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

VOL. XXXI

e and effer ofors

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

NO. 18

Bagbazar, Calcutta.

Religious Publications (in Bengale.)
BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT. Paper cover. Cloth bound.

Postage 1% anna per Copy. The Hindee Edition of
SRI'AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.
Translated by
SRI MADHU SUDAN GOSWAMI,
Of Brindabun,
Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 1-8

NOROTTAM CHARIT.
Price Ans. 12. Postage one anna.

SRIKALACHAND GEETA.

1 no-Philosophical Poem in Bengalee
With beautiful illustrations:

A HOOK EXPOUNDING
The Religion of Love

Price—Paper cover k 1 1 C trans k Ke. 1.

SRI CHAITANYA BHAGABAT SECOND EDITICH Published cy BABU SHISH'R KU' AP 111

Ma i (zer, Sa )
Street; Man 171 neer Co., nd Messirs, et, Calcutt 1

1-8 Bs. 2-8 an Mr. . . 4 ner botte.

ENGLISH BENGALI & NACRI TYPES in the most approved style, with prompti

tude and at moderate rates. There is also a book-binding department in connection with the Job department.

Orders always receive THE BEST ATTENTION. Papers of all sizes and qualities supplied For quotations apply to

THE MANAGER, A. B. Patrika, Calcutta.

শ্ৰী কাৰেত-প্ৰকাশ।

नी अरेवल अकृत आत्र क्यू के अपना :

हेशांड बे के महा अड़ गोगा । प्रत्क पातक न्छन कथा भारत, अवर श्ली मरे। छ शब्द ममख नोना निभवक्रम वर्षिड इहेबाटक

मृता नांत्र व्याना । छो: शः अक व्याना । बयु व वाजात भविका व्यक्तित शास्त्र ।

বিভন্ন ও সচীক

## श्वकश्वक ।

১ম, २য় ও ( ०য় শাখা ) প্রকাশিত হইরাছে। অমুমান প্রায় ২০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ হইবে ৷ ইহা ধণা পাবে প্রকাশিত হইতেছে, এবং তিন গঙে ज्ञान इहेरत । अम ७ २ व भाशा मृता - ५० ; ०व শাখা मृणा ১॥ • ; वर्ष भाषा ( यज्ञ छ, ) मृणा ১५ । বাঁহারা স্বতিম মূল্য দিবেন, তাঁহারা সাড়ে তিন हाकार ममबा बाद शाहरवत ।

बीहगानाथवान द्वाव, অসূত্ৰাকার পত্তিকা আফিস, लागीत हें किए वार्गवाकार्त कनिकाती।

শ্ৰীশ্ৰীবিষ্ণপ্ৰিয়া প'ত্ৰকা। रेनक्रवर्ध मक्त्रोत्र क्षथम (अगोत्र अक्साज

মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২ ডাঃ মাঃ। এল শিশির বাব্র ভতাবধানে প্রকাশিত। মনেকে প্রথম হইতে প্রীশীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্তিকা চাহিয়া পাঠান; কিন্ত কোন কোন সংখ্যা একেবারে নিঃশেশিত হওরার, আমরা তাঁহাদের অভিলাব পূরণ করিভে।।পারি না। সেই জল্প वायता डेक नित्मःविक मर्था श्री पूनम् क्रिक করিতে মনত করিয়াছ। বাহারা উক্ত ছর বর্বের সম্প্র পত্তিকা, কিছা উহার কোন বর্বের পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা কুপা করিরা অবিলয়ে बामानिगरक बानाहरवन। याहाता शृद्ध बाहक হইবেন, ভাঁহারা প্রতি বর্বের পত্রিকা দেড় होकांत्र शाहरवनं । औरक्यव नान तात्र, क्षकांत्रक / প্ৰত বাজাৰ পৰিকা আফিখ কলিকাতা।

NERVINE TONIC PILLS.

(Prepared from the recipe in Sadhu.)

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

PURNO CHANDRA GHOSH.

Ramanna Benares City.

Dr. Baroda Prashad Dutt, L. M. S., Gya, writes:—I can safely certify as to the efficacy of Mr. Gin. S. Buby Hara Prassanno Banerjee, Late Dy. Collector and Magistrate, N. W. P., writes:—I am fejoiced to say that a friend of mine who was suffering much from Nervous debility has greatly improved by the use of your Ner ine Tonic Pills, so I can gladly recommend them to the public.

W. H. Chart Esq., Rangoon, writes:—Please squd, me, per V. P. P. one hox of your Nervine Tonic Pills. I find the box you sent me to Bombay has done good.

POWELL'S

IODIZED COMPOUND ESSENCE

SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD & LIVER CLEANSER is the most effective combination of Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparrilla.

A prompt and, Powelful Alterative and Diuratic acting directly up in the Blood and Glandular System.

THE distressing poison of syphilis with its Primary, Secondary or Tertiary symptoms a speedily relieved. It is of particular syrvice in Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Affection of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofulous Diseases, Blotches, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Female Complaints

Go tre, Liver Complaints and Pimples. It has the power of causing the elimination of mercury from the system. This essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the Arterial blood of putrid humour, cleanse the

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

If your bood is impure and loaded with poison of Scrofula, your strength is fast failing you on account of incurable ulcers, sores, your skin is affected with itches, scabes and scrofulous humours, your complexion is disfigured with unsightly eruptions, your skin is tecom: rough, red, cracked or bleeding and your child is growing up with scrofulous humours bursting out from every pore, nothing is so effective a cure for the above mentioned horrible complaints, as Powell's Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0, Price-list free on application. N POWELL AND CO.

Naug &

BYCULIA, BOMBAY.

170, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

New indent, Fresh Goods, Latest designs.

\* Various pattern Silks for Sories, Jackets and Coats Balbrigan banians, fine and strong, of all sizes, Rs. 6.8 to Rs. 12 a dozen. New Cotton tweeds of different choice, ans. 6 to ans. 12 a yard, Fancy coatings and shirtings of different qualities. Dress and office immediate delivery. Large stock of Deshi Dhooti's and Saries. Ne v catalogue free.

Homocopathic Chemists, Book-Setters, etc

92, BOWBAZAR, STREET, CALCUTTA.

Harry's Pillet, Harry's Pillet,
An infallible remedy for malarious fever. People tried of using other medicines and living in malarious districts should use and keep it. Price As. 8 per phial. Harry's Tooth Powder.—Theeffect of this medicine is surprising. The expres

sion used by the sufferers, "It took away like a charm." Price As. 4 per phial. We get our supply from Boeriecke and Tafel of New York regularly. Freshness and genuineness of our medicines are guaranteed. Chests of Medicines, Corks, Phials, Pocket cases and other sundries always kept ready in hand.

Cholera Medicine-chest, of 12, 16 and 24 phials with a guide, drop conductor and a phial of Rubini's Camphor. Price Rs. 4-8-9, 5-8-0, and 8-0-0 respectively.

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

CATARACT and other obstinate disorders of the eyes are most successfully treated here. Best arrangements have been made for Muffosil patients; particulars on com-

· Catalogue free on application.

LAW OF SEDION

Explained and illustrated with special reference, ENGLISH DECISIONS TOGETHER WITH THE SPEECHES IN COUNCIL SIR-FITZ JAMES STEPHEN AND THE HON'BLE MR. CHALMERS,

Bill to amend the Law of Sedition.

(REPRINTED AND REARRANGED FROM THE CALCUTTA WEEKLY NOTES),

Price Re. 1.

WILL BE OUT IN THE COURSE OF THE WEEK.

THE JUNIOR EDITOR CALCUTTA WEEKLY NOTES 3, Hastings Street.

(To be had also of all Booksellers).

可發悟

ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

PEST PEBBLE -STEEL FRANERS 5.

Homeopathic Medicines, 5 and 6 pice per dram.

WE are ever ready to lucidly explain to the enquirers how by importing each medicine in large quantities and curtailing unnecessary establishment and contingent expenses, we are able to be public to call at our Pharmacy to look at our Stock. For particulars see our Catalogue.

M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO. 11, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

The Calcutta Homeopathic Pharmacy. The First Independent and Pure HOMEOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE

BERIGNY & CO.

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

PERFUMERY.

LAVENDER WATER.

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

Price per bottle 7 as. and 12 annas only.

MUSK LAVENDER.

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

Price 4 oz. stoppered bottle Rs. 1-8 only. EAU-DE COLOGNE.

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

MILK OF ROSES

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

Price per bottle 12 as. only. Prepared by,

H. BOSE Perfumer,

62, Bow Baxar Street, Calcutta.

KING & CU., THE NEW HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY. 83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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

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

RATES.-Mother Tincture as. 6 per dram. 1st-12th dilution as. 4. 30th as 6 200th Correspondence a olic ted Catalogue free

This is a chemical preparation, after considerable labour. Its efficacy as a destroyer of all poison in the air is simply marvellous. When burnt, it emits a delightful fragrance. Try it where malaria rages furiously or cholera is decimating the people; and you will be quite safe from the delitirious air and escape the epidemic. This has been proved times without number. It also drives off mosquitoes, flies, bugs, spiders and even snakes, which cannot put up with its smoke.

The following testimonial, most unsolicited, is published below, among numerous others received:—
"Sir,—I was extremely glad to receive your arromatic rasin. It is of course good sort of medicinal rasin. As the quantity was small it has been exhausted...... This is a chemical preparation, after considerable

(MAHARAJA) DALGANJAN SING DEO (BAHADUR)

Patna Fendatory State.

Price, for 15 days' use...Rs. 1-12.

"", ", one month's...Rs. 3.

Postage and packing extra. To be had of DR. CHANDRA NATH RAY, 23 Bagbazar Street.

Pamphlet of Assansole Outrage Case As. 11 by V. P. P. V. Apply to D. N. ROY,

ALLAHABAD BANK, LD.

Head Office :- ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES: —Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow Jhansi, Bareilly, Naini Tal, and Delhi.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union Bank of London. BOMBAY BANKERS:—The Chartered Bank o. India, Australia, and China.

CORRESPONDENTS in Agra, Bankipore, Benares, 1Delhi, Fyzabad, Lahore, Madras, Meerut, Mussoorie, Nagpore, Rawul Pindee, Simila, Umballa. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Interest at 2 per feent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000. Fixed Deposits received on the following terms:—

Repayable after 12 or 18 months 5 per cent oer annum.

Every description of Banking business transacted. Full information obtainable on application to-T. C. CRUICKSHANK, Agent, Calcutta Branch.

in length, by means of which it can easily be ascertained, and if so to what extent.—No family should be without this, as it will avoid drinking adulterated milk while paying for the pure one.— Price Rs. 1-4. Packing and V P. As. 8. Postage As. 4.

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

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

commission as. 7. CHAND & CO.,

115, Muktaram Babu's St., Chorbagan, Calcutta

FAMOUS HAIR IDYE. This wonderful liquid makes the grey and whith hairs indelibly jet black within a minute and last for nearly three months. Price Rc. 1, Dozen Rs. 10

Packing and Postage extra.

I. C. GHOSE & CO.,
76-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

THE MAHILA ART STUDIO.

10 CORNWALLIS STREET CALCUTTA.

Mrs. S. Ghose begs to intimate to her numerous patrons that she has opened a photographic studio at the above address.

Her execution of work has elicited approval and commendation from all sides, of which the following

commendation from all sides, of which the following is a specimen:

"Sreemuttee Sarojini Ghosh, who has set up the Mahila Art Studio at 10, Cornwallis Street, is a Hindu lady artist of great skill whose works we have seen to admire. She has executed for us some orders, and the way these have been finished leave no doubt as to her efficiency and ability as a photographer. The story of her life is enough to excite one's sympathy, which is the more enhanced when her excellent work is taken into consideration. Sreemuttee Sarojini deserves encouragement and patronage at the hands of her countrymen, especially as she can enter the zenana and photograph the ladies of a Hiudu family. She also undertakes permanent bromide enla gements and platinotypes, at very moderate rates.

Her rates are moderate, and will be quoted on

Bazar Patrika.

Her rates are moderate, and will be quoted on application. Hindu gentlemen have a good opportunity of taking photographs of the female members of their families, as Mrs. S. Ghose is a Hindu artist, who sal ways willing to accept Zenana work.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Messrs. K. HARRY & CO. DENTISTS.

34, College Street, Calcutta, Patronized by

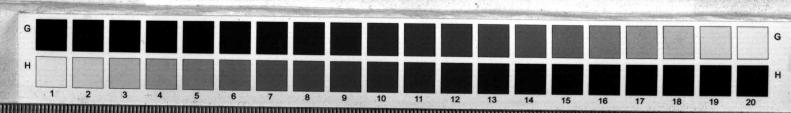
H. H. Maharajah Sir Norendra Krisna Dev Bahadoor, K. C. I. B. AUTOMATIC SUCTION CAVITY. We have recently introduced the above

device which is actually a novelty in the preparation of artificial teeth and we are the first and only Dentists who have introduced the said principle in India. This automatic suction cavity has very admirably removed the use of clasp and spring necessary to keep the teeth tight as hithertofore, and as the plate will now be made smaller and narrow. er by this device—the users of artificial teeth will no longer feel the little inconvenience and discomfort of something foreign in the mouth-and find it an easiermore comfortable and well suited to their respective cases.

We sell the following medicines for tooth diseases.

Superior mouth wash Galvanic toothache drops

,, 0-8, Galvanic tooth powder 18 0-8



A CIDITY 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 empryonic stage, Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and undermine the constitution in the end and leaf to its total wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous in their insidiousness.

After years of incessant toil and experiment I have

wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous in their insidiousness.

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

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

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

Babu Sarasi Lal Saroar, M. A., writes:

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 prepaled
solely from indigenous herbs, and is perfectly harmless.
Dyspeptic persons will find it to be a great boon for
curing this dread disease.

Pabu Nitrya Gopal Dutt, Zeminder, Mozilpur, writes:—"I have used your Pill and can bear testimony to its marveilous effects, Before I had used your Pill for a week it cured me of acute Acidity.

bear testimony to its marveilous effects, Before I had used your Pill for a week it cured me of acute Acidity, which all other remedies failed to cure."

Prindit Setya Charan Sastri, the well-known author of the lives of Protapaditya and Sivajee, 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 aso proves of great use in cold, I believe every house holder should keep a box by him

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

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

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

diately.

Babu Kalipada Chatterjee, Pleader, Pala, a ow, writes;—"Many thanks for the Acidity Pills in the property of the property of the last few years a onstant sufferer from Acidity and Colic pain. Please without delay.

The Acidity pill is a vegetable preparation. We margate a number of the property of the property of the Acidity pills without delay.

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, patest or prescribed, has failed to give you relief. Yes will realise its worth by a week's use only.

DR. H. BISWAS,

Chatteri's Lange. DR. H. BISWAS, da Chatterji's Lane good in packets of 3 & 12 pl

A. C. CHATTERJEE & CO., Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers. 52-3 Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.



Having Large Stock of Well. made Substantia and Fashionable Furniture.

Inspection invited.

Orders Executed prompt-



Behind a Cough.

# Little's Oriental Balm

A. C. BERRYMAN, Office, 17 Jones St., MADRAS.

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



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

DEAR SIR The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order, on the occasion of my days her's marriage, have all been of approved design and of near workmanship. I cannot too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking gou for the same and wishing you success, I remain. (Sd) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst-Coomr, Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd Jan. 1890. Fabu Nityananda Bawas of Rampur-Boaleah has executed my orders with great promptness and the workman ship he has exhibited is highy creditable. He is, as far as I am able to jidge, honest and trustworthy in his deal rg with his customers. He fully deserves encouragement and patro age.

tei. 4-2-00. (8d.) Nil Kant Majumdar.

Professor, Presidency College.

KAVIRAJ

Price per bottle 7 ac. and 13 august on

## BIJAY RATNA SEN KAYIRAHJAN'S

AYURVEDIC AUSHADIIALAYA 5, Kumartuli Street, Calcutta.

Muske.—It is one of the best ingredients for many of the Ayurvedic medicines, which cannot be prepared effectually without genuine musks. This article, which is usually sold in the Calcutts market as genuine, has often been found to be artificially adulterated. We have therefore arranged to obtain our supply of genuine musks from Assam, Nepal and Casamere, a large stock of which are always available for sale at this Aushadhalaya.

Assamimusks ... Rs. 40 per tolah.

Assommusks ... ... Rs. 40 per tolah.

Nepali and Cashmeri musks Rs. 32 per tolah.

Ohevana pras ha—(The best of the Ayurvedic rasayanas.) It is stated in Ayurveda that the very old saint Chavana had the revival of youth by the use of this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavana prasha."

Many of the Indians are aware of the name of this rasayana. No other medicine has yet been invented so nice as the Chavanaprasha, which can be used both in good health and during illness. This medcine, if continued regularly, also completely cures cough, iconsumption, asthma, pthisis, natural weekness, increased being and other troublesome diseases. It is a marvelious remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and week constitution. Beliver, impurity of blood and week constitution. Besides these, the descriptions and effects of this medicine, as proudly related by the rishis (old clever physicians), have all been proved to be true after long trials. Price Rs. 4 for a phial for a month's use, packing two annas. V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition to be paid locally.

Kalp -letika-Batika.—It is marvellous remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any intoxicating ingredient, such as onium. See Box

intoxicating ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box containing pills (sfor one month) Rs. 4, packing I anna V. P. fee 2 annas, and postage 4 annas.

Komdeva-Ghrita—It is a powerful remedy in

es of mental debility and loss of the retentive faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity. Ghrita for one month, Rs. 4, packing

sagacity. Ghrita for one month, Rs. 4, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 12 annas.

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

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

Himabindu-Oil .- It cures all sorts of headache and diseases of the brain, proceeding from too much study, and loss of virile fauld. Each phial Re. 1, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition.

Kesharaj-Oil .- This prevents the bair from becoming grey before time, preserves the hair and cures all sorts of skin dis-ases of the head and defeets of the hair. It also cures sleeples regular use is a preventive for brain and hair complaints. It may be used by males and fomales alike and is highly perfumed. The fragrance lasts even after washing. Price is very cheap, if its valuable medical properties are considered. Each phial I Rupee, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and not the properties of the properties are considered.



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

women by means of this scientific and marvellous medicine.

It is specific for—

(1) Prevention of tedious and painful labor, easy and safe delivery. Strongly recommended in every case of delivery from 2 or 3 weeks before the expected time. (2) Relief of deficient labor pains, protracted labors, painful labors, &c. To be used to that time for relief and safe delivery. (3) Prevention of habitual and accidental miscarriages, premature labor pains, false pains &c. (4) Expulsion of placenta, relief of after pains, stoppage of bleeding after child-birth. (5) Menstrual difficulties of various kinds—Dysmenotrhoea, Amenorrhoea &c. (6) Barrenness resulting from Menstrual and Uterine diseases. (7) Congestion or Inflammation of the womb &c., and also falling, off or displacements of the womb.

This is the only medicine for almost every distressing disease of women on attaining puberty or child-birth. Price Rs. 2 Packing As. 4.

Sole Agents in India

C. C. GHOSH & CO.



Novelty in Ayurvedic Medicine.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN'S Ayurvedic Pharmacy. 18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Tariti Bazer CAL CUTTA. Telegraphic Address, "KAVIRAJ"

CALCUTTA.

KAVIRAI NOGENDRO NATH SEN, Physician,
Surgeon, Accounts March Surgeon, Accouchear, Member, Paris Chemical Society, Indian Medical association, and Calcutto Medical Society, &c., &c., practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine atte. having learnt the principles of Western Medical Science, and obtained with credit a Diploma from one of the Government Medical Institutions of the country.

KARNA ROGANTAKA TAILA.

EAP. DROPS. If cures of orchose, udita, tympanites, in a man and all other diseases of the ear. Decrees, hot long standing, is sure to be cured by its use.

Price per putal

Ans. 12

[Pakipy and postage 6.]

CHYAVANA PRASA

Gar Own Health-Restorer.
dicine not only allays all local irritation,
mproves the digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption,
Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the

diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and renders the organs stong. It shatpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimutates appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old, and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codiver Oil. For proving its superiority to Codiver Oil, one need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with his medicine that the Aswins, the Criestial physics. restored the Rishi Chyayana, eman tial physicia, restored the Rishi Chyavana, ema-ciated and weak with age and penances, to the bloom

and beauty of youth.

Prices for 7 doses
(Packing and postage
Specific for Diabetes.—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It corriely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst semi nal ehility, resulting from excessive uchation of discharge of saccharine matter with the unine, and acid cructations, aching pains in the limbs, sliga-ceuema of the legs, drowsiness, lowness of 1 s. r-t

Price for wo boxes of medicine with a phial o' oil
(Packing and postage
Ring-worm Powder cures all sorts of Ring

worm, 8 annas eer phial. Postage Annas 4 only.

