

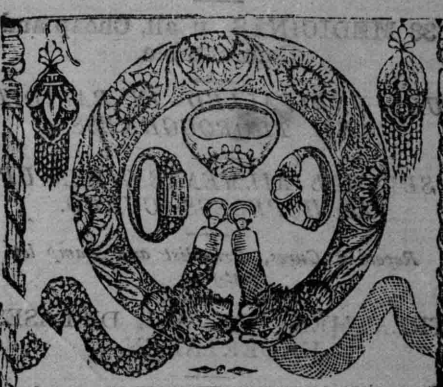
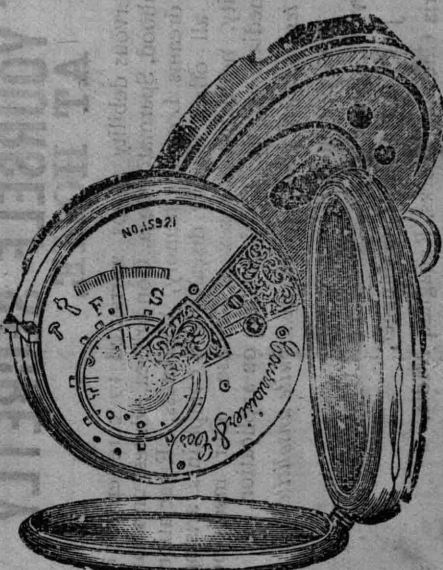
BI-WEEKLY EDITION---PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURSDAY

NO 12

A. B. Patrika, Calcutta.

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fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive
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Just received per P. & O. S. S. "MALTA" valu-
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books from England - very shortly expected.
Price list free on application.

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LAVENDER WATER.

We can recommend our Lavender Water
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fully prepared from the Extracts of the finest
quality Lavender flowers grown in France.
Its 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 2 or 3 stoppered bottles Rs. 1-8 only.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

This famous perfume which was first pre-
pared in Cologne in Germany, is the most
popular and has the largest sale of all the per-
fumes. 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 com-
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offered at far higher prices and is superior to
nine-tenths of the Eau-de-colognes sold in the
market.

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To correct all impurities of the skin and
restore the bloom and freshness of health and
beauty, nothing can equal the Milk of Roses.
Our Milk of Roses is prepared with the great-
est care and the best ingredients and is really
a superior preparation. It will effectively
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 favor-
ite with the ladies.

Price per bottle 12 as. only.

Prepared by
H. BOSE,
Perfumer,
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GONORRHEA, GONORRHEA.

CHALLENGE: CHALLENGE: CHALLENGE.
SHINATH SUDHA has tried 24 hours only and for
acute and chronic cases a week. Rs. 2. packing,
&c. extra Dr. Mullik 17-1, Grish Vidyanathan's
Lane, Calcutta.

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



Having Large
Stock of Well-
made Substan-
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hionable Fur-
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Inspection
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Orders Exec-
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INDIAN DPT BEN-FIT SOCIETY 'LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies
Act of 1872 of 1882.
The Society was established on mutual help prin-
ciples with the object of making provision for
the funeral expenses and for the benefit of Families
and Nominees of the deceased Member.
It is open to the General Public of both sexes, irrespec-
tive of caste or creed, and applicants who are
above 21 and within 55 years of age and who are
Members have contributed an amount of Rs. 10/-
The fixed monthly subscription varies from Rs. 10/-
Rs. 12/- according to the age of the Member, and the
annual collections of the fund are distributed among
the Nominees of the deceased Member, in the month
of July of every year.
On receipt of authenticated information of the
death of a Member, a sum of Rs. 100 is advanced to
the Nominee or heir of the deceased member to meet
the funeral expenses.
Over 800 Members are enrolled on the books of the
Society, and nearly 25 members have been helped in
the course of the last 2 years with adequate sums as
bonuses.
The Society is still prepared to consider the applica-
tions of respectable men as representatives on liberal
terms.
For particulars apply to
5, Patel Street Fort, **PARULEKER & Co.,**
BOMBAY. Managing Agent.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

WARRANTED TO CURE PAINS of every description, arising
from whatever cause, in any part of the human frame.
A certain cure for Pains in the Head, Lumbago, Pains in the
Chest, Sore Throat, Coughs, Cold, Tightness of the Chest,
Bronchitis, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheuma-
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Sciatica, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples and
Eruptions on the skin.
Eminent Physicians prescribe this medicine in the most
form of these ailments with success. Pains of every de-
scription have been cured by it when other remedies have
failed. Thousands of Testimonials. The words Pain-Curer and
No More Pains are our trade mark.
Beware of cheap imitations. The bottle has the Seal, Label, and
Wrapper of Darlington & Co.
Rs. 1 & 2 Pack & Post As. 8. **DARLINGTON & CO.**
124, Canning Street, facing Clive Row, Calcutta.

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DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED
By Dr. H. W. JONES, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lond., &c.
This is an excellent and innocuous preparation,
sweet to the palate, universally known as a valuable
nutritive and blood purifying agent, and is recom-
mended to cure Piles, Rheumatism, Chronic Gonor-
rhea, Emphysema, Diabetes, Spermatorrhea, and
all other diseases of dyspeptic nature, and impuri-
ties of the blood. Price 8 oz. phial Rs. 1-8, pack-
ing 4 annas, each bottle on its wrapper is guaranteed.

Dr. Kope's Pills for Debility.
This unrivalled medicine has never been known
to fail for nervous debility, premature decay
of vitality, loss of manhood and memory, want
of strength and energy. It also revives the
drooping and languishing spirit of the dejected
frame, imparts tone and vigour to the weak
frame. In short, it makes one healthy and
happy, adds joy and bliss to the conjugal life.
Price for 2 weeks use Rs. 2-4 with packing.
Sold only by **DR. J. GOODE & CO.**
Chemists and Dispensers,
Tawa Pharmacy, No. 181-2, Dhurumtola Street,
Calcutta. Mofussil ditto—Tollygunge, Calcutta.

TREAT YOURSELF SECRETLY AT HOME.

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Perfection in Medicine.
Doctrines simple & Diagnosis easy.

33 MEDICINES in all, Cheap and
Comfortable.

CURE UNRIVALLED IN RAPIDITY
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SEVERAL AILMENTS GIVEN UP
AS HOPELESS CURED.

Report of Cures, Price-list and Pamphlet
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TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES
UNDERTAKEN.

Medicines, Boxes, Books and
Sundries—per V. E. Post.

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MAITRA & CO.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACISTS,
BOOKSELLERS, ETC.
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Calcutta.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
DR. B. B. MAITRA, M.B.
Late House-Surgeon, Chandrai Hospital, Calcutta.
Late Resident Accoucher and Goodeve Scholar,
Midwifery Ward, Medical College Hospital.
For his publications in Bengalee on Fever and other
subjects.
See price-lists on application.

Specific for Chronic Malaria Fever, Re. 1 per phial.

BARCIN.
BABU RABINDRA NATH TAGORE'S
as Poetical & Dramatic Works.

Illustrated & Complete in one Volume. Peoy
Edition Rs. 6. Library Edition Rs. 10. Apple
S. GANGULY, No. 6, D. N. Tagore's Lane,
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JOSEPH W. C. MUKHERJEE'S
India. Barley Powder—Guaranteed Pure—
Best food for Infants and Invalids. Free from adul-
teration. First Class Certificates from eminent
Doctors, Kabiraj, and respectable persons.
Price in tin 15 Annas, 1 lb tin 3 Annas. Packing
and V. E. Post extra. Agents, **PARULEKER & Co.**
BOMBAY.

Paragon Tooth-Powder—Cheap. Aromatic
free from any harmful drugs. A medicine for all
diseases of the teeth and gums. Try once. Price
2 Annas per tin. **PARULEKER & Co.**
To be had at No. 7-1, Nolah Street, Lane, Bag
Bazar Street, Calcutta.

NO MORE OPERATIONS! KAMINI MONI DEV'S



Specific for Piles and Fistulae In Ano

PATENT! PATENT!! PATENT!!!
Published in the Gazette of India of 6th September
1884, page 380. The Hon'ble Sir Augustus Rivers
Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor, favoured the
Patentee and caused to have the merits of the
specific tried in the Campbell Hospital; and the
specific derived from the vegetable kingdom,
effected wonderful cures without any operations.
It shortly allays the most excruciating pains,
stops the purulent discharges and profuse bleedings,
and causes the piles to drop down with the stools.
In cases of Fistula it cures without operations
and of Ulcer in the rectum, it is marvellous.
Price of a Quart bottle of mixture
including powder pot Rs. 4-0-0
Price Pint bottle ditto " 2-0-0
Packing charges " 0-0-0

TESTIMONIALS.

1. **Dr. C. S. David, Gold Medalist, &c.** says:—
By the administration of K. M. Dev's Medicines
I have perfectly cured three cases of worst form
of bleeding piles. My patients who were reduced to
a very alarmingly debilitated state had no hope of
recovery, had not those medicines come to their
help. I most strongly recommend the specific to
the sufferers.

2. **Mr. Sheikh Meerah, Sub-Overseer, P. W. D.**
Burma, says:—(25-10-97). I was suffering from
internal and external piles for three years and was
treated by some English physicians in vain. On
using your specific it has made me better and is
gradually improving me. Lastly I request you to
publish this in the press so that those who are suffer-
ing from this virulent disease.

3. **Reis and Royet** says:—English doctor
suffering from Piles, who died from inhalation of
chloroform, would have been wiser to use K. M.
Dev's mixture which is favourably spoken of and
used to achieve success at the Campbell Hospital,
before rushing to the Government Hospital.

4. **Dr. Mahendra Nath Mitter, M. B.**
Calcutta says:—K. M. Dev's medicines have been
found invariably successful and safe in cases of Piles
and Fistulae. I am strongly advised the sufferers from
the above complaints to use the medicines.
For further particulars and directions on special
points, apply to **DUTT & SING,**
76, Pathoornaghat Street, Calcutta.

ASSAM SILK.

(Purely Country Manufactured Cloth.)
Andi 6 to 7 yards long, 42 to 54 inches wide
Rs. 12 to 30.
Muga 5 to 6 yards long, 36 to 48 inches wide.
Rs. 7 to 16.
Andi or Muga length wise Andi broad, widest
size. Rs. 6 to 15.
Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken
returned if not approved provided cost of transit
borne.

B. P. MUKERJEE.
Polashari, Assam.

AGENCY.

Kesa cloth and wood Bija, Sarai, Mials are sent
through me from here. Bilaspur is famous for both
the things.
Kesa is the best native hand-made cloth, durable
and beautiful; as piece for Coat, Dhoti, Sari, Saree,
&c. Commission half-an-rupee.
Details on application:—
TARA CHAND DUVEDI,
Bilaspur, C. P.

HELPS TO LOGIC.

BY **KOKILESWAR BHATTACHARJEE, M. A.**
The Indian Daily News says:—For supplementary
purposes, the book is admirably suited &c.
নবাবতত বণেশ—এই প্রকৃতিসম্মত প্রণালী
লৌকিকতঃ পরীক্ষিত উত্তরং হওয়া সহজ—
ইত্যাদি।
To be had of **B. Banerjee & Co.; S. K. Lahiri**
& Co., Calcutta. 1 only. Price As. 1 only.

HAIR-DEPILATORY SOAP.

Superfluous hairs will instantly and effectually be
removed by one application of this soap without any
injury to the skin. It is highly perfumed and is
void of any injurious ingredients. One soap will
last for nearly 5 months. Price Re. 1 only. Doz-
Rs. 10, Half-dozen Re. 5.
GHOSH & CO.,
16-2, Kally Prasad Dutt's Street,
CALCUTTA.

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NO PATENT MEDICINE!
Positive Safe, Permanent & Easy Cure.

Diabetes, price of medicine	7 8
Piles	4 8
Asthma	16 8
Dyspepsia	2 8
Hydrocele relief in 1 week and	
cure in 1 month	4 8
Few Diseases of all sorts	2 8
Fen-ale Diseases Leucorrhoea	
Fooding and painful menses	3 8
White Leucorrhoea	6 8
Gonorrhoea Glue	3 12

NOTICE.
Our "Nervina" cures radically and without fail
General Debility, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memo-
ry, Brain-fog, Loss of all sorts of powers, Hysteria
and all nervous complaints, Rs. 4-8.

A. B. C. of Cholera. Pills effect 90 p.c. cures
price Rs. 2-8. And our "German Sarsaparilla" 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. Anna K. Datta attends from 1 to 5 p.m.

S. S. SINHA,
Manager, Schussler House,
Baranosi Ghose's Street, Calcutta.

INDEPENDENT STYLOGRAPHIC PEN

Is the only Stylo Pen, that will give perfect satisfaction. The holder is made of Hand Robber
the Point, and Needles, Plating and Irridium. It will not leak or blot. Any good Ink could be
used. Once filled last for weeks. A boon to writer, so every one should be a possessor of one.

Price Rs. 3 each. (Full direction accompany each Pen).

H. DASS & Co.,

No. 39 Ghil Mistry's Lane, Calcutta

(Arya Varnashashilaya, Ward)

Madanamrita Sangivini Pill.

I have prepared these Madanamrita Sangivini Pills, a specific
medicine, which shows its efficacy in 98 cases out of one
hundred and gives a satisfactory relief. I guarantee
to cure every patient, and if this medicine
fails to prove its efficacy, I will
give some other medicine
free of charge.

It is a specific for the following diseases:—Vital Spermatorrhea, Impotence,
Impurity of Blood, Nervous Exhaustion, All Chronic Venereal diseases,
Difficult and Painful Micturition, Leucorrhoea, Pulmonary diseases,
such as Consumption, Phosphaturia, Dyspepsia, Headache,
Piles, Obesity, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Weakness,
consequent on Onanism, and loss of memory.

These are prepared from Gold, Pearls, Musk, and other valuable
indigenous Vegetable plants, and are free from any poisonous drugs.
Thousands of certificates of cure have been pouring from all quarters. Strictness
in diet not necessary and this Medicine can be taken in all seasons, and
at all times and by all persons, males, females and children.

Price for 20 Pills

Rs. 1

Rs. 2

Rs. 3

Rs. 4

Rs. 5

Rs. 6

Rs. 7

Rs. 8

Rs. 9

Rs. 10

Persons ordering over 6 Rs. shall not have to pay for postage &c. and the
pills shall be sent by V. P. P. Communication should be made in English, or
Marathi.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC MIXTURE

FOR GONORRHOEA.

Gonorrhoea new or old with its accompanying symptoms such as burning and
smarting during micturition, purulent discharge either pure or blood stained positively
cured in 7 days. Strictness in diet not needed. Never was excellence and cheapness
combined in one and the same medicine. Price for a small bottle containing 2
drachms, 1 Re.

Price, for a small bottle containing 5 drachms, 2 Rs. 10 Annas.
The mixture can be sent by V. P. P. Communication should be made in English, or
Marathi.

KRISHNA SHASTRI PENDSE

VAIDYA (NATIVE DOCTOR)
Murdi, Taluka Dapoli,
District Ratnagiri.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS

Warranted pure and free from injurious ingredients.

NIZAM'S "GONORRHOEA CURE."

Specific for Gonorrhoea and Gleet.

WHAT IS IT.
This marvellous preparation has been now in the market for a sufficient time to be extensively tried,
and the Proprietors are glad that almost universal approval has been granted to it by those who have
given it a trial. Sufferers from Gonorrhoea and Gleet, earnestly requested to try this preparation, in
compounding of which none but the very purest drugs are used, and after due consideration, the Prop-
rietors are prepared to refund full value of a complete cure is not effected by using their Gonorrhoea
Cure according to accompanied directions.

RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.
Certified that it is chemically examined the contents of a trial bottle of Nizam's Gonorrhoea Cure and
found it to be free from Mercurial and Arsenical preparation, and though it is a vegetable preparation, it
does not contain any poisonous ingredients.

(Sd.) **ROGER G. S. CHEW, MD, CM, MCS,**
Consulting Chemist,
Late Analyst to the Corporation of Calcutta.

The Proprietors have certificates from numerous patients and as it does not seem proper to publish
the names of the persons suffering from private diseases, they are not printed, but originals can be
examined on personal application to the undersigned.

