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# THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, MARCH 27, 1898.

# .lieenlo THE Amrita Bazar Patrika CALCUTTA, MARCH 27. 1898.

AGITATION IN ENGLAND. MORE than ten years ago we said that the battle on behalf of India must be fought in England. If this was true before, it has become truer now. Writes an esteemed friend from England, whose letter reached us by the last mail: "If you can lead a meeting of five to ten thousand workmen at that they are dominant, shows that he has, Hyde Park for justice to India, it will pro- like all other human beings, his prejudices. duce more good to your people than all the Resolutions of the National Congress for the next twenty years, put together, will do." There is much truth in the suggestion.

The pity is, it is not impossible to get up such demonstrations in England or Hyde minant majority" have, their rights too. ep Is Park either. On the other hand, the experiences of Baba Ahanda Mohan Bose have shown unmistakeably that such a thing is not only possible but feasible.

We are glad to learn from a letter by the last mail that the Cambridge Liberal longing to his own race. Did Mr. Risley the Bengalees of the past generation for "the Association has done India the great honour of appointing Babu Ananda Mohan Bose as one of the delegates to the annual meetng of the National Liberal Federationthe very highest of Liberal organizations. Like our National Congress, it sits for above race question, and that a sense of ledge; but the past generation, for whom he three days; and this time it was to have justice, pure and simple, is at the root has such opinion, bad none whatever. met at Leicester from the 21st to the of the sympathy that has led him to His Honour next denies most empha-23rd of this month. This is undoubted. feel for the minority. But, in a case like tically that he could ever be angry, ly the first time that a native of India this, it is difficult for a European to find in proof of which he makes the fol-has had the privilege of being appointed a the true motive for his action. We shall lowing declaration : "All I need say here has had the privilege of being appointed a delegate to the Federation. We understand, Babu Ananda Mohan Bose has already written to the President of the Federation to allow him to move a Resolution regarding

As we ventured to guess when we referred to the Liberal victory at Wiltshire, Babu Ananda Mohan Bose's services were actually sought and utilized by the Liberal party. It was thus not only a seat wrested from the Conservatives, but it was done with the help of a countryman of ours, who did not let slip the opportunity of bringing the cause of his country to the front.

From a short report of the Wisbeck meeting, addressed by Babu Ananda Mohan on the 21st February, it appears that a vote of thanks was given to him in the most flatter-ing terms. Mr. Clarke, in proposing the vote of thanks, appealed to Babu Ananda Mohan o carry " the flaming banner which he had uplifted at the meeting in favour of justice and righteousness all through England," attribute to him motives, as the dominant majority was then made up of his (Sir and paid him other compliments. But, of this, more fully in a future issue.

It is out natural that Babu Ananda Mohan Bose should be, at several public meetings, exhorted to stay in England and

again. opposed it, and so did the Indian Daily News, in violent language. Indeed, when the old method was in full swing, it was systematically opposed by the then two organs of the Anglo-Indian community in Calcutta.

That Mr. Risley is quite honest in his exhortation, is made evident by his sentiments. He appeals to the "dominant majority" to be just to "the minority." The way in which he appeals, on behalf of the minority, shows that he is quite sincere ; the way in which he regards the majority It is all very well to appeal on behalf of "oppressed" humanity, (Mr. Risley does not use the expression 'oppressed', but he suggests it by calling the majority dominant) the helpless minority; but then, "the doit not ? In no honest attempt, their rights, should be forgotten,

The minority to which the Hon'ble Mr.

feeling.

nant majority was made up of Europeans. them. of better Sir Richard Temple used the same argument,

when introducing the elective system, as the Hon'ble Mr. Risley is doing to destroy it. He said, it was intolerable that the affairs of the Municipality should be in the hands of a dominant majority. When Sir Richard Temple said as above, the Europeans, who opposed his reform, could say nothing in reply. For, nobody could, by any possibility. majority was then made up of his (Sir Richard's ) own countrymen.

We ask the Hon'ble Mr. Risley to search his heart, because, as a matter of fact, there is no difficulty, nor is there a dominant majority at all in the Calcutta carry on the work of instructing Englishmen Municipality. It is quite true, the Hindu about India. For, not only did his utter. Commissioners out-number the Europeane: Commissioners out-number the Europeans; ances mark him out from the ordinary herd, but how can that be helped? The vast majobut they could not fail to create the impre- rity of the rate-payers are Hindus. It is they sion upon the Liberal English minds that he who contribute the largest amount of taxawas as much a well-wisher of India as of tion. Three-fourths of the buildings in the England. It is also an open secret that he town are owned by them. The Europeans has been asked to allow himself to be nomi-nated for a seat in Parliament. That is, have not as much abiding interest in the however, too high a matter. If we can only town as the native residents. The voters are mostly Hindus, and they know how to utilize the privilege conferred on them. Thus there are more Hindu Commissioners than the European. But though the Hindu members out-number the European, they have absolutely no power to dominate. And this because the Chairman is a European, the Health Officer is a European, the Engineer is a European, the Secretary to Council at the end of his speech introducing the Municipality is a European, the Secretary to the Covernment in charge of the Municipalities is a European, the Lieutenant-Governor is a European, and the Empire itelf is under the thumb of the Euro peans. Cannot the Lieutenant-Governor by one word of displeasure annihilate the whole body of the Hindu Commissioners ? Numeri cally small, the Europeans even now form the dominant power in the Municipality. The Hindus can do nothing to oppose the European element. They feel that they are uniting Europeans and natives in the wise, not masters ; that to exist, they have to That is the situation. If a paragraph appears in the Englishman, the whole body

speech, were not the Bengalees but some of the measure. What we beg to submit not help admiring the super-abundant unknown parties somewhere in India or else- is that, the Government of India should energies that our rulers possess. The speech, were not the Bengalees but some where. His third confession is that, on the have, satisfied itself, by the appointment amount of thought given on the subject, is whole, Bengal is loyal at heart. All this is of an independent Commission of enquiry, simply staggering. Said Wolsey that if he had very gratifying; and Sir Alexander next ex- as to the so-called appalling state of the plains why his Sedition speec'h was misunder-stood by some. Firstly, because, says he, nis critics are "ill-conditioned," which means, we believe, that if they were well-con-ditioned like himself, they would have never criticised him in the way they did. Secondly, they are unfortunate in their "bringing-up", " the want of scientific training among them being very painfully manifest." "Thus, words of mine", complains His Honour, " distinctly limited to a small specific class, are applied to the whole educated community, and I am abused uphill and down-dale for what I never said." His Honour, however, should be pleased to excuse them; for, what could they, poor fellows, do when they had no scientific simply because they form the majority, training at all? By the way, in the opinion of His Honour, the present race of edu-cated Bengalees are " not really educated at Risley refers, is made up of Europeans, be- all "; he has, however, a high admiration for search his heart to find whether his sym- breadth of their views and the soundness of pathy for the minority is due simply to their political judgment." But is His Honour his strong sense of justice or to the fact that it is made up of his countrymen? majority of educated Bengalees of the most valuable. Very few people knew any-Of course, his honest belief is that he is modern days possess some scientific knowof the sympathy that has led him to His Honour next denies most emphashow the peculiarity of the case. It is a strange country to the Europeans, me when I shall refrain from uttering the truth, on In the capital city, the Hindus prepon- truth or what I deem to be the truth, on derate in the Municipality, though the matters of public importance, for the sake Indian questions. Anyhow Babu Ananda Mohan will have the rare privilege of ad-dressing all the leading Liberals in England under such circumstances that the arrange-section of the public." These words prove ment is faulty and that he is the wronged conclusively that His Honour is as passionparty. A searching of the heart on the part less as the Buddhist Yogi of the first order. of the Hon'ble Mr Risley would have Sir Alexander begins by saying that he is shown him whether or not he is, uncon- no enemy of educated Bengalees. But, as sciously, of course, the victim to such a the educated Bengalees are not educated at

all, so nobody can accuse His Honour of We remember the days when the domi- inconsistency if he bears enmity towards

> In introducing a Bill into a Local Legis ative Council, certain formalities are to be gone through. One of these is to secure the sanction of the Government of India. Why these formalities are gone through, we know not ; for, they are a part and parcel of the same happy family,-the Council of the Secretary of State, the Council of the Governor-General, and the Councils of the Local Governments. So, when one wants the sanction of another, it is readily given; nay, the sanction is often given, though the Governor-General or the Secretary of State is utterly unacquainted his sanction is sought. In this way, Lord Salisbury, as Indian Secretary of State, sanctioned the passing of the Vernacular Press Act at one sitting when he was going out to a dinner party, because an urgent telegram had come from Lord Lytton, urging him to give the sanction at once, otherwise the safety of the Empire might be Lordships in the course of their judgment endangered. Sir A. Mackenzie, it is evident, observed :--a long letter through his Secretary. pressing the Government of India to give its sanction to the introduction of his Calcutta Municipal Bill. Thus pressed, how could the Government of India withmost important character and introduces wide and far-reaching changes in the law," to Sir A Mackenzie's proposals." But is it tion' to the provisions of the Bill? Did Lord Elgin or Sir John Woodburn or any other member of the Executive Council go through the hundreds of sections contained in the Bill, in scores of which are involved principles of vital importance to the rate-payers of the city? How could they do it, a year to prepare the Municipal Bill. should have spent at least a month in trate of Purnea. then they might have been in a position to approve or disapprove of the contemplated changes. That the Government of India proposes to do, is evident from the followng sentence in its letter: "The Lieutenantany large changes in the actual con-

The Englishman of the time traitors' mentioned in his Sedition Bill lutely in the dark as to the character tion of the Calcutta Municipality, he can town, before they had sanctioned the introduction of such a revolutionary measure.

> THE passing of the Post Office Bill is the last act of the Supreme Council to further interfere with the freedom of the press. The representative members of the Council were, however, so disgusted with the treatment accorded to their protests on previous occasions that except the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, very few of them cared to say anything with regard to some of its most obnoxious sections. The debates in the Council have made one thing plain this time. The official members, generally speaking, are no match for the non-official Indian members, either in logic or information. The speeches which the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu delivered in connection with the Sedition Bill were master-pieces of their kind. Even official members had to express admitation for their superior character. Indeed, the services which Mr. Charlu has thing about the law of sedition in England. It was Mr. Charlu who studied the question day and night for weeks together, and the result of his diligence was made known to the public through the press. His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga has also laid the country under deep obligation by his independence and bold utterances. His position was very delicate : and it was therefore all the more creditable to him that he did not budge one inch from his path of duty. His speech on the Criminal Procedure Code Bill was a masterly one, and, if it did not elicit any reply, it was because none of his contentions could be answered. We do that, it must come back. Sir William have already mentioned the services of the Grey used to say, the Government in India Hon'ble Mr. ( hitnavis with regard to the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill. His speech on the Criminal Procedure Code Bill is also bound to make an impression in England. The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, the Hon'ble Pundit Bishwambar Nath and the Hon'ble Joy Gohind Law have also in their quiet way done immense service to the country, and deserve well of the people.

MAIN BUKSH, while giving evidence in a rioting case, made three statements, which appeared contradictory to Mr. Barnard, District Magistrate of Purnea. The man was thereupon put on his trial for perjury and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal, the District Judge found no inconsistency in regard to one statement, and afforded him partial relief. The man then sought the intervention of the High Court, with the result that the Hon'ble Judges did with the nature of the measure for which not find the statement of the appellant at all contradictory and ordered his discharge. It is, no doubt, some consolation to the unfortunate man that he has at last been able to escape the clutches of the law with a full skin; but at what cost and trouble ! He had to retain the services of a counsel like Mr. Jackson to effect his release. Their

It seems to us that the Magistrate would Mr. Risley, on the 7th of March last, have exercised proper discretion if he had taken into consideration the fact that the statement had been made in the course of the crossexamination, at least it was made while the witness was giving evidence at some length, and he might have been either confused or hold its assent? So, in its letter of the 16th under some mistake regarding the question March, 1898, which is published in and put to him. Section 193 under which the other column, it has, "after giving anxious consideration" to the Bill, "which is of a ally in order to make the person who is charged with the offence criminally liable. It seems to wide and far-reaching changes in the law," "determined to give its general approval to Sir A Mackenzie's proposals." But is it really the case that the Governor-General in he did not make any intentionally false state Council has given his "anxious considera- ment. He may have made contradictory statements under pressure of the lengthy cross examination. And the Magistrate in his ex-planation is unable to point out any motive which may have induced the accused to make a false statement. So, according to the Hon'ble Judges, the District Magistrate did not exercise "proper discretion," and the result was that an since the sanction was given in less than a innocent man suffered. We hope that the week's time? It took Mr. Risley nearly instruction of the Hon'ble Judges as to what constituted the offence, will not be lost upon The members of the Government of India the District Judge and the District Magis-But for the cost of the famine, frontier war, etc, he would have shown more satisfactory result in the Budget, says Sir James knows very little of what Sir A. Mackenzie Westland. We are fully prepared to concur in this view. But then, there is very little comfort in the idea of what might Governor does not propose to make have taken place under certain conditions, but which did not happen. Of course, stitution of the Municipality." Sovan Sir James had evidently an object in bring-Allah! If the proposed changes are ing the above fact to public prominence,— not large, we don't know what they are. it was to shew that the financial difficulties Indeed, they are revolutionary in their were due to causes over which the Govern-character. It is quite true that, as now, ment had no control. Even granting it is so, its force is bound to fall flat upon the Indian public, when the fact is taken into but, of what earthly use they would be, if consideration, that the India Government all the powers they now possess for refused to accept the grant which the administering the affairs of the town, British public were willing to contribute that the Government is going to do a great lumn. His Honour makes several admissions were taken away from them? In short, towards the cost of the frontier war. Surely, wrong, by taking away a gift which had been of his free choice even at the risk of they will exist only to sanction the in this matter, the Government was not made twenty-two years ago because of the being misinterpreted by unscientific men doings of an official executive body! helpless as in the other cases referred

encrgies that our rulers possess. The simply staggering. Said Wolsey that if he had shippy staggering. Said woisey that if he had served the Greater King with the zeal that he had served his earthy master, He would have given him salvation. Yes, if the Hon'ble Mr. Risley had given the thought that he devoted to the Municipal Bill to higher matters, he might have secured beatitude. Yoga is nothing but concentration of the mind, and deep thinking. Every one can not do it ; the mind is very disobedient and will not agree to stick to a point. The Hon'ble Mr. Risley is, however, a deep think-er, and is privileged to handle higher things than Municipal matters. What a pity that so much thinking should be dissipated in this manner after things which are not only purposeless but are fraught with mischief. Let those who have super-abundant energies and a thinking mind, devote themselves to make discoveries in science, and to alleviate the miseries of man. For such men to devote their energies to the depriving the poor Indian of a very petty privilege that he enjoys, is dissipation of the worst kind. It is a fun to throw a bomb in the midst of a crowd ; and the Government is perhaps after such a frolic.  $\mathbf{Y}$ es, the Municipal Bill has created consternation and "unrest" in the country. It is now high time for the Government to ask for special power to meet the unrest. We do not, however, attribute any motives to the Government for this needless and unjustifiable neasure. People say that Sir A. Mackenzi,is paying court to the European commue nity. That is not it. It is all due to super-abundant energies,-that is all. The Government must do something,-it cannot sit idle. If there is nothing to construct, it must pull down. And what it has pulled down, it will build again. It must march onward ; and when it cannot moves like a pendulum,-backwards and forwards, and forwards and backwards ; and that half the work of one Governor is to undo the work of his predecessor. Sir Richard Temple gave us the elective system, and four Lieutenant-Governors maintained it : Sir A. Mackenzie is now engaged in breaking it. Another will come to back it

THE following letter, addressed to Rai Pran Sanker Rai, Secretary to the Zemindary Punchyet, by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, will, Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 386, dated the 22nd March, 1898, I request that you will convey to the Executive Committee of the Zemindary Panchayet my warm thanks for the honour which they have done me in inviting me to an Evening Party on the eve of my departure from Calcutta. I greatly regret that it is not in accordance with the rules of the Service to which I belong that I should accept this kind and graceful invita-

again.