Kesh Run an Oil or the best sweet-scented oil for vertigo, and headache, caused by nervous deoility. It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and Postage Ans. 6.
We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicines. Medicated Oils, Ghees, Makaradhawia, prepared

under our own direct supervision.

Prescriptions, with or without Medicines, sent to every part of India and Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the British Isles, on receipt (by post) of full account Illustrated Catalogues, containing full accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted on

Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from all parts of India about the remarkable efficacy of que

Specifics and other Medicines. NOTICE OF REMOVAL. Our customers, pairous, and friends are requested to direct their Letters, Money-orders, &c., hence forth to this new address, viz.—18-1, Lower Chity

pur Road, Calcutta, in future.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN,
Govt. Medical Diploma Holder,

Member of the Chamical Society, Paris,

"Medical Society, Calcutta,
"Indian Medical Association, "8-", Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta. NE SPEECHES IN COL

PUNA CHITRA SHALA PICTURE

for Sale
Pictures of Hindu deities and personages artifically executed in 15 or 20.
Apply for price list and particulars to the Manager Chitra Shala Steam Press 81 Sadashib Peth, Poona

WANTED SHORTHAND FUPILS BY THE Union School of Commercial Phonography. etc. (Established 1805), 4. Grant's Lane, Calcutta—The only School in the City which gives Personal and Practical instructions in the twin arts of PITMAN's Shorthand and business letter drafting.—Learner's, Corresponding and Reporting Styles of Shorthand taken through within six months by Practical and Experienced Shorthand Teachers.—Speed a speciality—Classes held daily at intervals from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Mofussil Pupils coached through the post by a unique postal system.—Examination Papers for Sir ISAAC PITMAN & SONS' Elementary, Theory, and Proficiency Certificates sent to England.—Brilliant success last 3 Examinations held in England; cent per cent pass,—vide "Statesman" of 25th August, 10th September, and 9th November, 1897.—TYPEWRITING taught on "Remington," "Yost," "Smith Piemier," and "Hartford" Machines.—Proficiency and speed guaranteed in a short time for small limited fee.—Employment secured on attainment of minimum shorthand speed (80 words per minute).—Several pupils put into situations in respectable Mercantile and Government Offices.—Verbatim Shorthand Reporting undertaken and typewortten transcripts rendered on shortest notice.—For terms. etc., apply to HARRY PRICE, Principal. berms, etc., apply to HARRY PRICE, Principal

Conducted by Ray and Co., under the distinguished patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF COOCH-BEH.

No. 337, Upper Chitpore Road,

BEADON SQUARE CALCUTTA,

BEAVIRAJ LAKSBMI NARAYAN RAY.

Preparations of all Ayurvedic medicines oils, ghee, churna, avalebs, nodeka prasha, ashava, arishta, &c. &c. including various orts of Makaradhwaja and Sherna Sindura of rare quali and virtue, could be had here cheap, genuine and effice clovs.

Trial respectfully solicited.

(Please mention this paper)

KALPATARU RASAYANA.

A sovereign remedy for debility, spermatorrhoea and loss of manhood, even fat an

advanced age. Price one phial, Rs. 2, Packing and Postage As. 6.
DANTA HIRAKA OR TOOTH GEM.

If you are afflicted with tooth ache, if your teeth are shaky and if you have swollen gums with discharge of blood send for our highly aromatic tooth powder Danta Hiraka. It will surely set your teeth right and remove your foul breath. Price 8 annas a packet. Dozen

Rs. 4-8

Mofussil Patients are requested to send me the report of their ailments enclosing 1/2 anna postage stamp and I shall in reply send them detailed directions etc. of any remedies.

Latalegue free or app restion.

ALKSMI NARAYAN RAY & CO.

> BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NONE GENUINE BUT ONE WITH ENGLISH LABEL. DR. JAILLET'S (Peptones and Iron combined in a most assimilable form) A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

anemia, chlorosis, general debility, hysteria, dyspepsia, menstrual disorders, and all conditions arising

from peverty of blood in men, women, and children. To be had of all chemists and druggists.

For pamphlets etc., apply to Sole Agen o INDIA and CEYLON

DAMODAR RATTANSEY. 58, Canning Street, Calcutta; 27, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

# FELSINA WATER Awarded 45 Medals and 5 Royal Warrants.



By inhaling it, it keeps away pernicious fevers, and is a powerful preventive against all contagious and epidemic. diseases especially Plague and Cholera. It eradicates all spots, wrinkles, freckles, cutaneous eruptions and renders the skin soft and fair, and gives a most beautiful and natural bloom to the complexion. A few drops of Felsina in fresh water allays the soar-

ness produced by the razor on the skin after shaving. It is excellent for cleaning and preserving the teeth. It

appeases the most violent tooth-ache and inflamation of the It has a balsamic virtue in calming and mitigating pain

caused by the sting of insects. Price Rs. 1-8 Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-4 per bottle. Special quotations for large quantities. Sub-agents wanted for the whole of India.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

Hairdresser and Perfumers BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY. Our Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Aplication.





এই ফারম রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়':ত আদি স্থাপিত। হর্ণ রোপ্যের ও জড়োয়া অলম্বার, চাদীর বাসন ইতাদি সর্বদা বিক্রেয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যান্য অপেকা সুশ্রী ও স্থলত মূল্যে পাওয়া যায়। গ্রাহকগণের পাকা অভার পাইলে মফঃস্বলে পার্শেল পাঠান হয়। বিশেষ বিবরণ সচিত্র ক্যাটলগে এইবা। ১০ আনা फाकिं किं भागि हैला का छैला (त्राक्षेत्र किया भागिन यात्र। একবার পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখিলেই সবিশের জানিতে পারিবেন।

বিপিনবিহারী ও যুগলরুষ্ণ ধর।

जुर्मनात अवः (शामात। त्रामश्रत-(वात्रानिश्रा, दलना त्राक्रमार्शी। बत्नारत (ठोमानी 

न्यापार प्रवाहत स्थाप (अभीक प्रवाहत

मिलिया ह तिविक स्था के लिलिया or fafa X CELVESSE WESTERN OF All Booksellers).

Re 1-0

WILL BE OUT

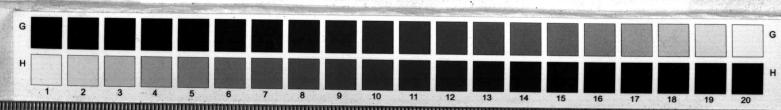
per Box.

For Rheumatism, Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Skin Diseases, Bowel Complaints, Asthma, Consumption, Hooping Cough, EyeDiseases, General Debilty, Nervous Affections Dysentry, Diarrheea, Dropsy, Diabetes, Stings of Insects, Snake Bite, Paralysis, Diseases of the Bladder, Small-Pox Cholera, etc., etc.

There are 12 different Salts, used separately (and in some instances alternately) for the cure of the above diseases.

The "Domestic Guide" giving jull information asito the use of the Cell Salts. Per Copy Rs. 3-12.

OAKES AND Co. Ltd. Madras



#### all guidendone THE Amrita Bazar Datrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24, 1898.

SEDITION LAW IN PARLIAMENT. THE result of Mr. Roberts' motion in the House of Commons on the Sedition Law is most significant. The Tory Ministry has a standing majority of 160 members. Backed by these over-whelming ap-ke-wastes, the Government carry any Resolution of its own in Parliament, however absurd it may be unIndeed, mife they like, they can establish to morrow by a Parliamentary vote that the sun rises in the west, and not in the east. When Mr. Roberts, therefore, moved his amendment against the Sedition Law, it was a forgone conclusion that it would be lost. But even the most sanguine amongst the optimists bad not expected that so many as 2 109 members would vote with him. In other words, the standing majority of the Government came down on this occasion. from 160 to 73.

The incident is all the more significant from some other points of view. On the evening of the 17th instant, that is, I two days before, Lord George Hamilton, when challenged by Sir William Wedderburn, replied that he did not shirk respon-Further, he declared that he was advising the Crown on the subject. Here let us remark en passant that there is an apparent subject of Her Majesty, who petitions the contradiction between the statements of Mr. contradiction between the statements of Mr. Chalmers and Lord George Hamilton. The Law Member says in his statement that, because the high officers who are responsible for the peace and good government of the provinces under their charge, considered that these provisions were required, therefore, the Sedition Law was enacted. But, Lord George Hamilton, on the other hand, observes that it was he who was responsible for the legislation, and he would not shirk his responsibility in this respect. Whom to believe and impassed by month of

De that as it may, when Lord George Hamilton accepted the challenge of Sir William Wedderburn, he was quite sure of the support of the huge majority who, at the bidding of the Ministerial leaders, would vote solid against any motion that might be brought forward against the new sedition They did their very best to dissuade the clauses. Indeed, he knew perfectly well that the Liberals would try to make the most of them which, in their opinion, is fraught this retrograde measure in India, and was with unmitigated evil. Their voice was, thus fully prepared for the attacki don't

to bring down their majority at feast below 100 on the division on the Frontier policy question. But, in spite of all their efforts and the help of the Front Opposition Bench, the motion of Mr. Lawson Walton was rejected by a majority of roa votes. The Indian Sedition Bill had not however, roused one-tenth the enthusiasm in England, evoked there by the policy of the frontier question. Then, again, in a matter affecting the prestige of the executive authorities in India, Sir Henry Fowler and many of his colleagues were, not expected to vote against the Government. It was thus a venturesome task on the part of Mr. Roberts and others of the Indian party when they undertook to move the amendment.

The outcome is, however, very encourage ing. It shows that at least a large body of the members of Parliament will not allow the new Sedition Law to remain on our statute-book without a strong protest. It also shows that most of the 100 members who voted against the Sedition Law, did so not from party feeling but from an innate sense of justice. Indeed, English instinct, unless it is warped by considerations of interest, can never declare in favour of a piece of legislation which is calculated to deal a deadly blow at liberty of speech. It is quite true that the House was not so largely attended on the present occasion as it was when the debate on the Frontier policy question took place. But this only proves that many Tory members deliberately absented themselves and thus abstained from

Lord George Hamilton, when defending the Act, was pleased to remark, that it was

Lordship has the privilege of saying many things which ordinary mortals have not. It was His ordship who declared in Parliament that the Natu brothers had been deported, because of their complicity with the murder of Mr. Rand Nothing, however, transpired during the trial of Damodar Chapekar to support that assertion His Lordship says that the Sedition Law is not a repressive measure; but the members of the Calcutta High Court Bar, who ought to know more about law that His Lordship and who have a reputation to maintain, have given it as their deliberate opinion that it is more than a repressive measure. This is what they said in their representation on Committee : mi Insurate brusde

The result of this Bill, if passed into law, will

make it penal, amongst other things: Government with reference, for example to the present war beyond the Frontier, 210 Effectively to oppose and to give true a section of the people, against a pro-posed tax that may be considered

To present a petition for the redress of setious grievances, showing the existence of such grievances hitherto unredressed; and to leave it in the discretion of the Executive Government to prosecute or not.

But more than this. In para, 5 of their representation, they thus describe the possible disastrous effects of the proposed law:-

Though the Bar think that the mamend ments of the Penal Code, introduced on the sibility in the matter of the Sedition Law. 21st December, 1897, have no relation whator against alleged oppression, and thereby excites or attempts to excite any feeling of enmity against the Government of India as by law established, would, though his petition were in such terms as were allowable accord-Act of 1861; and the putting of it in force in such a case, would undoubtedly constitute breach of the privileges of Parliament language. Further such a law, in so far as it rendered

penal the presentation of petitions to Parliament in any way and in any terms authorised by Parliament; which is the birth right of every subject of Her Majesty, would seem to contravene the same classe for the light of the properties. travene the same clause, for that it may affect the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in some degree the allegiance of persons to the Crown of the United King-

The matter has now practically gone out of the hands of the people of this country, authorities here from fastening a law upon however, not heard, and the Government On the other hand, the Liberals were not had everything in its own way. It is now for ding to the Calcutta Bar, the new Sedition Law is an attack against the very constitution of Great Britain and Ireland. We have every hope that, when othe people of England will fully realize the real character of the measure they will rise to a man to oppose it and have it repealed for the benefit of the Empire What our countrymen have to do is to send thousands of petitions to Parliament, praying for the withdrawal of the Act. That is the only constitutional step they can now adopt in this connection. mort . . . . based requ

LEGITIMATE CRITICISM

On Friday last, some of the legislators learly explained why they had introduced this sedition measure into the country. They said that the protection of the Government made it necessary and that it would not in any way interfere with legitimate criticism. Sir A. Mackenzie spoke most frankly of all. His Honour said :-

The first duty of every Government, especially of foreign Government, is self preservation.

The honest journalist has nothing to fear Now this is a despotically-governed country, that is to say, the people have no voice in the administration of their country. That being the case, the rulers are bound not only to look to their own interests, but also to the interests of the people, the governed. Have they taken note of the blighting effects of the measure that they nave introduced, upon the progress of the

We object to the doctrine in toto, namely, that the first duty of the Government is like men, and try to remove the disability voting for a measure which is un-English in self-preservation. That may be its most which the Sedition measure has brought upardent desire, but certainly not its first on the Indian subjects of the Crown. The duty. Its first duty is to secure the happi- Bengalees have been accused of timidity;

on the progress of the Indian nation?

Of course, it has been urged more than

once by the Government that the measure

will never interfere with legitimate criticism. This is a point which is very difficult of settlement, in a country governed by a body of officials A Poona editor, seeing but yet, the Press Act of Lord Lytton that the plague operations are creating disaffection in the land, may give publicity to it in his paper in the interests of Govern ment, and may express himself in strong language from the best of motives; yet his writings may hurt the susceptibilities of even a sensible ruler. When such is the case, what the Bill, when it came out of the Select the editor of an independent newspaper. may be considered legitimate criticism by may be considered sedition by a ruler of the land. Have not leading men of India ex pressed sympathy for Mr. Tilak? The safest course would be thus for the journalist to avoid criticism altogether, or to make his criticism purposeless, ovalueless, incoherent and ineffective, in order to save his neck.

There is a good deal of difference between one who is privileged to send his fellow beings to jail and the other who can be sent to jail at any moment. The first will never understand the difficulties of the second. I Lord Elgin had been a native of India and if he had been in charge of an independent newspaper, he would have then seen the dif ficulties in indulging in what they call legitima'e criticism, without defining what i really means,

They risk nothing by declaring the opinion that their sedition measure does not interfere with legitimate criticism; but the Indian editors risk much by putting faith upon that opinion and acting accordingly.

As it will be a risky business to indulge in what is called legitimate criticism, and there is no risk in giving up criticism altogether, people will naturally prefer to adopt the latter, and not the former, course. And thus, when the people, wrongly or rightly, feel themselves aggrieved, they will now groan in silence and not be able to give free play to their feelings.

Thus in spite of the declaration of the Viceroy and his wise Councillors, and in pite of their assurance that the Government would never undertake frivolous prosecuthe newspapers in India and others who themselves as if paralyzed. A be coine a

And the result would be disastrous both to the ruled and the rulers ... We have however, no business to point out the difficulties. in the best of spirits. They had expected, Englishmen to defend their own rights; for, interests very well, and it was frankly admitted that the measure had been introduced mainly in their own interest : but we have to point out how it will affect the

As for "legitimate" criticism, whatever that may mean, we'do'nt see what we gain by the privilege. We all have very freely indulged in criticism about the sedition measure, and with no result. The beginning and the end f the measure have shewn us that not only the Indians (have quo voice whatever, the Europeans, in shaping the policy of the Government. What is this critis Have we ever gained anything by it? So we do not object to the measure at all because it will stop legitimate criticism, as at will surely do.

We object to it, because it will tell upon the spirit of the people and retard their growth: Alexander Selkirk forgot speech after a few years of silence. If the people are prevented from expressing themselves freely, they would cease // to grow. That is the objection to the measure of the Government. The newspapers created stand, is just now pending before the ill-feeling against the Government; is it so? Hon'ble Mr. Risley as Municipal Secretary But will the measure, and the speeches delivered by some of the members of the Council, promote good will between the ruled an the rulers?

WHAT WE SHOULD DO NOW.

Ir would not do to whine like a cur under afflictions We must bear up with them ness and growth of the people, entrusted to but they have their courage, too. A British lay in the hands of the Commissioners who Our public men and public bodies, held not a measure of repression. We are not its care by a wise Providence. Has it soldier, who will spike a cannon, will fly had elected him, Mr. Ghose was unable to

which the new Sedition Law will bring up in his neighbourhood. But, a Bengalee will The result is, the latter has placed the whole tend a cholera patient quite unconcernedly. That is, however, neither here not there. We dc hot subscribe to the charge that the Bengalees will not stand to their guns when duty would require them to do it. beween

Of course, hope refuses to come was repealed. No one ever expected that it would be knocked on the head. If canybody had then suggested the possible repeal of the Act, he would have been laughed at In the same manner, the suggestion that the repeal of Chalmers measure is not at all beyond the bounds of possibility, may be thought ridiculous. To them we reply that Beaconsfield was as strong a Minister as Palmerston; that it was believed that Gladstone, with the Liberals, had been annihilated for ever when Lord Lytton ruled India under the dictatorship of the first-named Minister. Yet it was seen that the old statesman, supposed to be dead, emerged out of his retreat and carried everything before him. The strong Government of Beaconsfield fell to pieces before him of trales s'dinom a

In the same manner, we have now a strong Tory Government and a disorganized and demoralized Opposition. The former have now everything in their way. Of course. the Government is not willing to exercise ts power amongst the English people who have votes, and therefore do so amongst us measure was introduced because there is now, practically no Opposition. The principles of the Sedition measure are, nowever, obnoxious to the notions of the berals. This they have shewn unmistakeably. If they come to power, this Sedition measure is sure to be repealed,why, we shall presently explain.

Of course, it is possible that the Liberals may never again be able to gather their scattered forces for the purposes of any substantial opposition. Indeed, there is such a chance, and that we confess sorrowfully. But if it comes to that," then, Englishmen and Indians would all be in the same But if the Liberals come to power, they

come, bound to repeal or modify the Sedition measure. Firstly, they are sincerely of interpret the grievances and aspirations of Government for which, according to the people to the Government, would feel Sir A. Mackenzie, liberty of speech has been withdrawn by the present Adof the latter; for, they understand their own repealed by them. And thirdly, the Engto recognize that the Indians are not Carolina slaves, but as much the subjects of the Queen as any Londoner is. And they, the Indians, have done nothing to deserve

the disability voted to them. I mainly to be We must, therefore, keep up the agitation. Of course, there is the Sedition law hanging over our head. But we are not going to change our methods, come whatever may. There was a proposal of stopping all papers, if the Sedition law were passed. which, however, we knew before, but also But we demurred to the suggestion. We know our own heart; we know that British rule is essential in India ... We have the cism worth, legitimate or illegitimate? highest opinion of British character. We have enjoyed, and do even now enjoy, the confidence of some of the highest of Englishmen. Of course, we cannot bear to see oppression and injustice. Whenever we see that, we shall never fail to do what we consider our duty. In going to do our duty honestly, and loyally, if we come to grief, it must be borne in mind that even the best of us are liable to get cholera.

of the Bengal Government. From a memo rial of some Commissioners of the Chupra Municipality, published in our Friday's issue, it will be seen that Mr. Bourdillon, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, has refused to sanction the election of Mr. R. Ghose, the well-known Barrister practi sing in that town, as Chairman of that Municipality. The contest lay between Mr. Ghose and the Magistrate of the District. Of the 15 Commissioners, 9 voted for the former, and he was thus elected by a majority of three votes. The Divisional Commissioner, to the surprise of all, asked Mr. Ghose to resign in favour of the Magistrate; but, as the matter at all saupused at this statement; for His realized the nature of the disastrous results from the town of he finds a cholera case a summer of the request of Mr. Bourdillon of the request of the campagn, which is cought with that gentle to the request of the campagn, which is cought with that gentle to the request of the request of Mr. Bourdillon of the request of

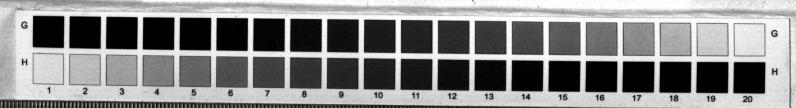
case in the hands of the Bengal Government with a recommendation to have the election cancelled. Of the nine Commissioners who voted for Mr. Ghose, seven have submitted a petition to Government, praying that the election of Mr Ghose be sanctioned, Mr. Bourdillon is an experienced officer; and, we are sorry, he was led to commit such a blunder as to oppose the election of such a man as Mr. Ghose who, he is perfectly aware, gave great satisfaction, for about 8 years, to the people and the authorities, in his capacity as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Municipality. It is quite true that, owing to the bad state of his health, Mr. Ghose could not attend to his duties properly for one year; but, as he is now in good health and willing to serve, we cannot understand why his services are not to be availed of. The District Magistrate is already hampered with numerous duties. To throw upon him the additional duty of administering the affairs of the Municipality, is not only an act of cruelty towards him, but also an act of injustice to the rate-payers whose affairs can never be managed by him, over-worked as he is, as efficiently as by Mr. Ghose. Then again, Mr. Ghose, being a native of the soil, is more accessible to the general body of the rate-payers than the lord of the district, who is naturally held in great awe and therefore not always approachable. But, above all, unless local self-government is an absoute farce, how can their Commissioner object to the election of a deserving man, when he was duly and legally elected? Mr. Risley is not only an officer of strong sense of justice, but a sincere friend of local selfgovernment. He has also, the rejutation of being a man of tact. We hope, there-Indians who have no votes. The Sedition fore, he will be able to manage the matter in such a way as to deave the cause of local self-government unhurt, and, at the same time, make a friction between Mr. Ghose and Mron Bourdillon impossible.