CURE GUARANTEED.
4 BOTTLES WILL DO. If used according to directions, 4 bottles will cure 99 out of 100 cases.
Each bottle with directions contains 8 Doses. Price Rs. 2-8 per phial.
Packing and postage extra, but free on orders of 6 bottles.

AGENTS.
Calcutta: **S. Abdul Rahman, H. Abdul Karim, General Merchants, Koltolal**
Butta Kristo Paul & Co., China Bazar and other Merchants of Chandni Bazar.
And direct from
S. M. NIZAM-UL-HOQ & CO.
PROPRIETORS, BARADARY NAWAB WAZEER DELHI.

TRY ONCE

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE "BLOOD SYRUP."

Health, Strength and Energy.
(Has the largest sale of any patent Medicine in India.)

The best patent Medicine yet discovered, approved and certified after experiment by eminent physicians as an
invaluable specific.

BLOOD SYRUP.—is a marvellous remedy for complete loss of manhood, nervous debility, spermatorrhea,
sexual weakness, prostration caused by extreme labour or other causes, such as indigestion, intemperance, im-
moderate indulgence in evil habits, mental anxiety, &c., and for the several diseases of the productive organs,
BLOOD SYRUP—gives vigour, improves the weakness of the intellect and understanding, makes the imagi-
nation active and improves retentive powers.

BLOOD SYRUP.—is a wonderful preparation for removing entirely the after effects of released habits, the
disorganisation of blood, the want of motive power, and is a re-builder of health.

BLOOD SYRUP.—strengthens the system of fair sex, restores females of all ages to sound and robust health,
removes any obstruction or irregularity of the system, and cures other female diseases.

BLOOD SYRUP.—is an infallible remedy for improving blood eruptions of the skin, phthiriasis, rheumatism,
gout, kidney, lassitude, general debility, weakness of the brain, chronic gonorrhoea and diabetic complaints.

BLOOD SYRUP.—also contains some electric preparation in it by force of which it acts like miracle in the
human system and produces some shining sensation just after the medicine is taken and so the patient must feel
its effect in the course of two or three days; unlike the ordinary patent medicines its effect is lasting. It cures
disease of its own kind for ever without fear of relapse.

BLOOD SYRUP.—if regularly used for some weeks, will bring youthful vigour to an old man—even if he is
attacked with decrepitude.

BLOOD SYRUP.—is void of any poisonous substance such as quinine, sulphur, arsenic, mercury, &c. It
has a most curious quality to produce cheerfulness of mind, improve appetite and remove costiveness and to
restore full strength of body.

BLOOD SYRUP.—such an invaluable medicine was never known to the world before. Its powers are un-
limited and infinite. Male or female, boy or girl, young or old, all patients can use it freely.
Price per bottle Rs. 2-8 (contains the medicine for 8 days) Dozen Rs. 25.
Postage, packing and V. P. P. commission extra.

Many unsolicited testimonials free on Application.
DEAR READER, if you have not given you an account of the discovery of this great remedy and informed you
how you may obtain it. It remains with you to decide whether you will accept the proffered boon. I am try-
ing to perform what I consider a sacred duty to suffering humanity by sending the medicine to those who need
it. Don't use quick medicines while the above is available at the cheapest price. They only make the cases
worse and in many cases the disease becomes incurable.

Apply to
DR. G. N. CHATTERJEE, The Home Pharmacy,
BARUVA P. O. GUNJAM Dt. Madras Presidency

EDUCATION.—Mr. S. Robson, of the Patna College, has been appointed Principal, of the Lahore Government College.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL.—The Hon. Sir John Woodburn is due at Bombay on the 19th February, and at Calcutta on the 21st.

ON TOUR.—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Mr. Buckland, left Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon on tour for Beharpur.

LOCUSTS IN TIROOHT.—We hear from Tirooht that locusts have done considerable damage at several indigo factories in the district.

THE BUDGET.—It is now definitely decided that the Budget will be presented on the 21st of March, the usual discussion taking place on the 28th idem.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCAION.—His Excellency the Viceroy, as Chancellor, will preside at the Convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday, the 19th instant.

AN AGRICULTURAL BANK.—An agricultural bank has been established at Uluberia, Howrah District, with a capital of Rs. 20,000. The bank charges interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

THE BURDWAN DOUBT MURDER CASE.—After a protracted trial of twenty days, during which nearly thirty witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, the Burdwan murder case in which Surendra Nath Banerjee and two other boys stood charged with having caused the death of two Mahomedans on the night of the 'Jhulan Jatra' came to a conclusion on Thursday before Mr. Caspersz, Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of 'not guilty' on all the counts, and the Judge agreeing with the verdict discharged and acquitted the prisoners.

AN ADAM-LESS EDEN.—It will be news to most people to learn that there exists in Russia a district which is wholly administered, and for the greater part of the year, exclusively inhabited, by the fair sex. It comprises some fifteen square miles in the province of Smolenski. In the early spring all the able-bodied males emigrate in search of work to the large towns, and remain absent for nine months or more, leaving their wives and daughters to cultivate the fields and manage local affairs, generally under the presidency of a mayoress. Before nightfall the ladies assemble in a sort of club house and play cards till one or two in the morning. Moreover, against the return of the menfolk, they brew quantities of braga, or small beer, and cook numbers of pigrogs or patties. This Adam-less Eden is one of the most prosperous and best conducted portions of the Empire, and the Czarina takes a strong interest in its welfare.

THE MOTHER OF DAMODHAR HURRY. Chapekar, has died from plague. Poor lady! she has been spared the mortification of seeing her son condemned.

Steps are being taken to expedite the despatch to India of such surgeons on probation at Netley as may have successfully completed their course of instruction.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the introduction of a direct exchange of postal parcels between India and Germany, with effect from the 1st instant. News through Peshawar from Colonel Mayne has been received that he met the enemy at eight o'clock on the morning of the 31st ultimo, holding the entrance of Western Pass to Turbat. He attacked half an hour later, trying to turn the enemy's left. Seeing that the ground was very difficult he sent a body of infantry and dismounted cavalry to turn their left. The action was a hot one, and lasted two hours, but the enemy were completely routed and lost 100 killed. Among these were Sardars Baluch Khan, Mekrah Khan, Gul Mahamad and the grandson of Baluch Khan. Our losses were, three Baluchis killed and eight wounded, one gunner was killed and one wounded. The advance was resumed at 11-30 through a difficult defile and Turbat was reached at five in the evening. The enemy numbered about 1,500.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has just recorded a Resolution relating to the plague, from which the following is an extract: There is another recent increase of plague in Bombay, and it appears to the Government that immediate steps should be taken by the Bombay Plague Committee in consultation with and, if necessary, with the aid of the Collectors of Thanna and Kolaba, to select extensive camping grounds to which the affected population of Bombay should be invited temporarily to remove themselves with their families. To be of any use the scheme must be rapidly developed on a large scale. It is believed that there are many available sites between Bombay and Bhidder, between Kuria Bhandup and part of the tract between the latter place and Thanna, which would be easily accessible by rail, were cheap local trains arranged to bring the occupants of the camps to their work or business. It would probably also be expedient to take advantage of sites accessible by water, as, for example, one or more of the islands in the harbour such as Hog Island and possibly Elephanta—places, to which ferries already run—Pir Pao and its vicinity.

THE RAIPORE-VIZIANAGRAM RAILWAY Survey operations are being pushed on rapidly. It is said that the final survey will occupy nearly nine months. The line, when finished, will open out a vast area of jungle and mountainous country with great mining and trade prospects. The reconnaissance will follow the alignment made some time ago, with very slight alterations.

BRUSA, the scene of the latest earthquake, is situated in Asiatic Turkey, at the foot of Mount Olympus in Asia Minor, and a few miles south of the Sea of Marmora. The town is subject to frequent earthquakes, and a terrible one, resulting in the loss of many lives, took place in 1855. Historically the city is of much interest. The ancient kings of Bithynia had their capital here, and it contains the tombs of the first six Sultans of the Ottoman Empire. The population, according to the latest returns, is 37,000, of whom 5,000 are Greeks.

GOVERNMENT writes the Lahore paper, are considering fresh proposals for carrying out the disarmament of the frontier more effectively. Coercion will be necessary at all events in us, for there is not the least likelihood of the tribesmen being more willing to yield their precious weapons to-day than they were last week. Effective disarmament means a spring campaign, and possibly even a continued stay in Tirah. Before the troops re-enter the country, the whole of the expeditionary force will have to be put on a new footing; there must be a thorough weeding-out from top to bottom, from the chief of the Staff to the humblest transport ass; it must be effected with mental weakness, and with a deaf ear turned to all sentimental arguments. Sir William Lockhart is the right person to carry out the task; and we understand he will not refuse to accept it.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council was held on Friday at Government House. There were present: His Excellency Lord Elgin, the President, the Hon. Sir J. Westland, the Hon. M. D. Chalmers, the Hon. Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collett, the Hon. Sir A. C. Trevor, the Hon. C. M. Rivaz, the Hon. Rahimtulla Muhammad Sayani, the Hon. Pandit Bishambar Nath, the Hon. Joy Gobind Law, the Hon. C. C. Stevens, the Hon. Sir H. T. Prinsep, the Hon. H. E. M. James, the Hon. M. R. Ry Panappakam Ananda Charu, the Hon. Sir G. H. P. Evans, the Hon. J. J. D. La Touche, the Hon. F. A. Nicholson, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, the Hon.ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis and the Hon.ble Allan Arthur.

THE MALGUZARS AND GOVT. REVENUE.

The Hon.ble Gangadhar Rao (Madhav Chitnavis) asked:

I. Will Government be pleased to inquire whether many malguzars in the distressed districts in the Central Provinces had to borrow money from professional money-lenders to enable them to meet the land-revenue demand during the last three or four years?

II. Is it not a fact that debts had to be incurred to pay the Government revenue during the last three or four years in the case of several estates managed by Government under the Central Provinces Court of Wards Act?

III. Will Government be pleased in districts or tracts, where remissions or suspensions have not been given, to show some consideration by way of ordering partial remission of revenue and rents in arrears or their realization by easy instalments in cases where on enquiry it may be proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner that the malguzars and tenants in default who were once in easy circumstances have been obliged to borrow money for payment of the Government demand and rents respectively and have in consequence become deeply involved in debt?

The Hon.ble Mr. Rivaz replied:—
Question I.—The Government of India do not think it necessary to make any special enquiry in the distressed tracts of the Central Provinces to show whether malguzars had to borrow from professional money-lenders to enable them to meet the land-revenue demand during the last three or four years. The circumstances of the distressed tracts have already been the subject of careful enquiry by the Chief Commissioner and his officers, and liberal suspensions and remissions of land-revenue have been granted; and the Government of India are satisfied that no malguzar has been called upon to pay a larger demand than the circumstances of the case justify.

Question II.—The latest report on the management of Court of Wards estates in the Central Provinces, received by the Government of India is for the year 1894-95. This shows that several estates were obliged to contract loans, part of which was required for the payment of Government revenue. These estates were already considerably encumbered with debts incurred by the proprietors prior to Government management, and were, therefore, not in the favourable condition that they should have been, in order to meet the strain of bad seasons. It must be remembered that the settlement made with malguzars is for a period of years in which the surplus from good harvests ought to be available to pay the deficit from bad harvests.

Question III.—The general principles which should govern suspensions and remissions of land-revenue, have been laid down by the Government of India; but their application to local conditions is left to the discretion of the Local Government. The Government of India feel assured that the Chief Commissioner will make any concessions in the tracts referred to, that may be reasonable and necessary, and they do not propose to interfere with his discretion in matter.

LEPERS BILL.

The Hon.ble Mr. Rivaz moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings, be taken into consideration. He said:—The Bill which is before the Council does not contemplate any action being taken for the control or segregation of lepers generally in this country. It would be extremely difficult to give practical effect to any measures of such wide application; nor, in the opinion of the Government of India, are they called for. The present Bill is of a far more moderate scope and restricted character. It merely enables Local Governments, firstly, to prevent lepers who are suffering from and contagious form of the disease, from annoying the public by begging within notified localities which will usually be municipal or other urban areas; and, secondly, to prohibit lepers from following certain specified trades or callings, within such notified areas, or doing certain acts which would bring them into close contact with the public, such as riding in public conveyances or bathing at public wells or tanks, which may be debared by any municipal or local bye-law from use by lepers. A pauper leper, found begging within a notified area, may be sent by the Magistrate to a leper asylum, or instead of being sent to an asylum, may be made over by the Magistrate to any friend or relative who undertakes to take proper care of him and prevent him from further public begging. A leper who engages in a prohibited trade or calling, or does a prohibited act, will be liable to a small fine for his first offence, and if he repeats, he will either have to enter into a bond, with sureties, binding him to leave the notified area, or in default of furnishing such bond, will be sent to an asylum. Provision is made for the periodical inspection of asylums by a Board of three or more members, and any leper detained in an asylum under the provisions of this Bill, can be discharged therefrom by order of such Board or of the District Magistrate.

The remaining subsidiary clauses require no explanation. The Council will see that Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, and I think that I may ask for its acceptance as a moderate and useful measure.

The motion was put and agreed to.
The Hon.ble member moved that in the first line of clause 3 (1) of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, between the words "any" and "Magistrate," and that in the second line of clause 3 (3) of the Bill between the words "a" and "Magistrate," the words "Pre-

sidency Magistrate or" be inserted. The amendment was adopted, and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

THE SEDITION BILL.

The Hon.ble Mr. Chalmers presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial offences. In doing so, he said:—In laying before the Council the Report of the Select Committee, I will use very few words. I would rather reserve the detailed remarks that I have to make to this day fortnight when the Honourable members will probably be asked to take the Bill into consideration, and will have time to study the Report and the text of the Bill as it leaves the hands of the Select Committee. For the moment, I will only say that we have inserted in the Bill the clauses of which I gave notice on the 21st of December. We have inserted those clauses with certain modifications which are explained in detail in the Report of the Select Committee. We have received a large body of criticisms on these provisions both from official and non-official sources. I can only repeat what I said on the previous occasion, that the Government of India welcomed all fair and honest criticism from whatever sources it may come. We have considered carefully the numerous suggestions that have been made to us; and we have gladly adopted any suggestions or amendments that appeared to us to be reasonable and consistent with the general line of policy which we announced on the previous occasion. I am afraid that on behalf of the Select Committee I cannot acknowledge individually our indebtedness to the various persons from whom we received useful and helpful suggestions. We, of course, have been assisted in our deliberations on the Bill in the Select Committee, and assisted very materially, by the weighty opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. We have also derived considerable assistance from the non-official sources. I think, for example, the Select Committee have been enabled to give effect, almost in their entirety, to the suggestions on this Bill made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. We have also embodied some of the suggestions made by the British Indian Association; and I desire also to express the obligations of the Select Committee to a very valuable Note sent to us by my Hon.ble friend Pandit Bishambar Nath. Of course, we had suggestions from many sources and it is impossible to acknowledge our indebtedness individually; but we have given to all the suggestions, laid before us, our best and careful consideration.

The Hon.ble member then laid the Report of the Select Committee on the table, which is given below.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code in relation to Extra-territorial offences was referred, have considered the Bill with the further amendments in the Penal Code given notice of at the meeting of Council held on the 21st December, 1897, and the papers noted in the list appended, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. Clause 2.—We have altered Illustration (b) to this clause by making it apply to a Native State in India. We think it is unsafe to attempt to define the status of tribal territory in an illustration.

3. Clause 4.—We have carefully considered the new clause proposed by the Government, and we have inserted it in the Bill with the following amendments:—
(a) For the expression "the Government" we have substituted the phrase "the Government established by law in British India." This restores the language of the Act of 1870. Having regard to the terms of section 17 of the Indian Penal Code which defines "Government," the omission of the words "established by law in British India" might be held to give an extended meaning to the term "Government," whereas it ought to have exactly the same meaning as in the Act of 1870.

(b) We have altered the term of imprisonment from ten years to three, thus restoring the law of 1870. The term of ten years is provided as an alternative for transportation in sections 121A and 122; but apparently the framers of the Act of 1870, in section 124A, wished to draw a marked distinction, between minor offences and offences of a very serious character, where transportation would be the only appropriate punishment.