Wishing the Zemindary Punchyet, and the important interests which it represents, all posi-ble prosperity, I am, Your Obedient Servant. (Sd.) C. C. Stevens

24th March, 1898 The rules of the Service, we know, have been relaxed in the case of m officer. May we inquire, why have they been enforced with such rigour in the case of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens? The Punchyet, however, tried to do its duty; and if the Government will not permit one of its deserving officers to be honoured by the people, the latter have no help in the matter. A similar attempt was made to prevent the public entertainment accorded to Mr. Cotton when he went to Assam as Chief Commissioner ; but he was too strong for the Government rules. The withholding of permission to Mr. Stevens to accept. honours, has made every one sorry, except perhaps some high officials who are likely to retire soon, but who, being ex-tremely unpopular, do not expect any expression of kindly feeling from the public.

enough for us for the present.

MR. RISLEY'S APPEAL TO THE DOMINANT MAJORI'IY. CONSIDERING all circumstances of the

case, we have seen nothing like the followng passionate appeal of the Hon'ble Mr. Risley to his Indian colleagues in the the Municipal Bill. Here are his words:----

But it is an honest attempt to solve a problem which at all times and in all countries must renain a difficult one—that of giving to a numerical minority the rights to which it is entitled, not merely in its own interests, but in the interests of the community of which it forms part. I appeal to those who in this Council represent the dominant majority on the Corporation as it now exists, to accept it in the spirit in which it is meant, and to accept it the more cordially as it seeks to realise the ideal set before us by their great predecessor the Hon'ble Mr. Kristodas Pal,--the ideal of progressive and energetic government of this please the Europeans.

Suppose a young man, very willing to live, is presented with a cup of deadly poison of the Commissioners is thrown into fits by a professed friend, with the request of terror. Let the Hon'ble Mr. Risley, and that it is offered for his good and that he indeed all those who rule this country, reshould accept it in the same spirit of call to mind the fact that if the Europeans friendship in which it is offered. Will not have their rights, so have the Indians; that the young man be surprised at the offer, if the Europeans are the subjects of the and still more surprised at the words ac-companying it? When the sedition mea-a city of a million of whom only a sure was introduced, there was no profes-sion of friendship. When the Age of place themselves in the position of the Consent measure was introduced, of course, Indians, and then they will be able to realthere was profession of friendship, but ize the nature of the gift that they are going then there was the request wanting, of to offer, for which they expect a ready acaccepting the gift in the same spirit in which ceptance. it was given,

Was the Hon'ble Mr. Risley serious when he made the above exhortation to his Indian colleagues ? Strange as it is, he was serious; and stranger still that he sincerely believed that it was "an honest attempt to meet a real difficulty." We, however, think ruled the Municipality with an iron hand; first confession is that he is no enemy and to the same, nay, in some respects, a

FRANKNESS is an amiable trait in the character of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, and we have enough of it in his speech at the anniversary of Dr. Sircar's Science Association, which is published in another cofact that the old method had proved a failure. and such others as are "incapable of The Government of India urges in its to above. Under the old arrangement the executive weighing the value of words." Well, his letter that the Commissioners should help of high education and educated Bengalees. reforms. This also shows that the mem-

the rate-payers will be allowed to elect fifty Commissioners under the existing methods Sir A. Mackenzie in carrying out his worse, system the Government is reverting His second confession is that the "petty bers of the Supreme Government are abso-

WHEN one has gone through the exhaustive sketch prepared by the Government for the purpose of remodelling the constitu-

At the annual meeting of the Chaitanya Library, Sir Francis Maclean, who presided, remarked :-

He had heard a great deal recently since coming to India, of sedition and measures in connection with it; but it seemed to him that the only rational way of putting down sedition was by sympathy, boundless sym-pathy, with the people in their needs and their sufferings, and with their legitimate hopes and aspirations.

The sentiments are worthy of the first judicial officer in India. It was, then, an "irrational" method to stop sedition and secure affection by legislative enactments; yet if we mistake not, Sir F. Maclean supported the measure with all the weight and authority of his position. Perhaps, the opinion was that of an "official;" and the speech, that of a "citizen."

ELSEWHERE is published the report of an interview between the Editor of the Maharatta and the Magistrate of Poona. There is no doubt that the Magistrate was actuated by the best of motives when he sent for the Editor; and the Editor did well to respond to his very courteous request. Indeed, throughout the conversation the Magistrate behaved in a most exemplary way; and we have nothing but admiration for the patience and sweet temper that he displayed. We would not yet like this executive interference with the liberty of an Editor. For, if he be sought to be advised on every slip he makes, by the head of the District, or the Division or the



TRANSPORT CARDEN TO AN THIS THE

Province, he is likely to get demoralized, and gradually lose his independence. Like the Editor of a newspaper, a Magistrate is also liable to commit mistakes. Indeed, the writings in the press, however strong they may be, do not carry murder with them unrest in India owing to growing fanaticism ; except on very rare occasions ; but scarcely but he was doing his best by his policy and by except on very rare occasions; but scarcely a day passes when a serious blunder is not committed by some executive officer or other. But how would they feel, if a mentor, with a rod in hand, were appointed over them to watch their proceed-" stolid indifference." As a matter of fact, these shooting cases have grown into a huge scandal, and if the military authorities had the man who confessed to the murders was minded, they might have by this time put a stop to it. We know that an order exists to the effect that no soldier should be allowed to go out to shoot without a pass ; but, we know also that this order is observed more in the breach than in the observance. The Star thus disposes of him :-Can Mr. Magistrate Bonus show one instance in which a soldier, shooting a poor native dead, was adequately punished? What usually happens is this. The accused soldier, even when the guilt has been brought home to him, is acquitted by a jury of his countrymen. If he is, however, ever convicted, which is a rare occurrence, he is let off with a nominal punishment ; and ed in raising a racial feeling in India," and that thus the impression has gone abroad one of the "difficulties" of the present Gothat a European 'may murder a native with impunity. What is, wanted is to mete out proper punishment to offending soldiers in every case; and then only these shooting "accidents," as they are called, will naturally cease to exist. By the area of the present Go-vernment was "to allay the race-feeling which Lord Ripon aroused." Lord George utter-ed this monstrous slander as a trivial when Mr. John Morley, with natural anger, remonstrated with him upon so "rash naturally cease to exist. By the way, this sending for the Editor of the Maharatta shows how a District Magistrate can take exception to even the most innocent ex-pressions in a newspaper, and, if wickedly disposed, can bind down the Editor under jokes, this person is at present Secretary the new section, ro8 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

THE Champion has published a letter, submitted by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferr-cira, attorneys-at-law, on behalf of a number of residents of the 1st Carpenter Street. Khetwady, to the Chairman, Plague Committee, complaining against the conduct of two European Gunners, who entered the houses of the above residents at night and wanted to examine the inmates on the score of detecting suspicious plague cases, We take the following from the letter :--

The Gunners then went to the house of our client, Bhasker Purshotam, and sat on the verandah. They stated they were acting under the directions of the Plague Committee, and one of them, having examined his pulse, went into the house and sat on a box there. and thereafter opened a closed room and looked into it. He then examined our client's children, then he went over to the 2nd storey, and then eame down to the 1st storey, where he stopped a widow, and taking her by hand her stopped a widow, and taking her by hand into a room, put her upon a bed and examined her at the arm-pits and groins after shifting her clothing. Our client, Bhasker Purshotam, who, with another, had followed into the room, objected to the proceedings of the said two Gunners. When all his and the poor widow's remonstrances failed, he was leaving to report the matter to the District Staff Office, when the Gunners stopped him and called upon him to produce the other ladies. Our client replied that a lady doctor should be brought, and left for the District Staff Office, when he met Messrs. Keshow Purshotam and

or to repeal the obnoxious laws which were now proposed (Cheers) Said Dr. Clark :

The noble lord said there was a great deal of his speech the previous night to increase that unrest.

Said Mr. Davitt :---

The Chief offence of the Native Press cemed to be that it was not too full affection for the noble lord. In his Native newspaper had been so incendiary as the language used in this House by the ment to say whether or not there was any foundation for the statement in the "Westminster Gazette" of the 3rd February that offered a large sum to confess. In India, we have our favourites, and these

who are not so. Lord George Hamilton is just now not a favourite here, and he is not Mr. MacNeill's question in the Comalso a favourite with our friends in England.

The Star thus disposes of him :--The pensioned party placeman who receives £5,000 a year in Opposition for his beautiful geyes, has plainly lost what the poverty of the English languinger compels us to call his head. English language compels us to call his head. This person—this Lord George Hamilton positively had the folly, the stupidity, and the unspeakable audacity to say in the House of Commons last night that "Lord Ripon succeed-ed in rations around for the in India" and that and random" an outrage, he repeated the slander with added gusto. Now, it goes without saying that the personal opinions of Lord G. Hamilton, the individual, are of State for India, and we say that his attack upon the best, the wisest and the most successful Viceroy of India tends to explain a very great deal as to the present course of ev-ents in India. There is at the helm a temper which is not merely not Lord Ripon's, but is flatly and aggressively opposed to it. The Liberal Front Bench cannot allow this matter to rest where it does. For the sake-not of Lord Ripon but of justice and of decency,-Lord George must be made to retract and apologise for his insult to a statesman whose boots he is not worthy to black.

The Daily News has the following under the heading of "Gagging of the Indian

Press" Mr- Herbert Roberts' Amendment to the Address, condemning interference with per-sonal liberty and the freedom of the Press in in India, was rejected in the House of Commons last night by 73 votes. But Loid George Hamilton was in a chastened mood, and spoke with a far more moderation than he had shown with a far more moderation than he was so justly re-Mr. W. Redmond : May I ask the noble India, was rejected in the House of Commons the night before, when he was so justly re-buked by Mr. Morley. Lord George has probably discovered that the opposition to the Press Bill, which passed the Viceroy's Council yesterday by 18 votes to 4, is far more serious than he at first believed. All the native members, with one exception voted against it, as did the representative of the Chamber of Commerce; and the military member, in supporting it, used language hardly consistent with any toleration of the Press at all. Lord Elgin spoke more calmly and sen-sibly than this excitable soldier. But such speeches as Sir Edwin Collen's, and, as we observe with surprise and regret, Sir James Westland's, must have an unfortunate effect was the British Government placed in a in India. Lord George Hamilton said fairly, and reasonably, that it was desirable to put the criminal law into plain and unambiguous language. But if that were all, there would be no protests, and certainly there would be no such indignation meeting as was held at Calcutta yesterday. The new Bill makes the text of the law against that most elastic of all offences. sedition, stricter than it was before. That, however, is not the worst part of it. It gives policemen and magistrates arbitrary powers which they are incompetent to exercise, and which it is a serious danger that they should possess. Mr. Maclean, who is better acquainted with the Indian Press than any other man in the House of Commons strongly condemned the Bill. He declared it to be worse than Lord Lytton's Act, and It to be worse than Lord Lytton's Act, and protested against legislating in a panic. "We can govern India, "he said," by justice, by generosity, and, in case of need, by force of arms, but we shall never govern it by prevent-ing the free expression of public opinion." These words of a Conservative politician deserve the serious notice of Her Majesty's Ministers, and especially of Lord George Hamilton, who may, if he pleases, put his ve-

mittee consists of nine members, of whom only two are elected members ! Will the "dominant majority" respect the rights of the minority in the Select Committee?

mons led to the following answer and conversation :-

from their immoveable property, is applied to 000, which also had not been contemplated the maintenance of the several members of the when the budget was framed. The real im-Natu family. The attachment of personal property is not authorised by the Regulation cited. Such moveable property as was inadvertently attached by the local officers, has been on is being restored, and no question of reparation has yet arisen.

Natu, who were arrested at Poona on July 20 *provement* on the year as compared with the last and have since been detained in Jail Budget estimate was no less than  $\pounds_{3,989,000}$ . And that being so, three questions arise. First, liberty to be granted to their legal advisers is it justifiable or not to say that the Budget to see them, have been refused, and that estimate was wide of the mark? Second, can the inquiries of these gentlemen as to the matter charged against them, and the evidence on which the proceedings against them are founded, have remained unanswered by the Government; and, whether, having regard to the fact that the Natu brothers have now been in close imprisonment without having been charged with any offence or brought to trial for upwards of seven months, they will be either immediately brought to trial

or discharged. Lord G. Hamilton said : Access to their legal advisers has not been granted to the Natu brothers. I am aware that they have made one application on this subject, which was answered ; whether they have made more than one, I do not know. The detention of the Natus under personal restraint must continue until the Governments of India and Bombay are satisfied that their release will not endanger the public tranquillity. Mr. MacNeill asked if the Natus had been told what charge was made against them by

ord whether there is any intention of bringing the men to trial at all. Lord G Hamilton : No, sir ; if there were any evidence to justify their being put on a criminal charge, recourse would not have been had to this Act. Lord George Hamilton frankly confesses

that there is no evidence against the Natus. What the Government did was to tell the Natus that they had committed a certain

tration had the not repeal that neasure, so it consists of only three elected mem- THE friends and admirers of Sir James would be the duty of the noble lord's success- the official, European and nominat- Westland entertain a very high opinion about ed majority is about four times that him as a financier; nay, some of them go to number. The minority wanted time to the length of hinting that, after his retireprepare themselves on the subject of ment, it will be difficult to get one to fill up the Municipal Bill. Considering the his place worthily. How far the above view bigness of the Bill, this was a reason- is correct, is more than we can say. able request. The rule was also in their This much one knows that he deals in favour; for, no Bill can be referred to a figures; and the statements he presents to Select Committee unless it is translated into the public are so full of figures, of formidthe vernacular. But their protest was not able array, as to frighten away the majority heard. So, the Bill is going to be referred of mankind. Naturally, few can appreciate to the Select Committee to-day, and Sir James' merit at its true worth. The mistake they commit? In the present case, we must say, the Magistrate was a little over-sensitive when he took exception to the words of the next arrangement. The Select Com- the Indian Budget Statement for 1895-96 :-The budget estimate was that the revenue of the year would exceed the expenditure by Rx. 46,200 In the Revised Estimates, however, which are issued a few weeks before the close of the fiscal year to which they refer, the surplus was set down at Rx. 951,400, not-withstanding that in the interval there had been spent out of revenue on account of the Chitral expedition no less than Rx. 1,615,709, that an allocation of Rx. 534,800, not con-templated in the budget estimate, had been made to the Famine Insurance Fund, and

provement up to that date had consequently amounted to the very large total of Rx. 3,460, 700 \*\* That was the position estimated by Sir James Westland just before the close of the financial year. But when the accounts were closed, it was found that he had under-Mr. MacNeill further asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether he is aware that repeated applications on the part of the brothers Natu, who were arrested at Bears on Julie Secretary of nature and the improvement, and that the real sur-plus was Rx. 528,608 greater than that shown in the Revised Estimates, Thus, the real imthe figures now given by Sir James Westland be accepted as shewing what was the real diffe-rence between the estimates and the final result? Could any one gather from them that there was a difference for the better of close upon Rx. 4,000,000? And *thurd*, if they do not serve the purpose, of what utility are they in such a discussion as that in which Sir James Westland

invites us to engage?"