ONE of the wisest members of the Viceregal Council, Sir James Westland, whose speech is published in another column, was very angry, because he had to go through a large number of representations on the Sedition Bill, submitted by various Associations and public bodies in the country; and he took his revenge upon them by calling them all "three tailors of Tooley street" who sought to speak on behalf of the English nation. Of course, they were nobodies; for, if they were anybodies, how could he and his colleagues pass the Bill against their unanimous voice? There are two ways by which the members of our Council dispose of disageeable objections to their measures. One is to ignore them altions, the inevitable effect would be that opinion that liberty of speech in India is together on the well known principle, the newspapers in India and others who experience the newspapers in India and Indi essential for the same protection of the other is to ridicule or belittle the parties from whom the objections came. these methods were adopted when passing the Sedition Bill. The official members read speech after speech, long, dreary ministration Secondly, there is a prece speeches, not to explain why they were dent before them, viz, the Press Act going to enact a new Sedition Law, or how was thrust by the Tory Government and it would be possible for writers and speakers to know what "contempt" or "hatred" mean lish conscience will sooner or later come but to show their ardent love for the people boof this country by choice ex pressions. Sir Alexander Mackenzie had to take the help of even poetry to give vent to the depth of his feeling in this respect. Sir James Westland began his speech in this happy vein: "My friend Mr. Chal-mers will speak about the measure; I have nothing to do with that. I am here to perform another duty;" that duty was to bring contempt upon the Indian "three tailors of Tooley street." Some of the arguments of the Finance Minister are, however, too transcendental for our dull apprehension For instance, he takes exception to "the humble memorial of the inhabitants in Calcutta in public meeting assembled." He says that those who sent this memorial had no right to represent the whole population of Calcutta. "I entirely deny their right to represent me", says Sir James indignantly. But, Sir James, please don't lose your temper. Nobody repre-sented you or your friends, or all the inhabitants of Calcutta. In the memorial they embodied the views and sentiments of only the four thousand men who attended wither meeting and the many hundreds who came to attend but who had to go away for want of space. Indeed, their memorial is "the memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled." Referring to the memorial of the Conference, presided over by Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore,

Sir James is pleased to remark:

The document which has been given to us with the great name—I call it a great name because it is that of a man who is above all suspicion—of Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, announces to us the conclusions of a Conference assembled in Calcutta. From beginning to end of that document there is not the smallest hint of who that Conference was.

But is not Maharajah Jotindra Mohun a host in himself? A representation signed by him, may be treated with contempt by Sir James Westland and his colleagues; but, it would have been received in another light by such high-minded English noble men as Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, roys of world widel celebrity, are now no



him that it was attended by all the prominent men in the town,

praying that the election of Mr sinos

THE Indian Daily News concludes its yesterday's leading article with this sentence: "To hold a mandate from a Secretary of State, may be a comparatively respectable office; but to merely hold a power-of-attorney from Sir Phillip Hutchins, is a trifle ignominious, and that is what the Viceroyalty is at present," Don't talk so contemptuously of Sir Phillip Hutchins. He is a powerful mes-merist. He hypnotised Lord Lansdowne and ruled India in His Lordship's name. But, then, he and Lord Lansdowne lived together, and His Excellency could thus be easily mesmerised by him. But, we had no notion that Sir Phillip could exercise his will-power from a distance of ten thousand will-power from a distance of ten thousand miles,—from his seat in the India Council and that the present Viceroyalty is as much within his influence as its predecessor. This is really a wonderful feat. Is Sir Phillip amongst the Mahatmas?

THE reply to the representation of the Plague Conference, held in December last and presided over by Maharajah Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, coming as it does from the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, is couched in the most courteous language. It goes without saying, however, that none of the chief prayers of the Conference has been granted. Home segregation, says Mr. Risley, will not be allowed by Government under any circumstances. The other prayer of the Conference that some leading members of the communities should be appointed to the Plague Commission, has also been rejected. Mind, there is not one member on the Commission, who can be said to be in touch with the general public.

It may be remembered that several weeks ago we published a paragraph to the effect that Mr. Tilak was allowed to read the Vedas in the jail on Sundays. The attention of Professor Max Muller having been drawn to the paragraph by some Indian gentlemen in England, he expressed great sympathy for Mr. Tilak and caused a complete set of his edition of the Rig Veda to be sent to him as a present. The mail to hand, brings a letter from a friend in England, who says that when he saw Professor Max Muller and related to him how Mr. Tilak was sent to ail and treated there like a felon, he found him deeply moved.

Our London correspondent, in his letter, speaks highly of the services which Babus Ananda Mohun Bose and Romesh Chander Dutt are doing to India and the Mohun Bose went to support in S. E. Durham, and who was elected by a large majority of 275, owes his success, to a considerable extent, to the powerful speech of our distinguished countryman. A short report of the meeting, addressed by Mr. Bose, is reproduced in another column from a local paper. It will be seen, with the witnesses, and concluded with a prayer for justice and acquittal. Their Lordships in the witnesses, and concluded with a prayer for justice and acquittal. Their Lordships inder the old regime, a change very much for the better, except in the case of important the witnesses, and concluded with a prayer for justice and acquittal. Their Lordships inder the old regime, a change very much for the better, except in the case of important speeches, by Sir William Wedderburn and was he applauded over almost every sentence he uttered.

THERE is one ruler in India who does not smell sedition in his Province. Re plying to the Municipal address at Nellore Sir Arthur Havelock said :-

I am very glad to receive from you your assurances of loyalty to Her Majesty. Such an assurance is unnecessary, as one knows your loyalty is sincere to an assurance is unnecessary, as one knows your loyalty is sincere and devoted, but it is satisfactory to receive from Her Majesty's subjects such feeling towards her person and

But if Sir Arthur Havelock is so satisfied as to the loyalty of the people entrusted to his care, how could he give his support to the Sedition measure?

SIR SALTER PYNE who, as the reader is aware, arrived at Peshwar on Friday, reports that Jellalabad is full of fugitive Afridis. These, says he, arrived without pre-arrangement, and as such, by the laws of Mahomed, the Amir was bound to countenance them. Sir Salter is positive that the Amir did not supply munitions of war to the tribesmen whatever others may have done; but doubtless small quantities of ammunition were purchased from unauthorized persons. "Those who possessed it," he is reported to have said, "were doubtless inclined to do a lucrative trade with the tribesmen; but if there had been a system, I would have known of it."

THE Englishman understands that Government has resolved to set on foot a magnetic survey of India in connection with the Kodaikanal Observatory. There is a report that Dr. Lockyer, a son of Sir Norman Lockyer, who is now on a visit to this country with his father, will be placed at the head of the proposed department. But where is the urgency of a magnetic survey? And is it wise to add the cost of another official department to the deficit which, it is said, the Finance Minister is at present engaged in attempting to reduce? We hope, Government will consider well before incurring fresh lia-

bedies to a Finance Minister! As regards in the hospital; and the nursing staff and the Conference, a little enquiry on the part to secure their safety by removing them into of Sir James Westland would have satisfied an other. In the meantime the fire spread attendants had to make great efforts in order over to the Hindu and Parsee Plague Hospitals, where also it was with the greatest difficulty that the safety of the inmates was secured. The sheds of all the hospitals have been considerably damaged, the nursing staff have lost nearly all their property, and nine patients have died of the shock, while being

> IT will be remembered that Mr. Crawley submitted to the Government of India a report in which he sought to attribute the present financial embarrassments in the State of Hydera bad to the extravagances of His Highness the Nizam. Quite recently, an assembly of leading men of Hyderabad, called the "Mujlis Oomra" sat to consider the question of the financial condition of the State. and vindicating the Nizam. Copies of this important Resolution have been sent to the Miniser, as also to the Viceroy through the Resident. It is to be hoped that the significance of this Resolution will not be lost upon those high authorities who are now engaged in considering the question of the Nizam's finances.

> THE Commissioner of the Patna Division has recommended the grant of a bonus of half a month's salary to each of the clerks employed in his office for the heavy increase of work they had to cope with during the late strong Tory Government and a discionimal

THE sudden and very marked fall in the temperature since Saturday is to be accounted for by the many snow-storms in the hills. A foot of now is reported to have fallen at Mussoorie. There has also been a heavy fall of snow at Chitral, and another bus above ever

A SHORT time ago, the Government of Bombay proposed to the Government of India the amalgamation of the office of Inspector-General of Prisons with that of Inspector-General of Police, and suggested that both Departments should be worked by the Inspector General of Police. The Government of India has just vetoed the proposal as a takeably. If they come quite sharporter

THE Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta abstained. from aking part in the debate on the District Police Amendment Bill, now under the consideration of the Bombay Legislative Council. He gave reasons why he did so. He said that when a similar Bill was on the anvil at the Supreme Council three years ago, he fully expressed his views on the subject. But that produced no effect. Such being the case, it was not worth his while, said he, to repeat the same arguments over again. Mr. Mehta's reasoning may not commend itself to many; yet, it is pretty clear that public-spiritedness in the country is being indirectly sought to be damped by being ignored or snubbed.

On Monday, Mr. Barclay, on behalf of Damodar Chapekar, applied before Justices Parsons and Ranade, for further adjournment of the hearing of the appeal, on the grounds Liberal cause. It is gratifying to learn that the case was an important one and that that Mr. Richardson, whom Babu Ananda the papers of the proceedings came into his possession only on the previous day. In a long petition, Chapekar said that neither he nor his brother Balkrishna committed the murders, and re-iterated before the Hon'ble Judges the statements which he had made at-Wednesday, the 2nd of March.

> SIR A. S. LETHBRIDGE, head of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, has been granted an extension of furlough for six months, at the end of which he will retire from the service,

RARELY, writes the Madras Mail, is so much trouble experienced in getting jurymen toge-ther for the Madras High Court Sessions as has been the case during the past week, One case has had to be adjourned and two cases part heard to be retried owing to the illness of jurymen in the middle of the cases. This morning five jurymen were absent from the Court when the roll was called, and His Lordship, Mr. Justice Shephard, in the exercise of his powers, imposed a fine in each case of Rs. 100.

NEWS has reached Allahabad by telegram that on Friday last the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment in the appeal of Lal Bulwant Singh versus Rani Kishori. This case, which was instituted in 1886 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, was transferred to that of the District Judge of Mainpuri.
It came on for trial before Mr. Aikman, then
the Judge of Mainpuri, and resulted in the
major portion of the plantiff's claim being
dismissed. Both parties appealed to the
High Court of these provinces, and the appeals
which were heard by Mr. Justice Knox and
Mr. Justice Burkitt resulted in the total dis-Mr. Justice Burkitt, resulted in the total dismissal of the plaintiffs' suit. By their judgment their Lordships of the Privy Council have con-firmed the order of the High Court. At the in these provinces by the magnitude of the interests at stake in the litigation, and the position of the family of Jaswant Rao, the husband of Rani Kishori, who had done yeoman's work for the British in the mutiny of 1857. A special interest, moreover, centered in the result of the appeal as it is in tered in the result of the appeal, as it is in this case that the question regarding the validity of the acting appointment of Mr. Justice Burkitt to the bench in the Allahabad High Court was directly put in issue in the appeal, and tried by their tordships of the Privy Council. The result has been the recognition of the validity of that appointment, and the consequent quieting of minds uneasy on that score, - Pioneer,

will consider well before incurring fresh liabilities in an entirely new direction.

A serious fire is reported from Bombay. On Saturday afternoon, a hut, lying immediately to the south of the European Plague Hospital, was in flames. The strong wind prevailing at the time, carried some sparks prevailing at the time, carried some sparks estimated that there will be available for export to the roofs of the Plague Hospital, which port 1,930,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 32,711,900 cwts of cleaned rice.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Feb. 4

MR. A. M. BOSE AND MR. R. C. DUTT. IT is impossible to over-estimate the great services which Mr. A. M. Bose and Mr. R. C. Dutt, C. I. E., are rendering to the Indian side of the Frontier controversy, by the speeches which they have been delivering during the last week or two at Wolverhampton, Cricklade and Durham, where the by-elections have been progressing. Last Saturday Mr. Dutt accompanied Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice to a mass meeting at Cricklade. Mr. Dutt was remass meeting at Cricklade. Mr. Dutt was received with great enthusiasm, and his powerful and convincing arguments were listened to with profound attention and prolonged applause. Mr. Bose has placed himself at the disposal of the British Committee for the entire month of March, and I trust they will arrange a series of meetings for him, worthy of his ability and self-sacrifice. I wish we had a hundred such men in the country at this special crisis.

PRESS AGENCY BETWEEN LONDON

I am happy to say that the British Committee have completed very satisfactory arrangements for a press agency between London and India, by which news of importance may be telegraph ed from India on the authority of the Indian National Congress. In future, any message telegraphed from the Congress authorities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay to the British Committee, will be distributed through the most important press agency in London, not only to all the London, but also to the various provincial daily papers in the country. These messages will be conveyed by the Telegraph Company at the lowest press rates. This arrangement has only been possible since "India" became a weekly paper, as the various Telegraph Company the graph Companies will not recognize a paper that is published at longer intervals than seven days. The messages will be published as having been received from the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, so that the public will be able to discriminate between them and the biassed messages of Reuter and the Times' by some leading and distinguished private the process of the seven leading and distinguished private the process of the seven leading and distinguished private the private and the Times' by some leading and distinguished private the private and the Times' by some leading and distinguished private that the process of the three leading from t the biassed messages of Reuter and the Times' correspondent. I daresay the Congress cables will have their own unconscious bias, but the public can set the one against the other. It is quite time the Congress had its own say by telegraph. I have written so often about this, and urged it to weariness, that your readers where the debate. It is likely that Mr telegraph. I have written so often about this, ought to know how important a step has thus been taken; and it is now for the Congress authorities in the three centres named to take care that when momentous events come up in India that the "Government" messages are not allowed to ferment for 2 or 3 weeks in the public mind, without any alternative informa-tion to check it. At the present moment, for instance, the Tory press is working up the plague riot near Nasik for all it is worth, and some of them make it out to be almost a second edition of the Poona murders, cleverly insinuating that a "Collector" has been murdered. It has been made clear that the Collector was not an Englishman, as was suggested, but "only an Indian", so the public mind is re-lieved; but give a lie an hour's start, and you won't catch it in a month. A simple statement of fact, published simultaneously with Reuter and the Times' correspondent, will constantly prevent misconception, and save much public mischief. The arrangements made by the British Committee, will secure precisely the same facilities for wide and prompt publicity in the London and provincial daily papers as is enjoyed by Reuter himself.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS IN "INDIA."

The Parliamentary reports in "India" will in speeches by Sir William Wedderburn and other Congress supporters, and Front Bench leaders; as a rule, the report will be only a conjunt precise of the most interesting speeches other Congress supporters, and Front Bench leaders; as a rule, the report will be only a copious precis of the most interesting speeches in Indian debates, and verbatim reports of answers to questions on Indian affairs. I think this a good reform, and it will present Parliament in a more interesting and readable form to its subscribers.

THE SENTENCE ON DAMODAR CHAPEKAR.

The news arrives this morning that Damodar Chapekar has been found guilty and sentenced to death. The conclusion of this tragedy comes opportunely for the meeting of Parlian ent, and will enormously strengthen the demand which must now be made for the immediate release of the brothers Natu, whose deportation and imprisonment without trial now loses its last shred of justification. Of course, no details have been telegraphed beyond the bare fact of conviction and sentence; but unless some fresh and striking evidence has been forthcoming other than what was produced in the earlier stages of Damodar's prosecution, there is not a shred or tittle of evidence connecting either the Natus or Mr. produced in the earlier stages of Damodar's prosecution, there is not a shred or tittle of evidence connecting either the Natus or Mr. Tilak with any share, directly or remotely, with the Poona murders. They have been committed by an illiterate mendicant singer who is probably the victim of homicidal mania, I expect every day to hear of the release of the Natus, but sincerely hope it may be now deferred for a few days, until Sir William (Wedderburn has been able to raise the question on an amendment to the Address. If the Government of India are wise, they will meet the attack by the announcement that the Natus are free, and that Tilak and his fellow-pressmen have at any rate had their cruel sentences relieved of the hard labour element. It has always been a matter of regret to me It has always been a matter of regret to me that the British Committee did not arrange for a public indignation meeting in St. James Hall the week after the proceedings before the Privy Council. We had W. C. Bonnerjee, Pherozshah Mehta, and Khare as Indian speak-ers, and with Sir William Wedderburn in the Pherozshah Mehta, and Khare as Indian speakers, and with Sir William Wedderburn in the chair. I believe such a meeting would have been a great success and would have fully enlightened the country on the inequity of the whole Poona policy of repression. I only hope, the bread may not now be taken out of our mouth by the release of the Natus before Parliament has time to discuss it.

The Daily Telegraph (Tory) has been always conspicuous for its thick and thin support of the Indian Government, but even demanded in Parliament of the causes which have led to so deplorable a failure.

This is very plain talk indeed from a man who was not only a distinguished Indian general, but who was not only a distinguished Indian general, but who was not only a distinguished Indian general, but who was a thick and thin supporter of the present Government. These few sentences will give you in sin ple and striking language exactly what is being said by every military authority in the country, free to speak out.

Allan's diary, declaring that the editor of that paper only says ditto to what the Echa has for members of the House of Commons, there will be a very lively debate on the campaign, which

bearance to his opponents that is at once the character. But all the same, I wish he had remembered the old proverb "Speech is silver, silence is gold". His friends in this country think he was quite right to go to Amraoti, that he had a right to go to Amraoti, that he had a right to expect a somewhat cool reception, but that his wisest policy is simply to take up his old Congress work, and that his Indian friends should willingly join him in letting the dead past bury its dead. I doubt if any of those who still judge him harshly, would have come through the furnace any better than he did. I hope, we have heard the last explanation, and that Professor Gokhale may now find himself en-Gokhale may now find himself entirely reinstated in the confidence of his old allies; a confidence he has done nothing to lose, and to which his long, unwearied, self-denying service to his country fully entitles him, whatever may have been his errors of judgment in a cruel and perplexing crisis of his useful

ANUNFOUNDED REPORT.

I see an absurd statement in some of the Indian papers that Mr. W. S. Caine has resigned his seat on the British Congress Committee. There is not the slightest foundation for this report, and Mr. Caine was present at this week's meeting of the Committee. I suppose this report has for its foundation a sentence in the London correspondence of the Bombav Gazette" to the effect that he had resigned because he disapproved of the new weekly issue of *India*. The disapproval was there, and was strongly pressed upon his col-leagues. But Mr. Caine does not turn his back on colleagues because they don't agree with him, and there is no member of the Committee more anxious for the success of the new venture than Mr. Caine, now that it has been decided upon and started on its way.

# INDIA AT THE COMING PARLIAMENT.

by some leading and distinguished private member, high in the confidence of the Liberal Leaders. He thought this latter course would Lawson Walton, Q. C., one of the members for Leeds, and a man of great eloquence and mental acumen, will be invited to undertake the duty. In this case Sir William Wedderburn will, of course, stand aside, no doubt taking an active part in the debate, and moving an amendment in his own name impeaching the Poona press prosecutions, the deputation of the Natus, and the proposed alterations of the press laws. It is also quite certain that an early opportunity will be taken presumably on the Address, to give vent to the deepening indignation that is being felt by all classes with regard to the lamentable miscarriage of the campaign, which has been fomented by the Pioneer and the Times of India, whose strictures have been reproduced

freely in the press of this country.