(c) We have omitted the words "or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects," and have framed a new clause to deal with the offence thereby indicated. It appears to us that the offence of stirring up class-batred differs in many important respects from the offence of sedition against the State. It comes more appropriately in the Chapter relating to offences against the public tranquility. The offence only affects the Government or the State indirectly, and the essence of the offence is that it predisposes classes of the people to action which may disturb the public tranquility. The fact that this offence is punishable in England as seditious libel is probably due to historical causes, and has nothing to do with logical arrangement.

(d) We have omitted the words "or ill-will" at the conclusion of Explanation 1. The expression "all feelings of ill-will" appears to us to be too wide and vague. It is only when feelings of ill-will amount to disloyalty or enmity that they constitute such disaffection as is contemplated by the clause. A certain amount of ill-will may be compatible with genuine loyalty.

(e) We have added Explanation 2 to make it clear that criticism on the action of Government is not confined to cases in which it is sought to bring about an alteration of what has been done. For example, suppose the Government make an appointment which is considered objectionable. That appointment may be criticised, although the criticism may not have in view the cancellation of the appointment. We have made consequential amendments in Explanation 2 to make the language of the two Explanations uniform.

4. Clause 5.—The object of framing this clause has already been detailed. In framing it we have altered the words "enmity or ill-will" into "enmity or hatred," and we have fixed the maximum punishment at two years' imprisonment.

We recommend that the clause, when passed, should be included in section 126 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, so that offences under it should only be prosecuted under the authority or with the sanction of the Government.

5. Clause 6.—We have inserted the clause proposed by the Government, but we have altered and enlarged the scope of the exception to the clause. No doubt, the statements, rumours and reports referred to, are of a highly mischievous character; but having regard to the conditions under which modern journalism and the discussion of public questions are necessarily carried on, we think that, when the statement, rumour or report is published without any criminal intent, it is going too far to require the person who published it to prove its actual truth. To require such proof, might be throwing an impossible burden upon him, and it should be sufficient for him to show that he had reasonable grounds for believing it, as, for instance, by showing that he made due inquiry before he published it.

6. The publication ordered by the Council, (Here follow names of Government Gazettes.)
7. We do not think that either the original provisions of the Bill as introduced or the further amendments in the Penal Code above referred to, have been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that the Bill be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS,
C. M. RIVAZ,
C. C. STEVENS,
H. E. M. JAMES,
P. ANANDA CHARLU,*
LAKSHMISHWAR SINGH.†

The 31st January, 1898.
* I sign subject to the objections embodied in my minute of dissent.
† I think the words "tending to the disturbance of public tranquility" or words to that effect might be advantageously inserted in section 153A.
‡ Notes of dissent appended.

So far as I know, there never has been any serious doubt expressed as to the true meaning of section 124A now in the Penal Code. No difficulty could arise except upon the view that the Explanation attached to the section cannot be read along with it as virtually defining the term "disaffection." It has thus become urgent to remove the difficulty interposed by that view. This is best met by throwing the substance of the Explanation into the form of a definition as follows:—

"Feelings of disaffection mean all feelings incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government established by law in British India and to support the lawful authority thereof, against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority."

This, which has come from the Defence Association, I suggested in the Committee, and the majority were against me. By adding to such a definition provisions such as Mr. Stephen has made part of his section 102 in his "Draft Code," the law will, in my judgment, be elucidated far better than by the proposed Explanations, which I am for omitting as a necessary consequence.

The proposed words "hatred, contempt and enmity" are, in my opinion, the very worst that could be chosen. Standing by themselves, they are, in the last degree, vague, misleading and obscure. By giving room for no small amount of fanciful speculation, they cannot fail to prove most hurtful to public interests, by spreading a sense of uncertainty and virtually stifling all frank discussion of public questions. I would, therefore, score out, from the clause now proposed, the words "to bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt," or, I may also point out that the definition I have recommended, would be wide enough to cover all forms of real political hatred, which should be penalised. I very much doubt whether what is proposed in the Bill, as contained in these objected words, is good or sound law at the present day.

I am for eliminating the penalty of transportation from the section. A study of the history of this section shows how it is a mistake in the section and how the Law Commissioners, who sat on the original Draft Penal Code, criticised it in strong terms. The danger of retaining it, has been already once exemplified, and may be, any day, exemplified again and again. The danger lies in its being viewed—as it is too sure to be, by not a few—as the maximum permissible in all cases except where extenuating circumstances or other grounds for leniency exist.

I am opposed to the proposed clause 153A as a dangerous piece of legislation and as being impolitic (among other reasons) by necessitating Government to side with, or to appear to side with, one party as against another. In my humble judgment, it will only accentuate the evil which it is meant to remove. Far from healing the differences which still linger, or which now and then come to the surface, it would widen the gap by encouraging insidious men to do mischief in stealth, with the sure hope that the Government would come down on such as openly resented. It would have all the repressive effects which the proposed amendments of 124A cannot fail to have, much to the detriment of undoubted rights and useful work.

In clause 505, as proposed to be altered, I would omit the words "or which is likely to cause" from each of (a), (b) and (c), and substitute the words "and thereby to induce any person" for the words "whereby any person may be induced" in (b). Intent being in this, as in 124A, the essence of the offence, the words which I have objected to, must of necessity introduce a world of confusion which might be easily illustrated. They are bound to operate prejudicially to public good. It is perhaps necessary to add, with reference to clause 153A, and the changes in 505, that whereas the prior sanction of Government, which is prescribed, will be something of a guarantee, which will mostly depend on the strength with which the case is urged by the District Officer, for I fear that, in the face of a strong representation by the latter, the Government would, naturally and perhaps not improperly, hesitate to take upon itself the responsibility of withholding sanction. The mischief of these sections lies not so much in the natural results which will follow, as in the unnatural and exaggerated dread they would undesirably inspire in most cases. In such a result the balance of advantage will not be on the side of the public.

P. ANANDA CHARLU.
The 31st January, 1898.
I sign the report subject to the following observations—

1. I think that, in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, it should be clearly stated in section 124A that the intention to produce the effects mentioned therein, is the basis of the offence. A similar alteration should be made in Explanation 2, and after the words "by lawful means," the words "or for the purpose merely of showing that they are erroneous but should be inserted, and after the word "without" the words "the intention of" should be added. As the High Court has pointed out, comments made for such a purpose and without the intention of exciting hatred or disaffection, are legitimate and allowable. Criminal intent is the essence of the law of sedition, as it prevails in England. It should be made quite clear that in all prosecutions under sections 124A, 153A and 505, the onus shall lie on the prosecution to prove the intention in the mind of the accused at the time, or at all events, to induce such evidence as to enable the Court reasonably to infer the same from his acts. In this, as in all other penal cases, the accused is entitled to demand that his guilt shall be fully proved against him by the prosecution beyond all reasonable doubt. I submit that this class of prosecutions should not be exceptionally dealt with, but that they should be called upon to discharge the duties which ordinarily belong to all prosecutions in criminal cases, viz, that the burden of proving the offence lies on them.

2. Having regard to the language of Explanation 1 and to recent judicial rulings on the meaning of "disaffection," it seems to me that the words "brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt" are superfluous and may lead to unnecessary difficulties. As regards "hatred," I must confess that I am no better able than is Worcester's Dictionary to distinguish between the meaning of that word and "enmity," the term which is employed in Explanation 1. As regards "contempt," the idea conveyed by that word seems to be fully covered by the rest of the section, unless indeed it is desired to give so dangerous an extension to the scope of the section, as will enable Government to prosecute to a conviction persons responsible for those cartoons, skits or other comic productions with which newspapers and other periodicals not infrequently try to enliven their readers.

3. I think further that the definition of "disaffection" in Explanation to section 124A is far too vague, and would recommend the adoption, in its place, of some such definition as that suggested by the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association. I quote it here for the sake of convenience:—"Feelings of disaffection means all feelings incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government established by law in British India and to support the lawful authority thereof against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority."

4. The remarks I have made in paragraph 1 with regard to the importance of making the intention the basis of the offence contemplated by section 124A, apply equally to the offence contemplated by the new section 153A. It should be clearly stated in the section that mens rea is an essential ingredient of the offence under section 153A.

5. Both section 153A and section 505, when passed, should be included in section 96 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, so that offenders under them should be prosecuted only under the authority and with the sanction of the Local Government.

6. There is one more point with regard to section 124A which has, I think, been overlooked and which, to my mind, is of great importance. The section as it stands, is far too comprehensive. It appears to me that some attempt should be made to restrict the discretion of Judges in inflicting punishment. For instance, under the proposed section it is quite possible to punish a journalist or a public speaker who is only guilty of using indiscreet language, calculated at most to give rise to trifling feelings of irritation. Surely such action on the part of the journalist or the public speaker ought not to be considered as a penal offence. I think there should be some differentiation between the punishment allotted for acts like those mentioned above and for intentional acts of sedition.

LAKSHMISHWAR SINGH.
Her is the full text of the Sedition Bill, as originally introduced by Mr. Chalmers—
1. Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor, namely:—
124A.—Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection, towards Her Majesty or the Government, or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be punished with transportation for life or for any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment, which may extend to ten years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation 1.—The expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity or ill-will.
Explanation 2.—Comments on the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence.
11. Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor, namely:—
505.—Whoever publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report—
(a) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of Her Majesty or in the Royal Indian Marine, or in the Imperial Service Troops to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or
(b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public or to any section of the public, which may be induced, to commit an offence against the public tranquility; or
(c) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section, to make, publish or circulate any such statement, rumour or report as aforesaid, when such statement or circulated without such intent as aforesaid.

The following is the full text of the Bill, as submitted by the Select Committee:—

4. Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor, namely:—

"124A.—Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty or the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine."

Explanation 1.—The expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation 2.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section.

Explanation 3.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section."

5. After section 153 of the Indian Penal Code, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"153A.—Whoever by words, either spoken, or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

6. Section 505 of the Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor, namely:—

"505.—Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report,—

(a) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier or sailor in the army or navy of Her Majesty or in the Royal Indian Marine or in the Imperial Service Troops to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or

(b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity; or

(c) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community,—shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Exception.—It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of this section, when the person making, publishing or circulating any such statement, rumour or report, has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, rumour or report is true, and makes, publishes or circulates it without any such intent as aforesaid."

L. G.'S TOUR.

MURSHEDABAD, FEB. 3.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Azimganj at 6-30 A. M. After luncheon Sir Alexander received the Municipal address, and left Azimganj at 8 A. M., reaching Nasirpur Rajbati at 8-15. The reception was cordial and grand. In commemoration of His Honour's visit Raja Ranajit Singh Bahadur has offered Rs. 2,000 to the Calcutta University for a gold medal named "Mackenzie Medal" to be awarded to the successful candidate in the Entrance examination, who stands first in Mathematics. The Raja Bahadur had previously offered Rs. 1500 for the "Mackenzie tank." His Honour left the Rajbati at 8-30.

MOORSHEDABAD, FEB. 3.
Sir Alexander Mackenzie and suite arrived at Moorshedabad this morning. The Municipal Vice-Chairman received His Honour in front of a *shamiana*, put up on the palace maidan and tastefully decorated. There an address of welcome was read by the Chairman. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed satisfaction at and wished success to the Municipal administration. His Honour said he had modified the plague regulations. His Honour then drove to the palace where H. H. the Nawab Bahadur received him. A salute of fifteen guns was fired; the sepoys presented arms; and the band struck up the National Anthem. After breakfast at the palace, the party drove to Berhampur. His Honour in His Highness's carriage and preceded and followed by sowars. Another salute was fired; and the usual ceremonies were observed. His Highness's guests from Berhampur followed the cortege, which passed out by the south gate.

BERHAMPUR, JAN. 3.
To-day His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor reached Berhampur under the usual salute. The entry was strictly private; only Babu Ashutosh Nath Roy the proprietor of the house in which His Honour has put up, went there to receive him. At 3 P. M. the Municipality, the District Board and the Moorshedabad Association presented their addresses. When entering the pandal, His Honour met his old "friend and colleague" Babu Dinmoh Ganguly, Govt. Pleader, and asking him familiarly how he did, shook his hands and stepped up to the ladies. To the addresses he replied in suitable terms, noticing particularly the success of local self-government in this town, and promising a through railway communication with Calcutta within measurable distance. We are particularly gratified to listen with feeling to terms with which he noticed the independent public spirit of late Babu Sham Chandra Shattachari. He then shook hands with some old acquaintances, and adjourned to the college when he distributed the prizes.

"LINSERD COMPOUND," Trade Mark of **"LINSERD COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSERD,"** a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints. **LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS,** digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S OIL OMENT—TIPS Billiard cues, army. "Our Oment is the best I have ever used."—*JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1886.*

LINK—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.

COAGULINE—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufacturer, Stockport, England.

CHESBIE BIRD LIME—For Mosquitoes and various insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, wire, &c. **KAT BROTHERS, Ltd.,** Stockport, England.

TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, FEB. 2.
Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M. P., speaking at Aberdare, advocated the utility of an understanding between Great Britain and Russia, and said that public opinion in England at present was ripe for such a step.

Her Majesty's battleship *Barfleur* is under orders for the China station. She sails on Sunday next.

The mail steamer, *Channel Queen*, has been wrecked off the Guernsey coast, and thirty persons, mostly Breton peasants, have perished.

In the fourth test match at Melbourne England scored 254 for seven wickets in the second innings.

The death is announced of Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy from influenza.

LONDON, FEB. 3.
Mr. Gibbons, Unionist has been elected for Wolverhampton in place of the late Mr. Villier, defeating Mr. Thorne, the Radical candidate, by 111 votes. The polling was as follows:—Gibbons 4,115; Thorne 4,004.

The Chinese have executed the murderer of the German sailor at Kiaochow.

Reuter is informed that it is inaccurate to say that Great Britain demanded the opening of Tientsin, and afterwards withdrew the demand; but it is probable that the question of its being opened will be raised in connection with the loan negotiations.

Twenty were killed and fifty injured in the earthquake in Asia Minor.

Effect Is Marvellous.

SO says THOMAS C. FLASHMAN, Esq., the well-known merchant and proprietor of FLASHMAN'S HOTEL, RAWALPINDI, when speaking about some instances where he gave Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy.

He said: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the beneficial results I have experienced from Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy. Whenever I had occasion to use it, it has never failed to check diarrhoea, and often one dose was enough. The effect is marvellous. Have given it to travellers passing through my Hotel, and to my servants many times, and it has always proved efficacious."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA, AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY sold everywhere. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

GENERAL AGENTS: Smith Stanistreet & Co. AND K. & Paul Co., Calcutta.

DR. BISWAS' ACIDITY PILL

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

After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, I can confidently say, will cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage, 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:—

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

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

Babu Preonath Banerjee, Executive Engineer, writes:—"The acidity pills have proved a charm in the case of my relative for whom I have procured. Many valuable Allopathic and Homoeopathic medicines were before tried, but they failed to cure the complaint permanently. It was after the use of your pills for a fortnight that the patient is now free from acidity for more than two months, and consider this relief to be stable."

Hitalai 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."

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar 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."

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

Babu Lalit Mohan Banerjee, B. A., Head-Master, 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 most all relish for food and felt a heaviness in the stomach after meal, however spare. All these bad symptoms were removed with the use of pills on the very first day."

Babu Sarasi Lal Sarker, 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 Nitrya Gopal Dutt, Zemindar, Mozilpur, writes:—"I have used your Pill and can bear testimony to its marvellous effects. Before I had 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 Sivagee, writes:—"I have hardly seen 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 purges of great use in cold. I believe every householder should keep a box by him."

Babu Nilmoni Dey, Assistant Settlement Officer, writes from Camp Patepur, Dr. Moushtetter:—"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 in every tourist's bag. Please send me two boxes immediately."

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

Refund the Price in case of failure. Price Rupee One per box. V. P. charge annas 4. Do not fail to give it a trial when every other medicine has failed. It will realise its worth by a week's use only.

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

Law Intelligence.

A GAYA MURDER CASE.

