PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, C.I.E.
(Chairman).
Hon'ble Mr. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOV, Esq.
D. GOSTLING, Esq.
E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (ex-officio). (General Manager)

Medical Officers at Calcutta.
Lieut. Surgeon Lt. Colonel C. H. JOUBERT
M. B. & Co.
D. N. RAY Esq. M. D. (N. Y.), L. S. A. (London).
NIRATAN SARKAR Esq. M. D. M. A.
FIRST EIGHT MONTHS' BUSINESS
Proposals for Rs. 12,00,000
Intending Assurers are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Empire of India Life" with those of any other Company.
The Premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in this Company an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 or cent.

Age next Birthday.	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Premiums limited to 10 years.	Premiums limited to 5 years.
45	21	27	30	36	42	49
46	22	28	31	37	43	50
47	23	29	32	38	44	51
48	24	30	33	39	45	52
49	25	31	34	40	46	53
50	26	32	35	41	47	54
51	27	33	36	42	48	55
52	28	34	37	43	49	56
53	29	35	38	44	50	57
54	30	36	39	45	51	58
55	31	37	40	46	52	59
56	32	38	41	47	53	60
57	33	39	42	48	54	61
58	34	40	43	49	55	62
59	35	41	44	50	56	63
60	36	42	45	51	57	64
61	37	43	46	52	58	65
62	38	44	47	53	59	66
63	39	45	48	54	60	67
64	40	46	49	55	61	68
65	41	47	50	56	62	69
66	42	48	51	57	63	70
67	43	49	52	58	64	71
68	44	50	53	59	65	72
69	45	51	54	60	66	73
70	46	52	55	61	67	74
71	47	53	56	62	68	75
72	48	54	57	63	69	76
73	49	55	58	64	70	77
74	50	56	59	65	71	78
75	51	57	60	66	72	79
76	52	58	61	67	73	80
77	53	59	62	68	74	81
78	54	60	63	69	75	82
79	55	61	64	70	76	83
80	56	62	65	71	77	84
81	57	63	66	72	78	85
82	58	64	67	73	79	86
83	59	65	68	74	80	87
84	60	66	69	75	81	88
85	61	67	70	76	82	89
86	62	68	71	77	83	90
87	63	69	72	78	84	91
88	64	70	73	79	85	92
89	65	71	74	80	86	93
90	66	72	75	81	87	94
91	67	73	76	82	88	95
92	68	74	77	83	89	96
93	69	75	78	84	90	97
94	70	76	79	85	91	98
95	71	77	80	86	92	99
96	72	78	81	87	93	100
97	73	79	82	88	94	101
98	74	80	83	89	95	102
99	75	81	84	90	96	103
100	76	82	85	91	97	104

Annual Payments required for various kinds of Policies for Rs. 1,000 (with Profits).

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
All Funds invested in Government and other Securities authorized by the Trust Act (II of 1882). In order to give greater security to the Policyholders, two of the Directors may be elected by the Policyholders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. This concession is not allowed in any other Proprietary Institution.

Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

Prompt Payment of Claims.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

Medical Fees and Policy Stamps.—Are payable by the Company.

Loans on Policies.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

Children's Endowments.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to:

Chief Agents for Bengal.

NATIONAL AGENCY COMPANY,
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Active and energetic agents and Cashiers wanted all over Bengal.

PAULS COUGH POWDER

A DIVINE REMEDY OF ASTHMA

OBTAINED FROM A SANSAR.

SO wonderful are its curative powers that thousands of persons suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Hoarseness, Gough due to cold, and Throatitis are cured by it as though by Magic. It relieves the most distressing symptoms such as Spitting of Blood, Difficulty in Breathing and Sleeplessness at night.

(1) Rao Jogindra Narayan Ray Bahadur of Malgola writes:—Sir, some boxes of your medicine of Asthma were brought from you. One of my relatives being cured by using a portion of it, the rest was sent for some patients living in Bairepur in Gazipur District. They too, I learn, have been cured of Asthma of years' standing. Your great medicine is really a great one. You have done much good to the public by the discovery of this medicine. May God grant you a long life!

Copies of testimonials may be sent on application. Price Re. 1-4-0 each box. Postage extra.

Dr. M. C. PAUL,
Uthali P. O. (Dacca.)

আইস ও লাইব্রেরী ডক্টর ব্রু কামিটী

কলিকতা অফিসে।

ছত্রপতি শিবাজী সাহেব

শ্রীমন্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী

মহাশয় প্রণীত।

শাস্ত্রী মহাশয় মহাশয় প্রদেশের গ্রামে

গ্রামে ভ্রমণ করিয়া ইহার রচনা করিয়াছেন,

শিবাজী এত বড় বিদ্বত জীবনী আর নাই,

ইতিমধ্যে নানা ভাষায় অনবাদ হইয়াছে।

মহারাজ প্রতাপাদিত্য।

বঙ্গের শেষ স্বাধীন মহাশয় বিদ্বত জীবনী

২০ কর্ণওয়ালিস স্ট্রীট সংস্কৃত প্রেসে প্রকাশিত।

৬ অঙ্কুর পুস্তকালয় শান্তি বাইবেল।



Novelty in Ayurvedic Medicine.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN'S

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

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

Telegraphic Address, "KAVIRAJ" CALCUTTA.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucher, Member, Paris Chemical Society, Indian Medical Association, and Calcutta Medical Society, &c., &c., practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine after having learnt the principles of Western Medical Science, and obtained with credit a Diploma from one of the Government Medical Institutions of the country.