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENIZE RESIGNED.

WE have received the following important Communique from ihe Government of India yesterday morning : Sir Alexander Mackenzie has been com-

pelled by sudden and peremptory orders from his doctors to tender to the Viceroy his resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. and the state of the

THE Queen has approved the appoint-ment of Mr. Louis Addin Kershaw, q. c., to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces in succession to Sir John Edge. Her Majesty has also approved the appointment of Sir John Edge as a Member of the Council of India.com

MR. C. H. Reynolds, Director-General of Telegraphs, leaves immediately in a tour of inspection in Assam. He will proceed direct to Simla after inspecting some of the lines in the Punjab.

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BENGAL COUNCIL.—The resignation tender-ed by the Hon. Mr. A. H. Wallis of his seat in the Bengal Council has been accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS. - The last Calcutta Gazette contains rules for the registra-tion of documents under the Bengal Tenancy Act VIII of 1885 Sections 12, 18, 85, 175 and 176.

CAPTURE OF ELEPHANTS. - The Dacca Khe da party, having captured a large number of ele-phants in the Chittagong hills, are coming back. A Dacca paper says that orders have been issued to the zemindars for supplying provisions for the elephants,

NEW REGISTRATION OFFICE .--- The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the opening of an office of Joint Sub-Registrar at Gumashtapur, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Sub-Registrar of Nawabganj, in the district of Malda, from the 15th April next.

AN INTERESTING ANIMAL.-Captain Patten-Bethune has just brought home with him from the Malay States a sladang (a Malayan wild bison) which is believed to be the only one of its species that is in captivity in the world.

NJZAMUT FAMILY .- Iskunnder Kudr Syed Nasir Ali Meerza, the second son of His Highness the Nawab Bahadoor of Moorshedabad, has been appoined a Deputy Collector, and placed at the head-quarters station of the district of Moorshedabad.

MEER JAFFIR'S FAMILY.—SahibzadaSyedof Mahomed Faiz Ali Khan, the eldest son the late Nawab Azim Ail, Khan Bahadoor, of Jafragunge, has recently been declared by Government to be the head of his family, and about two-thirds of his father's hereditary pension has been settled on him. He belongs to the family of the historical Meer Jaffir.

POSTAL NEWS,-Mr. W. G. Smith, Mana-ger, Dead Letter Office, Calcutta, has been appointed Postmaster, Rangoon. Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of the office of the Postmaster General, Bengal, is appoint d as Manager, Bengal Dead Letter Office; Babu Mahendra Nath Banerjee, Examiner, will however, hold charge of that office for the present. Mr. Young, Manager, Stock Depot, is ap-pointed as Superintendent of the office of the Postmaster General, Bengal.

THE WELL-KNOWN MAN-EATER. - A correspondent writes to the *Behar Herald* : - The well-known man-eater of the Maheswara Jungle which had been a terror to and doing havoc among men and cattle of the adjoin-ing villages for a long time was recently killed by H. H. the Maharajah Sir Rameswar Prasad Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E. of Gidhour, It is that very tiger for which the Government sanctioned a reward. The tiger is 10 feet long.

A CURE FOR "SHAKY" TEETH.-A certain gentleman at Balapitya was for a considerable time troubled with a bad tooth; it was shaky and was a great many years ago. So he at once got some arca nuts called karunka, and had them burnt in hot chinders till they were reduced to P charcoal; he then got them well grounded, and used it as has toothpowder for about a month. To his great surprise he found his tooth daily becoming firm, till at last he was able to do instice to his roast meet, with great facility. justice to his roast meat with great facility, and he now enjoys his dinner with the same zest as formerly. RAINFALL IN BENGAL - During the week ending March 19th rain fell at Darjiling and at the Alipur Duars, but there was none elsewhere in the Province. Rain is required for the spring crops, and in some parts for the ploughing of land for the *aus* and jute crops. The harvesting of the *rabi* crops is proceeding; and the outturn, as reported from some districts, is expected to be good. The extraction of opium and the pressing of sugar-cane are almost finished. The mahua crop in Chota Nagpur and in the Sonthal Perganas is promising. Cattle disease is reported from Lohardaga and Angul, and from parts of Bankura, Nadia, Tippera, Noakhali, Bhagal-pur, Purnea, Balasore, and Manbhum. There is a good supply of fodder except in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong, as previously repor-

Shivshanker Narayan.

The matter has since then gone to the law court, and summonses have been issued against the accused.

It is known that people in England now take much more interest in Indian affairs than they used to do before. But what infinite trouble they all take to understand the affairs of this country, will appear from the manner the English press and public speakers have dealt with the recent repressive measures in India. Indeed, they have repeated all that have been said by the press here in their condemnation. We shall make here only a few extracts to show this. Says the *Daily News* :---

The measure is dangerous in the highest degree to the stability of British rule. And again :

Nominally it is a Bill for amending the Criminal Procedure Code, but practically it is

a Bill for gagging the press. Says the *Daily Chronicle* :— This deplorable policy, which is advancing by leaps and bounds without exciting much notice here, has so far crystallised at three separate points. First of all, (1) one saw the Government of India resorting last summer to an almost obsolete Regulation of the year 1827 in order to arrest and detain the brothers Natu of Poona, without trial, (2) the recent series of Press prosecutions in India, and (3) the new Press Law, part of which was hurried

Said Mr. MacNeill :-

It was in July that in giving an answer in the House the noble lord condemned the newspaper articles as calculated to excite disturbances and Tilak was not tried till September 15 : the man was pre-judged long before his arrest. The whole proceedings illustrated the corrupt judicial system with which both Ireland and India were familiar. Said Mr. Maclean :-

You can govern India by your justice, by your generosity and in case of need, by force of your arms; but you will never do it by preventing the free expression of opinion amongst that great community. Said Mr. Pickersgill :---

The Government had the power to sanction obnoxious legislation just as a former ervative Government had sanctioned the

to upon this unfortunate measure.

MR. RISLEY appeals to " the dominant majority on the Corporation.' We have shown above that the majority on the Corporation does not dominate at all. Well, following in the wake of Mr. Risley, may we appeal to the "dominant majority" in the Legislative Council-the official members Anything more fatuous, anything more perilous in the peculiar circumstances of popular, but their voice is absolutely British rule in India, it would be difficult to supreme there—may we appeal to this standing and dominant majority to give to the numerical minority the rights to which

> sand Europeans; but the minority in the Legislative Council is entrusted with the duty of watching and guarding the interests of the vast majority of the population. On the Corporation the minority represents the minority. This is as it should be, in

was the British Government placed in a more awkward position than what the incarceration of the Natus suggests. Let us put the Natus and the Government face to face

The Natus.--Why do you detain us? The Government.-Because you have committed an offence.

The Natus. - Then prove it in a court of

The Government.—That we can not do, for, there is no evidence against you. Now that is the situation !

The Natus were at first charged with having had a hand in the murder of Mr. Rand. The ground was shifted when Damodar Chapekar came forward to extricate them. Next their detention was justified because one of the brothers had played tricks. Now we are assured they committed a certain offence, though the nature of it Lord George Hamilton does not know!

THE Indian Daily News has detected two statements of the Finance Minister, which are not in accord with facts. In which are not in accord with latts. In fast year turned out barry, but anowing that and the second with latts. In fast year turned out barry, but anowing that and the second with latts. In fast year turned out barry, but anowing that and the second with latts. In fast year turned out barry, but anowing that an is a good supply of folder except in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong, as previously reported the Exchange Banks and others had remit. If the estimates will be realised, the surplus is arrived at only by renewing the 6 millions sterling debt in good supply of folder except in parts of Rangpur and Chittagong, as previously reported to capital to Europe. This statement the estimates loan is to be 6 millions, but of the Neuro characterises as inaccurate. But the fast year turned out barry, but anowing that an information is to be 6 millions, but of the new sterling loan is to be 6 millions, but of mensingh. The price of rice is still steady. the News characterises as inaccurate. But he has made a "more inaccurate" statement in the Budget just presented. Says the and finally by assuming that we shall be able Daily Neres .

Sir James Westland stated last Monday that the heavy loss on opium is "due to the fallingoff in prices in China." Now, as a matter of fact, the dollar price of opium has steadily the numerical minority the rights to which it is entitled, not merely in its own interests but in the interests of the com-munity which it represents? Our ap-peal, unlike Mr. Risley's, is based on real justice; for, the minority in his case represents really a minority, that is to say, a few thoucorrect ; and we think the Government are very well advised not to make any announcement regarding their currency policy in the meantime, in spite of the rather foolish cry that something should be done out of nothing before the Government leave for the hills.

The Pioneer has another sort of comthe Legislative Council, however, the minority represents the majority. Is not this contemporary fails "to understand how Sir contemporary fails "to understand how Sir a very unjust arrangement? Let us now James arrives at the sum of Rx. 14,00,000 ative Government had sanctioned the see how the rights of the minority are ear-marked in the Budget for continuance of the respected in the Council. This minority war expenditure."

REGARDING the surplus which Sir James Westland has shown in his Budget estimate for 1898-99, the Pioneer observes : "For the year apon which we are now entering, Sir James Westland's figures are at first sight, very favourable. The full amount of the Fanine Insurance Grant (Rx. 1,500,000) is to be restored : a sum of Rx. 1,490,000 is provided for "continued military expenditure," and a further sum of Rx. 200,000 to meet the additional payments necessitated by the improvement in the pay of the British soldier in India: and withal we emerge with a surplus of Rx. 890,000. Here also, however, we have to take the figures with a good many qualifications. In the first place, the estimates assume that the current year is to be a bumper For instance, if we take the last decade the annual increment of the land revenue has been 31 lakhs, but the estimate for the current year is, Rx. 850,000 in excess of this. The estimate, of course, includes the recovery of revenue suspended last year; and we do not say the figure is put too high on a fair calculation of probabilities; but the fact remains that we are building on the assumption that in the coming twelve months everything will turn out as extraodinarily well in the agricultural world as last year turned out badly. But allowing that all this £3,380'000 goes in paying off debenture stock), by issuing a new 3-crore rupee loan, o remit 16 million sterling in Council bills at the rate of 153/8d. to the rupee. All this is calculated to dim the gilt on the gingerbread. In particular, the anticipation that we shall be able to pay 16 millions of the Home charges by means of Secretary of State's bills at the rate of 153/d can only be justified by supposing that steps will actually be taken to prevent fluctuation in the rupee. No doubt this was the average rate obtained last year, but then, as we have seen, the Secretary of State restricted his drawings to something under 9 millions sterling. There can be no reasonable assu-rance that we shall be able to send home 6 millions at this rate in the next twelve months, if the existing currency condi tions are maintained unaltered." Sir James seeks credit for showing a surplus in the Budget estimates for 1898-99. But this sur-plus is more in words than in reality; for, it has been obtained by imposing an additiona permanent burden of 20 laks upon the Indian exchequer, that is, the interest of 6 crores of rupees, to be borrowed to meet the deficit

SOMETIME ago, there was a proposal of amalgamating the Behar Postal Circle with the Bengal Circle. The idea has since een abandoned. But a strong rumour prevails that the question of amalgamating the Eastern Bengal Circle with the Bengal Circle is Eastern Bengal Chile with the Bought the Postal pust now under the consideration of the Postal

THERE were 114 attacks and 156 deaths from plague registered at Bombay on Thurs-day; the total mortality from all causes beday; the total mortality from all causes be-ing 303 as against 164 last year and 73 the year before. Mr. Carl Bruner, Assistant to Messrs. Glade and Co, died this morning at the European General Hospital from plague. THE two principal Zakka Khel headmen Wali Mahomed and Khwas Khan, are still at Wali Mahomed and Khwas Khan, are still at Girdi in Afghan territory. The report that they intended to submit proves to be unfound-ed. The troops sent by the Amir of Kabul to coerce the rebellious Shinwaris on the south-eastern border of the Jellalabad district have had to remain at Nazian. Their camp is said to be constantly fired into at night, and the tribesmen show no signs of subultiting the tribesmen show no signs of submitting peacefully.

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of last year.

## Law Intelligence.

## HIGH COURT :-- CRIMINAL BENCH. -

A CASE TRANSFERRED.

ON the 23rd iustant, before justices Amee Alr and Hill, the rule issued on behalf of Nita Purkait and several others calling upon the De-puty Magistrate of Diamond Harbour to show cause why the case against the petitioners pending in his file should not be transferred to some other Court came on for hearing. The complainant in the case is one Surendra Nath Ghose, Inspector of Salt and the charge he brought against the petitioners was that they brutally assaulted him and wrongfully confined him, because he had shot a log in the village of the petitioners while on his way to Diamond Harbour. On an information from the complainant the police arrested the petitioners and sent them up for trial before the Deputy Magistrate. The grounds on which the application for gransfer was made were that the complainant, though an official subordinate to the Deputy Magistrate, was allowed a seat on the Bench; that the Court took upon itself to examine the complainant and his witnesses, a procedure which led to many leading question being asked without any right of objection being allowed to be exercised by the accused ; and that the Court postponed the hearing of the case on two occasions although the petitioners had taken down counsel from Calcutta at considerable expense ; and that the attitude of the Magistrate towards the accused by his general conduct had male them apprehensive of not obtaining a fair trial in his hands.

Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. P. L. Roy for the petitioners, passed the following order: In this case the application for transfer was made on several grounds. It is not necessary to refer to them in detail. We think the Sub-divisional Officer was ill-advised in allowing a seat to the complainant on the Bench, and it also appears to us that the several postponements which occurred in the course of the trial might have been avoid-ed and are not properly explained by the Sub-livisional Magistrate. Nobody appears to show cause against the rule. We make the rule ab-solute and transfer the case to the District Magistrate in order that he may try it himself or transfer it to some other Magistrate subordinate to him to try it.