THE appeal in the case of Empress *vs.* Mittu from the decision of the Sessions Judge of Gaya who convicted the appellant of rioting and murder under sections 148 and 302, I.P.C., and sentenced him to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, came on for hearing before the High Court on Thursday. The appellant with six others were placed on their trial for the offence of rioting with deadly weapons, and for causing murderous assault on three persons, Nirbat, Nira and Puri, the latter of whom died. One of the accused was acquitted and the rest were convicted and sentenced, the appellant to death and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. It appeared that on the 19th October last a Civil Court peon came to the village of the accused to give possession of their lands and houses sold in execution of a Civil Court decree to one Abdul Hyat. The accused did not object when their lands were given possession of, but as the Civil Court peon proceeded to attach their houses he was chased by a large number of men to the other side of a river, close by. Information was given to the police with the result that a Head Constable came to the place for enquiry on the 21st October. But as the river was then in flood he could not cross. Nira who was with the police, came over to the cuthery house of his master, Abdul Hyat, in the village of the accused with a view to prepare a kind of raft for the Head Constable to cross the river. He was seen by some of the accused, and it is said, that as he brought the news that the police were coming, he was pursued by the accused and others to the cuthery house where he ran for shelter. Here there were two other men, Nirbat and Puri, and as they gave shelter to Nira, all the three were attacked by the accused, who cut them severely with swords with which they were armed. Puri died almost on the spot, and the other two were removed to Nawada hospital, where they were treated for a long time. The accused were then arrested and placed on their trial with the result already stated.

Mr. Ray opened the case by stating the facts briefly. He next proceeded to read the judgment and evidence in the case. He had not concluded when the Court rose.

GOOD FOOD—GOOD DIGESTION—GOOD CHEER.

"MORAL character is located in the stomach," says a recent writer. He is wrong; but there is a shade of truth in the idea he throws out. Napoleon was often willing to trust others to look after the arms and ammunition of his armies, but the commissary department he looked after himself. The braves men won't fight unless they are fed, he said. Nor will they.

That's why we are not surprised to find Mr. William Jones saying that at a certain time he was in a low and desponding state of mind. He gives the reason himself in three words. "I was weak." And why was he weak? He explains that, too.

"I was always strong and healthy," he says, "up to January, 1892. Then I had a severe attack of influenza, followed by congestion of the lungs. After this I never got up my strength, and I was low, weak, and desponding. I had a bad taste in the mouth, my appetite was poor, and every morsel of food I took gave me intense pain at my chest. After every meal I was sick, vomiting a green filthy fluid, which was often mixed with blood."

We shall have no trouble to understand this especial phase of Mr. Jones' illness. The green filthy fluid was mucus mingled with bile, and the blood came from some of the small blood-vessels, which were ruptured by retching and straining. The bile was out of its place; that's why nature tried to get rid of it. But how did it get out of its place? Wait a bit; we'll come to that presently.

"I had," continues our friend, "dreadful attacks of cramp in the stomach, and the gnawing pain was well nigh unbearable. At night I got but little rest; sometimes none at all—cold, clammy sweats breaking out all over me, and in the morning I had barely the strength to raise myself. When I went out of doors my breathing was so bad I had to stop and rest every few yards."

[The cramp was caused by the gas arising from the fermented food, and the short breathing by a partial paralysis of the nerves, created by the poisonous acids which had entered the blood from the stomach. The nerves were also enfeebled by the enforced starvation—like all the rest of his body.]

"As month after month went by," says Mr. Jones, "my relatives and friends could see me wasting away and apparently sinking into the grave. I became as thin as a rail, and you could see through my hands. My legs and face were attenuated to the same extent, and as for my muscles they seemed to be all completely gone."

[Now, inasmuch as when people waste away the fat goes first, and the muscles and other tissues last, you can perceive how far advanced in a decline our good friend really was.]

"Yet I continued in this condition," he says, "altogether for over seventeen months. I was attended, off and on, by four doctors, but their medicines had no good effect on me. I also used lung tonics and cod-liver oil, but to no purpose."

"In June of this year (1893) I first read of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and my wife got me a bottle from Mr. Cole, the grocer, at Grosmont. After taking it a few days I was relieved, my appetite improved, and the sickness (the nausea) left me. Keeping on with the Syrup I gained strength every day, and in a month I could walk and ride, and was soon as well and strong as ever. Your remedy saved my life, and I wish others to know it. You can refer enquirers to me. (Signed) William Jones, Bridge Inn, Kentchurch, Pontrilas, Herefordshire, October 31st, 1893."

The case of Mr. Jones and his recovery as set forth by him are well known in his neighbourhood. His wife says that one of the doctors told her that all hope was gone. But happily the doctor was mistaken, as the wisest of us sometimes are. His disease was chronic inflammatory dyspepsia, and that only. But that was enough, mercy knows, and a fatal end to it was not far off when Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had a chance to do its healing work.

Our friend is cheerful now because he is strong; and he is strong because this remedy et his digestion to rights.

STORY OF A GORDON HIGHLANDER

UNPALATABLE TRUTHS.

A CAMBRIDGE lad in the Gordon Highlanders has sent home to his parents a thrilling story of the fighting on the North-West frontier. His letter is dated December 19, and is despatched from Para, where he has arrived safe and well. "I can just tell you," he says, "that I shook hands with myself when I arrived here. Every man has had enough of it since we were here last. We have been almost always under fire since October 18. We are not expecting to be in Pindee till after the New Year, as we are to stop here till the Brigade comes back, which has been sent to open up the Khyber Pass."

"Our Brigade was intended for this, if we had not had such rough time of it coming from Tirah. The men and transport were simply done up or we should have been on our way up the Khyber. Consequently they have taken another Brigade. We are not sorry either, for we have had an awful time of it since we left Tirah."

"We had to march four days in the river-bed up above the knees. The water was so cold, and it snowed and rained nearly the whole time. The enemy were all around. We often could not get into camp sometimes of a night and we lost hundreds of our mules. Native followers were left behind lying with the cold and drunk with rum."

"In the river-bed we had to leave food and Hospital stuff and ammunition we had to bury in the river. A lot of it the enemy captured. All we could do was to get our wounded in our regiment and I would sooner have a Dargai every day than the fighting we have had getting from Tirah to here. Three days we were rear-guard for the Brigade which is the worst kind of fighting you could possibly get as it is on the rearward the enemy hang, knowing it is the easiest part they can attack with the least of harm to themselves."

The hills on either side of the river were very high and they were firing down on the top of us. We could scarcely do them any harm, as they have always splendid cover. Any chance they had of rushing you at a disadvantage and cutting you off from the main body was taken by them at once, and it is almost wonderful we did not get some awful cuttings up."

"The Government had better not send any more expeditions up to Tirah, as it has been nothing but a good thing for the enemy from start to finish. We could not do them any harm in the style of fighting that these people have taken to since Dargai. It is all in their favour. We have only met with slight opposition wherever we went, but the moment we started to retire the enemy made their appearance. You would wonder where they spring from. It is very seldom you see more than a flash of smoke to fire at."

"And the pluck they show is wonderful. Artillery fire, Maxim guns, and infantry fire they laugh at. They set up yells and laugh as the shells burst round. They will carry off their wounded under a regular storm of bullets and shell, but they won't come to close quarters with bayonets. British troops they treat with contempt but they seem to have a dread of our regiment. They imagine we are special troops."

"The Goorkhas and Sikhs are the only men who can cope with them, and the only bits of cutting up the enemy have had been done by the native Goorkhas and Sikhs. One regiment of Goorkhas are worth two of Europeans here."

"You will have seen in the papers about the charge at Dargai. We were firing with the gun to cover the advance of the different parties across the place where all the men were struck, so we're not actually in the charge; but we were getting it warm every now and then."

"Though the charge is everything the papers say, it is nothing compared with some of the other engagements we have been in. We were not under fire more than a quarter of an hour, properly under fire I mean. It was hot while it lasted, but not so hard as the fight on the 18th. Our men were purely driven off the hill. If the enemy had only known we were short of ammunition! Then we beat them, not knowing that the general orders were to retire till afterwards."

"The Sampaghna and the Arhanga Passes were walks over, but the papers blather a lot of rot about brilliant victories. I have been in them all, and I don't see anything brilliant. We have had twice as many casualties as what the enemy have had. One of the regiments, the 15th Sikhs, had to be sent back to India, having lost nearly all their officers. We have had 96 men killed and wounded in our regiment since October 18, and we have all had miraculous escapes. Half the escapes would not have been believed that men have had."

It Is Remarkable.

SAYS MR. W. WILSON, the popular Chemist at RAWALPINDI and MURREE, "How Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has attained a prominence in this district, and though it has only been introduced a few months it has taken the lead. From remarks made by my customers, who have used this remedy, I am convinced that it possesses exceptional qualities. I never hesitate to recommend it to all who are in need of a good cough mixture."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is for sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

GENERAL AGENTS:—Smith Stanistreet & Co. and K. & Paul Co.,



Won a gold medal for its wonderful efficacy.

The infallible and radical cure for Chronic Gonorrhea and all sorts of Spermatorrhoea and loss of manhood. It purifies the blood, promotes digestion and assimilation, strengthens the body and improves the memory. In short it rapidly renovates exhausted constitution by invigorating the bones, muscles and bodily as well as the mental functions. It is an well-tried and widely used remedy for Nervous stamp.

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

Address—Dr. K. L. BHATTACHARJEE, STHAL BASANTAPUR MEDICAL HALL, District Pubna, Bengal.

THE GORAKHPUR INQUIRY.

AN application was made to Mr. Justice Knox on Monday, for an order directing the Deputy Magistrate of Gorakhpur to hear certain witnesses which the defence wished to call in the case in which Musammam Ahmadi Begum is charged with the poisoning of her husband, Karim Khan. It will be remembered that the Deputy Magistrate committed the accused for trial, absolutely declining to hear the witnesses tendered for the defence, on the ground that it was unnecessary. In the High Court, Mr. Alston, who appeared with Mr. Malaviya, contended that if he wished to produce evidence he was at liberty to do so, and the Magistrate was bound to accept it at any time prior to the making of a statement by the accused.

The Government Advocate contended that the Magistrate, having come to a conclusion that a *prima facie* case had been made out, it was competent for him to commit the case for trial without calling further evidence for the prosecution, the case being one exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions, and he thought the same rule would apply to any evidence for the defence. He did not think, however, that if the accused person had witnesses in Court, wishing to be examined, the Magistrate could refuse to examine them, at any rate up to the time the accused made a statement as to the line proposed to be adopted.

Mr. Justice Knox said it has always been held by the Calcutta High Court, and he thought rightly, that the Magistrate was bound to record everything for and against the accused, as far as he could do so without unduly pressing the accused before making an order for committal.

Mr. Alston, in reply to Mr. Knox, said all he asked was that the witnesses he offered to the Magistrate, should have their evidence recorded before the case was sent for trial.

Mr. Justice Knox in passing the order, said that on the 4th of December when the petition of Musammam Ahmadi Begum that her witnesses might be heard was put in, the Deputy Magistrate passed an order, "It is too late to pass an order now, as it is about 5 p.m." His lordship understood that the accused had witnesses in Court who could then and there have been examined. He did not understand what difficulty the learned Magistrate had in taking the evidence then or when the court sat the next day, and if he had done that, all subsequent difficulty would have been avoided. The next day the accused put in a petition to the effect that in the event of the case being sent for trial, she wished to reserve her defence, and did not wish, in the Magistrate's court, to answer interrogatories as to any circumstances which might appear to be against her. That did not absolve the Magistrate from the duty of examining her, nor from the equally imperative duty of taking such evidence as she might tender. The Magistrate declined to hear this evidence, and then and there committed the accused for trial before the Court of Sessions. The Magistrate was not empowered to frame a charge or make out an order for committal until he had taken such evidence as the accused produced before him. He (the learned Judge) accordingly set aside the order of commitment and returned the case to the Deputy Magistrate of Gorakhpur with directions to give notice to the prosecution and the accused that he would, on a convenient day, hear such evidence as might be produced on behalf of the accused, and after that complete the inquiry according to law.

Mr. Alston asked his lordship if he would order the case to be transferred to another Magistrate for the hearing of the new evidence, and Mr. Justice Knox, after a statement by counsel on the subject, said he would hear the application on the following morning.

STEPS are to be taken to more effectually check the tickets of railway passengers on leaving the Bombay Presidency. On the recommendation of the Conference, tickets of all passengers from Bombay to other parts of India will in the first instance be checked by cutting off a corner, and subsequently, so soon as special ticket nippers can be provided, by punching a hole two-fifths of an inch square. Instructions have also been issued to local Governments and administrations controlling Railway Police with reference to the suggestion of the Conference regarding the identification of passengers from infected areas.

THERE is again a considerable increase in the number of deaths reported in Bombay during the past week, namely, 1,871, being 145 more than in the preceding week, 226 more than in the week ending the 2nd of February, 1897, and 1,128 more than in the corresponding period of previous five years. The death-rate per thousand was 16.65, and there were 927 deaths from plague, being 93 more than in the previous week. Thursday's returns are also unsatisfactory. There were 176 attacks and 155 deaths from plague. The total deaths from all causes were 288, as against 271 on the same date of last year and eighty the year before.

THE Officer Commanding the Third Brigade reports that on information being received of a string of camels being sent proceeding towards the Sam Ghaki Pass, he ordered out a strong troop of cavalry to reconnoitre to the south of the Pass, and one squadron with three companies of the Cornwallis in support to cut off the camels. The movement was entirely successful, about 200 camels and two prisoners being taken. They were brought in by Captain Brasier-Creagh, under whom the cavalry did rapid and excellent work. The Infantry returned shortly afterwards.

THE Secretary of State has now accorded his approval to an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,82, 71,835 for the construction of the first section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, which works out to a rate of Rs. 1,25,679 per mile exclusive of interest charges, for the 304.52 miles from Chittagong to Badarpur, including the Chandpur and Silchar branches, as well as 57.85 miles of sidings. With the exception of the Silchar branch this is now open entirely for traffic.

Acted Like A Charm.

MR. J. HARRY WATERS, Head-Master STATION SCHOOL, RAWALPINDI, says, "I regard Chamberlain's Pain Balm as a most useful household medicine. Have seen used for toothache, rheumatism, and once for a very bad scalded foot, and in each of these instances the Pain Balm acted like a charm."

Every one who uses Chamberlain's Pain Balm always speaks in the same terms. It should be kept in every medicine chest.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM for sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

GENERAL AGENTS:—Smith Stanistreet & Co., and B. K. Paul & Co., Calcutta.

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 6, 1898.

AN ENGLISH PHILANTHROPIC
ASSOCIATION.

THE Howard Association is an institution whose efforts in the cause of suffering humanity are not bounded by geographical considerations, or considerations of race, colour or creed. It is quite true that England occupies the first place in the mind of the Association; but there is scarcely a country in the world, which has not benefited by its noble endeavours to mitigate the miseries of that unfortunate class of people, the criminals. Prisoners in all countries are treated, more or less, like wild animals. It has ever been the endeavour of the Association to secure a more humane treatment for them; and in this righteous cause, they have met with considerable success.

The Annual Report of the Association for 1897 is before us. We learn from it that the institution was founded in 1866, during the first half of the Queen's reign, under the patronage of the late Lord Brougham, who had been one of the most eminent pioneers in those important legal and social reforms which had already rendered illustrious the brief reign of King William IV., and which prepared the way for the six decades of further wonderful progress which has marked the Victorian era.

As High Chancellor of England, Lord Brougham had promoted most important ameliorations of law and procedure, whilst, as a private philanthropist, he took great interest both in the anti-slavery labours of Clarkson and Wilberforce, and also in the efforts of Sir T. F. Buxton, Mr. William Allen, Dr. Stephen Lushington, M. P., Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, and others, in the work of improving the administration of prisons and in stimulating the feeling of need for better penal legislation. Nor was his patronage of the Howard Association a merely formal or ineffective one. Soon after its establishment he suggested his example to one of his friends, the late M. Charles Lucas of the Institute of France, and Inspector of Prisons in that country, who thenceforth was in his turn so much interested in it, as not merely to become one of its regular correspondents, but ultimately, in conjunction with Senator Berenger and other eminent Frenchmen, he founded the General Society of Prisons ("La Société Générale des Prisons"), which now numbers amongst its ranks many of the most influential men in France, and which has rendered admirable service to the cause of humanity. A leading Paris journal the "Moniteur," when announcing its formation, stated that "The labours and example of the English Howard Association have caused the establishment of a similar society in France."