This feeling has just received fresh impetus from the publication by the Daily Mail of a ten days' diary of impressions gathered on the spot by the late Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, from which the following are some of the

most telling sentences:
Surprised to hear from various accounts that people at Simla are satisfied with the result of the Frontier campaign, and consider it to have been well done, campaign, and consider it to have been well done, the reason alleged being that it was impossible to hold any part of the Afridi country over the winter, and that therefore, for the convenience of supplies, and other purposes, it was more desirable to come back to Peshawur. This may be so, but the success or non-success of the campaign turns solely on the question as to whether any submission or groundwork for submission has been obtained from the Afridis, and whether there has been any consent on their

As it is apparent that campaigns are not made for the mere purpose of waste of time and money, it is clear that we have not obtained considerable and substantial concessions in this direction, the campaign might as well have been left alone until next spring; then there would have been six or eight months of clear weather for operations, which time would undoubtedly have sufficed to make the matter a com-

the essence of success.

The whole thing has been a dead failure from being undertaken on too small a scale, and without any adequate calculation of the results that were desirable, and a force that was necessary to carry it out. Like every other blunder, this will be a costly

will serve the purpose of emphasising the cost as well as the very trivial advantages purchased at so excessive a price. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan speaks more loudly from his grave at Peshawar that ever he could have done in his place in the House, and there will not be lacking other men to push home his trenchant indictment of Simla, and his sympathetic appeal on behalf of the over-taxed Indian people. This monstrous, cruel, wasteful and totally un-necessary expedition is now damned all round as a gigantic failure. Its indictment at the bar of public opinion is inevitable, and must be met by the Government. Public feeling is too strong to permit the shielding of the men res-ponsible for it, however high may be their position. The British soldier has done his work well enough; the Indian soldier even work well enough; the Indian soldier even better; the regimental officers have come out with brilliant records; all of which only makes the blundering stupidity of those who are responsible for the policy of the campaign stand out the bolder. Conservative and Liberal Editors alike clamour for impartial enquiry, and if the Government are wise, they will meet Parliament with that enquiry set on foot.

There is hardly a newspaper in the country on either side on politics, whose editor has not got something to say about Sit Henry Havelock-Allan's diary, and Sir William Lockhart's stictures on the management of the campaign.

stictures on the management of the campaign. These criticisms all point to Parliamentary enquiry, and it is more than probable that the Government will be forced to appoint some Committee or Commission to overhaul the methods by which the military affairs of the Indian Empire are controlled. It is impossible for me, ir the limited space I feel justified in occupying in your columns, to give more than a mere sketch of the great grumbling volume of press criticisms; I will, however, give you the substance of it.

The gravest attack on the Government authorities who have muddled the Frontier policy and the campaign which followed it comes from the most loyal and devoted Conservative journal, the London Standard, whose long editorial last Monday has been reproduced everywhere. The editor gives a brief historical survey of the origin and progress of the campaign gibbets its successive blunders and failures in pungent sentences, and demands searching investigation in the following significant language—which would not attract much attention in the columns of the Daily News, a Liberal paper, but which is terrible indeed in the column of the Standardie sid ni syl

Then followed, on the first symptoms of an eruption, an extraordinary series of blunders, which eruption, an extraordinary series of blunders, which aggravated the peril and encouraged hostility. The outbreak of the Mohmunds might and should have been prevented. The success of their raid on Shunkargarh incited the Afridis to emulate their prowess; but even then a reinforcement of the Khyber posts would have checked the Afridi rising before the crisis became acute, These are some of the things that will have to be investigated; not the merits of a maker which labor largers. not the merits of a policy which John Lawrence was able to pursue in days gone by, when the Russians had hardly reached the banks of the

was able to pursue in days gone by, when the Russians had hardly reached the banks of the Jaxartes.

Nor will the public conscience be set at rest unless there is a full and impartial inquiry into the conduct of the Frontier campaign. In spite of what happened on Saturday, we may hope that its objects are all but attained; but at what a heavy cost is known only too well. We have deprecated premature criticism, but when official Despatches are published, showing that this General had miscalculated the strength of the enemy and lost pretty well half his Brigade in consequence, and that other Generals had failed to carry out their instructions, there is no excuse for further reticence. The initial advance on the Samana was sadly mismanaged, and the sacrifice of life during the second capture of Dargai conclusively shows that someone had blundered. The retirement from Waran, and the withdrawal to the Bara Valley, when the rear-guard of General Kempster's Brigade suffered so severely, must also be numbered amongst the least satisfactory incidents of the Tirah Expedition. Sir William Lockhart, we feel sure, will be most anxious that there should be no suppression of the truth. There are other matters which call for investigation besides the capacity of certain officers. To what extent and with what results were Sir William Lockhart's hands tied, and his energy hampered, by undue interference from Simla? That endeavours were made to keep him were Sir Willam Lockhart's hands tied, and his energy hampered, by undue interference from Simla? That endeavours were made to keep him in leading strings, and that in some cases he only got his own way with the greatest difficulty, is apparent to anyone who can read between the lines of the telegraphic reports from the seat of war. The public may reasonably insist on learning why such interference was exercised. It is to these considerations, rather than to abstruse is to these considerations, rather than to abstruse researches into the past history of Indian frontier policy, that the curiosity of the Parliament and the public will, we trust, be directed.

The Globe (Tory), commenting on Sir William Lockhart's apology, says that, from

first to last close observers of the compaign have seen that "some one had blundered." Our troops, both British and Native, behaved with great and indisputable gallantry, and their heroic pluck made amends for the gross incompetence of there commanders, whose whole record of faulty generalship is only saved from disaster by the gallantry of the troops

troops.

The "Pall Mall Gazet e"(Tory) says very significantly, "We shall know more when Sir William Lockhart comes home to report, and we shall want to know and good

The 'Daily Mail' (Tory) considers that, Sir Henry Havelock Allan's formidable indictment is strengthened by Sir W. Lockhart's official defence. The reverses suffered by our army are traceable to excessive confidence and deficient caution; the editor calls

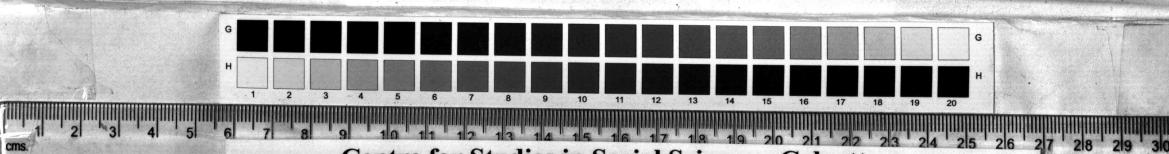
dence and deficient caution; the editor calls for stringent enquiry.

The "Morning Advertiser" (Tory) thinks that, the charges made by Sir H. Havelock-Allan will have to be carefully investigated. The whole subject of Indian Frontier policy will have to be raised in Parliament, and the events of the war will still call for security. It is easy to make too much of mischance, but that full information as to what explanation can be given of several untoward accidents will be asked, and rightly asked, is clear. The call for the fresh compaign in the spring, will give a sting to criticism.

clear. The call for the fresh compaign in the spring, will give a sting to criticism.

The Daily Telegraph (Tory) has been always conspicuous for its thick and thin support of the Indian Government, but even this worm turns, and declares that Englishmen of all classes deeply deplore the sacrifice of so many valuable lives in the course of a manifestly unsuccessful undertaking and eagerly await a full explanation.

The Echo (Independent Tory) quotes with approval the strong phrases made use of by the



I need not cumber your columns with extracts from the Liberal press of the metropolis. Mr. Labouchere sums up the line they all take in the following trenchant sentence in this week's *Truth*: "Perliament meets next week. It should be the first business of every one in the House who values the safety of the Empire to insist upon a searching enquiry into the causes of this diplorable fiasco. If we are told that this is unpatriotic, so much the worse for patriotism, as understood by its professional exponents. If we are told that to condemn the policy and the conduct of this inglorious and disastrous war is the part of 'Little Englanders,' so much the better for those who are called Little Englanders. At a time when almost every day brings forth some new crisis in our foreign relations, and when our fire-eating poli-ticians and pressmen are ready to beard any

of the entire military system of India; that there has been a lack of readiness for emer-gency, lamentable failure in transport and hospital arrangements; that there has been disastrous break down in the field itself, due to a total absence of intelligence and skill at the head of affairs; the Indian military authorities indeed have richly deserved the failure for which they so elaborately prepared. If Lord George Hamilton and his colleagues have had their timid contains the latest the state of the s have had their stupid optimism broken down by these melancholy facts, and the hostile by these melancholy facts, and the nostile comments of their own press, and can rise to the rare dignity of confession of sin, they may obtain pardon and grace from the country. But this has never been possible to Lord George; he is not great enough for that, we shall have the same old wooden platitutes, the same old optimism, the same old merricular and sensible men will once cious arguments, and sensible men will once more be filled with wonder and amaze that this amiable and complacent incapable should be at the head of Indian affairs at such an epoch in Indian history. lo and

### Calcutta and Mofussil.

# LORD GAURANGA

SALVATION FOR ALL.

BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE. Postage extra.

To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.

MAIL FORECAST. - The P. and O. steame Egypt, with the mails of the 12th instant, is expected at Bombay at 5 A.M., on Friday. The Calcutta mails should therefore reach their destination on Sunday morning.

"DISAFFECTION" AND "GOLF".-The "Indian Daily News" says, Mr. Chalmers, who has been so frequently requested to define "disaffection," so frequently requested to define "disaffection," will, no doubt, appreciate the following definition of "golf" given by an eminent Queen's counsel the other day:—"I believe, my lord, that it is a game which is played in irregular fields or waste pieces of ground with a small ball which the player tries to hit with a stick. If he succeeds in hitting the ball, he spends the remainder of the day in looking for it. That, as I am informed, my lord, is the game of golf,"

THE B. C. RAILWAY COLLISON CASE .-The appeal preferred on behalf of the two Assistant Station Masters of Jhikargachi and Nabharan on the Bengal Central Railway, who were respectively sentenced to a year's and six months' imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 100, in connection with the to a fine of Rs. 100, in connection with the recent fatal railway collision, was disposed of on Saturday by Mr. L. Palit, District and Sessions Judge of Jessore. In delivering judgment the Judge upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence of the first accused by cancelling the fine of Rs. 100. In the case of the second accused the fine was reduced to fifty ruses. reduced to fifty rupees.

### Acted Like A Charm.

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

a charmi'
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

rice Re. 1 and Ls. 2.

P. ENERAL AGENTS:—Smith Stanistreet & Co., an

K. Paul & Co., Calcutta.

COWING THE INDIAN PRESS

(Manchester Guardian.)

In a letter which we print this morning an Indian In a letter which we print this morning an Indian correspondent begs Englishmen to "come forward and put a stop to" the steps which the Indian Government is taking to cow the Indian press. If he spoke only for himself one might pass his letter by, but nobody who sees the Indian newspapers can doubt that our correspondent says what many thousands of Indians feel and what some million more would feel and say if they quite grasped whas is being done. Journalists in India were free until last year to express disapprobation of the measure of the Government in any terms "compatible wit". of the Government in any terms "compatible wits" a disposition to render obedience to the lawful "authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against foreign relations, and when our fire-eating politicians and pressmen are ready to beard any foreign Power at the first pretext for a quarrel, we find the Indian Government, which is nothing if not an efficient military administration, checkmated, humiliated, paralysed in an attempt to 'teach a lesson' to a few thousand undrilled savages. At a time when India is stricken by plague and famine, when its Government is but one degree removed from bank-ruptcy, we see money being squandered in millious on a policy which is of doubtful expediency and condemned by many of those most competent to judge its merits. It behoves every man who is concerned for the credit of England or the welfare of India to call on the rulers of the Empire for an explanation of the past failure, and a satisfactory declaration as to what is intended in the future, and to resist further expenditure of India to call on the rulers of the Empire for an explanation of the past failure, and a satisfactory declaration as to what is intended in the future, and to resist further expenditure of India to call on the rulers of the Empire for an explanation of the past failure, and a satisfactory declaration as to what is intended in the future, and to resist further expenditure of India to call on the rulers of the Empire for an explanation of the past failure, and a satisfactory declaration as to what is intended in the future, and to resist further expenditure of India to call on the rulers of the Empire for an explanation of the past failure, and a satisfactory declaration as to what is intended in the future, and to resist further expenditure of India to call on the rulers of the Empire for an explanation of the past failure, and a satisfactory declaration as to what is intended in the future, and to resist further expenditure of India to call the terms of centure of the lawful authority. For instance, all the terms of centure of the lawful authority. For instance, all the terms of centure of the lawful authority. For instance, all the terms of centu

declaration as to what is intended in the future, and to resist further expenditure of blood and money until both are forth-coming."

The provincial press, Tory and Liberal alike, join in one harmonious chorus in their demand for a searching enquiry into this shameful muddle. I send you a number of extracts from their columns.

It takes a lot of mismanagement in India before the British people can be moved to interfere with the administration. But they are ruthless censors when once roused to action. They are willing always to give the rulers of India a free hand, only expecting them to govern on principles of moral right. But they are now deeply moved and thoroughly convinced that those principles have been outraged in this ment shall make its protest, enquire into the responsibility and visit the consequences of their folly upon the foolish, however highly placed they may be. It requires no military expert to see that there has been culpable incompetence and disorganization at head-quarters, and a complete break down of the entire military system of India; that there has been a lack of readiness for emergency, lamentable failure—in transport—and outside in the foundation of readiness for emergency, lamentable failure—in transport—and outside hard and contempt to excite hated and contempt persons, ourselves included, to excite hated and contempt ourselves included to excite hated and c at this moment the desire of a great many persons, ourselves included, to excite hatred and contemp ourselves included, to excite hatred and contempt against the action of the Government in South-east Europe and in some parts of Africa. If after the proposed changes had been made in the Penal Code an Indian journalist did as much, he would render himself liable to ten years' imprisonment or to transportation for life. At present persons accused under this clause must be tried by Courts of Session or by High Courts. It is proposed that henceforth they may be tried by magistrates of the first class. Hitherto the judge in such cases has never been a member of the Executive Administration whose acts, it may be, have been has never been a member of the Executive Administration whose acts, it may be, have been adversely criticised by the person accused. Good care has been taken that the prosecutor or his colleague or subordinate shall not also be the judge. That precaution is to be taken no longer. A censorious editor may be brought before the magistrate of his district who is also an executive official of the district, and who therefore may well have fallen within the editor's censures of local have fallen within the editor's censures of local administration. And in such a case the man who morally occupies the position of plaintiff will have power to send the defendant to

tiff will have power to send the defendant to prison for ten years or to impose such a fine as may silence him by ruining him.

In drawing illustrations from home politics we have not overlooked the obvious retort—that we govern ourselves by a party system, that India is governed differently, and that this difference vitiates any comparisons of the kind we have drawn. It does impair their force; but it does not invalidate them altogether. As Sir William Markby said ten days ago in the "Spectator," "two things must be borne in mind—first, that the magistrate in India represents the Government, and "two things must be borne in mind—first, that the magistrate in India represents the Government, and the native press 'the Opposition.' The state of things proposed, therefore, would be paralleled here if press offences could be dealt with by the heads of the police and care were taken that the heads of the police should always be warm partisans of the Government." It is all thoroughly Russian. We have heard lately several new precepts for the better Government of India. One of them was that we were to condone murder and every kind of outrage in Asia Minor because we were "a great Mahomedan Power," and our fellow-citizens in India might not stand it if we put the Sultan of Turkey to the inconve-Power, and our fellow-citizens in India might not stand it if we put the Sultan of Turkey to the inconvenience of keeping his treaty with us. We were to make interest with one of the vilest rulers on the earth in the hope that he would be so good as to suffer India to be loyal to us. No doubt that is the "temper of Empire." And now, after we have employed men like Macaulay, Maine, and Stephen to mould a great system of law for India, we are to abandon the first principles of their jurisprudence and allow minor English officials in India to inflict long terms of imprisonnment on those who question their conduct in language that nobody would dream of regarding as unlawful if it were used in English newspapers. Perhaps this, again, is the august temper of Empire, lawful if it were used in English newspapers. Perhaps this, again, is the august temper of Empire, and must be a taint in blood that makes us others, "Little Englanders," loathe the idea of using Russian methods to silence Indian public opinion only less than we loathe the idea of wheedling the Mahometan part of India into good humour by conniving at great massacres of Christians.

### THE "SEDITION LAW" IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian. SIR, -It is an axiomatic truth that kindly and SIR,—It is an axiomatic truth that kindly and sympathetic treatment engenders affection, and oppression begets discontent. But our present rulers seem to hold a different view on the subject. They managed to create great discontent in the land by their extraordinary measures, and when the Indian newspapers voiced the popular feeling in their columns they sought to put down the discontent by prosecuting the editors of certain newspapers and sending them to gaol. But the wrath of the Government is not yet satisfied. It is going to amend

# It Is Remarkable.

SAYS MR. W. WILSON, the popular Chemis at RAWALPINDI and MURREE. "How Chambe lain'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. I and Rs. 2.

verywhere. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2. GENERAL AGENTS: Smith Stanistreet & Co. a B. K. Palu & Co., Cal

the present sedition law. If this be done, it will be all over with the Indian press, for the new definition of "disaffection" is even more comprihensive than the interpretation of Mr. Justice Strachey on section 124A, Indian Penal Code. A child can see that if the Indian Press is needed in the interest of the people, it is also needed in that of the Government, for it is simply impossible for an alien Government to rule a vast country like India without knowing the minds of the people. Lord Macaulay and other far sighted statesmen of old days saw this, and thus gave liberty to the press. If the Indian press ceases to exist (and it will be the necessary outcome if the proposed law be passed), the Government will be deprived of the only beacons which now give them light, and will only beacons which now give them light, and will be immersed in cimmerian darkness. It is time that the English people should come forward and put a stop to the suicidal policy the present rulers are following.—Yours, &c., BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE. Calcutta, January 10,

#### [Enclosure.]

INDIAN PENAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL. Further Amendments of the the Code to be pro-

Further Amendments of the the Code to be proposed for consideration of the Select Committee.

I. 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 excite or attempts to be a contempt of excite or attempts to be a contempt of the conte attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excite 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 Mejesty's subjects, shall be punished with transportation for life or 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 ex-

lawful means, without exciting or attempting to ex-cite hatred, contempt, or disaffection, do not consti-

ute an offence. II. 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 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 they was be induced to compile an offence against the public, or to any section of the public whereby they 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 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, rumour, or report is true a d is made, published, or circulated without "intent is aforesaid.

# MR. A. M. BOSE AT SOUTH-EAST DURHAM.

SEAHAM HARBOUR MEETING.

An enthusistic Liberal meeting was held ast night in the Theatre Royal, Seaham Harbour, in support of the candidature of Alderman Joseph Richardson. Mr. J. J. Candlish, J. P., presided over a crowded au-Candlish, J. P., presided over a crowded audience, and amongst those on the platform were—The Hon. A. M. Bose, Mr. S. Storey, Mr. S. F. Mendl (M. P. for Plymouth), the Rev. T. Shawcross, Mr. T. Gibson, Mrs. Coates (president of the Sunderland Women's Liberal Association), Miss Calvert and Mrs. Edmund Potts (Sunderland), Miss Embleton (Women's Liberal Federation), and Mr. Geo. Women's Liberal Federation), and Mr. Geo.

The Rev. T. Shawcross moved a resolution pledging the meeting to support the candida-ture of Ald. Joseph Richardson.

Mr. T. Gibson seconded.