### SIR A. MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

THE following is the full text of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's speech delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation

Dr. Sircar and Gentlemen, -I am here in direct defiance of my doctor's orders, so that if I had been an enemy of high education and of educated Bengalees, as some ill-conditioned critics have lately declared me, I should scarcely have had courage to appear at all. This is not the place for political contro-versy, and I am not greatly concerned to answer newspaper dirades. I chould like, however, to take this opportunity of saying very briefly just one or two things. My Bengali friends need not have been in such a hurry to fit on to their own heads caps that were not necessarily meant for them. In discussing the question of sedition in India, I was dealing with Imperial issues, and I had ample mate-rial before me to justify every word I said. The as some ill-conditioned critics have lately declared rial before me to justify every word I said. The "petty traitors" in connection with whom I ven-tured on a certain poetical simile are to be found elsewhere in far more serious numbers than in Bengal. The Bengali press is not by any means the worst in India, though some specimens of it are certainly bad enough, as even the Anglo-Vernacular press of Calcutta has admitted. On the whole, I have no doubt that Bengal is loyal at heart.

heart. That some of its public organs are not always loyal or discreet in utt rance is due, I believe in large measure, to the misfortune of their bringing up. For, indeed, they seem many of them incapable of weighing the value of words though they can pour them forth fast enough upon all occasions. There is too often, however, an inability to discern true issues and ap-preciate plain statements, and the want of scienti-

memorials behind it and that among these memo-rials not the least important, not the least abiding in its far reaching consequences, would be the On that cause, carried out on true lines and encouraged and fostered in its highest developments, depended the true progress and the lasting welfare of the nation."

Now, gentlemen, whatever the general results of my term of office may prove to have been. I have certainly done what I could to advance the cause of scientific and technical education in Bengal. say Amen with all my heart to the last paragraph of Mr. Bose's remarks. And, as I recognize that changes of system need careful preparation and can-not be effected by a coup de main, I have not done anything to discourage or interfere with the existing type of high education in your schools and colleges, though I think, and have long thought, that it is far from satisfactory. The Government has, indeed, as you know, but little control over high education as you know, but little control over high education as you know, but inthe control over high education or over English education generally, which is do-minated by the University. We have to accept the University standards, and simply do our best to give effect to them. I have not the time now to show at any length why I consider the result of the action of the University unfortunate. Broadly I may say that while at the outset of Western education in India it was perhaps sufficient to direct our efforts mainly to training by means of an English literary curriculum training by means of an English literary curriculum candidates for Government service and the bar, the time has gone when that should remain the chief, if not almost the sole aim of our educational system. It is unfortunately true that the vast majority of our students are pursuing a course of study that does not fit them for benefiting their country in any use-ful way. It is perfectly true that the great majority of them are not really educated at all, and to those of us who knew the Bengalis of the past generation, the breadth of their views, and the soundness of their political judgment the contrast is as melan-choly as it is startling, and indicates some serious choly as it is startling, and indicates some serious falling off in the nature of the literary training on which the past and present generations were reared. It is perfectly true that this mass of disappointed, badly-trained young men form a hopeless, badly-trained young men form a hopeless, discontented, restless body which up till now has found no outlet for its perverted energies save in irresponsible and reckless journalism. I want to remedy all this, not by abolishing high education but by reforming its scope and direction. I would have the student of the future cease to be brought up on badly assimilated words and on high falutin rhetoric, and I would have him taught high falutin rhetoric, and I would have him taught to observe and think, and educate himself in the way Herbert Spencer indicates as the great desider-atum in all education. There is nothing new in this Llaw rescaled to be a set of the set o atum in all education. There is nothing new in this, I lay no claim to be a discoverer or original reformer. Muy I specially call attention to an admirable paper by the Hon. Mr. Crole of Madras in the "Punjab University Magazine" for December 1897? That article should be reprinted in Calcutta. Many authors expressed similar views Sir Heny Mine for instance pointed out years are that M line, for instance, pointed out years ago that the strict and sober tests of truth which modern science can alone supply is exactly the ele-ment that is wanted to broaden and brace th

Oriental mind—exactly the tonic which its infirmi-ties call for. The Oriental mind is only too prone to rest on authority and accept inaccuracies. Pupils trained on books and books alone are mere passive recipients of other people's ideas. They never learn the arts of observing facts and applying know-ledge. The study of science cultivates the judgment as the study of language never can. "Correct judgment", says Spencer "with regard to surrounding objects, events or consequences depende on our knowledge events, or consequences depends on our knowledge of the way in waich surrounding phenomena de-pend on each other, i. e., on Science!" Science pend on each other, i. e., on Science!" Science constantly appeals to and develops the individual reuson. It is no doubt the case that even in England people are only now waking up to the knowledge of a wise pedagogy, but they are waking up at last. The idea of development of faculty is being substituted for that of mere acquisition of knowledge. The mere cultivation of words and application of formulæ is being discredited. The ideal education is being recognised as one which multiplies the power of the eye to see, of the ear to hear, of the hand to execute, which puts a mind well stored with knowledge into active contact with faculties capable of translating it contact with faculties capable of translating it

into action. While these truths are now very generally adwhile these truths are now very generally ad-mitted in Europe, it is sad to know that up to date in India, though the University has taken a few faltering steps in the right direction, science holds but a very secondary place in the curricu-lum of high education, while in the middle and primary schools herdly anothing has been done for Kindergarten and munual instruction. In the fic training among these would-be teachers of the public is at times very plainfully manifest. Thus, in conservative Bengal, I did something to introthe public is at times very plaintily manifest. Thus, words of mine, distinctly limited to a small specific class, are applied to the whole educated community, and I am abused uphill and down dale for what I never said. My motives are declared to be either sinister or selfish. I get no credit after all these years of friendly relations for having possibly acted reluct-antly under a stern sense of duty, as indeed I did. I am supposed to have been "angry" and to have ven-ted my "fury" on the helpless and innocent Bengalee students. *Why* I should have been angry I am not told. I had, it is at the sametime admitted, no-thing to make me angry as I was on the whole, rather at the basis of all manual instruction, compulsory in all primary schools, and I took steps for introducing to the Sloijd system of hand-and-eye training *yari* to the Story system of that and eye training f(x), passu with and as a part of the ordinary school course. Remember this is not technical education. It is as a part of general education for all classes of boys alike that these changes are to be defended and justified. The technical instruction I provided for afterwards in the shape of agricultural classes and are particular classes. and an engineering school. I have no time now to explain at length what this meant. It was in reality, and if carried on as I intended it, an educational revolution, Here in Bengal we have against us the vis inertiae of an old established system and the traditions of a great department. But if the country is ever to advance, it must show itself too strong for its present teachers. As Sir Henry Maine once said, it is particularly unfortunate for Bengalis that they are fed from their youth up on English classical rhetoric, and that, too, of a polemical type. And when in addition to this lifelong diet of words and political bombast, I see the students being taken political bombast, I see the students being taken nowadays by their preceptors to serve as *claqueurs* at public meetings and demonstrations, I despair at times of the future of Young Bengal. It is being fed on wind, and must wither under the blight of an aimless future and an empty mind. The young men are crying for bread and they are given the stone of political declamation. It is because I see in this Institute of Dr. Sircar's a splendid indirectous effort to break through Definited addience, for, in reading your proposed to a friendly and diene, for, in reading your proposed in the diene of high education. I confess that 1 felt grating friend of high education. I confess that 1 felt grating friend of high education. I confess that 1 felt grating friend of high education. I confess that 1 felt grating friend of high education. I confess that 1 felt grating friend of high education. I confess that 1 felt grating friend of high education. I confess that 1 felt grating friend of high education. I confess that 1 felt grating friend of high education. I confess that 1 felt grating friend of high education is the denomination of the felt grating friend of high education. I confess that 1 felt grating friend friend of high education is the denomination of high education is the felt grating friend friend

ment service but in zamindaris and Wards' estates. The Veterinary School at Chitpurt I 'hope soon to get raised to the status of a College. As it is the Benzali lads trained there are able to get highly pail employment without difficulty. I have as you know done that all my limited means allowed to encourage original scientific ob-servers like Professors Bose and Roy, and to equip the Presidency College with suitable apparatus for the teaching of physical science. With the work 'done by this institution as explain-ed to us in the report, with the demonstrated fact that men like Professors Bose and Roy can hold their own in the highest circles of science in Europe, with the evidence of the success of Sibpur College,

with the evidence of the success of Sibpur College, why should we despair of Bengal ? It is a recogwhy should we despair of Bengal? It is a recog-nized truism to say that the hope of India lies in its industrial development. In that development I have little doubt that the Bengali might have, perhaps, the leading role, and it has been my con-stant aim to qualify him for taking up that role. As he has conquered the field of medicine, so he may conquer the field of engineering and mechanical in-dustry, if those engaged in the instruction of the young will only shake themselves free from the trammels of a literary curriculum which, coupled with the absence of motal and religious training and the trammels of a literary curriculum which, coupled with the absence of moral and religious training and the failure to impart a sound knowledge of their own country, its material wants and capabilities is in my judgment fast running the youth of the country and hindering their development. We have not only to amend the curriculum, but also to teach the teachers. Teaching is, to my thinking, the most difficult of arts, and yet it is thought that any young may who has taken or failed

thought that any young man who has taken or failed to take a degree is competent to assume the office. As I said before the difference between the men of this generation and the men of the last, brought upon them, up mainly on the same lines, can only be due to inferiority in the tutorial staff. One of our great wants is improved normal colleges and closer personal relations between the European teachers and their pupils. But above all we want to see seience elevated to its proper place as the best form of education for Oriental students, and that most suited to develop and improve the ountry.

## THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

SANCTION OF THE INDIA GOVERNMENT. No. 142, dated Calcutta, the 16th March 1898. From - J. P. Hewett Esq., C. I. E. Secretary o the Government of India, Home Department To-The Secretary to the Government of

Bengal, Municipal Department. In continuation of my letter No. 40 dated the toth instant, conveying the approval of the Governor-General in Council to the publication under Rule 34 of the Rules of the Bengal Legislative Council of the draft Bill submitted with your letter No. 1233M., dated the 7th instant, to amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of the Town and Supurbs of Calcutta and to authorize its extension to Howrah. I am directed to say that His Excellency in Council sanctions the introduction of the Bill in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of making laws and regulations. I am accordingly to convey the sanction of the Governor-General in Council required by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and to say that His Excellency in Council has no objection to the penal clauses in the Bill.

The Governor General in Council has 2. carefully considered the reports regarding the appalling state of affairs brought to light by the Medical Board, which was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in October 1896, and to hear how the others have fared. by the six Sanitary Officers deputed by the Board to make a sanitary survey of the Town proper and the edded area, and in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, seemed as if a rehearsal, and not an eclipse were opinion of His Excellency in Council, they demonstrate the necessity for reform in the present Municipal law. This state of cellpse was not one to be ignored. The air was so the present Municipal law. This state of the present Municipal law. This state of affairs is, in the language of the Medical Board, a standing menace to the health of the city and may seriously affect the com-exception, no one saw the shadow. There is little doubt that this was due to the fact that the air was so mercial relations of the port with foreign countries. It is calculated in the case of an epidemic to endanger many thousands of Drawing on my own recollections, I can certainly say epidemic to endanger many thousands of Drawing on my own recollections, I can certainly say lives. That these are defects in the con stitution of the Municipality which have better during the eclipse of 1878 than at any other, prevented the proper sanitation of the city and the observing conditions were that I was some with thousand for a have say level and that I could will be admitted, the Government of India venture to believe, by most of the Commissioners themselves; but the Commissioners are not responsible for these defects, and it is to be hoped that they will appreciate and give their best assistance in furthering the endeavours which are being made to apply a remedy for the existing state of things The amendment of provisions which have been found to be unworkable is most conducive to the real advancement of Municipal Government, and the Governor-General in Council trusts that the changes to be effected in the law will be tound to be reforms leading to the better administration of the Municipal Corporation of the metropolis. 3. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has come to the conclusion that the first step necessary is to revise the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888, throughout so as in the first place to provide for a responsible Municipal Executive, and in the next place to furnish this executive with a law adequate to the sanitary requirements of the present day and the condition of Calcutta as it now is. The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to make any large changes in the actual constitution of the Municipality. He wishes to leave untouched the number of the Commissioners and the methods of electing and appointing them. He does not propose to alter the franchise or to reconstruct the present arrangement of words. But he con-siders it essential that the Corporation should be provided with an efficient executive, and that a small working committee should be interposed between the Chairman and the main body of the Commissioners. It is, in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinion, equally essential, if the heavy and complicated business of the city is to be carried on smoothly, that the functions of these three authorities—the Corporation, the General Committee and the Chairman -should be precisely defined and carefully distinguished in the amended Act. It is, His Honour points out,

In June we open Agricultural Classes at Sibpur train students for work not only in the Govern-nent service but in zamindaris and Wards' estates. the absence of such definition which has brought the Municipal administration in Cal-cutta almost to a standstill. His Honour ecords. In the prismatic cameras every plate we is accordingly satisfied that the time has come to undertake the re-construction of the Calcutta Municipal Act, which in many instances is imperfectly drafted, as has been frequently shown in the Courts, on mendations.

4. Sir Alexander Mackenzie presses upon the Government of India the vital importance of the constitutional clauses of the has, it is urged, thrown into strong relief not only the commercial and international consequences of shortcomings in the conservancy of Calcutta, the need of a proper drainage system an increased water-supply, and a well organized Health Department but also the necessity for taking effective measures to reduce the overcrowding of certain quarters of the city, the condition of which is such that f plague once found a tooting there it might take years to eradicate it. For the effectul working out of these all important reforms His Honour considers it essential that the powers of the General Committee and of as Chuirman should be defined as have been proposed in the Bill. It is said that the sections defining these powers have received His Honour's most careful consideration, and that the success of the Bill hinges entirely

5. The Bill is of a most important charac-ter and introduces wide and far-reaching changes in the law under which the Municipal affairs of Calcutta are at present The proposal to revise the law has also re-ceived the approval of the Secretary of State. The Governor-General in Council observes with satisfaction that the Lieutenant-Governor is inviting the fullest discussion of the mea-sure, and is assured that His Honour will carry out the proposed legislation in as c inciliatory a manner as possible. His Ex-cellency in Council does not propose at the present stage to examine the details of the Bill, but he will watch with interest the discussion of the general and the secretary of the general approval carry out the proposed legislation in as c inciliatory a manner as possible. His Ex-cellency in Council does not propose at the present stage to examine the details of the Bill, but he will watch with interest the discussion of the general approval the select Committee and the secretary which formerly has thrown corona drawings managed; and after giving anxious of the measure by the Select Committee and are being invited by the Lieutenant-Governor will receive careful and attentive consideration at their hands.

## THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

## NEW DEPARTURE IN EXPEDITIONS.

### BY SIR NORMAN LOCKYER, K. C. B. F. R. S.

The Fort, Viziadurg, Monday, Jan. 24. THE eclipse here on Saturday was observed under weather conditions as perfect as had been predicted; and indeed the weather, generally, from what we have heard, has been so settled over the whole of India that there is little doubt that the other parties scattered along the line of eclipse have been as fortunate as ourselves. I am writing this in the

The work of Saturday went off almost without a

oped to expose at the different times, carefully hought out beforehand and bearing in mind the capacities of the two instruments, now bears a precious record. In the two cameras the number of Calculta Multicipit retuy drafted, as has instances is imperfectly drafted, as has been frequently shown in the Courts, on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Act, so far as these are applicable to the con-ditions of Calculta. The draft Bill has been framed to give effect to His Honour's recomthe visible solar atmosphere for ten seconds . the lengths of the arcs tell how the different chemical constituents are distributed, and their positions tell exactly what the constituents are. In some of these records it has been roughly estimated that we have to deal with a thousand lines. It is pretty certain, then that many months of careful measurements will be necessary before we can form a detailed idea of the advance secured.

As was anticipated, the increased dispeision has distinctly helped us on in our knowledge of the

orona, Several beautiful corona images have been the prismatic cameras. The secured on both of the prismatic cameras. The want of any visible connection between the materials of the corona and of the chromosphere is again demonstrated. The definition in some of the plates is so good that the bases of the streamers are depicted in the coronal rings, while the prominence and chromosphere rings, while the non-notice of them whatever. This result seems entirely in harmony with the te'escopic observations of the structure of the corona which I made with a 334 inch Cooke telescope. The prominences seemed entirely disconnected from the corona structure lying near them and there was no increase of luminosity as the prominences were approached. The colour of the prominences was exquisite, but I cannot give it a name ; it seemed of very composite origin; all I saw were of the same colour.

### EXQUISITE CORONA PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Viziadurg party did not inculde the tating

corona. The bizarre forms and the great dissumi-larity which formerly has thrown corona drawings into disrepute have disappeared. Most of the draw-ings, whether with or without discs, resemble each other to an astonishing degree the lengths of the streamers vary in the two series as the six discs employed cut off, some three minutes of arc some five and some seven, of the corona. When the nec sary corrections are employed the similarity of the two sects comes out very well.

### STAR OBSERVATIONS.

Lieutenant Blackett, R. N., in charge of the star observations, reports some curious facts, for as facts they were logged and the time of observation noted. Some body appeared between Venus and Mars where no star down to the third magnitude occurs on the chart, and this though many first magnitude stars in the sun's neighbourhood were not seen generally. Do Tewfix's comet of 1882 Watson's planet of 1878 the present observation and others that might be named represent meteoritic collisions near the sun ? In relation to these star observations, I must not omit to mention that Lieutenant Blackett's party were greatly aided by a large chart of stars to the third magnitude and planets in the neghbourhood of the sun photographed at the office of the Trigonometrical Branch Survey of India at De'ira Dun.

### THE ONLY FAILURE.

Of all our instruments the integrating spectroscope was the only one that failed. Mr. Flower spent the to get a perfect focus, as so much importance is attached, and justly, to the record thus obtained. As ill-luck would have it the slit was jammed subsequently, and there was no trace of a spectrum on any of the place exposed. This failure, however, is the less to be regretted as the corona rings con definitely on the plates exposed in the prismatic cameras, as I have before stated.

Professor Pedler, F. R. S., made a series of im-portant eye observations during the half hour in-

hot told. I had, it is at the sametime admitted, no-thing to make me angry as I was on the whole, rather a favourite than otherwise. All I need say hare is that I trust the day will naver dome for me when I shall refrain from uttering the truth or what I deem to be the truth, on matters of pub-lic importance, for the sake of securing or re-taining a spacious popularity with the newspapers or any other section of the public. I have been an advocate of unpopular measures more than or any other section of the public. I have been an advocate of unpopular measures more than once in my official life. But I bear no ill-will to those who differ from me. And the kindly feelings which I have always felt for the people of this Province will not be altered, be-cause I think at times they show a morbid sensitive-ness to criticism. If my words—the words of a friend—in speaking of the present lines of education in Bengal, sting at the moment like goads, I trust they may lead in time, perhaps long after I am gone and forgotten, to progress and improvement. Here, however, I am glad to know that I can ap-peal to a friendly andience, for, in reading your pro-ceedings I find that on more than one occasion you have recognised that I am not the enemy but the

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cms.

### Never Knew It To Fail

MR. R. JOHNSTON, Rawalpindi, says: " have personally tried Chamberlain's Colic Chelera, and Diarthoea remedy, and have given it to travellers who were passing through a hotel I man-aged, and I must say I never knew it to fail, and is all it is supposed to be in its effects. It is a medicine I can recommend, and one that everybody should keep

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea remedy is the most successful medicine in use for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Cholera-Morbus and Colera, and is for sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

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sand leet above and that I watch it for more than a hundred miles. IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

The wonderful colours of the sky and land and sea were never better seen. The influence of the eclipse was, I think, unmistakably felt by everybody. All strangers had been excluded from the All strangers had been excluded from the Fort, and there was dead silence, broken only by the timekeepers and the orders "Snap," "Expose," "Fifty seconds," and so on from the prismatic camera huts and others. There was, we heard afterwards, the usual amount of shouting on the part of the natives, but they were not numerous and they were some distance away—a very different condition of things from that I experienced in Canara in 1871, when there were thousands close to the party objurgating

The spots on the sun were so many and remarkable for some days before the eclipse that I fully expected the corona to be observed would not be of a marked minimum type, one namely, feeble in light, poor in colour, and with extensive streamers along the Equator and nowhere else. In this I was not wrong. It was so luminous that I only saw Venus: the two brightest stars in Capricornus, near the sun, were invisible to me. The stars observation the score of ship's lamps provided none was used. There were no equatorial streamers; the longest one, some four or five diameters of the noon in length, was in a middle latitude, and so were the others roughly speaking the corona was one of the square

type. Another striking feature of this eclipse when all the reports come to be brought together will be the shadow bands which were specially studied by Dr Nolan and noticed by so many that they must have been more than usually prominent. theard nothing about them locally either in 1871, \*878.

1878, or 1892 nor have I ever seen them. The effect of the eclipse on the animal world does not seem to have been much noticed here, because, I suppose, there is so little of the animal world to notice. Two snakes were seen near the instruments about totality, and a troop of monkeys hard by are reported to have suddenly left off feed-ing and to have looked quite bewildered while the greatest obscuration lasted.

Additions to Scientific Knowledge.

So much, then, for the more popular features of the eclipse. When I come to the scientific results I

HAD the rheumatism so hadly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor'st medicine without the least benefit. At last I though of Chamberlain's Pain Balm ; the first bottle relieved all of the pain, and one half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. HOLLAND, Hol land, Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings and lameness, as well as burns, cuts and bruises, for sale at all drug store. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Gen Agents -- SMITH STANISTREET & CO., AND B. K. PAUL & CO., Calcutta.

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

cluding the totality. One part of his programm was to repeat the observations of firon lines specia to various temperatures which I made in the eclips to various temperatures which I made in the eclipse of 1882 from seven minutes before totality. The grating used did not give a spectrum sufficiently bright to settle this question, but the important observation was made during the total phase that the strong are lines of iron and magnesium were visible on the inner corona, while no spark lines were seen. Mr. Elliot, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, who has arranged observations extending along the whole of the line of totality, made his own observations at Viziadurg with the help of twelve volunteers from the Melpomene. Some time raust of course elapse ere the result of the com-

time must of course elapse ere the result of the combined attack is known.

### DEVELOPING THE PHOTOGRAPHS.

bined attack is known. DEVELOPING THE PHOTOGRAPHS. In the work of developing and copying so many photographs we have been much aided by Mr, Turner, who was sent here to help us by the Sur-veyor-General, and fortunately brought a fine large dark room with him. The precious pieces of glass with their impressed films are being sent home by three different routes, a precaution justified by the trouble which has been taken to get them. The hardest days during our stay here have been to-day and yesterday, and it is already clear that the final copying will run well into the night, for the Melpomene leaves to-morrow morning. Several experiments in the organisation of work have been made, and they have proved very successful. The eclipse clock worked perfectly, and the two time-keepers kept everything quite straight. We found that releasing the pendulum by cutting a thread with scissors at the word "go" was an important detail, and it has been duly logged for future use. We have also discovered that it is easily practicable to incline the prismatic camera so that the spectrum of the cusp may lie squarely and symmetrically along the plate, and have noted that the pedestal which supports the inclined tube must be built of concrete to render any vibration impossible. The signal for five seconds before totality, obtained by noting when the delicate crescent of the disappearing sun subtends a certain angleworked admirably, and it was fortunate that it did so, for, as I have already stated the shadow on which we depended for another sig-nal, failed us entirely. The perfect action of the second large prism in nal, failed us entirely.

nal, failed us entirely. The perfect action of the second large prism in front of the six-inch camera, makes it certain that at the next eclipse a still greater dispersion than that used this year will be employed. The latter part of our stay here has been most delightful. Perfect weather day and night, lots of work during the day and then a *reasona* at night when we dined with the Collector, Mr Bomanji, and discussed plans for the morrow. Under these con-ditions every thing has worked smoothly and quickly; indeed the output of work by the Public Works Department has astonished us. Mr. Eliot could only get here a day or two before the eclipse but in twelve hours a large shed was built and every instrument was in position. Both Mr. Eliot and Professor Pedler have been put up in the Collector's camp, the

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# THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, MARCH 27, 1898.

### Collector thimself being the most genial of hosts but anxious in season and out of season to do everything possible to help us.

BOMBAY, JAN. 27, The Melpomene brought us to Goa on Tuesday. The officers and ship's company exchanged cheers and congratulations as we left the ship about mid and congratulations as we left the ship about mid-night to take the train at Marmagoa. On Wed-nesday morning early, after climbing the forest-clad ghauts through marvellous scenery we soon passed into the plague-stricken British territory, and at Belgaum came across the first instance of the heroic measures which are being taken by the Government of India to safeguard the lives of her teeming and ignorant native population. No longer Eclipse Camps but "Segregation Camps" are in question, and the strictest quarantine resultations are enforced; everybody is bathed and dis. all clothing is subjected to a high steam temper-ature, and all this in addition to a personal medical examination for those fever symptoms which al-ways precede the outbreak of the special diseases. From this examination no one is exempt, and five

From this examination no one is exempt, and five imes did my companions and myself have to pass he test before we were allowed to proceed on our ourney to this place.

SUCCESS OF VARIOUS PARTIES.

One of my objects in coming here was to gain some information regarding the results obtained by the other parties. The information at my hand, even now is not complete, but enough is known to demonstrate that the observations along the whole line have been highly successful. We hear of dozens of photographs of spectra taken by Pro-fessor Nagamvala, Mr. Cambell, and others and it appears possible that we may soon hail the advent of new students in solar physics who will no longer be content to observe when the sun is eclipsed. This will be good all round, for every observation in so young a subject sets new, inquiries going, and the workers are but new. The success of the observa-tions this year which I have endeavoured to chroni-cle in a very disjointed fashion in these columns, may therefore have a double importance. The old work may be advanced on the one hand, while on the other recruits for subsequent work may be induced to come and join the colours.

NAVAL ASSISTANCE INVALUABLE.

In bringing my letters to a conclusion I am anxious to emphasise the distinct change of front in eclipse expeditions which has been brought about by the magnificent manner in which the *Melpomenes* took the work in hand. The following list will show that no less than nine parties out of the twenty-one took the use that no following of the ship. were actually in charge of officers of the ship : Six-inch Prismatic Camera.,-Mr. Fowler, Lieut-nant de Wet, R. N, and five assistants.

Nine-inch Prismatic Camera, - Dr. Lockyer. Lieutenant P. Janes, R. N. R., and eight assistants. Integrating Spectroscope. - Lieutenant Quayle, R. N., and three assistants.

Dics.—Six parties, comprising twenty observers. Sketchers of Corona without Discs. Five parties, prising eleven observers. Colours of Landscape. - Lieutenant Dugmora. R

N., and five assistants.

Shadow Phenomenas. Seven observers. Six-inch Equatorial Telescope.—Sir Norman Lockyer, Professor Pedler, Mr. Steele, R. N. and three assistants.

Three-and-three-quarter inch Equatorial.-Sin Norman Lockyer, Assistant-Engineer Willmore, R. and one assistant.

Hand Spectroscopes with Slits.,-Lieutenant Colbeck, R. N., and five assistants. Prisms for observation of Rink Spectra.-Senior

Engineer Mountifield, R. N, and six assistants. Time-keeper.—Three and two lamp-holders.

ontact Obsevations.-Lieutenant de Wet, R. N. and two assistants.

Polariscope.—Staff-Surgeon Nolan. Observations of Temperature.—Mr. Eliot and twelve observers.

Observations of Stars during Totality.-Lieute nant Blacket, R. N. and six fassistants.

Landscape Cameras.—Six observers. Observations of Shadow Band—Staff-Surgeon an, R. N., and two assistants.

Kinematograph for Eclipse.—The Marquis of Graham and five assistants.

Kinematograph for Shadow.-Mr. Barnett, R. N. Coronagraph.-Staff Engineer Kerr, R. N., and

But this is by no means all. Captain Batten, R. N., took charge of the organisation of all the operations, not merely during the rehearsals but on the day of the Eclipse, and to the discipline and routine thus rendered possible I ascribe the greater portion of the success obtained at Viziourg. The scores and the success obtained at Viziadurg. The sooner and the more frequently this precedent is followed the better will it be for the progress of solar physics.—*Morning* 

in which very inadequate sentences were passed upon the accused. The Bihar Agent mentions an important case from the Hajipur sub-division, in which a smuggler was arrested by the police with 13 seers of opium in his possession. On conviction he was intenced to a fine of Rs. 150, which was less than the value of the opium found upon him. The Benares Agent mentions a case in the Fyzabad district, in which 44 seers of opium were seized upon men who were evidently professional smagglers. The trying Magistrate sentenced the accuse 1 to a fine of Rs 2 only being of opinion that the confiscation of the opium was sufficient pur sharen. The Deputy Commis-sioner, in reviewing the cost, commented upon the utter inadequacy of the sentence. The Licutenant Governor agrees with the Board as to the harm that is done by sentences of this description."