Several of Lord Brougham's colleagues in philanthropic work also became supporters of the Howard Association, and to this day it has the satisfaction of counting amongst its friends some of the most prominent men in England.

It was through the exertions of the Indian Relief Society that this philanthropic and powerful Association in England was led to take interest in Indian matters. One of the first works of the Relief Society was to open communication with Mr. Tallack, the Secretary of the Howard Association, who is a devout Christian, and who, like most Englishmen, laboured under the impression that not only was India well governed, but that it was even better governed than England itself! It was thus a very hard task for the Relief Society to convince him that, in spite of the many blessings conferred upon India by British rule, the administration of the country needed reforms, specially with regard to the treatment of the prison population.

The good Secretary was incredulous, and demanded proofs from the Relief Society for its allegations. The latter took up the challenge, and wrote out its "Note on Bengal Jails." Mr. Tallack, with the honesty of his nation, acknowledged his mistake, and promised his help in carrying out reforms in the administration of jails and criminal justice in India. And, true to his word, he has since never lost an opportunity of serving India.

Indeed, the Jail Committee appointed in Bengal, to which some members of the Relief Society were invited, was the joint work of the Howard Association and the Relief Society. On the recommendation of this Committee, several salutary reforms have been introduced into our jails; and prisoners here are now treated far more considerably than they used to be five years ago.

When Sir Charles Elliott sought to strangle the system of jury trial in Bengal, Mr. Tallack did yeoman's service in bring-

ing the question directly to the notice of the then Secretary of State for India.

The First Offenders' Bill, now pending before the Supreme Council and for which the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers has been deservedly thanked, owes its origin to the efforts of the Howard Association. The Association having persuaded Parliament to introduce the First Offenders' Act in England, sought to confer a similar blessing upon India through the authorities here. Unfortunately, the Indian measure is not like the one introduced in England.

The report before us contains the following notice of India:—

THE RELIEF SOCIETY.—Mr. H. N. Datta, Hon. Sec. of the Indian Relief Society, writing from Calcutta, February 10th, 1897, says:—"I am happy to observe that your interest in the Indian jails continues unabated. You must have noticed that the rate of mortality in the Bengal jails for the last year is the lowest on record. This is mainly, if not entirely, due to the interest your Association has taken in the question of Prison Reform in India for which the Indian people owe you a deep debt of gratitude."

[The Committee of the Association, whilst cordially appreciating the feeling which prompted this letter, cannot appropriate to themselves such a high measure of praise. For whilst they have, indeed, put forth many efforts on behalf of India, these would have been of little avail, but for the co-operation of the Press (both British and Indian) and of several of their friends in Parliament, amongst whom must be particularly mentioned Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., and Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M. P.]

As befits a meek Christian, Mr. Tallack does not like to take the entire credit of the good work for his own Association. All the same, the Indians cannot help feeling grateful to him for all that he has been doing for them through his Association.

The two questions which are just now powerfully exercising the minds of the Indians, are the Sedition Bill and the fate of Mr. Tilak. In both these questions, our countrymen should seek the help of the Howard Association. The Sedition Bill is creating several new offences which did not exist, and which it is impossible for those to avoid who will try to serve the State and the country through the press and the platform. In short, what our legislators are going to do is, to quote the words of the Calcutta Bar Association, "to make the telling of truth penal." That is to say, under the proposed sedition law, one will make himself liable to be transported for life by a mere criticism of Government measures, even when such criticisms are made honestly and without any desire to produce violence. Surely, the Howard Association will be too glad to interest itself in a matter which threatens to introduce an offence in Indian society which does not exist in England and which may lead to various evils, calculated to make the government of India difficult by foreign rulers.

As regards Mr. Tilak, he is not a criminal but a political offender. In England, he was bound to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant. Here he has been made to pick oakum, as if he were a thief or a robber, and made to swallow food which is an abomination to a highly-cultured Brahmin like himself. Our latest information is that his weight has come down to even less than 110 lbs, which is the minimum weight among Indian prisoners. This shows how fearfully has the discipline of the Indian jail told upon him. We have not the slightest doubt that the Howard Association will do its best to secure a better treatment for Mr. Tilak through the Indian authorities, if his friends will only appeal to Mr. Tallack for assistance.

MR. CHALMERS AND HIS BILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, it is said, is so witty that he is always ready with a reply to any piece of comment that may be urged against his measure by a critic. So, when a member submitted that in his calmer moments he would see that his definition of 'sedition' was no definition at all, he is reported to have said, "I am always (Chalmers) calmer." And he laughed, and so did his critic. It is believed that the contemplation of his explanation, that 'disaffection' includes contempt, gives him infinite enjoyment. "And is it not funny," the Hon'ble member is reported to have said, "Strachey made disaffection want of affection, but did I not improve upon it?"

When another member in opposition remarked that, instead of stopping sedition, his measure will create it, the Hon'ble member remarked: "You see, I am a homeopath. The way to kill a disease is to create one."

I am only creating sedition to kill sedition. My motto is *similia similibus curantur*."

To the objection that the measure is an innovation, and, as such, it requires strong support from all parties concerned before being accepted,—indeed, in some countries in cases of innovation, the support of the two-thirds of the members of Parliament are necessary for its acceptance,—that Mr. Chalmers' measure has no support whatsoever, for, it is opposed by two hundred and fifty millions of Indians, the entire Anglo-Indian press, and public bodies, and half of England represented by the Liberals,—Mr. Chalmers is reported to have replied in this fashion: "You see," said he, "one wise man is stronger than one hundred millions of fools, and we, half-a-dozen supporters of the measure, are decidedly the wisest men in the universe, and, therefore, our words carry greater weight than the words of six hundred millions of witless people."

Adverse comments do not disturb the equanimity of the Hon'ble member. It is not only that he has a philosophic temperament, but he has also his own methods to protect himself from them. He is a good newspaper-reader; but he stopped reading the *Indian Daily News* when that paper opposed his measure. It was in this manner he gave up all newspapers one by one. A time at last arrived when he stuck to the *Englishtman*, and read no other paper. This state of things continued for a time, when even that paper turned against him. The result was, Mr. Chalmers parted company with the entire press, Indian and Anglo-Indian. And thus any adverse comments in newspapers do not hurt him at all.

Adverse comments through memorials, however, flocked to him. But he is not bound to break the envelopes which contain them; and if he or the Secretary to the Legislative Department does so, he is not bound to read them; and if he reads them, he is not bound to understand them. And the adverse criticisms of public bodies have thus absolutely no effect upon him.

The Hon'ble member has found opposition from unexpected quarters. Thus says the *Times of India*:—

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.

The significance of the above remarks can be explained easily. The Bombay paper has been a very warm supporter of these State prosecutions and the Judges who conducted them. That paper feels keenly that the attempt to improve upon the law as it stands, means an unmistakable, though indirect, slur on the Judges who had conducted the said trials. The point is this. When the law, as it stands, has given such satisfactory results, why try to improve upon it? To try to improve upon it, is to make an indirect admission that in those cases the law had been stretched in favour of the Government. If the law were not stretched in favour of the Government, why go to change it at all?—says the Bombay paper. And the Bombay paper says in effect that to go to change the law under such circumstances, is to cast a slur on the Judges who conducted the State trials.

We do not know what opinion has been expressed on the proposed measure, by Mr. Justice Strachey and others who conducted the State trials; but, surely they cannot support it without compromising their own positions.

HOW THE COUNTRY WAS
BURTHENED.

CIVILIANS complain that it is the military clique at Simla which is ruining India. But civilian officials also do not show more consideration towards India when their own interests are concerned. We shall show how since 1868 they have been bettering their condition at the cost of India.

Previous to July, 1868, home leave was an almost unknown privilege in India. Indeed, it was a misfortune to avail of the furlough rules, which thus served as a check upon the home-going proclivities of the European officers. They never got more than £500 per annum while on leave, and had to resign their substantive appointments. Practically, they were dismissed; and on their return, had to be provided for again. So that an officer, holding an excellent post,

had the chance of being compelled to begin his career anew. This was in itself sufficiently deterrent in its effect; but there were other stringent provisions which entitled the officers to only two furloughs after 15 years' service.

But, in 1868, a Committee was appointed to frame new rules on the subject. The Committee was composed of civilians only, and they did not, of course, forget the first law of nature in framing the rules, that is, self-preservation.

These new rules provided the maximum allowance of £1,000 per annum, the minimum allowance remaining the same, that is, £500. They further provided that officers on furlough should not lose their substantive appointments, but would revert to their former posts after the expiration of their leave. There were other favourable provisions which entitled them to avail of two furloughs after 11 years' service, one after a service of 7 years and another after that of 4. Then, previously, it was absolutely necessary to serve seven consecutive years before an officer was entitled to a furlough; but, under the new rules, any one could avail of it on showing a medical certificate. Thus, everything was done by the Committee to encourage the heaven-born importations to go home as often as they liked, at the expense of the Indian tax-payers.

The provision of allowing these absentee officers to retain their substantive appointments, brought to the surface another crop of injured civilians. These were the juniors who found that their promotion was stopped if the seniors retained their appointments, and they naturally began to clamour. It was necessary to stop this clamour too, and they got liberal acting allowances, and thus reaped the advantages of promotion.

It is needless to say that these rules had the effect of burthening the Indian exchequer immensely. They were at first introduced for the benefit of the senior officers at the expense of the people. But the juniors wanted their share, and it was necessary to satisfy them also. The pocket of the tax-payers was again touched to keep them in good humour.

When one injustice is committed, another must be done to cover its evil consequences. When the senior civilians were benefitted, the juniors came, who had their share of the spoil. And when both these classes of officials were satisfied, the European uncovenanted servants began to grumble. This time the Home Government showed some spirit, and did not undergo any risk to show it. These officers could not bring to bear their influence over the Secretary of State, as they could over the Indian Government; and the Secretary of State found it more easy to disallow their claims for a liberal furlough provision.

The Secretary of State was probably alarmed, and did not know where the matter would end. As soon as one class was satisfied, another class came forward; and his Lordship was perhaps devoutly wishing to beat a hasty retreat, if that was possible. But the Indian Government again and again pressed the matter to the favourable consideration of the Home Government. The Duke of Argyll, the then Secretary of State, was thus at last obliged to make a partial concession to a good many uncovenanted servants.

The matter came to be decided in this way. The Duke of Argyll, as Indian Secretary of State, ruled that the *uncovenanted service should be reserved for the natives of the country*, and so furlough rules were not necessary for the officers of that service. But if there were posts, which the natives of India were not fit to hold, and which it was therefore necessary to be filled up by men indentured from England, then such men alone should be admitted to the favourable rules. The Government of India again demurred, and contended that "nearly all the offices in the uncovenanted service are such as may, under certain circumstances, be fitly held by natives, and that consequently, if we were to adopt a principle of selection, which would be most in accordance with the instructions received by us, the logical conclusion would be that no member of the service should be admitted to the favourable rules."

In short, the directions of the Duke of Argyll were such that they availed very little, and practically bound the hands of the Indian Government. The Government of India was permitted to admit only those to the

favourable rules who filled posts which "could not be fitly held by natives." But the Government knew and admitted that, as a matter of fact, nearly all the offices in the uncovenanted service could be fitly held by the Indians; and so, under the direction they could scarcely admit any one to the favourable rules. The Government of India, therefore, prayed for less rigid rules for the benefit of those whom it undertook to befriend.

The Duke of Argyll had then gone, and Lord Salisbury ruled in his stead. His Lordship, therefore, in his despatch, dated the 10th February, 1876, granted the relief which was sought for. His Lordship concurred in the views of his predecessor that the uncovenanted offices should be reserved for the natives of the country—offices which they could fitly hold. He, however, admitted those to the favourable rules (1) who were appointed in England, and (2) who were appointed in India with the sanction of the Secretary of State. The following officers were, therefore, immediately admitted to the more favourable Leave Rules:—

The 247 officers under the Government of India, included in section 1 D.

The 30 officers under the Government of India, included in sub-sections 4 and 6 of section E.

The 20 officers under the Government of Madras, included in sub-section 2 of section B.

The 19 officers under the Government of Bombay, included in sub-section 2 of section C, and 4 forest officers in sub-section 1 of the same section.

The 10 officers employed in Mysore included in section 1.

The educational officers, the officers of the Marine Department, who have served in the Indian Navy or Bengal Marine, and the medical officers named in the lists transmitted by you.

The 3 Medical officers of the Persian Telegraph Service, as recommended in your Financial Letter, dated the 28th February, 1875, No. 79.

Thus by one stroke of the pen, about 400 European officers were admitted to the privileges of the heaven-born. Do you know what this admission of 400 officers to the privileges of furlough rules meant? It meant the loss of a large amount of money to the poor people of India! This was the third wrong done to this country, to cover the evil consequences of the first, and a still greater wrong has been done by advancing the pension claims of uncovenanted officers, which, however, we propose to discuss in a separate article.

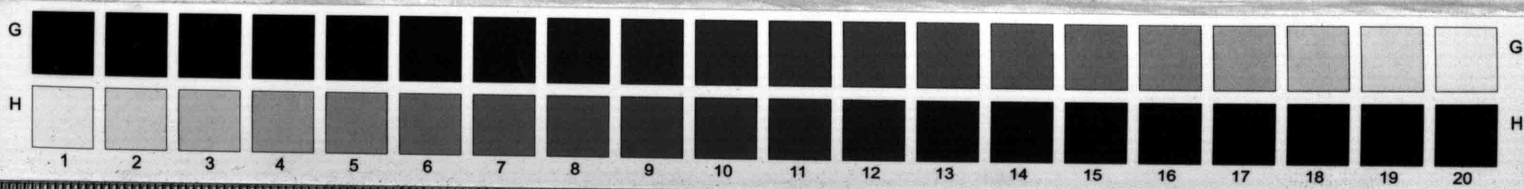
Then, previously it took five months to reach India from England; but, the Suez Canal has since reduced the time to three weeks only. Previously an Englishman serving in India, was practically an exile from his country; but now, if he minds, he may go to England and come back during the annual long vacation.

When all these were done, they demanded what they called "compensation allowance," and got it!

The chiefs of the Indian community of the North-Western Provinces will give Sir A. P. MacDonnell an entertainment on the 14th instant in the Muir College, Allahabad, in recognition of his eminently successful administration during the famine. The highest aim of a ruler should be to deserve the affection of those entrusted to his care; and Sir Antony MacDonnell may be said to have fairly secured it. Sir Antony may well be proud of his achievements. The object of the Sedition Bill is said to be to stop sedition in this country. There is, however, a difference of opinion on this subject, for, in the opinion of many, instead of eradicating sedition, the measure will only generate it in a more virulent form. But there are no two opinions on the point that the better way of putting an end to sedition is to govern the people well. The gushing loyalty which Sir A. P. MacDonnell's rule has evoked in the N.W. Provinces, cannot be produced by a Bill ten times more severe than the sedition measure.

It will be seen from representation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Sedition Bill that they have condemned the measure as thoroughly as the Defence Association. In the opinion of the Chamber, the existing section requires no other alteration than a clearer definition of the word, "disaffection." We wonder, if the Government will yet persist in passing the Bill in the face of such universal opposition of both Europeans and Indians.

We commend the following case to those officials in India who claim infallibility. On the 13th of July last, a young lady, Miss Annie Hughes, was riding on her cycle at mid-day in the neighbourhood of Rhyl, North Wales, when she was followed by a youngman on horseback, who attacked and robbed her. The police shewed her a number of photographs of men and youths, from among which she picked out that of one Mr. Frank Wallace Spriggs. Of witnesses were produced.