The Hon. A. M. Bose, in an eloquent speech condemnatory of the Indian war policy of the Government, supported. He had, he said, read in a Tory newspaper that Mr. Lambton, when speaking at Castle Eden, gave an explanation of the origin of the war, which was to the effect that certain Radical members of Parliament that certain Radical members of Parliament wrote to Greece urging her to make an attack upon Turkey, and that the wave spread from Turkey to the frontier of India, and trat if there was war there now it was owing to the action of those members of Parliament. (Laughter.) This explanation was perfect, except in two particulars, first, that the Radical members did not write to Greece and urge her to make war upon Turkey—(laughter)—and secondly, it was not correct that the wave spread from Turkey to the frontier of India. (Laughter.) The Royal Society had not yet discovered any such potency in waves, but possibly they would award their gold medal to Mr. Lambton for his surprising discovery. (Applause.) Mr. Lambton, having descended from the ethereal Lambton, having descended from the ethereal heights of wave theory, gave another explanation of the war, which was that the tribes attacked British officers, but this also was an absurd one. (Applause.) This forward policy, instead of helping to preserve the well night impenetrable barrier between the dominions of Russia and of Britain in Asia, had tended to destroy it, because it had made enemies of the very people who should have been conciliated and made into our friends. (Applause.) Further, all avenues of internal progress were blocked, because every farthing that could be wrung out of the peasantry of India was rewrung out of the peasantry of India was required for that insane policy. (Laughter.) He charged her Majesty's present advisers with being the allies of Russia, and the disturbers of the integrity of the prosperity of the Empire, (Applause,) They called themselves the Imperialists, and they taunted the Liberals with being Little Englanders, but it was they who were ruining England; it was they who were the enemies of the Empire. They were building up a fabric of ruin and desolation for the

# Effect Is Marvellous.

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

He said: "Have much pleasure in testifying to the beneficial results I have experienced from Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrheea remedy. Whenever I had occassion to use it, it has never failed to check diarrheea, 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 DIARRHEEA REMEDY sold everywhere. Price Re. I DIARRHOEA REMEDY sold everywhere. Price Re. 1

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

future and it depended on the electors of South East Durham by voting for Ald. Richardson to put another nail in the coffin of the forward policy. (Applause.) If Mr. Lambton went to Parliament he went as a supporter of the present Parliament. If Ald. Richardson went he would vote for the teast of the present parliament. went he would vote for the taxes raised in India being devoted to adding to the resources of the trade of the country, and not for the good of trade of the country, and not for the good of Russia across the frontiers. (Applause.) The Government should have made friends with these tribes. By the action of the troops in burning and desolating the villages and destroying the means of subsistance the women and children were left to perish of starvation and bitter cold. ("Shame.") Was that, he asked, a method of warfare that recommended itself to their consciences, and their judgment? Was that consistent with the their judgment? Was that consistent with the civilising mission of this great Christian land? ("No, no.") He ventured to say that when there was time for reflection even the sons of those who at the present moment were the supporters of that policy would blush for shame for the way in which that war bad been carried on. (Applause.) He protested against the way in which the editors of certain papers in India had been placed in prison, and men were kept there without trial, and said that the Indians would not object to British rule, but they wanted it on British principles. (Loud applause.) They wanted the reign of law, and not the argument of Siberia – (applause) – in order that they might be welded to England, for good and evil, in ties of affection, in ties of fellowship, in ties of common citizenship. (Loud applause).

Mr. Mendl, M. P., also supported.
Surnderland Daily Echo, Jan. 27.

#### CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees was held in the Senate House, on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency the Viceroy, who is the Chancellor of the University, presided. Besides the candidates for degrees there was a large attendance. In all there were no less than 776 degrees, conferred of which 2 were D. L. 85 degrees conferred, of which 2 were D. L's, 85 M. A's, 403 B. A's, 251 B. L's, 5 M. B's, 24 second L. M. S's, and 6 B. E's.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

After the degrees had been conferred His Excellency the Chancellor addressed the asembly. He said: Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies Excellency the Chancellor addressed the asembly. He said:—Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My first and principal duty this afternoon is to congratulate those on whom the University has just conferred its degress. I am afraid I must now rank among those who look back to their University days through a lengthening vista of years. But I can assure you that you have my active sympathy in the perils which so many of you have just surmounted. Memory still recalls the dread ordeal of the past and the anxiously awaited approach of the Honours exted. Memory still recalls the dread ordeal of the pass and the anxiously awaited approach of the Honours ex-amination, and I think in after-life one canno amination, and I think in after-life one cannot altogether forget the awe-inspiring presence of the examiner, the sigh of relief with which the interview with him terminated, and the manner in which the judgment we formed of him varied considerably, as his judgment of our capabilities was in accordance with or differed from our own. But I think there is one respect in which we who look back can appreciate better than you who are in the thick of it. I think, perhaps, we appreciate more even than you can do the difficulties of an examination and the extreme value of the importance of that period of his life which a young man spends at the University. It is then that the book of life is unfolded before him, before he is called upon in a respect to undertake its resfore he is called upon in a respect to undertake its responsibilities. I can make no better remark to those ponsibilities. I can make no better remark to those young men and young ladies on whom the University has to-day conferred their degrees than that they have made good use of these opportunities and that they recognise that the honour conferred upon them carries with it a corresponding obligation. The degree of the University which you have gained is a badge that the honour of the University is entrusted to your hands, and I can assure you that it is no that the honour of the University is entrusted to your hands, and I can assure you that it is no empty form in which we adjure you that it is no empty form in which we adjure you that in your life and conversation you should show yourselves worthy of the same. Mr. Vice Cancellor, I should like to offer my personal congratulations to two gentlemen on whom the University has conferred its degree. Last year I had the pleasure to admit to the degree of Honorary Doctor of Law, Sir Alfred Croft, in recognition of the eminent services to education which he had rendered. It was a great pleasure to me when I found that the gentleman who was designated for a similar distinc-It was a great pleasure to me when I found that the gentleman who was designated for a similar distinction this year was a gentleman of Bengal. I think that the University has chosen a very appropriate occasion for conferring on Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar the honorary degree of Doctor of Law in recognition of his eminent services in the cause of scientific enquiry. As you are aware, India has just been visited by a large number of gentlemen of high distinct of his eminent services in the cause of scientific enquiry. As you are aware, India has just been visited by a large number of gentlemen of high distinction in science, whom, I am sure, the University would have been proud to welcome here to-day had that been possible. It is a coincidence that in talking to one of the most distinguished of them, Sir Norman Lockyer, the other day, he pointed out to me the very great advantage which obtained in India for an observer of astronomical science. It has occurred to me since that the events of the past year may show that there are other matters for scientific enquiry of which in India we are peculiary ignorant. Certainly, during last year we have been able to observe convulsions of nature on a scale which is almost without parallel. And we know that millions of our fellow-subjects have been suffering from privation from causes of which, we may say, the investigator has yet much to investigate and determine. I congratulate, therefore, the University as well as Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar, on the occasion which has been selected for conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Law and Millions. determine. I congratulate, therefore, the University as well as Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar, on the occasion which has been selected for conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Law. And, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, I should not like to pass by without also a word of personal congratulation to one other gentleman, Mr. Sarat Chandra Banerjee, who has won for himself in the arduous examination which I believe precedes that degree—the degree of Doctor of Law. And if I may venture to do so, I should like to include in that category his distinguished father. I am sure it will be gratifying to every member of the University that the son of a former Vice-Chancellor has shown himself thus capable of following in the footsteps of his father, and we all wish for him an equally honourable and distinguished career. Ladies and gentlemen, my duty now is to call upon the Vice-Chancellor to address you. I have reason to believe that he will be able to point to a peaceful and prosperous year for the University. And I am sure we will all admit, if that is so, there is no one to whom credit is more justly due than the Vice-Chancellor himself. Mr. Justice Trevelyan is about to seek that rest which his long and arduous services in India justly entitle him to. I know that I can, in your name, assure him that

1 INSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

1. LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

INUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient. LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

XAY'S CUR CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues and Commy. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.

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

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

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitdes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper. nozious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, awine, Kar Bacrans, Lan, Sicosport, England,

good wishes for his health and prosperity than from the members of this University. And a word of farewell. I have now reached the period which must come to everyone who holds my office, when he begins to do things for the last time. I have always thought it was a particular coincidence that the first public meeting I attended in India was the Convocation of the Calcutta Unique that the president of the calcutta unique that the calcut versity, and it is natural, theretore, that this meeting of the Convocation of the Calcutta University should be the first on which this idea is should be the first on which this idea is present to my mind. I have only to thank the members of this University for the kindness with which they have ever received me. I feel I must confess I have little to show in the way of return for all that kindness. But this, at any rate, I can ask you to believe that, whether here or far away, I shall ever retain the warmest interest in all that will lead to the prosperity and welfare of the University of Calcutta, of which I have had the honour to be Chancellor.

The Vice Chancellor then addressed the assembly and declared the Convocation closed, and the processionleft the hall in the same order in which it entered. His Excellency the Viceroy then left, and the gathering separated.

#### GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Mokunda Deb Mookerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Burdwan, is allowed leave for

Mr. Satis Chandra Mukerjee, I C s, was employed as sub pro tempore Joint-Magte and Dy Coll of Dinajpur from the afternoon of the 15th January to the afternoon of the 24th lanuary.

Babu Jagadis Chunder Sen, Dy Magte and Dy Coll on leave, who has under the order of the 15th February 1898 been posted to Jessore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Jhenida Sub-division of that district till relieved by Mr Kiran Chandra De.

Mr. Kiran Chandr De, Officiating Joint a Magte and Dy Coll on leave, is posted to Jessore and is appointed to have charge of the Jhenida Sub-division of that district.

Babu Ganga Narian Roy, Dy Magt. and Dy Coll, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd March 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Jodu Nath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Dy Coll, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Mymen-

Mr. Behari Lal Gupta, who has, under the order of the 15th February 1898, been appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, 24 Parganas, is allowed leave for tweety-four days, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th February 1898. Babu Girindra Chunder Mookerji, Assis-

tant Superintendent of Police, 24-Paraganas, tant Superintendent of Police, 24-Paraganas, is allowed leave for three weeks, under article 291 of the Givil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 25th Jannary 1898.

Maulvi Abul Fatah Mahamed Abdul Hafeez, Special Sub-Registrar, Chapra, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under article 294 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Nilratan Mukerice, Special Sub-Regis-

Babu Nilratan Mukerjee, Special Sub-Registrar, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month,

trar, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month, without allowances, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Janaki Nath Mukerjee, Rural Sub Registrar of Asansol, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Burdwan, during the absence on leave of Babu Nilratan Mukerjee or

until further orders. Maulvi Abdul Aziz is appointed to act a Rural Sub-Registrar of Asansol, Burdwan during the absence, on deputation, of Babi Janaki Nath Mukerjee or until further orders. Babu Revati Kanta Nag, Additional Munsift of Phatikchari and Hathhazari in the District of Chittagong, is deputed temporarily to act as an Additional Munsif in the District of Pabna

and Bogra.

Babu Siti Kanta Mallik, Munsif of Jessore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of that District during the absence, on leave, of Babu Syam Chand Ray, or until further orders.

Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghose, Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Nadia, vice Babu Anantaram Ghosh, about to retire.

Ghosh, about to retire. Babu Prasanna Kumar Ghose is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 500, within the local limits of the Krishnagar Munsifi.

Babu Chandi Charan Sen, Munsif of Alipore, in the District of the 24-Pargs. is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subdt. Judge of

Babu Ashutosh Gupta, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the Dist. of Neakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Lakhmipur, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Probadh Chander Dutt, or until further orders.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Kali Prosad Chatterjee, Sub-Dy Magte, Tamluk, Midnapore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language. He is also vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the

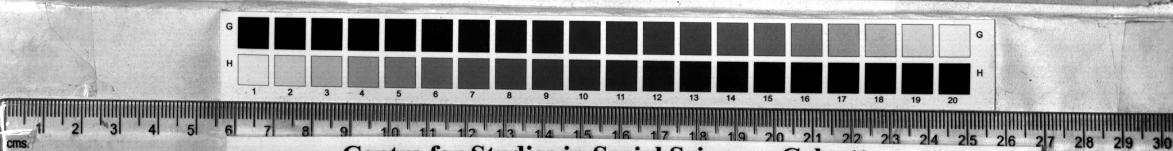
MR. E. W. PARKER has been confirmed in his appointment of Legal Remembrancer to the Punjab Government.

THE Police Administration of Cashmere is at present engaging the attention of the Maharaja and the State Council. It is probable that a European officer will be appointed as Inspector-General of Police.

THE inquiry into the death of the late Karim Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Gorkh-pur, has been transferred by the Allahabad High Court from the Gorakhpur district to the Jaunpur district. The inquiry is to be held either by the District Magistrate himself or by some other European Magistrate of

-SCIENTISTS declare that every ton of sea water contains one grain of pure gold.

THERE were 83 attacks and 166 deaths from plague in Bombay on Monday. The total mortality from all total mortality from all causes was 307 against 286 on the same day of last year and 76 the year before.



#### THE SEDITION BILL.

THE HON'BLE MR. JAMES' SPEECH.

My Lord, I was a member of Select Com mittee upon this Bill, though unfortunately I arrived only in time for its last sitting, when the amendments were practically com-plete. And since the receipt of the amendments I had no time to communicate with the Local Government which I represent on the Council, though at least some of the crimes which led to the introduction of this Bill occurred in my presidency. But I think I can say with confidence that the Bombay Government would strongly support this Bill, even though it has been altered. Speaking for myself (and like Mr. Ananda Charlu) I feel that I have no business to be here if I do not express my conviction, though my convictions, differ a good though my convictions differ a good deal from my honorable friends, especially as regards smoking in powder-magazines. I desire to express just the least feeling of regret that so much has been made of the safeguards provided by the Bill for persons treading on the perilous edge of crime, and that one can detect the least little feeling of apology for some of the clauses which seems unnecessary. My Lord, Earl Canning contemplated this Council meeting at places outside of Calcutta, and I could have wished we had met at Patna, Azimgurh, Peshawur, Hyderabad in Sind, Poona or the Moplah country. I believe we should not have seen one recommendation of the Select Committee, or at least that it would have been modified. Offences under clause 5 should, it is suggested, only be prosecuted under the authority of the Government. I agree the private prosecution should not be allowed but I would add to the words of the Govern ment' the words "of the District Magistrate." This Council should, I submit, recollect that the District Magistrate is the keystone of the fabric of our Government. Compared with merely ornamental excrescences. And the tampering with their position and influence, as our Select Committee has suggested, in its recommendation that they should not take action under clause 5, without a prior reference to the local Secretariat, is, I think, I may say without much exaggeration, a blow struck at the fabric of our administration. I admit that cases of actual sedition are sufficiently serious to justify a reference to Gov-ernment for orders, but clause 5 comes under another chapter, that relating to public tran-quillity, which is essentially one for District Magistrates, and not for the Secretariat to administer. District Magistrates, of course, remain in touch with the Government, and take their orders on matters of public policy from Government, but the responsibility for action should rest, sole and undivided, on the Magistrate. I shall be told, perhaps, that we have young Magistrates, weak Magistrates and incapable Magistrates diff so, the remedy is simple. Turn them out, as the Bombay Government did the other day to one who, I am told (for I have not seen the papers myself) excused himself for not preventing or dispersing a bloody riot at his door, because he was opening his morning's post. But this was surely an exceptional case. The Civil Service of India has been made frequently the theme of administra tion by public speakers, to an extent that really makes one blush sometimes. I for one don' claim for us that we are all plaster saints. We are simply honest, hard-working officials, doing our work to the best of our power, and I doubt if anyone will have the temerity to say that the present race of District Magistrates are less capable of exercising the same powers and duties as their predecessors, even though as, indeed, a Lieutenant-Governor once told me himself, for owing to the want of backing which they meet with now-a-days, sometimes in the performance of their very difficultion dresponsi-ble duties, a race of young District Magistates is growing up that looks to Codes and law treatises rather than to the exercise of that treatises rather than to the exercise of that personal influence which, far more than the only in this one. They hold that the law laws you pass, and which not over one in a hundred of the people heard of, maintains your power in India. Our District Magistrates, taken as a whole, are a body of plain com-mon-sense fair-minded men, Gallios as regard contending seets, and who would infinitely prefer to keep their districts quiet without having recourse to prosecutions or other severe measures. Still they must now-a-days have legal substion for all their acts. Your powdn to govern India, I repeat rests on the capacity of your District Magistrates. It is essential that if by their personal influence they cannot, when agitators and mischief-makers are abroad keep people from flying at one another's throats and I would like the Council to reflect that for one case of actual rioting that come to the notice of Government, there are hundreds where the personal influence of the Magistrate has nipped disturbances in the bud, kept the peace, and Government has never heard a ward about it-if, I say the Magistrate cannot keep the peace without it, he must have power to strike on his bwn responsibility promptly and quickly. For in the words of the present Prime Minister the commencement of disturbance in India must be put I down with an unfaltering hand. Even in England the Magistracy, and not the Home Office are responsible for keeping the peace as Sir William Harcourt told the House of Commons during the Colliery riots in Derbyshire, I think With increasing facilities for the inter-communication between towns and districts, with developing education, with an uncontroled and, in some cases, a distinctly seditious vernacular press, every day the risk becomes greater and the task of keeping the peace more difficult, and you strengthen and not weaken your laws and your executive. Of late years we have seen people over large areas in India in a state of unrest, and the old Adam in them is strong and not to be appeased and controlled by platitudes such as fill the papers of objections to this Bill which have been placed before us. As, therefore, the reign of law advances and arbitraary power disappears, so must the legitimate personal influence of the District Magistrate be maintained and increased, and he must not be encouraged to make over his responsibilities to the Secretariat. To put it shortly, the opponents of the Bill, when trouble is in the air and the leaders will not listen

years, has been put back to three, with the object of drawing a broad line between serimerely contemptible offences. concurred in the reason and in the alteration, but I suggest that a rider of some kind is necessary. Who is to decide whether a parti-cular case of sedition is serious or contemptible? The Courts cannot take cognisance of facts outside those elicited on the trial. How is Judge to know the inner working of the local native society, how honeycombed it is or otherwise, with seditions poison, whether a severe example is needed and whether transportations or three months imprisonment should suffice And I would hope that a device may yet be found of fixing a minimum of punishment when Government declares a case of sedition serious. The next alteration I regret is that in the exception to clause 505, for the salvation of newspapers and public speakers, if an editor or a speaker at public meeting publishes a false report he is to be free, if he can give plausible reasons for saying he believes it, and that he had no intention to cause mutiny or disturbance Such a loophole, I submit, might well have been left closed. I venture to regret that in this matter the v iews of Sir Antony Mac-Donnell, Sir Frederick Fryer, Sir Macworth Young, Mr. Justice Strachey, and last, but not least (if I understand his letter aright) His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ben al have been set on one side. If it is not too late, I should like to see following the word "intent," in the Exception "and without such likelihood" as aforesaid. Every one setting on foot rumours likely to cause the offences his peril, be they true or be they false. There is yet enough common-sense, and feeling of not to prosecute in cases of mere accident, or oversight, or ignorance / L cannot but lattribute this alteration to the enervating ultralegal air of Calcutta. We are, of course always it a situation of difficulty when legislation of the kind is being undertaken. As pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Chalmers, we need only milk and water legislation for Benga at least for a great part of it. We want strong meat for the Punjab, Sind, the Maharatta Brahmin-ridden Deccan, and for the North-Western Provinces. It is easy for gentlemen sitting in comfortable chairs here or in Bar libraries or Association rooms to write philosohpic treatises on the liberty of the subject, or on freedom of discussion. They have not known, as I have done for a considerable time, the feeling of anxiety when the two most important sections of the native commu nity in a large fown were submitted against one another, and when the slightest move on the part of the Magistrate, the least paltering on his part with any overt act or have brought on terrible collision. For the sake of people themselves as Mr. La Touche has said, the hands of the Magistracy punish those malicious scoudrels who mischief between classes and races, and stronger