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION. DE NANSEN'S VIEWS

A CROWDED meeting of the Royal Society gathered at Burlington House on February 24th to hear and discuss a paper by Dr. Murray, F. R. S., on the "Scientific Advantages of an Antarctic Expedition," and among the many distinguished men of science who were present were Sir Joseph Hooker, a past president, who had himself taken a share in Antarctic exploration, and Dr. Nansen. Dr. Murray is most popularly known in connection with the voyage of H.M.S., Challenger, and among the many suggestions which he made regarding a future expedition in Sonth Polar seas, not the least warmly received was that which mentioned one of the ships of the navy as a suitable vehicle for ex-ploration. Dr Murray is a determined physiologist, and among the list of the scientific advantages to be gained from South Polar Exploration, that of investigating the marine animals of the great ocean which washes round the Polar icecap occupied an important place. But Dr. Murray did not confine himself to physiological considerations. A new expedition, or series of expeditions is needed first to examine first of all the atmosphere. Some meterologists believe that a perpetual anti-cyclone dwells humped over the South Polar. continent-if continent it be-for always round and round the outermost ice barriers, of the pole blow wet, stormy winds like those which customarily encircle an anti-cyclone. Then there is the problem of the ice-where are the birth places of the great "table top" icebergs that float and "pack" periodically in Antarctic seas? - Several speakers joined in the discussion. The Duke of Argyll sent a letter pointing out how much such an expedition might contribute to our speculations regarding a glacial epoch. Sir Joseph Hooker pointed out the great diffi-culties which would attend a land expedition, in consequence of the wandering ice-pack thou-

### A LESSON FOR THE WEAK.

Do you see that locomotive engine standing on the side-track? Something has broken down about it. There is not a hiss of steam from its valves; it is still and cold as a dead whale on a beach; it can't draw a train ; it can't even move itself. Now, tell me, do you believe that any amount of tinkering and hammering at it would make it go? Not a bit. Nothing on earth will make it go except steam in the boiler, and even that won't unless the engine

the boiler, and even that won't unless the engine is in order. Everybody knows that, you say. Do they? Then why don't they act on this principle in every case where it applies? Here is such a case. Writing concerning his wife, a gentleman says: "In the autumn of 1880 my wife fell into a low, desponding state through family bereavement. Her appetite was poor, and no food, however light, agreed with her. After eating she had pain and tightness at the chest, and a sense of fulness as if swollen around the waist. She was much troubled with flatulence, and had pain at the heart and paipitation. At times she was so prostrated that she was confined to her room for days together and had barely strength to move. "At first she consulted a doctor at Ferry Hill, but getting worse she list to the strength to move.

but getting worse, she went to see a physician at Newcastle. The latter gave her some relief, but Newcastle. still shedid not gether strength up and after being under his treatment for six months she discontinued going to him. Better and worse, she continued to suffer for over a year, when she heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. She began taking it, and soon her appetite revived and her food gave her rength, In a short time she was quite a new woman.

sands of square miles in extent which bound in now one point and now another of the coast. He also urged the use of taking out a captive balloon in order to command a view over the ice cliffs, "along which Ross sailed 300 miles without finding an opening. Dr. Nansen followed Sir Joseph, and spoke in the most hopeful terms of the success of such an expedition. He believed the dangers from the ice-pack were far smaller than in Ross's time, because vessels were stronger and had the advantage of the use of steam—which enabled, there to measure of than in Ross's time, because vessels were stronger and had the advantage of the use of steam—which enabled them to make use of openings in the ice-pack that Ross, with his sails, could not utilise, because openings oc-curred far more often in cain windless wear ther. Nor did Dr. Nansen think the ice-pack so dangerous in southern seas where there so dangerous in southern seas where there were openings for it as in the land-locked seas of the North Pole. Finally, he said that if England would lead the way he was sure that Norway would subscribe to any such expedi-tion, and he suggested as the method which would be of the greatest service that several expeditions should be started at once—at any rate, that there should be a "sea observation." expedition and a land expedition to explore the ice-cap, difficulties of which he did not beieve to be so great as those of Greenland.

# INDIAN LAW OE SEDITION.

FROM AN ANGLO-INDIAN EDITOR'S POINT OF VIEW.

( Daily Mail. )

NEVER since the Ilbert Bill has a measure having the countenance of the Indian Government aroused so much indignation and opposition as the amend-ments which were passed on Friday last in the Indian Legislative Council, with respect to the law relating to sedition. The libert Bill was supported by the to sedition. natives, although it was vehemently opposed by the European community, whereas this one is condemned by both. The reason of this is not far to seek. An ideal law of sedition should prevent or punish sedition, while leaving the innocent and loyal unaffected by its operation. Mr. Chalmers' measure will expose every resident in British India, whether European or native, to drastic penalties following upon the possible utterance of a careless word, or upon the

late a mischievous rumour under certain conditi

induce any person to commit an offence against the tion has been drawn. State, or against the public tranquillity." Surely no law could be clearer and fairer. If any-

Surely no law could be clearer and fairer. If any-one spreads a false report, knowing it to be false, and for the malicious purpose of disturbing the peace by provoking a movement against the Government, he will be purished, as he deserves, by a term of imprisonment which may extend to two years. ain the other hand, a person may give currency O an unfounded rumour with the best intentions to the world. He may both believe it to be true, and his object in spreading it may actually be to nnd his object in spreading it may actually be to nnd his object in spreading it may actually be to prevent a breach of the peace. But if its effect be contrary to his expectations—if a riot or a panic be the result, does his error of judgment constitute, a crime ? If all blunders were treated criminally the Indian Government itself would be in sorry plight at the present moment. Such, Never-theless, is the harsh and uncompromising view which the Government proposes to take in future of all indiscretions but its own. Mr. Chalmers' new section 505 penalises the authorship of any rumour uttered not merely with intent to cause but "which is likely to cause" fear or alarm to the public, and he extends the scope of the section by including among punishable rumours those 'circulated with intent to incite, or "likely to incite any class or with intent to incite, or "likely to incite any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community." These amendments will give rise to a state of things infinitely more se-rious than has been created by the plague regula-tions, or any other recent act of Government. The leading English newspaper in Calcutta, for instance, published an account of two cases of plague the other day, which user automatical to have other day.

questioned. Mr. Chalmers laid stress on the fact that before any prosecution takes place under the new section the consent of the local Government must be obtained. The ingeneous remembered that the magistrate is himself a sub-ordinate officer of the Government; that he is liable to removal or degradation at the Government's caprice; and that the mere fact of a prosecution having been sanctioned by Government would be in itself as direct an instruction to convict as could without scandal be laid down.

the disaffected native Press. It is impossible for Mr. Chalmers, or any other members of the Gov-ernment of India, to point to a specific instance in which the deliberate, calculating sedition monger will be dealt with under, the amended law any more effectually than was possible before. No one denics that there is at present more disaffection and unrest hroughout India than there has been since the Mutiny. But the discontent, which exists will only be added to now this measure has passed, and the first victims of the contagion will be the loyalest and most influential classes in the country. Throughout its deliberations on the measure the Government juggled with its amendments so skil-Government juggled with its amendments so skin-fully as almost, to persuade the unwary that it had yielded to the public opposition. With regard to section 124A, the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred cut out the clause relating to "attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of her 'Majesty's sub-regard and the select of the section of the section. jects," and slipped it away under a new section which will make the offence triable before the same court, and subject to the same penalties as were involved in the original proposition.

As to section 505 that at first sight seems softened by an "exception," which declares that the circula tion of such rumours as the section contemplate is not an offence when the utterer "has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, rumour for report is trae, and makes, publishes, or moculates it without any such intent as aforesaidwithout intending, that is to say, to cause public alarm, or to stir up hatred to the Government, or to

set one class or community against another." What is the effect of the change? Practically nil. As was the case in Mr. Chalmers' draft, the burden This is no enggeration. Section 505 of the Indian intent in his mind at some past time, a thing which, Penal Code as it stands makes it an offence to circu-, as the Anglo-Indian Defence Association points out with considerable force, is impossible. But he must be able to prove this if he is to avail himself of the late a mischievous rumour under certain conditions— a very necessary provision in a country like India, where the village bazar and the talk there represent what newspapers and public opinion are in the more advanced communities of the West. Under this section it is is criminal for any one to publish or circulate a rumour "which he knows to be false," and with the deliberate inten-tion of causing a mutiny among the troops, of alarm-ing the public mind to such an extent as "to induce any person to commit an offence against the

> MR. H. Dawson, of the Burn a Civil Service, has arrived in Calcutta and taken over charge of the office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

An earthquake shock was experienced at Chitral on the 15th at 4 a. m. The old bridge at Chitral has collapsed.

AT the annual meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Lord Elgin announced that he intended to leave India during the first few days of December next.

THE new Advocate General of Madras was admitted a member of the local bar on Monday, and took over his office from the officiating Advocate General.

THE work of the survey party in the Lushai Hills is proceeding most satisfactorily, and the members hope to be back in Shillong by the end of April. Detailed survey operations will begin next November.

THE story, says the *Pioneer*, which we quoted a few days ago from a Calcutta paper regarding the effects of the earthquake in Assam in the matter of the upheaval of hills must be taken with more than the usual grain of salt. be taken with more than the usual gran of said That a hill could have risen 500 feet without the whole face of the surrounding country Magistrate of Madras on Monday to recover impossibility. It will probably be found that the survey party have made a mistake and reside in have confused one hill with another; if, indeed, reserved. the story is not a traveller's tale altogether. HEAVY snow fell in Chitral Valley on the 15th instant. One foot of snow was registered outside Chitral Fort, but it melted rapidiy. Communication by road was stopped, but repairs are being carried out. The telegraph wire was broken between Gairat and Chitral. The Lowari Pass was closed for runners on the 13th and 14th instant, but the mail arrived on the 15th.

### Telegrams.

[ INDIAN TELEGRAM. ]

MYMENSINGH, MAR. 22. The Maharajah of Mymensingh's shikar party have shot two fine tigers, one leopard, and caught four tiger cubs, the mother escaping.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS. ]

LONDON, MAR. 22. Mr. Curzon, replying, to a question in the House of Commons, said that Lieutenant Har, rington, now on his way to Menelik's Courtwill doubtless enquire regarding the extent of the Equatorial Provinces over which Count

Leontieff has been nominated Governor. Lieutenant Harrington has been gazetted British Agent at King Menelik's Court. The Chinese Ioan has been largely over subscribed in Berlin. Nothing official has transpired about the Ioan in London.

ROME, MAR. 23-The Chamber of Deputies have by a large majority approved the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the banking scandals, and censuring Signor Crispi. The amendment in favour of prosecuting Signor Orispi was, however, rejected.

LONDON, MAR. 24-A suspected case of plague has occurred at Jeddah.

The battleship Goliath has been launched at Chatham.

Mr. Chamberlain has informed Artigua that the Government can not grant financial aid to the island unless it becomes a Crown Colony. The Legislative Council of Antigua has adopted the proposal to make it a Crown Colony.

The Dervishes who appeared near Ras Hudi Camp were repulsed.

The transport Simla has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

LONDON, MAR. 24. An official bulletin states that Lord Salisbury is much better, and is starting for the Riviera on Saturday. The reports that his fordship intends resigning are groundless. President McKinley has informed the leaders of Congress that he is determined to uphold

peace if possible. Mr. Curzon, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the object of Government in the negotiation for commercial treatire with Belgium and Germany was to seculi

favoured nation treatment for Britiss goods and also for the Colonies desiring the ame.

PERSONS are prohibited from travelling to Manickpore, in the Kharar teshil of the Um<sup>2</sup> balla district, between the 4th and 7th proximo, comes off,

MR. UPCOTT, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, leaves Calcutta on the 30th instant halting one day at Cawnpore on his way to Simla

DR. HAFFKINE will shortly proceed. In company with Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie, to the plague infected villages in the Nizam's territory in order to introduce prophylaciic inoculations on a large scale.

BETWEEN January 5 and February 21, 1898, the Government of Mysore, accorded sanction for the establishment of no fewer than seven Agricultural Banks in different places, a fact which shows the popularity of the measure. The sums advanced severally for these seven banks amounts in aggregate to Rs. 75,000.ysore Herald

THE Inspector-General of Police was sued the whole face of the surrounding country Magistrate of Madras on Monday to recover having been materially affected is, of course, an Profession Tax. The Inspector-General denied his liability on the ground that he did not reside in Madras for 60 days. Judgment was THE Madras revenue returns up to the end of February show an increase of 40 lakhs over the returns of the corresponding period of the previous official year -; the total receipts having previous official year.; the total receipts having been nearly 955 lakhs, as against 895 lakhs last year. Land revenue shows an increase of nearly 27 lakhs, salt 2 lakhs, stamps 4 lakhs, excise 3 lakhs, and registration 3 lakhs. MR. H. T. WHITE, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commis sioner of the Mandalay division, has been appointed Her Majesty's Commissioner be-tween Great Britain and China, relative to Burma and Tibet, under Article VI of the Agreement of February 4th, 1807 Agreement of February 4th, 1897.

# ADMINISTRATION OF OPIUM DEPART-

Agency, however, there was an increase all round. This is attributed to the necessitous condition of the cultivators. "Many men came in to get the ad-vances who had never sown before, and many volumtarily sowed in excess of their engagements or with-

vances who had never sown before, and many volun-tarily sowed in excess of their engagements or with-out advances at all. 1511 chests of Benares opium had to be drawn from the outturn of that Agency, to make up the quantity advertised for sale in the calendar year .897; and there was a surplus of 1,841 chests available on 1st January 1898, from the outturn of the Bihar Agency in the previous year. Of the total number of 45,830 chests hus available for sale during 1898, 39,000 chests in equal proportions of Bihar and Benares opium will be brought forward for sale, leaving a reserve of 6,830 chests of the 1st January, 1899, after satisfy-ing the requirements of 1898. The quantity of Nepal opium delivered during the year was 105 maunds. The home produce being considered in-sufficient for all requirements, 4,023 maunds of crude Malwa opium was purchased. The expenditure of the season in the Bihar Agency was Rs. 85,70,864, against Rs. 92,76,235 in the previous year, and in the Benares Agency Rs. 1,42,44,856, against Rc. 1,37,88,739 in the previous year. The total number of chests turned out by the mills in 196-97 was 52,256, against 41,860 in the mills in 196-97 was 52,256, against 41,860 in the mills in 196-97 was 52,256, against Rs. 36,925 in 1805-06.

ng the year was Rs. 41,931, against Rs. 36,925

in 1895-96. The resolution makes the following observations on the opium smuggling cases during the year :--" Several cases of opium smuggling are instanced

Since that time ( now nearly twelve year ago) I have always kept this medicine in the house years and if any of my family all anything a few doses puts us right Yours truly, (Signed) George Walker, Grocer, &c., Ferry Hill, near Dnrham, October 25th, 1893." We call attention especially to those words in Mr. Walker's letter which are printed in italics. You can pick them out at a glance. They show how You can pick them out at a glance. They show how fully he understands where human strength comes from-that it comes from digested food and no

from any medicines the doctor or any one else can give us. Let us have no mistake or confusion on mind on this important point. For example, Mrs. Walker was ill with indiges

tion and dyspepsia. Her symptoms, and how she suffered, her husband tells us. The disease destroyed her power to obtain any strength from food, and Nature suspended her appetite in order that she might not make bad worse by eating what could only ferment in the stomach and fill her blood with the resulting poisons. The only outcome of such a state of things must be pain and weaknessweakness which, continued long enough, *must* end in absolute prostration and certain death.