But if the evidence for the prosecution was strong that for the defence was no less so. The Judge, however, disbelieved the defence story and summed up in a manner which left no alternative to the jury but to return a verdict of "guilty." The accused was thereupon sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude. This decision shocked the public so much that a movement was set on foot to memorialise the Home Secretary, and there was a fresh police enquiry, which resulted in the prisoners' release on license. The moral: A Judge cannot be too careful in convicting an accused person and passing sentence upon him.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Seditious Bill, with the Notes of dissent by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Charlu and the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Durbhanga, are published in another column. Just as we apprehended, the official majority have not only accepted the principle of the Bill, but practically all the chief amendments introduced in Section 124A, and Section 505. The only important change suggested by them is that the promoting of ill-will between class and class should be taken out of the seditious section and formed into a separate section, (153A), under the Chapter of offences against the public tranquility. This, however, does not improve matters at all; for, as the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu and the Indian Relief Society have pointed out, the prosecution under the section will be started by the Government, and thus its character of religious, social and political neutrality will be totally gone, inasmuch as it will be obliged to identify itself with one of the two contending classes, and thus give an opportunity to the accused to complain that it has favoured their opponents as against themselves. Now, circumstanced as the Indian Government is, it cannot afford to let the impression go abroad that it is partial to a particular class and that it has helped one private party to crush another.

Mr. Ananda Charlu's dissent is emphatic and to the point. In the short compass of a few sentences, he has pointed out all the objections to the Bill in vigorous language and also showed a way out of the difficulty. Indeed, as suggested by him, if the definition of the word, "disaffection," which emanated from the Anglo-Indian Defence Association and had the support of the Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Bar, and the Indian Relief Society, were accepted, the Government would get all that it needs in this connection. The following sentences from the Relief Society's memorial put the matter very clearly:

If the suggestion of the Council of the Defence Association is accepted, all feelings of hatred, contempt, &c., which are not compatible with a disposition to render obedience to lawful authority of the Government and to support that authority, will be included in the offence, and thus there would be no necessity to introduce separately the terms, "hatred," "contempt," &c.

We hope, the Government will find its way to accept the suggestion which has come from a powerful European Association and has the support of other powerful Associations. The Maharajah of Durbhanga, as expected, has done his duty at this juncture, in a right loyal and patriotic spirit. Indeed, His Highness has very ably and clearly represented the views of the country in his Minute of dissent. In one point, he has gone even farther than Mr. Charlu. He has condemned the amended section 505 wholesale. Indeed, no tinkering of this section is possible without seriously interfering with the liberty of the press. We are also glad to find that, like Mr. Charlu, the Maharajah has recommended the acceptance of the definition of the Defence Association with regard to the amendment of Section 124A. In short, it is very gratifying that both Mr. Charlu and His Highness have followed the same lines and said all that is necessary to say on the subject in their respective Notes of dissent.

There has been only one omission on the part of both the representative members. They should have objected to the manner in which the amendments, involving such grave principles, were proposed and referred to the Select Committee. In our humble opinion, they should have declined to take any part in the deliberations of the Committee, until the Bill was published in all the *Gazettes*, and their translations in the vernacular circulated throughout the country. When the Bill is taken up in the general meeting of the Council, we hope, some member will propose that all discussion should be postponed till the Report of the Select Committee, with the Notes of dissent, were published, and its vernacular translations extensively circulated.

The above leads us to the amazing statement appended to the Report of the Select Committee, namely, that the Bill was published in all the English and vernacular *Gazettes* in the months of October and November last. The real truth about the affair, however, is that only that portion of the Bill which related to the Extra-territorial offences, and in which the general public is not in the least interested, was given publicity to, whereas the radical amendments of sections 124A and 505, which have convulsed the whole of India, were not published at all.

All those who are competent to do so, have given their opinion on the Bill. They have, one and all, Indian and European, European and Parsee, condemned it in

them to do. It is now for His Excellency Lord Elgin to decide whether or not this universal opposition should weigh with the Government in arriving at a correct decision of the question of such grave importance to the ruled and the rulers and the whole Empire.

If the confession of Damodar Chapekar that he had murdered Mr. Rand, came as a surprise upon the public, his retraction of the same and charging the police with having promised him a reward of Rs. 20,000, also created a good deal of sensation. No less startling is the manner in which he was ultimately convicted of murder and then sentenced to be hanged. Heaven knows whether he really committed the crime or not. If he is innocent, he has nobody to blame but himself for his sad fate. After all, he has been found guilty by his own countrymen, and he must submit to their verdict ungrudgingly, though apparently he has been convicted upon inconclusive evidence and thus did not deserve the extreme sentence provided by the law. As for the Government, now that a man has been proved to be guilty in a court of justice, it has no right to detain the Nati brothers and Mr. Tilak one day longer in jail.

We read in the *Englishman* that Mr. Plowden, Resident of Hyderabad, is now in Calcutta for the purpose of giving relief to the Nizam's Government, which is at present in financial embarrassment. It is further hinted, and one might take it as reflecting the views of Mr. Plowden, that the Nizam has brought all this trouble by his own mismanagement of the State affairs. The readers of this paper need hardly be told that His Highness has a different story altogether to account for his difficulties. Indeed, His Highness holds Mr. Plowden himself responsible for the present situation. In a memorandum submitted to the Government of India by Nawab Sarvar Jung, a former Minister of the Nizam, occur the following passages, which will throw a good deal of light on the question:

The fact is on record that His Highness was from the very outset opposed to the appointment of Sir Vicar-ul-Umra (the present Minister) and made known his sentiments to the Resident. The more earnestly His Highness objected to the proposed appointment, the more persistent Mr. Plowden became, and had I not prevailed upon His Highness to yield to the wishes of Mr. Plowden, all India would have been startled by a much more upheaval than the diplomatic expediency which caused me to leave Hyderabad.

Nawab Sarvar Jung then describes the manner in which Sir Asman Jah was forced to retire to make room for Sir Vicar-ul-Umra, and goes on to say:

His Highness was at the time heart and soul engaged in formulating his Kanncha Mubrah, and like a fond parent, was anxious to see the offspring of his thought and deliberation embarked on its career with every chance secured for its success. It was incumbent on His Highness, therefore, to keep the Supreme Government in sympathy with his designs, and efforts to effect salutary reforms, and he could not and no Native Chief of India can ever succeed in enlisting such sympathy without humouring an important Political like Mr. Plowden. In a word, His Highness's concession was but a tub to a whale to save the ship of State.

In short, the complaint of the Nizam is that he has been reduced to a nonentity in his own kingdom; that Mr. Plowden, with the help of his protégé, the present Minister, is having his own way; and, that the Nizam is thus powerless to introduce any reforms or check the present mismanagement. But whether the story of the Nizam is true or not, one thing is patent to all. He and the Resident at his Court, are not pulling well; and so long as the latter continues to be the Resident, the introduction of any reform in the State is out of the question. They must part, in the interests of the State; and, as the Nizam cannot be asked to vacate his throne for the sake of Mr. Plowden, it is Mr. Plowden who ought to go.

It is a heavy bill of mortality that the present frontier complications have presented the world with. From 10th June, 1890, to 24th January, 1891, the return of casualties shows a total of 38 British officers killed, including those who died of wounds, and 87 wounded; 36 and 79 respectively of these being regimental officers. Of Native officers, 6 have been killed and 36 wounded. The casualties among British non-commissioned officers and men amount to 105 killed, 385 wounded and 4 missing, all of these last being supposed to be dead. The number of native non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded amounts to 314 and 86, respectively, three more being reported as missing. The full casualties among all ranks, therefore, from the attack on the escort at Majra, to January 24, are 540 killed, 1,377 wounded and 7 missing; and to this melancholy total, the losses in the Bara Valley on Saturday last week must now be added. And what have these losses been as yet productive of; and what may they produce in the end? Perhaps, the possession of a few acres of bleak mountain-side and a few herds of cattle. But at what cost, in men and money!

The move on the part of General Symonds, which resulted in the disastrous battle of Saturday last, in which Colonel Houghton lost his life, is regarded in many quarters as a most inopportune, we might say, injudicious one. The tribesmen were thinking and discussing among themselves whether to submit or not, when, like a thunderbolt, came upon them the scheme of seizing their cattle. The *Pioneer* writes thus on the subject: "It is quite clear that if the tribesmen were really desirous to come to terms, the disclosure of a plan for the seizure of their cattle was the best way to throw back the negotiations,

and give the intractables a deciding voice in the tribal council. From this point of view, and remembering that our immediate object was to bring the operations to an end as speedily as possible, it is doubtful whether it would not have been better to wait until the result of the conference at Majra had been definitely declared, before planning further offensive action. As it is, our political tactics may now be regarded with some suspicion by the tribesmen, and we have gained no compensating advantage whatsoever from a military point of view. We hardly know when the eyes of the British public will be opened to the prevailing state of affairs, but the matter should not be neglected any longer.

TRIAL OF DAMODAR CHAPEKAR.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

(From our Special Reporter.)

POONA, FEB. 3.

WHEN the proceedings were resumed to-day before Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, the prosecution made a long, and rather tedious, speech.

The defence replied in a short speech giving the history of the case and explaining how under the law the confessions of the accused, which were made under pressure and Mr. Brewin's inducements, and which had been retracted in the Sessions Court, were useless and irrelevant.

The Judge's charge to the jury was clear. He called the defence reference to Mr. Brewin's "inducements" as a shallow pretext, pointed to the fact that accused's mental acquisition made deception improbable, characterised much of the prosecution evidence as reliable, commented on the absence of evidence for the defence, ridiculed the idea of a great conspiracy against accused and mentioned the Poona troubles as a probable motive for the accused's acts.

The jury asked the advice of the Judge as to the value of retracted confessions.

The Judge referred to 19 Bombay Law Reports where the corroboration of retracted confessions was recommended.

The jury at first returned a verdict of "not guilty of murder" but "guilty of abetment."

Cross-examined by the Court, the jury veered and said that accused was possibly present on the scene of murder.

After a further delay the jury returned at last a verdict of "guilty of murder."

Mr. Crowe, agreeing with this verdict, passed sentence. He sentenced the prisoner to death.

Accused, before being led away, asked the court if there was a higher punishment.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRUSTWORTHY reports which have reached Majra, put the Afridi losses at Shinkarai on Saturday at five killed and a small number wounded. This goes to prove once more the immense advantage the tribesmen have in actions which they fight among their own hills, where plenty of cover can be got.

REPRISALS for the affair of Saturday last in Bara Valley have not yet begun. General Westmacott's first duty was to recover and bury his dead, and on Monday, 22 bodies were brought in. The troops engaged in this work lost one mountain gunner killed and eight men wounded. No officer was hit. Some 300 of the enemy were seen.

The strength of the Tirah Field Force on January 20th was 18,300 men of all ranks, of whom about 500 were on the sick list. Of this total about 6,000 are British and 11,000 native, with 360 British officers of all ranks. The Peshawar garrison on the same date was 6,750 strong, so that from Landi Kotal to Peshawar and Muzaffargarh there are over 25,000 men under arms.

REMOVALS have obtained currency that a Frontier Commission, under the direct control of the Government of India, is to be formed, and that Sir Richard Udny is to be the first incumbent of the post. We need scarcely say the latter part of the rumour is too absurd to be true. As a matter of fact it has not even been decided yet that a Commission shall be created, and it may be months before the policy of control is crystallised into shape. The Afridis had not been conquered, and until their case is disposed of nothing will be settled. The Home authorities are likely to have a say in the matter also.

PRIVATE. RIVET, King's Own, Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was taken alive at Shin Khar on January 29th arrived in camp. He is badly wounded through the body, just below the heart. He was carried off on the evening of the 29th on a bed to Haodang, a Zalka Khet village west of the Lakarai Pass. Here he was well treated, and his wounds dressed. He wrote a letter on the 30th to Major Earle, of his regiment, which was received here on the 1st. On the morning of the 25th Mr. Hastings, our Political Officer, sent out an agent, who managed to get his captors to bring him in on a bed. This has been a second great success for Mr. Hastings.

On the 31st ultimo the Fourth Brigade was reinforced by Gordons and 12nd Gurkhas, when No. 8 Mountain Battery 400 Kings Own Scottish Borderers, 250 Yorkshires, 400 Gurkhas, 280 36th Sikhs, 400 Gordons and 250 12nd Gurkhas under General Westmacott proceeded to Barkai and thence to the Shinkarai caves, which were reached at 9 o'clock. The pass was flanked by the 1-3rd Gurkhas and Yorkshires, and an advance up the pass was made by the 1-2nd Gurkhas and Gordons with the Scottish Borderers in reserve. The Kotal was reached at 10.30 and a search was at once made for bodies, which were sent off as soon as they were found to the caves at the foot of the pass. A retirement from the Kotal began at 11.40 and the force was clear at 1.30. The opposition was slight till the general retirement began, when the enemy opened fire at long range with Lee-Enfield and Martini. The force returned to camp by five o'clock. Our casualties were Lieutenant Browne and Surgeon-Lieutenant Dick, 36th Sikhs, slightly wounded; one gunner, dangerously, and one severely wounded; two Gurkhas, slightly wounded; one Scottish Borderer, severely wounded.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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CHOLERA INOCULATION. The Government of India have ordered that cholera inoculation for tea garden coolies should be optional.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEAROLE. A correspondent at Searole, in the Burdwan District, reports that a slight shock was felt there at 8 P.M. on the 2nd instant.

CATTLE-DISEASE. The Bengal Government has deputed an Assistant Surgeon for special duty in connection with the cattle disease that has appeared in the Purneah District.

A LEOPARD KILLED. A good many men are reported to have been killed by tigers during the past year in the Jamal Sub-division, Mohnyhr. On the 22nd January last a leopard was killed in a sugar-cane field near the Sub-divisional Katchery at Jamal. *Behar Herald*.

IRRIGATION WORKS. Mr. Butler has been placed in charge of the excavation of two big irrigation projects in the district of Champaran, namely, the Dhaka and Tribeni canals. The cost of the latter is estimated at nearly four lakhs.

THE SECRETARIAT. It is now definitely settled that the Hon. Mr. Bolton goes on leave on the 10th proximo, and that the Hon. Mr. Finucane will officiate as Chief Secretary, being relieved in the Revenue Department by Mr. Duncan Macpherson, of Champaran.

WHIRLING MICE. There is a variety of mice in Japan, very sensitive and susceptible to impressions. Under proper conditions these little creatures will whirl like Dervishes for hours at a time. They have been taken up by naturalists when in this condition and held stationary for several minutes, but will instantly resume the whirling when released.

OFFICIAL. Mr. Blyth succeeds Mr. Grierson as Opium Agent, and Mr. D. B. Allen succeeds Mr. Blyth as Additional Commissioner of Patna. The Hon. Mr. Bourdillon goes on furlough in the hot weather, and Mr. Collier, from Chittagong, will act as Commissioner of Burdwan. Mr. Manist acting for Mr. Collier in Chittagong. Mr. Hare, Commissioner of Dacca, goes also, on furlough, and will be relieved by Mr. Savage from Gaya.

BELLES AND BEES. It is a fact not generally known, says the *Rambler*, that if one holds his breath, wasps and bees can be handled with impunity. The skin becomes stung, proof and by holding the insect by the feet and giving her full liberty of action, you can see her drive her weapon against the impenetrable surface, with a force that lifts her body at every stroke; but let the smallest quantity of air escape from the lungs and the sting will penetrate at once. "I have taught," says the writer, "young ladies with very delicate hands, to astonish their friends by the performance of this feat and I saw one so severely stung as to require the services of a physician through laughing at a witty remark of her sister, forgetting that laughing required breath. For a theory in explanation I am led to believe that holding the breath partially closes the pores of the skin."

EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM. Earthquake shocks have occurred at Shillong every day since June 12th, but the biggest since August 22nd occurred at nine o'clock on the night of 13th instant without warning, in the shape of a rumbling noise. The shock was felt at Gauhati and Cherrapunjee. No material damage was done to buildings, but the joints of several water-supply pipes of small diameter were dislocated, and the spindle of the valve of a hydraulic ram was snapped in two. A good diagram was obtained on Mr. La Touche's seismograph. This makes 163 shocks recorded on this instrument since Mr. La Touche erected it on July 28th, but this represents by no means all the shocks Shillong had, for the instrument is not sensitive enough to record them all. No pillars of the seismograph, an insensitive instrument, fell, but the seismograph put up by Mr. Oldham last month, recorded the shocks. *Times of Assam*.