MR. STEVENS' SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stevens said :- My Lord, I do not propose to discuss those provisions of this Bill, which, deal with extra-territorial offences. They appear to be necessary, and will, I presume, be accepted by this Council. But those portions which are intended to to much discussion-indeed are the outcome of much discussion-and I think that I ought not to give a silent vote upon the proposal to take them into consideration. All parties, my simplicity by removing the whole subject from the Statute Book. "The law of sedition " (I have read) "is an anachronism." I fear that the time is not tipe for the adoption of this deavour to take advantage of the recent interpretations, and to increase their authority and add to their definiteness by casting them in the more concise form of substantive law. This last method has this advantage that the opportunity may be taken to supply defects which the judicial decisions could not touch because they were irrelevant to the cases before the Court, and I see that there is a considerable weight of judicial opinion in favour of legislation. Mr. Justice Strachey, notwithstanding (or perhaps because of) the infinite pains which he took to examine and explain the existing law, has expressed himself very decidedly on this point. I think, however, that I should be wasting the time of the Council if I were to discuss this matter further. We are not mow in the position of having to decide where there should or should not be legislation. The Bill has been intro-duced and cannot possibly be abandoned. All that we can do is to see whether the Bill, as it now stands before the Council, is sufficient to safeguard the interests of the public, while not likely to endanger the safety of any individual who may honestly discuss political affairs. The Select Committee, with the approval of the Government, have very carefully reconsidered the Bill by the light of numerous criticisms, some of them of great weight. Several important modifications have been the result; all of these appear to be improvements in either substance or language. It was strongly urged upon us that the term "Government" should be struck out and "Government as by law establised" substituted. This has been done. The critics thought that the new offence of setting class against class was in its nature akin rather

was strongly objected to as being too vague. The Select Committee have removed Fault was found with the original draf in that the maximum term of imprisonmen under this clause had been raised from three years to ten. This change has not been made without reason, but the Committee restored the original term. The explanation have been enlarged and made fuller. Further the exception to clause 505 has been much modified, with the object of removing the misgivings which had been expressed as to the probable working of the clause. All these changes show, sufficiently clearly how ready the Government and the Select Com mittee have abeen in to a consider and ac cept criticisms not inconsistent with the objects and principles of the Bill. It is disappointing to find how little importance is now attached by the less candid of the critics to the modifications which, before they were accepted were pressed with so much urgency. On one point of great importance the majority of the Select Committee could not give way. They did not think it right that the operation of clause 124A should be restricted to such direct attacks on the Government as constitute an excitement to disaffection. In their judgment it is only less injurious to the public welfare to permit the dissemination of writings or the utterance of speeches, the object and tendency of which must be to bring Her Majesty and the Government established by law into hatred and contempt. I will not anticipate the amendments of which notice has been given, but I trust that the Bill with its main principles unaffected enumerated should learn that he does so at will be passed by the Council. Such a law will, I am persuaded, be perfectly compatible with the existence of a free and strong press, justice left in the Government and their officers at once a patriotic leader of public opinion. and a respected coadjutor of the Government. I say this with the more boldness because my desire for a sound and efficient Native press has long been known, and the latest experience of it has received the public approval of your Excellency. I think that the safeguards against possible abuses are as strong as they well can be. Every conviction and sentence will run the gauntlet of appeal and revision. Though the Government can mitigate or remit punishments, it is powerless to inflict them; in this respect the influence of the Courts is paramount. No prosecution under Section 124A can now lie without the sanction of Government, and in the amended Criminal Procedure Code to be pre-sented this day, it will be found that due provision of the same kind will be made. Attempts are (it is true) being made to minimize the effect of this provision. The honourable member (Mr. Ananda Charlu) in his minute of dissent says that in the case of clauses 153A and 505"the value of the guarantee word tending to exacerbate the situation, might will mostly depend on the strength with which the case is urged by the District Officer, he fears that in the face of a strong representation by such an official, "the Government would must be stengthened and the Government, as naturally and perhaps not improperly, hesilaw established, must have power to check tate to take upon atself the responsibilities of withholding sanction." I venture, inconcurrence with the Hon. Mr. Nicholson, to think that this apprehension has no foundation whatever, show feelings of disloyalty towards the Government which has done so much for them. While, therefore, I welcome the Bill, I for one would not have been sorry had it been depend on the urgency of any subordinate depend on the urgency of any subordinate officer. It is true enough that in some matters the Government may have to depend on a local officer for the facts, and may possibly be misled by him; but the present case is ob-viously not one of these, for the words on which the prosecution would be based must be before the Government. The responsibility of the Government will be direct hand substantial. The honourable member, however, goes on to admit that "the mischief of these sections lies amend the law of sedition have naturally led not so much in the natural results which will to much discussion—indeed are the outcome follow, as in the unnatural and exaggerated dread they would undesirably inspire in most cases," I feel sure, my Lord, that the honourable member and others who, like him enjoy the confidence of important sections of relating to sedition and cognate matters should be made as plain and simple as possible, There are some who would attain this simplicity by removing the whole subject from their minds to those "natural results" which the honourable member himself admits to be comparatively free from mischief, and which we hope will be highly beneficial. The latest contribution to the contribution to the contribution to the contribution to the contribution. course! There are others who think that the contribution to the controversy on the propos-wiser plan would be to be content with the law as it now stands, since it has been made of the junior member of the Calcutta Bar, as it now stands, since it has been made of the little between the court of the highest courts, there is much to be said in favour of this opinion. The third way is to endeavour to take advantage of the recent interpretation. to transportation for life a writer whose own loyalty and the absence of any wish or inten-tion on whose part to tamper with the loyalty or true allegiance of others, are in-disputable. "The result of this Bill" (we are told), "if passed into law," will make it penal amongst other things—(1) effectively to criamongst other things—(1) enectively to criticise the policy of the Government with reference, for example, to the present war beyond the Frontier; (2) effectively to oppose and to give true utterance to the feelings of the people, or an section of the people, against a proposed tax that may be considered oppressive; (3) to present a petition for the redress of serious grievances, showing the existence of such grievance bitherto. ing the existence of such grievance hitherto unredressed. I will not stop, my Lord, to enquire what meaning is to be attached to to the word "effectively" in the above extract? I will merely say that I have done my best, as a layman, to consider the extract with the draft section, and really can of find that in order to fairly and reasonably criticise the Frontier war, to propose fair and reasonable arguments against unpopular taxation, or to prepare a petition for the redress of grievances, it is necessary for the critic or the opponent or the petitioner (as the case may be) to "bring or attempt to bring into hatred or contempt, or excite or attempt to excite disaffection towards Her Majesty, or the Government established by law in British India." The majority of the Judges who have recorded their opiof the Judges who have recorded their opinions accepted the clause even as it originally stood. It has been conclusively shown by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, with the assent of Sir Griffith Evans, that as it now stands, it does not go beyond the interpretations given by the Courts to the existing law. Yet we see politicians proclaiming that they have been gagged and muzzled with as much energy and volubility as if the judgments had never been given! And so, my Lord, I believe it will be when this Bill has passed into law.

to the merits of the measure which is now before the Legislative Council. I leave that part of the duty to my hon. friend who is in charge of the Bill, but one or two statements have been made in the course of this debate as justifying a proposal for the postponement of the discussion which I desire to call in question. A statement has been made by my hon, friends Mr. Chitaayis and Mr. Charlu that in respect of the proposal now before the Council we have against us the whole of the Native Press, the whole of the English Press and every representative body all over India. Now, Sir, that is a statement which I think, considering the facts before the Council, ought not to be left without challenge. For example, it is quite true that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed a memorial to your Excellency in which they made adverse criticisms on the Bill, but like sensible men they made those representations for the consideration of the Government and Legislature and having received upon them the decision of the Select Committee we have heard to-day from the Hon. Mr. Arthur that the Chamber of Commerce and the commercial community generwhatever they may desire as regard modifications in small particulars, support the introduction of the Bill. Another important Association with respect to which the same statement was made, was the British Indian Association. It is quite true that that Association represents native opinion, but it is also one that represents native modern opinion. It has been most useful to the Council on many occasions on which it has submitted its criticisms for the consideration of the legislature, but we know and have evidence before us to which I shall presently refer that that Association has withdrawn from any active participation in opposition to the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee. I should also like to mention with reference to the English Press that within the course of the last week I have seen a disclaimer in one if not in both of the Bombay newspapers of a statement that they are opposed to the Bill at present before the Council. In going through (as I was bound to do) the representations made before he Legislative Council, it is impossible not to observe what a singular character was common to them all. We have any quantity of representations from People's Associations here, from Local Practitioners' Association here, from Local Practitioners Association and the different varieties by which those Associations call themselves. Now, I do not wish for a moment to say that gentlemen engaged in the practice of the law are not competent to give the Legislature advice as to the form the law should take, but it may be justly said that it is very research be that such criticism as we have markable that such criticism as we have received from the public have almost all come from that section of it. We have heard in Calcutta within the last few days of a meeting which is called in a paper which we have to-day received, "The humble memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled." This public meeting was advertised first of all in the Calcutta papers of Monday last. I thought it desirable that I should study that advertisement in order to see exactly what importance could be attributed to the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled as there shown. The first thing that struck me was that I knew Calcutta was a great European city, yet in the whole list of names—a pretty long list of gentlemen at whose instance that meeting was called, there was not a single European name. I am also aware that in Calcutta there are two or three hundred thousand Mahomedan inhabitants. I looked down the list and could not find a single Mahomedan name in the whole list. I appealed to the Directory to find out who these gentlemen were who proposed to represent the minhabitants of Calcutta. A number of them were not known to fame as it is represented in the Calcutta Directory. All that I could find about them was that they were gentlemen who are engaged in the legal profession their fellow-countrymen, will, in the interests of and also gentlemen who are editors of I do not in the least depreciate the importance of these classes if they decide to represent themselves; but I am afraid that I, as an inhabitant of Calcutta, entirely deny their right to represent me, or to meet and call themselves the inhabitants of Calcutta, when, as a matter of fact, they are only numerically a very small section of it. At the meeting which took place yesterday, and which again we are told is a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled, there were I think four speeches of any length delivered. Two of these were delivered

> ence of the members of your Excellency's Legislature. I with others am very willing indeed to hear anything which is said on the subject of our legislative proposals by any person who in any way has a right to make those representations to us, but I do strongly object to being obliged to read long lucubrations sent to us by people who keep their names entirely in the background. The document which has been given to us with the great name—I call it a great name because it is that of a man who is above all suspicion—of Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore—announces to us the conclusions. Mohun Tagore - announces to us the conclusions of a conference assembled in Calcutta. From beginning to end of that document there is not the smallest hint of who that conference was. I have heard to-day for the first time that he and the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu took part in

length delivered Two of these were delivered

by gentlemen whose profession is that of editors of native newspapers. Well, again, I say they

are perfectly at liberty to explain their views and to try to bring to bear upon the Government and upon the Legislative Council those

views which they possess, but I think if they want to be absolutely straight-forward in the

was able to give to them I cannot help feeling that the forms in which the Rules of your Excellency's Legislature allow memorials to

be made are used to the very great inconveni-

ignorance as to whom that conference ed of. Again two or three documents have come to us with the pretentious introduction "I am directed by my committee to do so and so." Again I ask who the committee is. I ask who it is that they represent I cannot find information of any kind. It cannot be found in the Directory. It can be found nowhere. We all know the story in England of the three tailors of Tooley Street who drew up a petition in which they styled themselves "We the inhabitants of England." It seems to me that in certain cases in this country that precedent has been very largely improved up-on. It has been considered certainly in some places that it is a ridiculous waste of individuaity that three persons should combine to send a nemorial to Government. We are much more likely to get memorials under various designations from each of the gentlemen. It is quite true that what is stated in these memorials, whatever importance it has intrinsically, we are able to give that importance to it, but still I claim on the part of your Excellency's Legislative Council that we ought to know who the people are who are addressing us, and who ought not to be allowed to give us lengthy opinions without at the same time giving us some indication of the source from which they emanate. A single individual in this country can constitute himself into an Association and send in a memorial beginning with the pretentious form "I am directed by my committee to do so and so" whereas, as a matter of fact, the young gentleman who writes the memorial, if he told the truth, would much more correctly say, "I am directed by Mr. So-and so to make the following representation" I am not altogether without a precedent in making this representation to your Excellency, because I find that all this class of memorial, when it is laid before that august body the House of Commons, is rejected. It is one rule in the House of Commons that no person is allowed to sign for another or to repre-sent himself as representing another. If a memorial comes to them, as several have come to us, representing that they are sent by the inhabitants of So-and-so, the memorial has the first right as coming from the particular individual, who signs it whether he calls himself, Chairman or President of a public meeting or anything else, and as coming from nobody else. I think if your Excellency would make that a rule for the reception of documents representing the views of the public to the Legislature you would attain two very great objects. In the first place you would exclude a very great deal from pretentious nobodies, and in the second place you would give just prominence to those who are entitled from their position or their experience to advise your Excellency's Legislature and your Excelency's Government or matters on legislation.

MR. A. L. HANNAY, Assistant Secretary Government, has been appointed to act

Registrar, Madras High Court. ABOUT a hundred of the accused concerned in the Sinnar riots are under arrest. The Police have, it is stated, strong evidence against eighty of this number of, murder and rioting. The prinicpal culprits are said to have gone in the direction of Sangamner, a large village in the Nasik District, JA. I.,

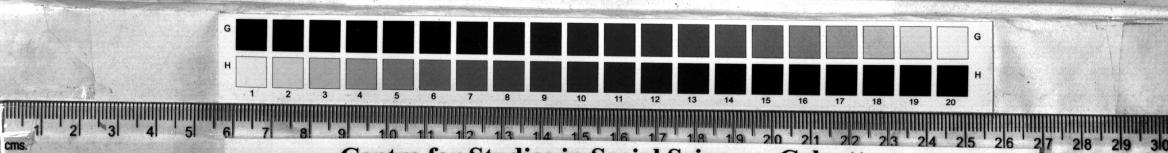
SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL held an important durbar at Lucknow on Friday, when 324 of the rajas, taluqdars and darbaris of the Lucknow. Fyzabad, Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur divisions atrended. The Lieutenant-Governor made an important speech, in which he reviewed the political situation in Oudh, giving special attention to the relations of landlord and tenants and the vexed question of indebtedness of land-

THE following "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" has issued yesterday :- Under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in-Council is pleased to prohibit the landing of pilgrims from Madras at any port in the Presidency except Kurrachee.

-IT is stated that the most crowded spot on the earth's surface is the "Manderagio," in the city of Valetta, in Milan. Upon a spot in this place, about two and a half acres in extent, no fewer than 2,574 live. This is at the rate of 636,000 per square mile, or 1,017 to an lacre

As one of the tangible results of the Swadesh Vastu movement—one of the objects of which, we need not say, is the revival of such indigenous industries as have been destroyed by European competition, is the Shukra Vidyalaya of Lahore. It is a small smithy where some young men are taught the making of locks, knife-blades, seissors and such things. In the current number of the journal of the Society the "indigenous method of making a single blade pen-knife' as practised in the Vidyalaya is fully described. -Tribune.

want to be absolutely straight-forward in the form in which they represent their views to Government and the Legislative Council, they ought not to describe themselves as the inhabitants of Calcutta in public meeting assembled, but as gentlemen exercising the legal profession and the editorial profession in Calcutta. After going through a number of these memorials with such attention as I was able to give to them I cannot help feeling. exceeded the gloomiest forecast I had been led to form at a distance. The pestilence it-self is evidently not half so easy to stamp out as was first thought. It means to run-its weary course along. But the plague of petty persecutions, to which it is believed to have given rise, ought to have ceased by this time. Popular complaints, on the contrary, point to a different state of affairs. Now the exceptional mode of coping with the disease, that Government have been forced to adopt, namely, that of conferring power without responsibility, seems to lend itself easily to all kinds of petty abuses. But whom are we to blame for that? The public complain that Government have established a responsibility of the second seems of the lished a reign of terror, under which co-operation becomes impossible and complaint itself practically illegal. The authorities reply that they have had so little of honest co-operathat they have had so little of honest co-opera-tion from the representatives of the people, that they are constrained to act the best they can by themselves. This is a situation fraught class against class was in its nature akin rather to offences against public tranquility that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that they have been good and the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu to keep that they are constrained to act the best flavy in that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that they have been good and the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu to keep that they are constrained to act the best flavy in that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that they have been good and the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu to keep that they are constrained to act the best flavy in that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that they have been good and the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu to keep that they are constrained to act the best flavy in that as it now stands, it does not go beyond that they now stands it with peril it is hopeless to work successfully maximum punishment of set good and the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu took part in that as it now stands, it does not go beyond the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu took part in that they are constrained to act the best flavy. It had they are constrained to act the best flavy in that as it now stands, it does not go beyond the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu took part in that they are constrained to set suit they are the stands in they are the stands in the conference. It has they are the proposition in the conference of the proposition and the leaders with a set of desperate isolation. The with part in the case political to the conference of the first under the conference of the pro



SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE'S SPEECH. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said It is difficult to say anything more when following 17 of the speakers in a debate like this but I am unwilling to give a silent vote in favour of this Bill, both on account of its intrinsic importance and because there has been so much misapprehension as to its true scope and import, especially in Bengal, where the outcry against it has been particularly noisy, almost at times hysterical, the result, it may be feared, in some cases, of a specially guilty conscience. Much of that misapprehension ought to be removed by the speeches to-day of the Hon Legal Member and other Members of this Council, but I feel it to be my duty to express clearly the view that I take of the measure. Section 124A of the Penal Code has in some respects had a strange history. Sir Fitzjames Stephen in 1870 explained how by an extraordinary oversight it came to be omitted from the Code as originally passed. He showed that sections dealing with sedition had been drafted both by the original Code Commission and by Sir Barnes Peacock, and that the section drafted by Sir Barnes Peacock, the weight of whose authority will always be acknowledged, was not only more severe than the section prepared by the Code Commission, but more severe than the measure which he then invited the Council to pass. Under Sir Barnes Peacock's section not only were such feelings of disaffection banned as were likely to induce the people to resist the authority of Government, but such feelings as were likely to lead them to disobey that authority, and the mere omission to do, what you were told to do was alieshed invocate. To any one who removed but more severe than the measure which he was disobedience. To any one who remembers the conditions of 1870, and who carefully reads Sir F. Stephens' speeches, it will be manifest that what the Government had in its mind at that time was the Wahabi conspiracy and the open preaching of Jehad or religious war against the Government. Sir F. Stephen framed his proposals to meet that exigency, and his purpose was to bring the Code more or less into harmony with the law of England as he then read it. He admitted, howeverd that the law of England, though similar to the proposed section, was in reality far more severe. Then in 1878 came the Vernacular Press Act, which added to the offence of creating disaffection, the rousing of feelings likely to excite disaffection, or antipathy between different races, castes, or religions. It was mainly to the machinery set on foot for the working of that Act that objection was afterwards taken, and even most of the local Governments who approved of the repeal of the Act—along with all those who did not approve of the repeal - urged strongly that the repeal should be accompanied by an amendment of section 124A of the Code, so as to bring within the scope of the ordinary law the two offences referred to above, Had this advice been listened to, we might by this time have had a decently conducted Indian Press, and avoided any doubt attaching to the State trials of the last few years. Much of the outcry against the present Bill rests on its supposed divergence from the law of England on seditions libel, and on the assertion that the law as settled in 1870 was sufficient and ought to be final. Now I venture to assert thesetwo propositions—1st, that the law of England. built up by judicial rulings to meet the cir-cumstances of a homogeneous people directly interested in and sharing in its own govern-ment, is not necessarily a form to which the law of India ought strictly to conform; and 2nd, that the conditions of the country have themselves so altered since 1870 that what was

In Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinion however, the question whether or not the draft section strictly follows the English law is no material. If the section is in strict accord with the English law, all criticism of it loses weight, since there could be no reasonable obection to the enactment for India of the same law of sedition as is in force in England; if it is not, there is, in the very great difference in the conditions of the two countries, ample jus tification for any deviation from the English law necessary for effectively checking the offence of sedition in India. It is clear that a sedition law whih is adequate for a people tyled by a Covernment of the ruled by a Government of its own nationality and faith may be inadequate, or in some respects unsuited, for a country under foreign rule and inhabited by many races, with diverse customs and conflicting creeds It is impossible in India to accept the test of direct incitement to violence or intention to excite rebellion, and limit the interference of the Government to such cases. It is not the apparent intention of the writers or speakers so much as the "tendency" of the writings or speeches which has to be regarded, and the cumulative effect of depreciatory declamation on the minds of an ignorant and excitable population, to which attention has been drawn above, has to be taken into consider-The Lieutenant-Governor does not then, that objections to the draft section based on alleged divergence from the English law should carry weight.'
As to the second point, I remarked in the

adequate then is not necessarily adequate

now. As to the first point, I saidin my letter to the Legislative Department of the 18th

January-

same letter-The necessity for the proposed legislation unquestionable. Ever since the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, the Native Press has been from year by year growing more reckless in its mode of writing about the Government, Government officers, and Goveriment measures. Doubts having been always felt by the law officers as to the scope of section 124A of the Penal Code, the general policy has been to ignore these attacks. But within the last few months the barefaced sedition promulgated in the Native Press of the Bombay Presidency has forced that Government to institute has forced that Government to institute prosecutions, and has led to the conviction of some of the offenders; an editor has also been similarly convicted in the North-Western Provinces; and at Lucknow a Mahomedan preacher has been required to a Manomedan preacher has been required to furnish security to keep the peace for seditions language used at a meeting. These convictions have shown that the offence of sedition can be published under section 124A of the Code as it stands, but they have involved much discussion of the Explanation to the section, and the interpretation of the Courts before which the cases came has been challenged by the Native Press. een challenged by the Native Press and the Native community generally, who have themselves expressed a desire that the law should be made more precise. In Bengal the only Press prosecution for seditious writing

has been that of the "Bangabasi" newspaper, instituted in 1891, in which the jury disagreed and which terminated eventually in the acceptance of an apology by the Government from the offending editor. The absence of other the offending editor. The absence of other prosecution cannot, however, be urged as evidence that seditious writing is rare in Bengal, and that an alteration of the law is not, therefore, called for in this Province. Resistance to the Government by violence has, it is true, not been directly suggested in the Bengal Press, and a sufficient reason for this may be found in the character of the writers, who belong to and whose readers are, a people wanting in the warlike spirit of many other races of India; but there has been incessant writing tending to bring the Government, whether in itself or through its officers, into hatred and contempt, and such writing, though not immediately leading to resistance by force to the Government, cannot fail by its cumulative effect to create disaffection and ill-will, and thus produce such a state of feeling as may eventually prove dangerous to the maintenance of order and find its culmin-ation in active resistance. If it be agreed that the danger is not so serious in Bengal proper, with its timid and unwarlike population, as to demand exceptional measures, it be borne in mind that other parts of the Empire, must be taken into account. Whether, then, we look at the objections which have been taken by the people themselves to the interpretation of the present law by the courts or to the nature of much that has been written in the Native press that has been written in the Native press, the necessity for and amendment of the law is clear. The proposed amendment, it is true, proceeds further than the mere remo-val of ambiguity from the law as it stands: but, legislation being necessary, it is obviously advisable to take the opportunity of correcting other defects and supplying deficiencies, so as to render the law thoroughly effective, in the judgment of the Government for the checking of sedition or of conduct tending to the disturbance of public order. To any one who studies, as I do from week

to week, the utterances of the Press in India,

nothing can be more clear than that though we seldom have such bold sedition preached as led to the recent trials in Bombay or as prevailed here in 1870, we are nowadays face to face with a far more insidious and equally dangerous style of writting and speaking. That Indian newspapers can supply criticism with-out scurrility or malice is evident from the admirably-conducted columns of the Indi n Spectator, Indian Nation, and some few other papers I could name. But the majority of the newspapers simply revel in misrepresentation of the motives of the Government and the nature of its measures. And this is an evi which is yearly growing, and with the spread of what is called education is becoming more far-reaching in its noxious effects. It is indeed, in my opinion, to our own system of education that we owe all the trouble. I have long been convinced that it is thoroughly unsound. Sir John Strackey in his *India* points out that our ducational institutions give a more or less educational institutions give a more or less good imitation of the purely scholastic part of an ordinary English education; but the young men of India (he says) learn in them almost nothing about their own country, or about the Government under which they live, and least of all are they taught to be good and loyal citizens. We are turning out by scores of thousands young men who are out by scores of thousands young men who are trained only in words, look mainly for Government employment and failing to get it become, as the Maharaja of Travancore described them, "a host of discontented, disobedient, and sometimes traublescores to the management of the score of the management of the score of the management of the score of and sometimes troublesome young men", Mr. Cotton whose leanings towards the educated Native are well known says; "This accounts mainly for the discontent and restlessness which are perceptible in the rising generation." This is the class that writes for the Native Press, perorates on plat forms, and generally vents its spleen upon the Government which has not been able to find appointments for more than a fraction of its members. "We taught them language, and their profit on it is, they know how to curse."