KARNA ROGANTAKA TAILA

OR

EAR DROPS.

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

Price per phial ... Ans. 12
(Packing and postage ... 6.)

CHYAVANA PRASA,

OR

Our Own Health-Restorer.

improves the digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the Chest.

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

Prices for 7 doses ... Rs. 2 0
(Packing and postage ... 0 4)

Specific for Diabetes.—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, semi-indebility, resulting from excessive urination or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and acid eruptions, aching pains in the limbs, slight oedema of the legs, drowsiness, loss of weight, &c.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... Rs. 5 0
(Packing and postage ... 0 14)

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

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

We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicines, Medicinal Oils, Ghees, Makaradhwaja, prepared under our own direct supervision.

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

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN,
Govt. Medical Diploma Holder,

AND

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris.

" Medical Society, Calcutta.

" Indian Medical Association.

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

commission as 7.

CHAND & CO.,

115, Muktaran Babu's St., Chortagan, Calcutta.

FARJAN.

BABU RABINDRA NATH TAGORE'S

Poetical & Dramatic Works.

Illustrated & Complete, in one Volume. Peony Edition Rs. 6. Library Edition Rs. 10. Apple S. GANGOOLY, No. 6, D. N. Tagore's Lane.

MILK TESTER.

Made of glass, seven inches in length, by means of which it can easily be ascertained, and if so to what extent.—No family should be without this, as it will avoid drinking adulterated milk while paying for the pure one.—

Price Rs. 1-4. Packing and V. P. As. 8. Postage As. 4.

HAIR DESTROYER OIL

Like a Razor it shaves the parts smooth within 3 minutes.

sold in packets of 3 & 12 phials price annas 12 and Rs. 2-10 respectively. Postage & V. P.

commission as 7.

CHAND & CO.,

115, Muktaran Babu's St., Chortagan, Calcutta.

FARJAN.

BABU RABINDRA NATH TAGORE'S

Poetical & Dramatic Works.

Illustrated & Complete, in one Volume. Peony Edition Rs. 6. Library Edition Rs. 10. Apple S. GANGOOLY, No. 6, D. N. Tagore's Lane.

GONORRHOEA DROPS.

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

GONORRHOEA AND CLEET

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

The cure is permanent and radical.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in Case of Failure.

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

WONDERFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH

VERY CHEAP! VERY CHEAP!!

DEFYING ALL COMPETITION

ROY COUSIN BROTHERS

SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTISTS.

Removed from No. 1 to 20 Bowbazar Street

Dental treatment under the supervision of B. V. Ray, late Assistant to the American Dentist,

Dr. J. BARKER.

All sorts of Dental Medicines to be had here.

COME ONE, COME ALL, YOUNG & OLD.

Try & See & be satisfied.

MEDICINES.

All kinds of Patent and other Allopathic Medicines and Pure Chemicals can be had at moderate rates. Surgical and Medical Instruments are repaired.

Indian Scientific Apparatus Co. Electricians, Opticians and Scientific Instrument makers.

3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE

Spectacles and Folders.

Spectacles ... Folders ...

Steel Frames Rs. 6. Steel Frames Rs. 7.

Nickel " 7. Nickel " 8.

Silver " 10. Silver " 12.

Gold " 25. Gold " 30.

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

DEY, MULLICK & CO.

Opticians and Spectacles Makers,

20, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

THE SCHUSSLER HOUSE

NO PATENT MEDICINE!

Positive Safe, Permanent & Easy Cure

Diabetes price of medicine, Rs. 7 8

Piles ... 4 8

Asthenia ... 6 8

Dyspepsia ... 2 2

Hydrocele relief in 1 week and cure 1 month ... 4 8

Eye Diseases of all sorts ... 2 8

Female Diseases Leucorrhoea ... 3 8

Flooding and painful menses ... 3 8

White Leprosy ... 6 8

Gonorrhoea, Gleet & ... 3 12

NOTICE.

Our "Nervina" cures radically and without fail General Debility, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Brain-fag, Loss of all sorts of powers, Hysteria and all nervous complaints, &c. &c.

N. B.—Our cholera Pills effect 90 per cent. cures, price Rs. 2-8.

And our "German Sarsa-parilla" the only effective remedy for all impurities and all constitutional diseases and taints. Price Rs. 3-8.

Packing and Postage Extra for Mofussil orders.

Dr. Atul K. Datta attends from 10 to 5 P. M.

S. SINHA,

Manager, Schussler House,

Banarasi Ghose's Street, Calcutta.

Benevolent Fund Ltd.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

One can secure Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 112 annas 15, and 8, respectively a month. For forms, &c. apply to the undersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

B. C. BOY,

Managing Director,

41, 42, Sukea's street, Calcutta.

The Universal Marriage Provision and Family Relief Fund.

ESTABLISHED—MAY 1894.

ONORARY—(1) To afford pecuniary help to the marriage of nominees of its members. (2) To