THE ALLEGED DISMISSALS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS. It may be remembered that some days back it was reported by a Guzerathi paper of Bombay on the authority of a Surat correspondent that two men, in the P.W. D. of the Bijnor District, were dismissed from Government service, on the charge of their having had something to do with the Tilak Defence Fund. It was reported that the dismissal was the result of a long correspondence between the Collector and the Commissioner. On enquiry we learn that the report is false. The fact is that the Mamlatdar of Bage-wadi having reported against the two men, they were called by the Superintending Engineer and asked whether they had busied themselves with collecting money for the Tilak Defence Fund. The men stoutly denied the charge and thereupon they were allowed to return to their posts. The matter has been submitted, it is true, to Government in a report by the Commissioner S. D. But it is not yet finally decided. We cannot anticipate the decision which Government may arrive at in the matter. But we hope Government will not concern itself with such insignificant matters. It is, at best, inconsistent with the dignity of Government to poke its nose into such trifles. Even supposing any servant were actually found by Government to have done anything like collecting or contributing money for the legal defence of any person, it is a question whether it would be proper for Government to seriously take notice of that conduct, so as to make it the ground of a dismissal from service. But we entirely reserve our remarks for the present on that question. *Malratia*.

MONETARY.—Exchange rates were quiet on Thursday and closing quotations were 1-4-18 for six months and 1-13-78 for demand.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION. During its sitting at Bankipore, the Indian Famine Commission examined Mr. C. A. Mills, Inspector of Works, Behar Circle, who acted as one of the Superintendents during the relief operations.

ADDITION TO THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The provincial grant for Imperial Military Works, assigned to the Government of Bengal for the year 1898-99, includes a lakh of rupees for the construction of quarters for the military pupils at the Medical College, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—Rear-Admiral Sir John Heal, Director of the Indian Marine Department, leaves Bombay by next Saturday's mail steamer. Mr. H. S. Barnes, Political Agent at Quetta, who is going home on three months' leave, is also a passenger by that steamer.

MIDNAPUR STATION.—No decision has yet been arrived at by the authorities of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company regarding the site of the station at Midnapore. It is probable, however, that the station will be constructed in close proximity to the Judge's Court.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR CALCUTTA. A committee, consisting of Mr. A. J. Hughes, Engineer, Calcutta Corporation, Mr. J. D. Berrington, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Bengal Division, and Mr. Saunders, General Manager, Bengal Telephone Company, has been formed to settle the details of electric lighting of Calcutta. The Bengal Government has recommended the extension by the Corporation, of the licence for electric lighting to Messrs. Kilburn and Co. for a second period of twenty-one years.

NOTE FORGERY.—A batch of eight persons are at present on their trial before the Sub-divisional Officer of Ranaghat on charges of forgery. Eleven persons belonging to the eastern district, had taken a lease of a house in the village of Malipata, and used to forge ten-rupee currency notes. Three have absconded. Of the eight on trial, two are old offenders in respect of similar crimes.

DAOCITY.—At the Burdwan Sessions a gang of daocits are being tried. Some of the accused have confessed to having committed daocity in various places in the Districts of Burdwan, Hughli, Midnapur and Purulia. The band had their headquarters somewhere in Raneejung, and most of them hail from Benares. Fifteen members of the gang are on their trial, and one has turned approver. It was believed, when these men were arrested that daocity would no longer be heard of in the locality at least for some time to come; but since then two other midnight robberies have been heard of, taken place.

STEAD'S SEDITION.—The *Review of Reviews*, suggesting a decade of non-annexation and other reforms, says: "In India there is no difficulty whatever in the adoption of the policy of repose and digestion. It might be supplemented by a law to the effect that any member of the Viceroy's Council who proposes any extension of British sovereignty among the hills, should do so with a rope round his neck, and it would not be amiss if he were suspended from the gallows before he had time to make his motion." A proposal which shows how little Mr. Stead understands the new law to suppress sedition. We suppose he will certainly be extradited and brought to Calcutta for this, if the Bill passes, and all copies of the *Review* confiscated. *L. N. M.*

A SAD OCCURRENCE.—A sad occurrence took place in Monghyr on the day of the Solar Eclipse. A son of Babu Parbati Charan Gupta, Head Clerk in the Audit office, Jamal-pore, was drowned at the Kastharni Ghat. Though several thousands of people were at the time bathing at a short distance, none made any attempt to rescue the drowning man. The deceased was a young man aged only 23 years and left a widow of 13 years of age. It seems there is a fatality among the members of this family. For last year a younger brother of the deceased was drowned at the same Ghat and several other members of the family died of drowning within the course of a few years. *B. Herald*.

THE WEATHER.—Mr. Finucane, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, reports that during the week there was general rain over Bengal proper, and in the north of Behar. The rain has been good for all standing crops, but slight damage is reported to have been done by hail in parts of Nadia, Champaran, and Darbhanga. In parts of South Behar and Chota Nagpur, where no rain has fallen, it is required for the rabi crops. Poppy is in a good condition except the late-sown plants in Monghyr. Sugarcane and the early rabi crops are being gathered. There is practically no change in the price of rice since last week. Cattle disease still exists in parts of Hooghly, Jessore, Bhagalpur, Lohardaga and Palanai, and scarcity of fodder is reported from the flooded tracts of Chittagong and from Kurigram in Rangpur.

A LOVE'S ADVENTURE.—Very recently a young man, named Cecil Peters, out of employment and without any independent means of living, met a minor girl, named Miss Violet Mackintosh, belonging to a well-to-do family residing in Calcutta, and became quite enamoured of her beauty. As it was love at first sight, he made up his mind to make her his wife, and the girl too was not unwilling to the union. Her parents, however, stood in the way, and the young man was sorely disappointed. At last he persuaded the girl to leave the house, and one fine morning she eloped with him. Her parents at once set the police in motion, and Inspector Paria traced them to a house in Free School Street. The girl was found inside a trunk with a heap of blankets upon it, and Peters was lying concealed amongst a pile of debris inside the foundation of the house, his body covered with dust. The Inspector secured the couple and placed them before the Commissioner of Police, before whom the father of the girl frankly forgave the young man and walked home with his daughter.

THE EDITION BILL.

The Secretary to the Indian Relief Society has forwarded the following representations to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, on the Sedition Bill, under date the 29th January 1893.

I have been desired by the Committee of the Indian Relief Society to submit the following representations relating to the proposed amendments in the Penal Code, and shall feel obliged to you, if you will place them in the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Hon'ble Members of his Council for their consideration.

The Penal Code is deservedly regarded as a monument of the wisdom of the Indian Legislature, unparalleled as regards precision of language and definition of terms; and nothing, the Committee respectfully submit, can be more undesirable than piecemeal amendments of a Code so perfect in itself, regardless of exactness and lucidity. The Committee fail to understand the necessity which has led to the proposed radical changes in the law, which have convulsed the whole of India, and which threaten to deal an irreparable blow at liberty of speech and freedom of writing, although they can quite see that some verbal alterations might be made, to put beyond doubt the intention of the Sedition section, as explained by the authors of it.

The Committee, at the outset, may be permitted to observe that, considering the grave importance of the provisions of the measure, it is meet that it should not be passed into law in haste. The method of legislation in England is to thresh out and surmount difficulties. There, the first process is a thorough exposition of the facts; then comes the Committee's exhaustive report; then, a free, full, discussion where all interests are represented; finally, an Act, of which every clause has its history and warrant. If this careful procedure is required in a country which nearly a thousand years of continuous progress have welded into one compact and harmonious whole, the Committee submit, it is far more necessary in British India, where, in a single Presidency, we find such extreme varieties as the non-Aryan Bheel and the highly-cultured Hindu, Mussalman or Parsee.

The Committee regret to say that the manner in which the proposed amendments were referred to the Select Committee, showed not only hurry and distrust on the part of the introducers of the measure, but deprived the vast body of the Indian public of an opportunity of studying the subject properly and making known their views and sentiments in respect of the same. Indeed, the Committee have reason to believe that inasmuch as the Select Committee had two long sittings already, it is just possible that they have practically settled all the important points; and my Committee know further from the speech of the Viceroy that the Government is determined to have the measure passed before the end of this session. The Committee beg to submit that as the Bill is one which vitally affects the liberty of the press and freedom of speech, it should be translated into the vernaculars of the different provinces of British India, and the translations published for general information. The Committee further beg to submit that the public mind having been very much unsettled by famine, plague, earthquake, press prosecutions and the like, the present session of the Legislative Council is not a suitable one for inaugurating a measure which, if passed, will create alarm and anxiety from one end of the country to the other.

Before proceeding to point out the objections to the proposed amendments, the Committee beg leave to make a few observations of a general character. If the early English administrators of India could manage the Empire without a Sedition Law, when the people were not reconciled to British rule and had not lost their fighting capacity or been deprived of their arms, surely there should be no necessity for it now, as they have not only been thoroughly tamed down, but they absolutely cannot do without British protection. It is the firm conviction of this Committee that, perhaps with the barely possible exception of a malcontent here and there, there is not one Indian who does not consider British rule essential for the peace and prosperity of India, and that the Sedition Law is an anachronism in this country.

That a Sedition Law was not needed in India, was made abundantly clear at the time when the Hon'ble Mr. Fitzjames Stephen sought to add section 124A to the Penal Code in 1870. It will be remembered that this section, which was the reproduction of section 113 of the Draft Penal Code of 1837, was omitted from the Penal Code of 1860; and Mr. Stephen sought to explain the omission by attributing it to a mere "oversight," though he frankly admitted that he had no clear evidence in support of his contention. The following extract from the London Spectator of August, 1870, however, leaves no room for doubt that the section was deliberately withdrawn. "In course of a few observations on General Vaughan's paper at Allahabad, that paper incidentally remarked:

"Mr. Stephen is hurriedly preparing a law against sedition—a law, we are told, forgotten when the Penal Code was framed, but, as we believe, designedly omitted in pursuance of the dignified theory of the earlier Anglo-Indians that under the circumstances of India rebellion was only civil war, and should be punished only when it appears in arms. In creating this new crime in India, 'attempting to excite feelings of disaffection' (too much like the sinister French phrase, hatred and contempt) Mr. Stephen had been a little misled by false analogy."

The Committee cannot persuade themselves to believe that a section which, in the opinion of the authorities, affected the Government so vitally, was omitted through an inadvertence.

Though Mr. Stephen, against the protests of a large section of the Indian and European public, passed the Sedition Law in 1870, and adopted section 113 of the Draft Penal Code in its entirety, yet he felt himself bound to adopt also the Explanation attached to it, which clearly defined the meaning of the word "disaffection," and thus protected freedom of speech and writing, by providing two safeguards, namely, by making criminal intent and incitement to force essential conditions of the offence of sedition.

In his several speeches before the Council, Mr. Stephen emphasised the principles laid down in the Explanation alluded to above, by repeating over and over again that public speakers and writers were perfectly safe so long as they did not intend to lead others, by their speeches and writings, to subvert or resist the lawful authority of the Government. This is what he said

while moving for leave to introduce his Bill on the 2nd August, 1870:—

"So long as a writer or a speaker neither directly nor indirectly suggested or intended to produce the use of force, he did not fall within this section."

In England, also, "in order to make out the offence of speaking or writing seditious words," to quote the words of Justice Cave in the case of Burns and others, "there must be a criminal intent upon the part of the accused," and "the language used by the defendants must be used 'with the intention to produce violence.'" Justice Fitzgerald, on the case of *R. vs. Sullivan*, also expresses the same sentiments. Says he:—

"Sedition itself is a comprehensive term, and it embraces all those practices, whether by word, deed or writing, which are calculated to disturb the tranquility of the State or lead ignorant persons to endeavour to subvert the Government and the laws of the Empire. The objects of sedition generally are to induce discontent and insurrection, and to stir up opposition to the Government and bring the administration of justice into contempt; and the very tendency of sedition is to incite the people to insurrection and rebellion. Sedition has been described as disloyalty in action, and the law considers as seditious all those practices which have for their object to excite discontent or disaffection, to create public disturbances or to lead to Civil War, to bring into hatred or contempt the Sovereign or the Government, the laws or Constitution of the realm, and generally all endeavours to promote public disorder."

The same sentiments have been expressed by Mr. Justice Stephen, after a careful review of all the cases on the subject, in his History of Criminal Law of England, Vol. VI, in his usual terse language:—

"In one word, nothing short of direct incitement to disorder and violence is a seditious libel."

According to the English law, then, to punish a writer or a speaker for sedition, it must be shown that his intention was criminal or seditious, and that his object was to create public disorder. Indeed, there is not a single case on record, at any rate in modern times, to show that a man in England was ever charged with sedition, much less tried and convicted for it, unless his words or writings were criminal or seditious, and calculated to cause disturbance.

From the foregoing remarks it will be observed that in both respects the proposed law differs not only from the existing law in India but also from the English law. According to the latter, the criminal intention must be proved. But, according to the proposed law, the intention is to be inferred from the words used. As regards the assertion of the Hon'ble the Law Member that in England "the intent is inferred from the words used," the Committee beg to point out that Sir James Stephen has given a very different testimony, as will be seen from the following lines quoted from his History of the Criminal Law of England:—

"The maxim that a man intends the natural consequences of his acts, is usually true; but it may be used as a way of saying that, because reckless indifference to probable consequences is morally as bad as an intention to produce those consequences, the two things ought to be called by the same name, and this is at least an approach to a legal fiction. It is one thing to write with a distinct intention to produce disturbances, and another to write, violently and recklessly, matter likely to produce disturbances."

Says Mr. Justice Stephen again in the same book: "It is one thing to write with a distinct intention to produce disturbances, and another to write violently and recklessly a matter likely to produce disturbances." Says Mr. Justice Cave, when trying Burns: "It is one thing to speak with the distinct intention to produce disturbances, and another thing to speak recklessly and violently what is likely to produce disturbances." But intention, such as this, is nowhere emphasised and brought into prominence in the amended section and Explanations of the Hon'ble the Law Member.

Similarly, the other safe-guard, namely, incitement to physical force, has also been taken away by the proposed amendments. In short, to create a mere feeling of contempt, ill-will or hatred, against Government, may, to promote only a feeling of enmity or ill-will between classes, without any incitement to violence, so as to resist or subvert its authority, should be enough, in the opinion of Mr. Chalmers, to make a man liable to be prosecuted.

The situation then is this. Under the existing law in India and in England as interpreted by English Judges, one knows where he is. That is to say, the people know that so long as their disapprobation of the Government is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the authority established by law, they have no chance of being hauled up on a charge of sedition. "Let it be shown," said Mr. Stephen, when passing the Bill, "that the matter complained of was not consistent with a disposition to obey the law; let it be shown that it was consistent only with a disposition to resist the law by force, and it did fall under the section, otherwise not." The section, as amended by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, and the Explanations appended to it, take away the idea of force and intention altogether. You have to produce only an unfriendly feeling against Government, however mild it may be, and you make yourself liable to be transported for life or imprisoned with hard labour for ten years. Such a provision, the Committee are strongly of opinion, will make it almost impossible for a journalist or a public speaker, or even public bodies and perhaps Members of Councils, to criticise the policy and measures of Government with honesty and independence.

The Committee humbly submit that a measure which is calculated to interfere so seriously with freedom of speech and writing, should never be passed both in the interests of the ruled and the rulers alike.

The Indian Press, with all its faults, is a most valuable help to the Government. They interpret the ruling race to the people, and *vice versa*. Lord William Bentinck once said that "he had derived more information from the Indian Press of the real state of the country than from all the Councils, all the Boards and all the Secretaries by whom he was surrounded." The great power of a Government over the people it governs, lies in its superiority of information. This information is supplied free of cost by the Native papers; in short, they serve the purpose of a "free intelligence department" to Govern-

ment. During critical periods they do signal service by interpreting the people in a way that nothing else can do, not "all the Councils, all the Boards, all the Secretaries" put together.