To honest well-informed criticism no English Government would ever object. But every Government has the right to object when its critics wander off from criticism to columny. Criticism, it has been said, is but a child compared to calumny; mere bows and arrows to artillery. "No one can well exeggerate the power of calumny or follow out her language and singular ingenuity without mixed feelings of envy and admiration. How clever she is, for instance," says the same writer, "in making use of dull, ignorant and idle people, using them as the conduits to conduct and the feeders to multiply the remarks and jokes and malice of cleverer people, so that she fertilises the whole groundwork of society with injurious reports, which cannot be well contradicted about her victims. (In this case the, Government.) Let any transaction be as white as a hound's tooth, she can so admirably discolour it that the original whiteness can never be restored." Calumny begins, as Beaumarchais graphically describes it, with a gentle breath, but gathering as it grows as amended by the Select Committee, appears to me to be eminently reasonable and such as should be obeyed. The only serious flaw in the Government and its measures, this is the sort of thing that has been growing more and more marked during the past twenty years, save that we now find the hostile denunciation in full cry, the whispering of sedition and calumny having been discarded as not strong enough for the vitiated taste of the newspaper writers and readers. It has in fact grown as the numbers of the semi-educated ex-pupils of our schools and colleges have increased. Now the first duty of every Government, and especially of a foreign Government in India to be carried Queen's Government in India to be carried on? It is true that behind the Government is the power of the sword, but it is no kind-ness to the people themselves to allow any mischiet to proceed so far as to leave us no refuge but the arbitrament of force. There is,

am not sure myself that we have not carried they will arise again hereafter on t our cautious passiveness and official ne-iveness already beyond the limits of pruden No Government such as ours in India can afford to allow the minds of an ignorant and credulous oriental population to be gradually poisoned and embittered by persistent calumny of the Government and all its measures. I shall not take up the time of the Council by quotation to prove that this is a common offence at the present day. We know it, every one but the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu knows it. (a) he a fact and we are head.

Charlu knows it, to be a fact and we are bound to put the evil down. There is unfortunately, as I have said, now among us a large class of discontented and semi-educated men, eager for notoriety, pining for the plunder of the State and its offices, and unable to understand the responsibility which attaches to all would-be instructors of the public. These men are a standing menace to the administration. By the law of England conspiracy to diminish the confidence of the masses in the general administration of the law is sedition. We must safeguard the Government of India from singular seditions attempts to bring into contempt the Government as by law estab lished in British India. I cannot pass over the remark by Mr. Chitnavis, where he accepts the provisions of section 124A as affecting Her Majesty personally, but refuses to concede them to Her Majesty's Government in British India. At all meetings of his friends in British India. At all meetings of his friends when, if not rank sedition, sympathy with convicted traitors is freely expressed, "Cheers for the Queen" are usually given as though that condoned everything. The procedure is simply a fraud on the public and a blind to the uninformed at home. India is under the Queen's Government as by law established and there can be no lovally to the Queen without here can be no loyalty to the Queen without

loyalty to Her Government.

I believe, that the mere existence in the Statuete, Book of the law, which we are now considering, will of itself go far to check the

I have often said that to my mind one of the most useful functions of the Indian Penal Code is the office which it performs of a moral tex-book. It serves to set before the people a standard to which they know that they must needs conform, and I trust that when these sections take their place in the law they will tend to improve the standard of journalism and platform oratory in India when dealing with the Government and its measures. As has been pointed out, the honest loyal journalist and speak er has nothing to fear. The propagandist of sensational calumnies and the apostle of racial antipathies will find his ocupation gone, and no good citizen will regret the

A good deal has been said of the vagueness of some of the terms used in the sections. As Sii F. Stephen once pointed out, there are scores of words in the Code open to the same criticism. It is impossible to find words that would not by perverse interpretation be found open to cavil. We must frust to the commonsense and fairness of our judicial tribunals. The journalist must trust also to the commonsense and dignity of the Government, which would only expose itself to well-merited ridicule if it showed undue sensitiveness to fair criticism. Cer-tainly it has not done so hitherto. It has treated with silent contempt the petty traitor whose sole object is to get notoriety and subscriptions, and those would-be patriots whose chief desire is to substitute themselves for the Government as by law established. It has done so, believing that when the need arose to deal with them the situation would be, as Macaulay puts it,— (and I would not venture to quote peotry here if the poet had not been himself legal member and author of the Penal Code; and if the stanzas had not been singularly ap plicable to the state of things now-a-days).

"Once the jays sent a message Unto the eagle's nest:
'Now yield thee up thine eyrie
Unto the carrion kite. Or else come valiantly and face
The jays in deadly fight.'
Forth looked in wrath the eagle, And carrion kite and jay, Soon as they saw his beak and claw,

Fled screaming far away."

But the time for absolutely ignoring this irresponsible chatter is ever. The noise is becoming too persistent and clamorous, and if unchecked may get upon the nerves of the listening masses. Journalists and patriotic orators must learn to measure their phrases and test the sources of their information. They must not evolve hideous charges against the Government from the depths of their own turgid imaginations, and pass them off as reports that have reached their ears from reliable correspondents. For the rest, as Sir F. Stephen said, "men must be content to take the risks incidental to their profession. A journalist must run the risk of being misunderstood, and should take care to make his meaning plain. If his intentions really are loyal, there can be no difficulty in his doing so. If not, he cannot complain of being punished." If these sections lead to more careful, well-considered and responsible journalism, then will confer a benefit not only on the State and the public, but on the journalistic profession itself. A free press does not mean a press free to say anything it likes. It can say anything it likes so long as it obeys the law, and the law contained in this Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, appears to me to be eminently reasonable and such as thought he observed. The galax serious describes the selection of the select

PELLER COLD PRESSE AS NA

unnecessary therefore for me to discuss them now. I will take the points in the order in which they have been raised. I will first take the speech of my hon. friend Mr. Allan Arthur, who, I am. my hon. friend Mr. Allan Arthur, who, I am glad to see, has seen his way to give us the weight of his support. He feels, however, two doubts. First of all, he feels doubts about entrust ing powers to try cases to Magistrates. Well, I may point out that this question does not arise on the present Bill. I hope that, when you come to deal with the Code of Criminal Procedure, we shall be able to supply arguments which will remove any doubts he may have on that point. At the present moment we are dealing with the substantive law. Then again, he feels, and several other members have expressed the same feeling, doubts about introducing into the section the terms "harted and contempt," May I point out to him that we are doing nothing new. May I point out that for seven years in Calcutta that has been the law as expounded by the late Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, by the late Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, by the late Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, Sir Comer Petheram. I will read only two lines from Sir Comer Petheram's Judgment. Speaking in regard to section 124A, he says: "It is sufficient for the purposes of the section that the words are calculated to excite feelings of ill-will against the Government and to hold it up to the hatred and contempt of the people." That is the law under which my friend has lived for the last seven years. I do not know that he or any one in whom he is interested has found that law oppressive; but the very fact that he raises this objection seems to me to be a good reason why we law oppressive; but the very fact that he raises this objection seems to me to be a good reason why we should re-enact the provisions of section 124A, and as my hon. friend Mr. Nicholson said, why we should unfold its meaning, because if people are liable to punishment, it is better for them to know beforehand in what respect they are so liable.

I should like now to say one or two words in regard to what fell from the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis. I can relieve his mind at once about one criticism.

gard to what fell from the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis. I can relieve his mind at once about one criticism. He says that in the Bill we have used the words "Her Majesty," but have not used the words "Her Majesty and Her successors." If my hon. friend had been in the Council last year he would have read an act called the General Clauses Act, which was passed last year, and in that he would have found that the terms "Her Majesty" means "Her Majesty and Her Majesty's successors." I think therefore that I can remove his apprehensions on that score. Then he raises another very important question, the question of punishment. He says that punishment prescribed by the section is too severe. Well, the punishment remains the same as it were thirty years ago. It remains the same since J870; the punishment remains the same as it were thirty the punishment remains the same as it were thirty years ago. It remains the same since 1870; we are not increasing the punishment. As a matter of fact the extreme punishment has never been inflicted; but I am bound to point out that in a case the other day which appealed to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, the learned Judges did observe that the punishment awarded by the lower Court was grossly inadequate. There may therefore be cases where, in the opinion of the High Court, these offences cannot be met by a small and summary punishment: but, no doubt, the mass of the cases can be met by a small and summary punishment. We propose, indeed, to limit the punishment by giving jurisdiction to Magistrates whose powers are limited. When a case is tried before a Magistrate, ipso facto the power is thereby limited. Of course, I can only repeat again what I stated on the last occasion. Sedition is an offence which varies in its mischievous effects according to time, place, and circumstances, and the punishment must vary accordingly. I can quite imagine a case where some words spoken or, say, rather unitary in time, place, and circumstances, and the punishment must vary accordingly. I can quite imagine a case where some words spoken or, say, rather written in a book dealing with political forms of government, might be seditious. An adequate punishment, if any punishment was required, might be a very small fine indeed. But if these same words were small line indeed. But it these same words were spoken to an angry mob with arms in their hands, why, the words would require and deserve the severest punishment which the law provides. We have allowed for that latitude of punishment. According to the circumstances, we must trust the Courts to mete out proper punishment. If the offence oy its surroundings calls for a severe punishment, the section allows it; if the offence calls for a no ninal

punishment, the section allows it; and moreover, we have this additional safeguard, that if merely a nominal punishment is called for, the Government is not likely to authorise or sanction a prosecution.

I come now to what was said by the Hon. Sin Griffith Evans, and he called our attention to an alternative suggestion which has been made to us from many quarters, namely, that we should not proceed against sedition but that we should amend our law of defamation and enable the Government to prosecute papers who defame it for defamation.
Well, I have not consulted with my colleagues on that subject; have not consider with my coneagues on that subject; but speaking for myself, it appears to me that the proposed course would not meet our views at all, I am speaking only for myself of course. What is the meaning of defamation? Defamation is a remedy given to a preson who feels himself aggrieved because his reputation has been attacked. Is that the position of the Government? It seems to me, and I am speaking for myself, that the Government do not care a brass farthing for what is said about them; for what does it matter to them? What they care about, however, and what they wish to interfere with and preever, and what they wish to interfere with and prevent, is, not abuse of themselves, not abuse of the Government, but the spreading and stirring up of a spirit of sedition and discontent among the people which is an ever present source of danger to the community. But, quite apart from that general objection, there are other difficulties of procedure. objection, there are other difficulties of procedure. Suppose, for instance, that some paper which is published so far off as Quetta defames the Government, and has to be prosecuted, how is that prosecution to be conducted? My friend would say that its allegations were true, and that they were published for the public benefit. Take, for instance, a statement I saw in a paper last week, saying that, owing to the Government of India by the British, the golden age had passed away, the people were unhappy, and that it was better for them to die than to live under such a Government. Supposing the Government were to prosecute for defamation? I suppose the Government would have to go down there, the Government would have to go down there the Government would have to go down there, they would have to appear on the scene and be examined and cross-examined as to every measure the Government had ever taken; and I suppose the whole of the evidence given before the Welby Commission would be material to the issues to be tried. That clearly is an impossible procedure.

That clearly is an impossible procedure.

Next, I want to say a word or two about my friend the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu's speech. I friend the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu's speech. I must say that I tender him my very hearty thanks. He has said more than I could say in favour of this Bill. I used as an illustration that, although I might lawfully and properly enjoy a cigar on the maidan, I could not do so lawfully and properly in the powder magazine in thet Fort. My friend took issue on that point, and proclaims his right to smoke in the powder magazine in the Fort. Now, that is what I complain of in the attitude which is taken up by many of our critics. They say, "We should have the right of free speech; we may cause an explosion: sition of all loyal persons will disappear when they find that the Government here and at home is firmly convinced of its urgency, when they see that it has been amended so as to meet all reasonable objection, and above all when they find that it is a weapon in the State armoury which will seidom be brought out save in case of real necessity.

many of our critics. They say, "We should have the right of free speech; we may cause an explosion; but we do not care who is injured so long as we can say what we like and when and where we like; we do not care whether our remarks are calculated to cause disturbances or whether they are not. What has that to do with us? We will smoke in the powder magazine." But that is exactly what the Government are bound to see that people do not do. They are bound not merely to discourage is the power of the sword, but it is no kindness to the people themselves to allow any mischief to proceed so far as to leave us no refuge but the arbitrament of force. There is, as has been well said, no strength in stagnation. 'Cautious passiveness and official nagativeness will be found very insignificant barriers against evil either in quiet in turbulent times. I

else setting it alight. That is the very essence of the evil we have to aim at and to stop in India. My friend the Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu says that there is no sedition in India. I quite believe that he is speaking in good faith the is loyal himself, he mixes only with loyal people, and reads only loyal newspapers. I am very glad he does that the head to read through the weekly reports of the Press as we have to do, I am certain that he would come to a very different conclusion. He says we are acting on sentiment, and not information. All I can say is that we have more sources of information than he has sentiment, and not information. All I can say is that we have more sources of information than he has. This information that there is no sedition in India, is not only second-hand, but third or fourth-hand. The Government is in the best position of anybody to get information as to what is the true state of the country, and we are acting now, I am glad to say, backed by the authority of our responsible advisers,

There are one or two other points which, I think, I ought to mention. My friend the Hon. Pundit Pishamber Nath is afraid, if this law passes, the public Press will not be able to belto.

the public Press will not be able to help Government by giving it information. There is nothing in the law to prevent the Press from giving information; but even supposing it were so, I do not know that the best way to call the attention do not know that the best way to call the attention of the Government to some abuse that you wart rectified is to write about it in an up-country paper. I should say that a much better way is to call the attention of the Government directly to the point. If you write a letter say to the Baluchistan Times, it may not come to the notice of Government; but if you write direct to the Government, they get the letter at any rate. I am perfectly certain there is nothing in the poposals which will in any way interfere with what my hon friend desires, that is, a free, fair, and honest discussion of all public questions.

cussion of all public questions.

I have only one word more to say about my honourable friend Mr. Sayani's point. Pe seems nervous that people, natives of India, should be liable to be prosecuted in British India for offences against British Indian law committed outside British India. Here, again all I can say is, that this has the law for twenty years. Ever since the law for twenty years. Ever since the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1869 was passed, natives of British India have been liable for offences against British Indian law committed abroad. As a matter of fact, I may mention that a native of India has been hanged in India for a murder committed at Perim, and another has been hangcommitted at Perm, and another has been hanged in India for a murder committed at Cyprus. But that law has never been used oppressively, and the proof that it has not been used oppressively is that my hon friend does not seem to have been aware of its existence; he has never apparently read the Act, although it has been in apparently read the Act, attough to have been the existence for over twenty years; that very fact shows that the law has not been oppressively used in the past, and I do not think it will be used oppressively in the future. I have now to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

#### A CURIOUS STORY.

A CURIOUS story is published in Paris to the effect A CURIOUS story is published in Paris to the effect that a Hamburg astronomer has discovered a second moon, of which we shall obtain the first glimpse on July 30, 1898. Mr. Wesley, Assistant Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, in discussing the subject, dismissed the report as unworthy of a moment's serious attention. This new moon, as he points out, could not possibly have approached the earth without influencing the existing moon by force of gravitation, and the fact that no lunar disturbance has been set up is itself incontrovertible disproof of the alleged discovery. There is, of course, nothing the alleged discovery. There is, of course, nothing physically impossible in the approach of a new heaven ly body from space in the same manner as comets and meteors enter our range of observation, but of and meteors enter our range of observation, but of such an approach it is impossible that any astronomer, however profound, can have fore-knowledge. The fact that the name of the Hamburg astronomer is not mentioned is best evidence, in Mr. Wesley's opinion, of the untrustworthiness of the report. The new luminary is, according to the story, to be double the distance from the earth of our present moon. This would place it between Mars and Jupiter, or, say, 500,000 miles from the earth, and no heavenly body could move at that space from the earth without astronomical science becoming cognisant of it. cognisant of it.

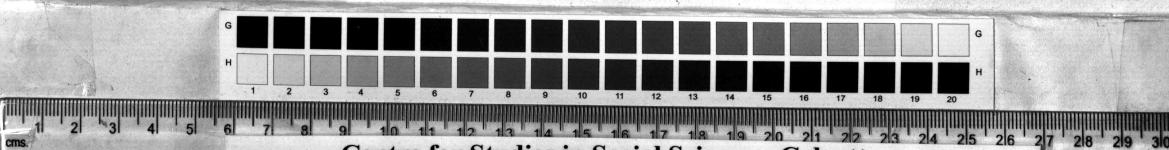
# A NEW COTTON PLANT.

Africa, the quantity and the abundant growth of which, says the Chamber of Commerce Journal for November, so impressed him that he brought a quantity of the seed with him to the United States. Extended trials have been made with this seed in the quantity of the seed with him to the United States. Extended trials have been made with this seed in the State of Georgia, and if reports thereon are only approximately true, it would appear, according to a New York Journal, that a revolution in the cultivation of cotton is approaching. The first trials were made in the State of Georgia in the year 1895. Of the seed then sown fifty-seven cotton plants were, obtained. The seed procured from these plants has multiplied to such an extent that it is intended to make extensive plantations in 1898. The cotton plants hitherto cultivated in the United States, grow from three to six feet high, while these plants, practically during the first stage of their growth, require extraordinary care. The African plants require only very little attention. The new plants attain a height of twelve to fourteen feet, with numerous fruit capsules, which after bursting, show cottonwool of distinguished quality. This new plant is uncommonly strong in substance, and presents by far more resistance to rain than the American one. The picking of the cotton also costs considerably less than that of American. While in Georgia two or three acres of land are required to produce 500lbs of cotton, in Africa it produces three times as much.

MR. G. F. WALKER has been nominated an unofficial member of the Ceylon Legislative

THE Maharaja of Jodhpur was installed on the "gadi" on Friday by Sir Robert Crosthwaite.