Well, then, she failed to get up her strength under the treatment of either doctor. Why? Simply because the medicines they gave her-whatever they may have been-did not cure the torpid and inflamed st6mach. If they had cured it then she would have got up her strength exactly as she afterwards did when she took Seigel's. Syrup. But the trouble is this : Medicines that will do this But the trouble is this : are then they would are rare. If the doctors possess them they would use them, and cure people with them, of course, Mother Seigel's is one of these rare and effective medicines. If there is another as good the public has not yet been made acquainted with the fact, But even the Syrup does not impart strength; it is not a so-called "tonic;" there is no such thing. It (the Syrup) curez the disease, drives out the poison. repairs the machine.

Then comes the appetite (all of itself) and diges-tion and strength. You see the order—the sequence, Yes. Well, please bear it in mind The mechanics set the engine in order ; then the stoker gets up the

And of the hnman body—the noblest of of all machines—Mother Seigel's is the skiled nechanic.

<sup>67</sup> LINSHED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED. <sup>64</sup> LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent ex-pectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints. LINUM CATHABTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably appriant. AY'S OUE ORMENT.-Tips Billiard Ones AY'S OUE OEMENT.-Tips Billiard Ones and AY'S OUE OEMENT.-Tips Billiard Ones sed."-Jour Bourse (Champion), 1666. K. LINX.-New while inorganic Coment, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, sc. COAGULINE.-Transparent Coment, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England. CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.-For Mosquitoes and norigus insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper.

noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, a. twine. Kar Baserane, Lar., Stockport, Regland.

day which were suspected to have occurred in a village in Bengal. The cases proved to be entirely unconnected with plague, but the announcement had the effect of waking up the authorities in Calcutta to a fresh sense of the precautions necessary to keep out the infection from the metropolis. The local Government was, however, furious. It issued a rescript denouncing the newspaper, nor can there be any doubt that if Mr. Chalmers' Bill had been law at that time the editor would have been criminally prosecuted for publishing a report "likely" to cause public alarm, although it has since been universally admitted that he did a public service.

In the same way the amendment inserted by Mr. Chalmers in the Criminal Procedure Code places every citizen at the mercy of any informer who chooses to denounce him for uttering " seditious or defamatory matter." The charge may be formulated upon hearsay, and no witnesses are required ; but the moment it is brought, the District Magistrate will have power to punish the accused criminally. It is easy to see how oppressive the working of this law must tend to become under the bureaucra-tic system of government in India. India is the home of the Blackmailer; under the amendment it will become big nording.

amendment it will become his paradise. The most serious objection to the measure is, that

while it enlarges the legal meaning of the terrible offence "sedition," it narrows the arena upon which the issue may be tried. The old section 124A stated the issue may be tried. The old section 124A stated simply that it was penal (to the extent of transporta-tion for life, or imprisonment for three years) to excite or attempt to excite "feelings of disaffection of the Government established by law in British India." The new section in addition provides transportation or ten years' imprisonment for any one who either by or ten years' imprisonment for any one who either by word of mouth or in writing"promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of her Majesty's subjects. "This will include the missionary who denounces the morality of the Hindu pantheon, or the temperance brator who pro-tests against the use of bhang or opium, and will generally interfere with reasonable liberty of speech all over India. Moreover, persons charged with disaffection on these counts will not, as heretofore, have the chance of being tried by a jury. Their cases will be heard and their sentences will be pronounced by the very magistrate who has instituted proceedings against them. The impartiality of a trial held under these conditions may well be

ecommended by A Medical Frien d

ecommended by A Medical Frien a THIS is how MR. J. SHAIL, the well-known Manager of LAURIE'S HOTEL, AGRA, com-menced to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Says he : "About six months ago I was suffering severely from a bad cough and cold, and a medical friend recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to me. I bought one bottle and it effected a complete cure. Since that time, whenever I have the least cough, I procure Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and he results are always satisfactory." CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is sold every-here. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

here. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

- ON account of the Emperor's recent decrees founding special examinations great desire is now felt by scholars in Pekin and in Tientsin to acquire a knowledge of Western science. history, and law. Translations made in recent years by foreign scholars on economical and historial subjects such as those published by the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge in China are now eagerly read in every part of China; a new era has dawned, and the star of hope is now seen shining on the Chinese horizon. Knowledge is power, and China by acquiring knowledge will, through that diplomatic aptitude in which she has never been wanting, at the same time also increase her power. -North China Daily News.

-As an instance of the old world in which we live here, and the survival of ideas which were in vogue when the "Arabian Nights" first took literary shape, I may relate, says a Tunis correspondent of the Morning Post, a story which was gravely told me by an Arab friend the other day. He was driving into Tunis not long ago, and had just reached the city gate, when his carriage stopped and he found that a negro 16ft. high barred the way found that a negro 16tt. high barred the way with a drawn sword. Alighting from his carriage he asked the negro's will. "You have," was the reply, "an old chest containing papers in your house. I wish you no evil; but if you refuse me that chest I must kill you and take it." "I will give you the chest," my friend replied; "but if you come to fetch it you will frighten all my children into fits". "Let not that trouble you." returned the

hts". "Let not that trouble you," returned the Djinn—for a Djinn it was—place it on your roof to-night. I will fly down and fetch it. My friend did as he was bid, and lo in the morning the box had disappeared. My friend is sure that he was in full possession of his senses throughout this interview and his coach man is equally convinced that he beheld the Diinn.

IN the last Fort St. George Gazette the draft of the Madras Tenancy Bill is published. It is a Bill to amend the law of landlord and tenant in the Madras Presidency. THE Hon. Sir Henry Bliss will present the Budget Statement at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Concil, on the 4th pro-ximo. The Budget Ti be discussed on the day on which it is it is ited. WE believe his III timess the Nizam has ordered the deportation of Moulvi Abdul Aleem, the Second Taluqdar, for having instigated the Mazleom-i-Deccan to publish scurrilous articles against the Government. - Deccan Post.

THE Evening Mail has the following Strong rumours are ourrent to the effect that several official changes are to take place from the beginning of the official year, *i. e.*, June, prominent of them being the addition of two more Judges on the bench of the Chief Court of Mysore, more or less on the same lines as in the High Court of Madras. It is said that there will be no original appeals from the Nandidroog Division and that the Judge of the Nandidroog Division will be given powers to try original appeal as the Ashtagram and Nagar Division Judges, and that only second appeals will be preferres to the Chief Court, We give the rumour for what they are worth,

THERE was a slight disturbance in Bombay on Monday over the removal of the body of a person who had died of plague. The crowd began stone-throwing, but the police speedily restored order.

THE surrender of rifles by the Afridi clans still continues. The Aka Khel handed in 22 on Saturday, and were to have completed their fine on Sunday.



## THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, MARCH 27, 1898.

THE following is recorded by Mr. H. Magistrate of Jaunpur, in full text of the Order Empress vs. Ahmad-ul-nis Reynolds, District In this case Mt. Ahm the case of Queen-been charged with murda Bibi ner husband Karim Khan on September 1st last by poisoning him.

PUR POISONING

The facts of the case appear to be shortly as follows : - On September 1st last Karim Khan, an Honorary Magistrate of Gorakh-pur, got up as usual, apparently in good health, drove out in the course of the mornat 11 o'clock sat down to the morning meal, which he ate in company with six other persons. After finishing the meal, all ate some "pan" which had been prepared by the usual servant and was brought in, in the usual "khasdan." After this about noon Karim Khan went to lie down and about noon hour later he suddenly called out that he was unwell. His servants went at his call, and found him sufferng from acute diarrhoea. Medical attendance was at once sent for, the first person to arrive being one Hakim Anijad Hussain, and soon after the Assistant Surgeon, who arrived at half past one. He found deceased in a moribund condition and in fact he must have died almost immediately, for the Civil Surgeon, who says that he reached the house about half past one, found him dead. A post-mortem examination, was made by Dr. Moran, the Civil Surgeon, in the presence of the Assistant Surgeon that evening at five o'clock, and from the conditions obserted the Civil Surgeon gave it as his opinion that Karim Khan had died from the

effects of some irritant poison. The stomach and all other suspicious sub-stances that could be found were sent to the Chemical Examiner, who reported that after the most careful tests he was unable to detect

the presence of any poison at all. In the meantime a careful inquiry was be-ing held under the general supervision of the District Magistrate by the Police, some arrests were made on suspicion, and on October 16th the present accused was arrested.

This arrest was made in consequence of statements made at one time or another by Mussammat Daulati and her son Niamat, and daughter Naulasia alias NaMi, and by another girl Gulshania. It is their evidence that is of real importance

as against the accused, and I unfortunately have not had the opportunity of seeing and examining them myself, and have to depend on the evidence as recorded by another Magistrate.

It is by no means easy to ascertain from the record exactly what has been the se-quence of events and how these witnesses came to be sought for and when. It would seem however that the first person to receive information as to these children was one Abdul Wahid, a Deputy Collector, who states that on September 25th Mussammat Doulati told him about her daughter's connection with the affair, and he says that he communicated this information on the next day to the Court Inspector. Whatever the date actually was, it was not apparently till October 15th that he told his tale to the District Magistrate.

It is here apparently that the prosecution fails utterly. In the first place there is not the very slighted coroboration of the tales of the two girls and there is the most important fact. that although food eaten between eleven and noon was found undigested in the stomach of accused, yet there was not the very slightest trace of the milk that was said to have been taken by deceased balf an hour later, and only about an hour before death.

Other information however seems to have been obtained, for the Inspector of Police states that he was searching for a girl who had been pulling the Punkah from September 22nd though he only appears to have ascertained her name on October 8th or 13th from Dr Hoey. Gulshania seems to have been first heard of in connection with the case on October 15th. As I have stated it is very difficult to ascertain the exact sequence of events with regard to these girls but anyhow search via regard to these girls out anynow search ras being made for them through the latter half of October, and fually Daulati and her daughter Neoli were found by Mr. Thompson the Inspector on November 1st and Gulshania was found by the Court Inspector on November 6th. It is on the statements of Doulati and her son Niamat and daughter Naoli, and of Gulshania that the case against the accused rests. Their story roughly is as follows:--Neoli and Gulshania were at Karim Khan's house on the day of his death, and about noon accused callsome milk into a tumbler, added what she said was sugar, and gave the tumbler to Naoli, and at the same time told Gulshania to take some pan to her husband, giving her the pan. She told the children that if her husband should say "give it to the children" they were to say that they had, already had it. This at least was Naoli's first account though subsequently she says that accused simply warned her not to give the milk to the child-

an attack of acute indigestion acting on a weak heart. The Assistant Surgeon who was also present at the post-mortem gives an unde-cided opinion to the effect that that he can-death was produced by view the fact that there death was proto the fact that there and of undigested food in the stomach.

This conflict of Medical opinion is a mat-ter that can only properly be decided by the Sessions Court, and for the purpose of this inquiry I assume that there is a prima-facie case that deceased did die of poison. There then corres the question. Is there prima-facie avidence that it was accused who adfacie evidence that it was accused who ad-ministered the poison. This question resolves itself into two. Is there prima-facie evidence that accused sent the milk and pan to deceased and is there also prima-facie evidence that it was in one or other of these substan-

ces that the poison was administered. It is impossible to believe that, if Naoli real ly acted as described and was pulling the punkah over deceased when he was taken ill, and was in fact the first to call for assistance, not a soul in the place should have mentioned the fact at once to the Police when they began their inquiry. If she was really there as des-cribed by her, it seems to me that the only explanation of the universal silence on subject is that every body in the whole place knew that accused had poisoned her husband through the instrumentality of these girls, and that every one in the place that every one in the place had combined instantly in a conspiracy of silence with a view to defeat the ends of justice.

On a comparison too of the statements of Naoli and Gulshiania as at first recorded by Mr. Johnston, and as subsequently recorded in court. it will be found that they differ iu many material points. Daulati's statement to Mr. Johnston is also inconsistent in many respects from the account she subsequently gave in court, and the statements of the three differ inter se. Again it is asserted that the two girls were kept out of the way by accused. That they did apparently keep out of the way seems clear from the fact that ineffectual search was made for them for so long. That it was accused who was keeping them out of the way there is no evidence at all to show except as to the first four days, when according to the evidence they were kept by the accused at Karim Khan's house where, I may point out, the inquiry was being held and where they were most likely to be found by the Police if they were making at all a thorough investigation. As to their wanderings after, there is nothing to show that accused or any other person was directing them, and as to Gulshania there seems to have been no concealment at all about her movements and she could have

found at any time if her own account is true. As to Naoli's account of the addition of some substance to the milk secretly this may safely be disregarded. In the first place it did not come out naturally, but ouly under cressure of leading questions, and secondly if poison was add-ed to the milk it would have been done before the children came, and accused would n t have called attention to the fact.

Bearing in mind the discrepancies in the statements of these girls aad of Daulati, as well as the fact that their story is not corwell as the fact that their story is not cor-roborated in the very smallest particular, and that there was not even any milk in deceased's stomach, and that there is nothing whatever to show that it was accused who was in any way instrumental in keeping them out of the way it appears to me that the evidence of these witnesses is absolutely worthless as providing anything against accused. Finally there is the entire absence of all

motive on the part of accused for killing her husband.

It is in evidence that they were on the best of terms, and deceased was in the habit of making her the most valuable presents. It is suggested that she may have killed her husband to prevent his recalling these presence of money and landed property, and Abdui Wahid hints that he was not as generous as usually supposed. An gentleman started (but which Mr. Reid does not press) is that accused is a highly immoral person who wished to be free of the incumrance of a husband. Unfortunately Abdul Wahid was only examined on commission without notice having been sent to the defence so that he could not be cross-examined, and he is now I am told dead. If accused was as immoral as he represents, she seems to have had no difficulty in carrying out her immoral-ity even during her husband's lifetime, and here seems no special reason why she should suddenly wish to be free. I have no doubt in my mind that there is no evidence in this case that would warrant my committing accused to take her trial before the Court of Sessions.

D. M.—But are you aware, Mr. Kelkar, that some active correspondence has, as a matter of fact, been taking place between Government and the District Magistrate in the matter? I myself, I think, have written two or three letters in the matter.

E. M.—I confess I am not aware of that. But how I am to know that, may I ask? D M.—Well, you could have inquired and then written what you liked. E. M -- Yes, that seems to be the simplest

way. But excuse me for making a confession. I may have perhaps got the necessary information by writing to you. I have nothing to say with regard to you. But from the relations of the papers and officers hithertofore generally, I frankly admit I did not expect to get any I frankly admit i the hot expect to get any information upon such points from the District Magistrate. Our expectations have all along been that no ordinary District Magistrate would been that no ordinary District Magistrate would vouchsafe each time full information upon each and every such point. (We think, we should have here referred with advantage to the typi-cal answers which are solemnly given in the Legislative Council to the questions of such responsible persons as the (native) members of the Council.) Then again sometimes the District Magistrate himself may not be in possession of the required information. If we therefore

of the required information. If we therefore sometimes write strongly, it is to draw the attention of Government to the point at issue. D. M.-Well, I see your argument. But do you know, that rules with regard to shoot-ing passes have been framed by Government and published in the "Government Gazette"

so long ago as 1803? E. M. –Well, but suppose an editor does not know that. It is true that editors ought to be well informed but so long as their writing s not malicious, they cannot be blamed simply or not being well informed up the mark. So if they write anything which may be con-tradicted Government should at once contradict it or publish the official information or version about it.