The Committee earnestly hope that nothing should be done to impose any risky restriction upon this most important auxiliary of the rulers in promoting good government and progress. The Native Press may be likened to a blazing kerosine lamp, which is an infliction in hot nights in consequence of the heat it gives out. One is disposed, under such circumstances, not to see the utility of the lamp and curse it as an inconvenient thing. He may be disposed to put the light out; and, if under an impulse of irritation he does it, he may not see the result of his indiscretion immediately. He may yet have a vivid remembrance of the position of the articles in the dark, he makes a mess of everything, and at last finds it difficult to proceed a single step without a light.

The immediate effect of all repressive measures is apparent peace and order, and the ultimate effect, real trouble and disorder. The so-called advantages of repressive measures are immediate but temporary; the disadvantages are slow but sure. While there is a vivid recollection of the things as they were during light, a sudden darkness may not cause much inconvenience. But the mistake is soon found out. The Committee believe that the amendments of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers will put out the beacon light in the shape of the Indian Press, which now enables the rulers to govern this country without committing serious blunders. And this beacon light put out, the rulers will, no doubt, see myriads of men before them, behind them, on their right and on their left, but shall never know the thoughts that work in their minds. The Committee believe that it is not possible to govern an alien country without the aid of an absolutely free press; and therefore, strongly deprecate the restrictions sought to be imposed upon its liberty.

In the opinion of the Committee, the existing Sedition section with the Explanation is quite enough for the purpose of punishing those who are seditiously inclined; and if it needs any change, it is in the direction of leniency and not of stringency. For instance, the present section provides transportation for life, or three years rigorous imprisonment for sedition. The original framers of the section, Lord Macaulay, on doubt, fixed punishment for life and three years for the offence; but the following extract from the observations of the Law Commissioners, appointed to examine and report on the various sections of the Draft Penal Code in 1837, will show that they strongly deprecated the severe character of this punishment:—

"We have remarked that there are only three clauses (113, 114, and 200) in which banishment from the territories of the East India Company is authorized as the primary punishment of offences. In commenting upon clause 113, we reserved our opinion upon the propriety of the punishment of banishment for the offence of attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government, therein defined, until we should have maturely considered the Chapter of Punishments. We have now to submit our opinion that it would be an unwarrantable severity to inflict the punishment of banishment for life upon a Native of the East India Company, constantly domiciled there from birth, for the offence in question. Probably the extreme penalty of banishment for life was not intended to be applied to persons of this description, but to temporary inhabitants, convicted of attempting to excite disaffection to the Government, for life. But we do not think it consistent with the principles upon which the penal provisions of the Code have been constructed generally, to extend the punishment beyond the measure of the offence upon any such consideration. We think, the punishment of banishment is a fit punishment for the offence; but we would recommend that the term be limited to 5 years, as the term of simple imprisonment, which may be inflicted in the alternative, is limited to 3 years."

It should also be borne in mind that the punishment for the same offence in England is two years, and the offender there is treated as a first-class misdemeanant. The Committee, therefore, respectfully submit that the Government will be graciously pleased to take the above circumstances into their consideration, and provide the same punishment for the offence of sedition in India as is provided in England.

In the opinion of the Committee, as the language of the existing Explanation is of an illustrative character, the addition of a more formal definition of "feelings of disaffection" like the one suggested by the Anglo-Indian Defence Association and which is given below, is alone required to remove complaints from every point of view.

"Feelings of disaffection mean all feelings incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government established by law in British India and all unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority."

This Committee is of opinion that except the reduction of punishment and the addition of a definition like the above, no other changes are needed in the present law.

If the Government insists on retaining the words "disaffection," "hatred," "contempt," "enmity" and "all feelings of ill-will" in the amended section, the Committee submit that each and every one of them should be distinctly defined, just in the same manner as the words, "wrongfully," "dishonestly" and the like have been defined in the Penal Code and that "criminal intention" and "incitement to force" be made an essential condition to constitute the offence of sedition, as in England.

If the suggestion of the Council of the Defence Association be accepted, all feelings of hatred, contempt, &c, which are not compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government and to support that authority, will be included in the offence, and thus there would be no necessity to introduce separately the terms, "hatred," "contempt," etc.

If the words, namely, "hatred" and "contempt," are to be introduced, because they happen to occur in the phraseology of the English case law on the subject, it would be necessary to introduce into the proposed law definitions of them conveying the legal sense in which they are practically understood by English Judges.

As regards the part of the proposed section regarding the promotion of feelings of enmity, or ill-will between different classes

of Her Majesty's subjects, there is no doubt that this proposed addition has a corresponding provision in the English law. But the Government should consider the position of things in this country. Feelings of disunion between class and class in this country are mostly based on feelings of religion. In such cases the Government should interfere only to preserve order and to prevent breaches of the peace.

The Committee will now say a few words with regard to the extraordinary changes sought to be introduced in section 505 of the Indian Penal Code. Before changing Section 505 so materially as to make the offence under that section complete, even where any person makes or publishes a report or rumour which is false, but which he believes to be true, the Government should consider how extremely necessary it is for the Government in many cases to be acquainted even with mischievous and false reports.

It is also objectionable that the onus of proof of truth should be placed upon the person accused, which is the effect of the exception. To throw upon a person who publishes a report in good faith, the onus of proving its truth, is exceedingly unreasonable and objectionable.

The following representation has been submitted by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Bengal over the signature of Mr. Parsons:—I am now directed to reply to your letter No. 5714 J, of 24th December, 1892, forwarding copies of further amendments to the Indian Penal Code to be proposed for the consideration of the Select Committee on the Bill, accompanied by a statement by the Hon. Mr. A. Chalmers, asking that H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor may be furnished with an expression of the views of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on these amendments.

The Committee of the Chamber have given very careful consideration to the proposed amendments to Sections 124A and 505 of the Indian Penal Code, and while they recognize it is desirable to amend the law relating to seditious utterances and writings, they are not prepared to accept the amendments as they stand, as tending to the object which Government have in view, as stated by the Hon. Mr. Chalmers, in his speech introducing the Bill, viz., "that the law might be expressed in clearer and more unequivocal terms."

3. The Committee do not understand why the words "established by law in British India" after the word "Government" in the existing Clause 124 A, are deleted, and would urge that these words be re-inserted.

4. It further appears to the Committee that the insertion of the words, "or promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects" in the proposed new section 124A, is equivalent to introducing, under the head of sedition, an offence which would be more properly dealt with in another section of the Code. Notwithstanding that in Article 93 of the Digest of the Criminal Law by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, one of the definitions given of a seditious intention is "an intention to promote feelings of ill-will and hostility between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects," they would point out that, this eminent lawyer, in framing section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, as it stands at present, did not consider it necessary to insert the special provision now under reference; and in speaking in Council on the subject of the section, he asserted that it was "substantially the same as the law of England at the present day, though it was much compressed, much more distinctly expressed, and freed from a great amount of obscurity and vagueness with which the law of England was hampered." Mr. John D. Mayne, the well-known commentator on the Indian Penal Code, in his work on the Criminal Law of India, published in 1890, states, on page 473, that "the section is very carefully drawn so as to represent the law as it has settled down in England" since Mr. Fox's Libel Act of 1792. Looking at the arrangement of the Code, which distinctly discriminates between offences against the State, and offences against the public tranquility, it would appear to the Committee much more advisable to deal with attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects by an amendment, if necessary, of Section 153, Ch. VIII, of the Code.

5. From the above remarks, it will be seen that the Committee do not consider that any special amendment is required in Section 124A, as it stands at present, but would suggest that a clear definition of the word "disaffection," than that given in Explanation I, is desirable. With regard to Explanation II, they would also suggest that it should be recast on the lines of the second paragraph of Article 93 of the Digest of the Criminal Law by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, which expresses with very great lucidity what is not a seditious intention.

6. With reference to the proposed amendment to Section 505 of the Code, the whole gist of the offence under the section, as it at present stands, is that the person who circulates any statement, rumour or report knows that statement, rumour or report to be false. In the proposed amended section the words "which he knows to be false" have been omitted; but an exception has been added, the effect of which is to throw the onus on the accused to show that the statement, rumour or report is true. It appears to the Committee that in most cases the accused will never be able to discharge this onus, and the probable effect will be to deter people from making perfectly true complaints in cases of misconduct on the part of persons specified in the section. It also appears to the Committee that the insertion in clauses (a) and (b) of the section after the words "with intent to cause," of the words "or which is likely to cause," and in clause (c) after the words "with intent to incite," of the words "or which is likely to incite," is open to grave objection, as it may involve unnecessary harassment and annoyance to innocent persons, who have no intention of causing or inciting any offence against the state or the public tranquility.

CHOWSA PLAGUE CAMP. The Chowsa Plague Observation Camp is estimated to cost Rs. 85 thousand. It is probable that all the District Boards in Bengal will contribute to it. Behar Herald.

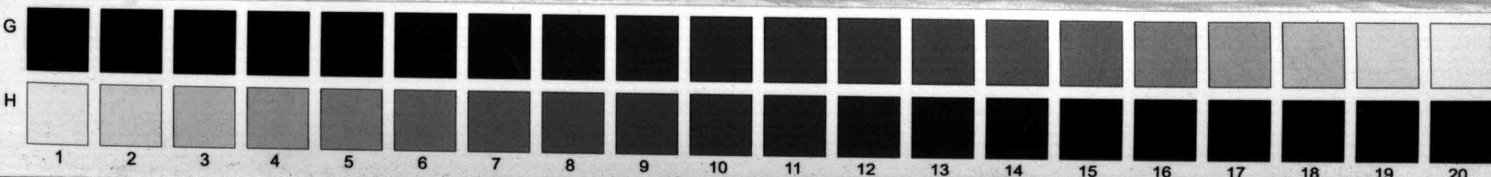
THE PROPOSED LAW OFF-EDITION.

LAST week we were despondent. We thought that the Indian public were asleep, and that this Bill would become the law of the land without a protest. But things have changed considerably—very considerably—and we do not think we are exaggerating when we say that every public body, of any importance, has protested against the measure. The same may be said of newspapers. Of course, we expected that those published in the interests of the popular party, would write strongly against the Bill; but journals, from which we expected no help, have spoken in no uncertain tone against the proposals of the Hon. Mr. Chalmers. The latest to place himself on the side of fair play and English love of free speech, is the "Times of India." We have often spoken harshly of our local contemporary, and no doubt, we shall speak harshly of him again when occasion offers, but let us be fair; the "Times" has performed a great public duty in protesting against Mr. Chalmers' measure, and the "Times" deserves our thanks. For instance, what could be better than this? Our contemporary, is alluding to the power to be vested in a magistrate (acting upon secret information supplied to him) which will enable him to land over an offending journalist to keep the peace, and in this connection our contemporary says:—"We object strongly to a proposal which would convert every policeman in the country into an eaves-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 disfavor 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 morass, which are incompatible with an open and straightforward administration of the law according to ordinary rules of evidence. If we regret Mr. Chalmers' measure, we think quite unnecessary recasting of Section 124A of the Penal Code still more must be resorted to, in order to make the Criminal Procedure Code an engine for vexation and possible injustice." Nothing could be more admirable, and we feel almost inclined, to hope that this Bill, this pernicious Bill—will be withdrawn.

In addition to this, another force has been directed against the measure. The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, has approached the Government, and has pointed out how dangerous the course is which they are pursuing. The Anglo-Indian Association is, we believe, the body which agitated against the Libel Bill many the years ago, and we shall not offend its members when we state that they are violently "anti-native." The importance, therefore, of their protest is immeasurably great. We are informed, by telegraph from Calcutta, that their memorial was in the following terms:—"The Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association are strongly of opinion that no amendment is required in Section 124A beyond the addition of the definition which they think might run as follows:—'Feelings of disaffection mean all feelings incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government established by law in British India, and to support that authority thereof against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority.' Having regard to the original language of the Section and the Explanation, the Council think that the proposed Section would unduly curtail the freedom of the Press. The Council can see no justification, for in stance, for the substitution of the word 'Government,' which has a very wide definition in the Penal Code, for 'Government as established by law,' and much legitimate criticism would in their opinion, come within the Section as being intended to some extent to exempt itself. All words or two as to the Association's definition of sedition, it seems to us an admirable one; and, moreover, it is a definition that will appeal to all excepting, of course, those who wish to use the law to smother adverse criticism. That class, who at the moment have got the ear of the Indian Government, may object to the definition, but reasonable men must confess that sedition refers to rebellion and to nothing else. In spite of Mr. Strachey, and others of his kind, who may say what they please, sedition means an encouragement to armed rebellion; and unless you distort the English language, it will never mean anything else. The Anglo-Indian Association, however, is not the only European body that has protested—the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has done the same. At first the Chamber sided with the Government, but now they have publicly withdrawn their support, and as a matter of fact, it is difficult to find anyone who supports the Bill."

Lord Elgin has thus a glorious opportunity. He can re-establish himself in popular favour, and he can do so easily. Let him withdraw the Bill. He is a Liberal, and we believe, he is a man of kindly disposition. Why then should he pursue a line of conduct which is bound to make him personally disliked, and will cause him to be remembered as the most unsuccessful of Viceroys? What are his reasons for thrusting forward this measure? Is India disturbed? There are no signs of such disturbance. On the contrary, in spite of distressing calamities, India is as peaceful as a country town in England. We know what would have happened with other peoples had they been plagued with pestilence and famine. Soldiers would have been needed to preserve law and order, and the jails would have been filled with discontented sullen men. But India requires no extra soldiers—indeed, most of her soldiers are, or were, beyond her frontier—and there is not a sign of disorder. Nothing but peace and quietness prevails; and if there is a disturbing factor, it is the Government themselves—they, by proposing this reactionary legislation, are causing disquiet and fear. What we ask, does Lord Elgin want? The country, as we have said, is peaceful. Then, in the name of every thing that is reasonable, what does he want? He has obedience—no one resists the authority of the Government. What more can he ask? And yet he brings forward a Bill which can only be justified if India were trampling on the verge of a huge rebellion. Surely he must recognise the foolishness of the policy he has, (for he tells us, it is his), adopted, and if he will but recognise his folly, he must, as an upright Englishman, withdraw from an untenable position. Of course, he may pass the Bill—he and his Council can do what they please—but what then? He may frighten a few silly journalists, who are not worth frightening, but he will leave India, disliked by every man who loves liberty of speech and who desires the bright side of the British rule to be presented to the people. That will not be an enviable reputation. Envidable or not—it will be his, unless he withdraws the obnoxious measure, unfortunately for him now associated with his name.—Champion.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE are about to publish two native narratives of the Mutiny at Delhi. The one is a diary kept daily during the siege by Munshee Javan Lall, an official who remained faithful to the British; the other, that of Nawab Mahmood Hassan Khan, who joined the rebels, and escaping at the time, was subsequently tried and pardoned. The translations of these interesting documents were made by the late Mr. Metcalfe.



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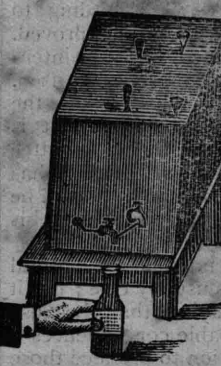
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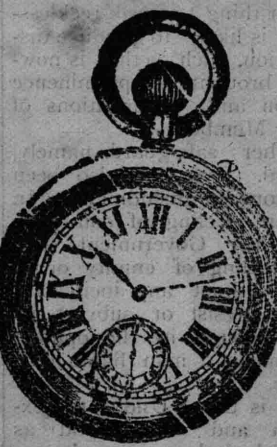
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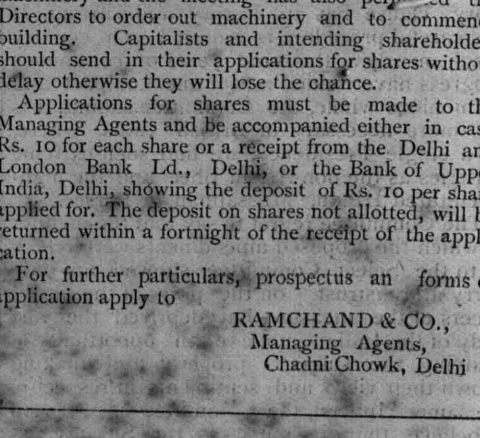
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