A BOMBAY Telegram says .- Mr. Dulabii Dewji, a merchant of Junagadh, was gagged and strangled to death there on the 6th instant. It is stated that a mali, named Chuggan, invited him to a party, where were also Jamaitkhan Hamaitkhan, an ex-policeman, Essac Haji Dawood, a grocer; and Permanand Virjee, brother of a well-known pleader. While at the house of Chugan, the murderers fell upon their victim, gagged him, and strangled him to death. They then proceeded to his house, apparently with the intention of doing away with his They then proceeded to his house, apparently with the intention of doing away with his daughter, and taking possession of the valuables in the house. By means of a key, they found on Dublabji, they opened the front gate of the house, but found the inner door shut. They tried to force open the door, but without success. Chugan then knocked at the door, and calling the daughter of the deceased by name asked her to open the door and give him a chess-board, which her father required. The girl, suspected something wrong, and ed. The girl, suspected something wrong, and refused to open the door. They then returned to the house of Chugan, tied the body with ropes, wrapped it up in a turban, took it o a jungle four miles from the city, and left



(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, wrapper size. Rs. 6 to 15.

Rates challenging competition. Cloths taken returned if not approved provided cost of transit

B. I. MUKERJEA. Polasbari, Assan

ESTABLISHED 1870, A. D.

# B. L. SEN & CO.

KAVIRAJ-BRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS

The Adi-Ayurve'la Medical Hall, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA
T is the first and only reliable Ayurvedic Pharmacy in India under the supervision of the distinguished Kabiraj Bined Lal Sen, the oldest and the most experienced and learned Physician of the Metropolis. Preseriptions to mofussil patients are supplied free on applications.

KUNTALA BRISHYA OIL.

The world-famed Hair-Restorer. The marvellous efficacy of this wonderful oil in strengthening the roots of hair, promoting their growth, preventing their falling-off and turning prematurely grey is universally known. Its exquisite perfume coupled with its unique medicinal proqu'site perfume coupled with its unique medicinal properties of permanently removing the complaints of the Head and Brain, make it an essential requisite for the toilet. It is the best remedy for Giddiness of the Head and Vertigo brought on by worry and overwork. It keeps the Brain remarkably cool and strengthens weak and failing eye-sight.

Price, per bottle Re. 1. Post-free Rs. 1

Abstract of Testimonials.

Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee, C.I.E. of per-fumed hair-oil "Kuntala Brishya" has long held a high place. Extensive use has confirmed its value as a hair-tonic while its charming odour and freedom from stickiness have made it a general favourite.

Hon ble Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose.—
I have tried the medicated oil (Kuntala Brishya)
and am glad to say that it keeps the head cool and

Late Keshub Chunder Sen, the great Orator.

—After a fair trial I am convinced that it is an efficacious remedy in cases of Vertigo and Headache.

efficacious remedy in cases of Vertigo and Headache.

Maharaja Govinda Lal Roy of Rungpore.—
It is delightfully scented. It keeps the brain cool and removes Headache and Vertigo.

Mr. A. C. Sen, I.C.S., Dist. & Sessions Judge. Burdwan.—My wife and daughter greatly admire it (Kuntala Brishya). There is none equal to it.

Dr. U. Bannerjee, M. R. C. S. & L. R. C. P., (London).—An elegant preparation with fine aroma and an agreeable hair-dresser.

Dr. U. Gunta. M.D. (Edinburgh).—It is an

Dr. U. Gupta, M.D. (Edinburgh).—It is an excellent oil for Vertigo and promotes a luxuriant wowth of hair on the head. Dr. D. N. Chatterjee M.B., C.M. (Edin.)—It has delightful fragrance and keeps the head cool.

Mr. T. N. Mukarji, F.L.S.—Perhaps no other oil in the world has yet able able to surpass it (Kuntala Brishya) in sweetness of its fragrance or in its power to refresh the mind after an arduous and lengthened toil of the mind.

ened toil of the mind.

Detailed Catalogues in English, Hindi and
Bengali are forwarded free on application.

RAVIRAJ ASHUTOSH SEN
Resident Physician.

BARCAIN.

BABU RABINDRA NATH TAGORE'S

Poetical & Dramathe Works.

Illustrated & Complete in one Volume. Peop of Edition Rs. 6. Library Editon Rs. 10. Applyle S. GANGOOLY, No. 6, D. N. Tagore's Lenet orasanko, Calcutta

Always buy our Celebrated Genuine MOHUN FLUTE-HARMONIUM (GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS)



and refuse all inferior substitutes. It is now un versally known to be the best harmonium at the head of all others. Rs. 35, 40 and upwards. Sen

PAUL & SONS, 20' I wer Chitpore Road, (2nd floor) Calcutta.

HALF-PRICE SALE.

PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427)

NEW EDITION: ENLARGED. This book contains in English language Questions with full Answers of N.-W. Provinces and Bengal Pleadership, Muktearship, Revenue Agentship and other Law examinations from the beginning up to date, with their New Rules and Book-Lists. Vers useful to all Law Candidates of all Provinces. Price by V. P. Rs. 2-6 ans. Now reduced to Re. 1-4 and per V. P. Post free. To be had of Rajendra Chander Bannerjee. Teacher, Jamalpur, District, Monghyr.

#### A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

Guaranteed to cure this incurable disease of any nature and of any standing period. Don't despair even if in the last stages. Price per bottle Rs. 3 only. THOUSANDS CURED, One trial suffices to convince. SUTTAN OIL.

The most effectual, powerful and never-failing remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatogout, Enlargement of the joints, Spasms, Craup, Stiffneck, Lumbage, Sciatica and pains and aches of every description. It is a purely vegetable production, safe and sertain. Buy one bottle and you will be complately ured. Price per bottle Rs. 3 only.

WONDERFUL HEALING OINTMENT Those who are suffering from venereal sores, murcurial sores, boils, buboes, syphilis, curbuncle, cancers, eczama, ulcerated legs, abcesses, ulcers, sinus, wounds, bruises and all kinds of skin diseases, whether acute or chronic, must be cured by this wonderful ointment. Price per pot Re. 1 only.

SPECIFIC FOR PILES.

Radically cures Piles and Fistula of the worst types whether itching, protruding, internal, external ortyleeding. Guaranteed harmless. Persons who have tried alnown remedies for curing the pain of piles and have een time after time disappointed with results, should we a fair trial to our remedy. Price per phial Rs. 2 nly. A PAMPHLET containing numerous unselted estimonials sent free on application to MANAGER

The VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORK.

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORK,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

NO MORE OPERATIONS! KAMINI MONI DEVI'S



Specific for Piles and Fistulæ In Ano

PATENT! PATENT!! PATENT!!!

Published in the Gazette of India of 6th September 1884, page 320. 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 istools. and causes the piles to drop down with the stools.

In cases of Fistulæ it cures without operations

In cases of Fistulæ it cures without of und of Uleer in the rectum, it is marvellous.

Price of a Quart bottle of mixture including pewder pot ... Rs. 4-0-0

Price Pint bottle ditto ... , 2-0-0

Packing charges ... , 0-4-0

Price Pint bottle
Packing charges

TESTIMONIALS.

1. Dr. C. S. David, Gold Medalist, &c. says:

By the administration of K. M. Devi'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. Sheik Meerah, Sub-Overseer, P. W. D., Burma, says:—(25-10-97). I was sedering from internal and exernal piles for three years and was treated by some English physicians in valu. On using your specific it has made me better and is gradually improving me. Lastly I request you to publish this for the perusal of those who are suffering from this virulent disease. ing from this virulent disease.

ing from this virulent disease.

3. Reis and Rayyet says — Engle reget suffering from Piles, who died from inhalation of chloroform, would have been wiser to use K. M. Devl's mixture which is favourably spoken of, reported to achieve success at the Campbell Hospital, before rushing to the Government Hospital.

4. Dr. Mahendra Nath Mitter, M. B., Calcutta says:—K. M. Devl's medicines have been found invariably successful and safe in cases of Piles and Fishers. I can strongly advice the suffers from the above complaints to use the medicines.

For firther particulars and directions on special points, apply to points, apply to-

DUTT & SING, 76, Pathoomaghatta Street, Calcutta.

# GHOSE DAS & CO.

LOCK MANUFACTURERS.

42 I LCOKGATE ROAD, CHITPORE, CALCUTTA.

# Benevolent Fund Ld.

Unprecedented marvellous gain. One can secure Rs, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000 and 1,000 on payment of Rs. 1 12, annas 15, and 8 respectively a month. For forms, &c. applp to the unlersigned with 7 half-anna stamps.

R. C. Roy.

Managing Diestor

41, 42, Sukea's street, Calcutta.

Kosa cloth and wood Bija, Sarai, Mials are sent through me from here. Bilaspur is famous for both the things.

Kosa is the best native han I-made cloth, durable and beautiful; as piece for Coat, Dhoti, Sari, Safa

Details on application :—
TARA CHAND DUVEDI,

# LO! WHAT IS IT?



It is a Ring made of chemical gold with splendid workmanship, taste, and unsurpassed beauty adding unifred laxury to the hackenyed fashion of the day. It suits well to all taste. It has a pecution povelty. Round the ring a specific provential results are recorded to the ring a specific provential results. has a pecution novelty. Round the ring a sine Almanac shewing days and dates has been placed so mechanically that every body will find comfort to

Each Ring Rs. 2-8. Dozen Rs. 24.
Packing As. 2. Postage extra.
HARRY & CO. Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HAHNEMANN

# HOME.

2-1 COLLEGE STREET,

for sale in original.

CALCUTTA.

Only Lerot in India which import dilutions of Homocopathic Medicines from

the most eminent houses in the world

Price-list and Phamphlet post-free

G. KUR & SONS.

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



best Harmonium for playing Bengali and Hindustani airs.

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

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

Mofussil Order executed by V P. P.

Catalogue free on application.

#### Kuntal-Kanti Tuila.



This sweet-scented or cures all kinds of hair diseases such as baldness, diseases such as baldness, untimely whiteness and falling off of hairs. When properly used it makes the hair deep black, glossy, luxuriant and their roots strong. It keeps the brain cool and cures all sorts of headaches and Hypochondria, weakness of the brain, want of cheerfulness, uneasiness and inattention to duties. Those, who have duties. Those, who have

lost natural strength and vigour of their brain by excessive mental labour, drinking, unusual intercourse or keeping up nights, will find an infallible remedy in this oil. Moreover it brings sound sleep and cools the hot blood. The like of this excellent oil has never been known.

Price Postage Packing V. P. Com Phial As. 8 0 As. 2 Re. 1 As. 2 ,, 2 As. 8 Re. 1-5 Rs. 2-8 Re. 1-8 ,, 2 ,, 2 Rs. 3 B. BROTHERS & CO., 1, 4-8 No. 75, Neemoo Gossain's Lane, Calcutta.

Pronke Flixir THE GREAT INCLAN REMEDY.

ectific for Dog and Jacka! bite and the only infa-lible remedy for Hydrophobia.

The antidote to canine poi or is an indigenous preparation of a ve can and eminent medical man of his city, and has been given to us with the brande beet of relieving suffering human is after two year

ACTION —It arrests bleeding from the bite instantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduced aweling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most. It purifies the blood by eliminating the poison, REMARKS.—The medicine should be discontinued.

REMARKS.—The medicise should be discontinued when the inflammation has gone down. The disappearance of inflammation is a sure index of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be used immediately after or with n a fortnight in the bite. It nots an a preventive against the developement of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood. When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine ails is give immediate relief, the concentrated incut a of this medicine, sold here at 10 Rs. per drachm is to be used. The preparation has never see to indicate the fail in a single instance. No household should be with the preparation

with t is preparation NUMERGUS TESTIMONIALS. phie 2 s exclusive of pring and gante, R K. 30V and B to HKR",

4. Sookea's Street Calcutta

HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE'S

# পুরাতন জুরের পাচন।

Anti-periodic Decoction The medicine is in use for over twenty years and

The medicine is in use for over twenty years and cured thousands of patients.

Numerous testimonials have been received.

Babu Adhar Chundra Mookerjee, M. A., B. L.,

Professor, General Assembly's Institution, writes:

"It is an excellent medicine for chronic and malarious fevers of all descriptions. I tried it several times on myselt and other members of my family, and I am glad to say that it produced wonderful effect."

To be had of
HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE

326, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

थारे म ७ मारे द्वतीत क्या (हेरे दक कामती

कर्नुक अन्तामिण। ছত্ৰপতি শিবাজী ১॥০

# শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী

মহাশয় প্রণীত। শাত্রী মহাগর মহায়াই প্রদেশের প্রামে

शास्य जमन कतिया हेगात तहना कतिताहन, শিবজীর এত বড় বিস্তৃত জীবনী আর নাই, इंजिम्सा नाना जावात्र अञ्चाम श्रेताह ।

মহারাজ প্রতাপাদিতা ১ वरमत (नव श्राधीन महाताकात दिक्क कोवनी २० कर्न दशानम और मश्यु छ त्थम छिन बिनी e बजाज श्रुकामम भावमा बाहैरव। কলিকাতা।

## প্রস্থ বিতরণ।

कविताल माननकत त्याविनको नाजी काम নগর নাধক স্থানের একজন স্থাসিত্ব আয়ুর্বেদী চিকিৎসক। ইনি সম্ভতি ১৬৬-৬৮ হারিদান খোড, বড়বাজার, কলিকাভার একটা শাখা প্রধালয় ছাপন করিরাছেন। ইনি ইহার কতক গুলি চিকিৎসা ও সাহিত্য বিষয়ক গ্রন্থ বাসলা ইংরাজি ও হিলিতে ভাষাত্তরিত করিয়া বিনা युरना ७ विभा छाक्यां छरन माधात्रवरक विडत्र ক্রিবেন যাহারা পুত্তক পাইতে অভিল ব ভাঁচারা অমুগ্রহ করিয়া নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানার ক্ৰিরাজ মহাশহকে পত্ত লিখিয়া বাধিড कदिरवत । नाम शाम ल्लेष्ट कतिशा निविद्वत । ৬৬-৬৮ হারিসন রোভ, বড়াজার কল্কিতা

# ONORRHŒA

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

GONORRHEA AND GLEET.

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

The cure is permanent and radical. It relieves the patient promptly from the most dis-

Value returned in Case of Failure. Price Rs. 2-8 per phial; V. P. P. As. 6 extra DR. H. BISWAS, 11, Annanda Chatterji's Lane, Bag-bazar, Calcutta,

## Cure Guaranteed. Gonorrhoea

Carre Discovered by an eminent physician of England and recognized by the latest edition of the British Pharmacopæa as the only sate, sure and efficacious remedy for GONORRHŒA

of any description and in either sex without inconvenience of any kind. Acute cases cured radically in three days and

chronic cases in a week. It relieves the patient promptly from the most

distressing symptoms.

Value returned in case of failure to cure.

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

Apply to Dr. A. P. MAZOOMDAR,

17-2, Girish Video and Calcut Parsheebagan, Calcutta

# INDIAN

# Gonorrhea Mixture.

CURES THOSE CASES WHICH ALLOPATHS AND HOMEOPATHS

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

G. K. GHORH.

CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE.
SRINATH SUDHA for 1st stage of Gonorrheea and Lucorrheea try 24 hours only and for
acute and chronic cases a week. Rs. 2. packing,
ac., extra. Dr. Mullick 17-1, Grish Vidyaratan
Lane, Calcutta,

#### Wonderful; Wonderful; GONORRHEA MIXTURE.

CURE GUARANTEED. Every kind of Gonorrheea, Gleet and Lucorreeah will radically be cured within a short time by using this mixture. Value returned in case of failure. Price Rs. 1-8 per phial. Postage &c. Annas 10 extra. Apply to K. M. SIRCAR, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. 15 Lower Chitpur Read Calcutta.

# ELECTRO: HUMCEOPATHY

OR Perfection in Medicine.

Dect. incs simp'e & Diagnesis easy. 28 MEDICINIS n all, Cheep and

Cemfeitab e. CURE UNRIVALLED IN RAPIDITY AND Theretel ALES.

SEVERAL AILMENTS GIVEN UP AS LOI ELES CURED.

Refert of Cures, Price-list and Famifhlet josi-free.

TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.

> Med'cines, Lexes, Teeks and audites-per V. P. Lest. EATABYAL & CC., 2-2 College Street, Calentia.



( Won a gold medal for its wonderful efficacy. )

HE infallible and radical cure for Chronic rhoes and all sorts of Spermatographs manhood. It purifies the blood, promotion dissimilation, strengthen are body and of manhood. It purifies the blood, promote digestion, and assimilation, strengthen abe body and improves the memory. In short it captily renorates exhausted constitution by invigorating the bones, muscles and nerves of the human system, thus restoring all the bodily as well as the mental functions. It is an well-tried and widely used remedy for Norvous debility. Apply for particulars, with half ame stamp.

I box of 42 pills—Rs. two only.

Postage of I to 4 boxes Annas Four only.

Address—Dr. K. L. BEATTACHARJEA

STRAL BASASTAPUR MEDICAL HALL.

District Pubma, Bongai.



PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE : Spectacles and Folders.

Steel Frames Rs. 7. Nickel ,, ,, 8. Nickel " Silver ,, Gold ,, ,, 12. ,, 30. Silver ,, ,, 10. All kinds of Repairs undertaken. New Frames sitted. Pebbles and Crystals of accurate numbers matched. Special attention paid to Oculists' prescriptions. Mosussil orders per V. P. Price list free

DEY, MULLICK & CO.

Eopticians and Spectacles Makers,
20, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

· INSTANTANEOUS

# HINDU SYSTEM ÆRATED WATER MACHINE



Gold

Price, Large size 15
"Small size 11
(exclusive of packing, postage and freight)
It is portable and simple and can be worked by men, women or children with the greatest ease. No other machines in the market can equal it for value, advantages and cheapness. Soda water, lemonade, gingerade etc., can be prepared at a cost of one or one-and-a-hall-pice per battle in two

GENERAL TRADING AND CO. Sole Proprietors and Marufacturers 166-168, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

#### MUKERJE & Co.,

HOMEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, BOOK-SELLERS C., 118/1 Bowbazar St. Calcutta. SELLERS r. Large and rare collections of Homocopathic Books, medicines, and all medical requisites import-ed from the best and reputed houses of Europe

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

4. Rates of Medicine:—

Mother Tincture as. 10 as. Up to 12th Dil 30th Dil 6 " 4 " Re. I Crude drugs 8 as. 12 as.
Trituration up to 6x 8 as. 12 as.
5. Moffussil orders executed promptly. Discount at 12-8 P. C. to cash purchasers above Rs. 10 Liberal discount to wholesale customers. Catalogue

Attors to the Sauschule of Medicines at 1/2 price.

Address all communications to

BABU NALINI KANTA CHAUDHURI,

Managing Proprietor.

Cheap!! H. D. MUKERJEE & CO., PRINTERS, STATIONERS GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS.

ELECTRO Hom copathic Treatment.

Instantaneous relief!

Trial order earnestly solicited.

Wonderful success Cures radically with little time and expense al Cures radically with little time and expense al sorts of diseases, even those pronounced incurable by other systems of treatment. The authorisech physician of Count Mattei—can be consulted free charge by letters with stamp. We keep a large stock of Mattei remedies received monthly from Bologna direct and fresh Homeopathic medicine and all sorts of medical books and other requisites all fresh from England, America and Germany, A pamphlet containing the treatment of common complaints and price-list are sent post free to any address, orders of any sort and in any quantity sent promp orders of any sort and in any quantity sent promp ly per V. P For further particulars apply to OHUCKERBUTTY AND Co.,

No. 34/1 College Street, Calcutta.

Homosopathic Chemists, Druggists and authorised
Agents for Mattei Medicines.

#### AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. (In advance)

DAILY EDITION Yearly ... 5 13 ... 5 10 terly ... 5 13 ... 5 18 SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA. Yearly Half-Yearly

Back numbers are charged at Four annas per . By. WERKLY EDITION

Town and Mofussil Rs. 11 0 Yearly Half-Yearly SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS Back numbers are charged at six annas per curs

WEEKLY EDITION Town and Mofussil Yearly - Rs. 5
Half-Yearly - " 3
Quarterly - " 1
Monthly - " 0
SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS. Rs. 5 0

Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.
No advertisement is charged at less than I Rupee.
For Special Contract Rates, apply to the All correspondence and remittances are to be sent to the address of Babu G. L. Ghosh, Financia

Printed and published by K. L. Roy at the Patrika Press, 2, Ananda Chatterjee's Line, and Issued by the Patrika Post

OFFICE, Calcutta.