D. M .- But how is Government to know in each case that something requires contradiction ?

E. M. - The Reporter on the Native Press, I suppose, reviews everything that appears in print, and circulates a secret report through various offices. If it is the duty of the Reporter to inform Government as to everything which the papers say, why should it not be his duty as well to publish what Govern-ment could have to say to it? Of course I am not the person nor is the present occasion to discuss with you the great use of an official organ for representing the official side of things But I may say that very good purpose will be served by Government publishing its informa-tion and arguments in such a paper say, as one of the Bombay Dailies or through the Reporter on the press. D. M.—Yes, there is truth in what you say.

In England as soon as a scandal or a bold statement appears in any paper Government take care to publish at once the truth or their

own version about it. E. M.-Yes, exactly. There, in England they can look up to the "London Times" for instance as the exponent of official news. Here we have nothing of the kind. Now in the present case the public knew everything about named Jan Szczepanik, in poor circumstances They read the proceedings and all and it is natural many wanted to know what Government had done in the matter to check the evil. You perhaps remember that you had written a letter to me as the editor of ths Kesari on behalf of Mr. Hudson in regard to his shooting accident. D. M.—Yes, I know you published it. E. M.—Mr. Hudson had, as a common man at least if not as an official, every right upon the columns of the Kesari for such a letter. In the same manner it would be well if every one concerned writes such letters. (to correct or contradict.)

E. M-Yes, Sir the expression does occur there. But let me explain What I meant to say is that Government have so far doness "to all parties concerned in such shooting accidents. It is believed that very improper verdicts in shooting cases against Europeans are often given, and though Government cannot interfere with the equities of the case, as for instance, by order-ing good compensation to be given to the injured parties, severely punishing the offenders departmentally and making rules prohibiting Europeans and soldiers from going to shoot near villages and human habitations in the yet we tike it none the less for that. However, as many boys are men as twenty and many men are still boys at fifty, we may be considered to have merely begged the question in saying that we prefer boys to men. As a matter of fact, the man whom most women like best is the man who is still a boy when he has passed big one score and two. his one score and ten. ... Idler.

## AKHBAR AND HIS BARBER.

AKHBAR had a favourite barber (Sena) who was a devoted Bhakta of the God Krishna.One day when Sena was at worship, he became so deeply absorbed in his contemplation of the God, and quite forgot his duty to the Emperor, who, enraged at the insolence of the barber, sent armed messengers to fetch Sena. Sena's wife, who was a timid and virtuous woman, was afraid to interrupt her husband in his pious worship, and told the messengers that Sena was not at home and that she would tell him to proceed straight to the Palace directly he returned. The Emperor got more furious than ever, and issued orders to bring the insolent Sena at once under any circumstances, and authorised the men to use any kind of violence towards the fellow which might be necessary in bringing him to his presence. In the meantime, the God Krishna deeming it necessary to interfere to succour the pious Sena at this crisis, put on the disguise of Sena and presented himself forthwith before the Emperor in all humility, and begged pardon for his late appearance, which the Emperor readily granted and submitted himself to be shaved by nim. It was the custom in the case of kings and poblemen in those times for the barber who shaved them also to rub them with oil. This the God Krishna did to the Emperor Akhbar, who (thinking that it was Sena that was doing these services) was unusually pleased with Sena that day, so much so, that sed with Sena that day, so much so, that he personally presented him with as much gold as he could carry in both his hands. The God Krishna then took leave of the Emperor, and instantly disap-peared after leaving the box containing the shaving apparatus in the place where Sena usually kept it in his house, not omitting to fill it with the gold given by the Emperor. While he tubbed the Emperor with oil, how-ever, the latter saw in the vessel of oil the ever, the latter saw in the vessel of oil the reflexion of a most lovely and interesting figure, that of the real form of the God Krishna, and he was so fascinated by it that, longing to see it once again, sent ag in for Sena. Sena in the meantime was being dragged to the Palace by myrmidons who belayed him without mercy, and when he came to the presence of the Emperor trembling and asking for pardon, the mystery was revealed and the Emperor as well as Sena, and the courtiers came to know it was God Krishna that had worked such a miracle in order to protect the good barber. This is a story which has been verified in mixed Sanskrit and Mahratti by Poornavand Swami, a Brahmin poet of Maharash-tra, for the benefit of *Harikatha* performers.

citrious. Soon after a rattlesnake is discovered and despatched, it is stretched on a board by a nail driven through its head and another through its ody just above the rattles. It is then cut open and the fat taken out, which has very much the appearance of the fat of a healthy chicken. A piece of muslin is then stretched over a glass jar, which is placed in the sup. On this muslin the tip care of a the sun. On this muslin the fat is spread, and the sun. On this mushin the fat is spread, and as the sun renders out the oil it drips through into the jar, being strained at the same time. The oil is almost colourless, and of the consistency of common in .chine oil. Ir order to tell whether the snake has bitten itself before death, which they are popularly supposed to do when not despatched at once, a little of the oil is dropped into a glass of milk. If the oil floats in one mass on the top, without breaking up all is well If, on the other hand it senares into a support other hand, it separates into a number of minute beads, and the milk gathers into thick white flakes as though soured, the inference is that the snake bit itself, and the fat which was rendered into oil is consequently poisoned and dangerous to use. If only half that is said in favour of rattlesnake oil as a remedy for rheumatism is true, then it is doubtful if these death-dealing reptiles may not be counted among the blessings which come to mankind in disguise.

A SERIOUS disturbance is reported from the Katha district in Burmab, Mr. Brown, the Sub-divisional Officer, a Burman Myook, and some Police were collecting the thathanda-tax in the border villages when they were attacked by Kachins, who, it is reported killed the Myook and two Burmah police men. Mr. Brown is said to be missing. The Deputy Commissioner with some Military Police, has left Mandalay for Mogaung.— Arakan News.

In accordance with the instructions recently issued by the Bombay Government the follow-ing procedure will be followed for carrying out the plague measures: House visitation will be carried on by the people themselves, by com-mittees, appointed from among them. The plague officials will search on y those houses where plague cases or deaths have recently occurred, or where there is a reasonable suspi-cion of a plague case. No patient will be re-moved to a plague hospital unless a fully qualified medical officer certifies it to be a plague case. A case which is hopeless, and in which the patient is only expected to live a few hours will not be removed to a hospital without the consent of the relatives. In the event of a case of plague oocurring in the family of a well-nown and well-to-do person, the patient will be allowed to remain in the house, and can be attended there by his own doctor, and by one or two members of his family, provided the house is a detached one and that the patient can be isolated, and, the family agree to remove themselves to one of the Plague Committee's Health Camps or to dwell at a detached place where they can be placed under supervision. Where disinfection will suffice, no destruction of property is now allowed. If, to din inish the risk of increasing destruction of supervision destruction of of inspection destruction of property is found necessary, compensation will, in the case of the poor, be paid on the spot by a responsible officer not belo the rank of an Instector in the Health Department, or of a Sub-division-al Medical Officer in the Plague Department. He will personally supervise this operation, and will pay compensation where necessary. Subor linates will not be entrusted with the supervision of this work. Infected houses will continue to be disinfected as heretofore. The owners or occupiers will be given the option of disinfecting their houses themselves to the satisfaction of the District Plague Officer. Contacts will continue to be removed as before.



The girls Took the milk and pan to the deceased who at first told them as anticipated to take it to children, but on Naoli saying that they had already had theirs he drank the milk

they had already had theirs he drank the milk and ate the pan and it was shortly after this that deceased complained of being ill. The evidence goes on that, after Karim Khan died, the children were kept for some days at the bouse, and subsequently moved about the District fill they were finally found by the Police in November.

Now if deceased was really poisoned and this account of the girls is ture, it is clear that there is very strong and good ground for think-

there is very strong and good ground for think-ing that the poison was administered by accused in either the milk or the pan. Taking first then the question "Was deceas-ed poisoned or not." One thing is clear, namely, that in the morning deceased was in his usual state of health, that he was suddenly taken ill, and diad in about an hour, and that Dr. and died in about an hour, and that Dr. Moran who conducted the post-mortem is strongly of opinion from the appearances that some irritant poison was administered to

As against this theory there is the fact that the most careful tests have failed to detect. any poison, and that two Doctors of experiany poison, and that two boctors of experi-ence have given it as their opinion that the postnortem appearances as described are to certain extent inconsistent with the theory

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There is an entire absence of all motive, the direct evidence of the girls either prove noa matter of fact deceased was poisoned at all clearly the only course open to me is to order that accused be discharged.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE DIS-TRICT MAGISTRATE OF POONA AND THE EDITOR OF THE "MAHRATTA."

ON Thursday last we got the following com-munication from Mr. Bonus, the District Magistrate of Poona. Poona, 16-3-98. Sir,

I request that you will be good enough to call on me at my office any day this week at any time between 11 and 4730 with reference to some remarks appearing in a recent issue of the "Mahratta." Kindly let me have a line to men-

tion the day and hour convenient to you. 本 包裹竹肉 3 香菜

(Sd.) A. R Bonus.

(Sd.) A. R. Bonus. We availed ourselves of an early opportu-nity to call on Mr. Bonus and the follow-ing conversation took place between us : -Ed. M. - Good morning, Sir. Dis. Mag.—Good morning Mr. Kelkar. Kindly take the chair. Mr. Kelkar, I have to draw your attention to cortain remarks which draw your attention to certain remarks which appeared in one of the recent issues of your aper the "Mahratta." E. M. Thurl

E. M.—Thank you, Sir, what are they? D. M.—In a recent issue of the "Mahratta," b. M. In a recent issue of the Main article while commenting on the Piper case (an article upon the Piper case appeared it our issue of the 16th of February) you have remarked that Government have shewn " stolid indifference," to the matter of deaths caused of poisoning, and are on the other hand con-sistent with the idea that death was due to so

D. M. Yes, that is the simplest way of do-E. M. -Yes, the simplest way, I should

certainly be extremely, willing to ask each time for official information before I wrote anything. D. M. – I should certainly give such news if it could be given and is asked for. E. M. Yes, thanks but unfortunately this simple method has not yet been tried as yet, I think both by the editors as well as the officials. But I have explained to you, Sir, already what the expectations of the editors have been all along (i. e. that they would not be vouchsafed the required information by an ordinary District Magistrate.)

b. M.—Yes, there should be some such thing as you say. Thanks, Kelkar. Good day. E. M.—One word more, if you please. D. M.-Yes.

 D. M. — res.
 E. M. — What has passed between you and me now has, in my opinion, some public-inter-est. Have I your leave to publish this interview

D M.-Yes, with great pleasure. Good day.

At what age is man most attractive to women? It is difficult to say because one hardly ever knows how old a man is. The man himself generally com-plicates matters by the way in which he wears his hair. Obviously no man his any right to go bald before he is forty; but if he is bald at thirty is it our sub that we put ten years on to his are? harf. Obviously no man has any right to go bald before he is forty; but if he is bald at thirty is it our fault that we put ten years on to his age? And then, if a boy will persist in growing a beard, it is impos-sible not to think that he must be getting quite elderly and with soon be talking about the future of the colonies, and complaining if the meals are not punctual. In reality, I believe very few of us trou-ble about a man's actual age at all; we classify him at once either as a man or a boy, and the majority of women prefer boys. The grown-up sort of man has none of the qualities that attract as in the boy. He is oppressed with an ideal, to begin with, an ideal of what a woman should be; we have no idea where he got it from, but we are quite sure that if he ever found a woman like that she would be just as dull as he is. However, as his ideal in the only woman he believes in, he had better remain true to her; the rest

who is at present staying in Vienna, says the correspondent of the *Daily clegraph*, has solved a problem upon which Mr. Edison has expended much labour and thought during the past twenty four years therein the start of the st past twenty-four years though without success According to this statement, Herr Szczepanik has discovered an electrical teleotpical apparatus, upon which he has already obt in-ed a patent. At present he keeps secret the exact construction of thi machine, simply saying that it resembles a telephone case. If a picture or any other article be placed before the box containing the instrument a spectator situated at another box connected with the first one by a wire, no matter at how great a distance away, will be enabled to see the object in its natural col uis. Herr Szczepanik states that the picture is separated by means of two mirrors into a number of dots, which are distributed upon an endless line. The different vibrating rays of light from these dots produce in the first apparatus electrical currents of varying strength, and in the second apparatus, where the currents are received, they are changed again into rays of light, two swinging mirrors transforming them into a united picture. In scientific circles opinions are reserved as to the merits of this invention. Herr Szczepanik, who has the support of a herr Szczepanik, who has the support of a banker, says that up to the present he has been successful in all his experiments. He intends to take a pavilion at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, where, by the aid of his teleoptical apparatus and a skiopticon, he will show to agathering of 10,000 persons the manœuvres of the French Army and Navy when many hundreds of miles distant from Paris.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

It is stated that a Galician schoolmaster

The invention consists of an apparatus called "Fernesher" (far-seer), says the corres-pondent of the *Daily Chroniele*, which renders visible an object with all its colours situated "round the corner," or at a great distance, by means of the transformation of light waves into electric waves. In other words, the machine conducts optic appearances along electric wires and renders them visible in

A CIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most com

A CIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most com mon disorders of the day, and very few are so fortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In why of the fact that though apparently harmless in the embryonic stage. Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and undermine the constitution in the end and lead to its total wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous in their insidousness. 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 Dys-However chron and long-standing the complant, 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 :--

hundreds of cases. Here are a few unsolicited testimonials:--P. S. I have recommended your i lls to some of my friends who are similarly suffering. **Babu Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca:** writes under date the 6th March, 1893:--Many thanks for your Acidity. Pills, I was suffaring from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for is nasty disease which is very painful. Please sent me thre boxes of the Pills pee V. P. P. at your earlst convenience and oblige. The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:-Dr. H

and oblige. The Amrita Bazar Patrika says: -Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill has an extraordinary digestive power so that men suffering from Dyspepsia may give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some native herbs and hence is perfectly safe. The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and Dobu Amrita Frishman Multip

guarantee a cure and Babu Amrita Krishna Mullik, E. L. Pleader, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, writes: I have very great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of you Acidity Pills. I have used the above and I can recording from acidity

and Avspepsia. Baou Preonath Banr rjee; Executive En giueer, writes :--"The acididy pills have proved charm in the case of my relativeor whom they were procured. Many valuable Allopa hic and Homeopa-thic medicines were before triade bit they failed to care the complaint parmanently. It was after the use of your pills for a fortnight that free from acidity for more than two worths, and con-sider this relief to be stable."

sider this relief to be stable." Pundit Satya Charan Sastri, the will known author of the lives of Protapaditya and Sivajee writes :—'I have hardly seen a more efficacious medicine han Biswas's Acidity Pill. It not only cures acidit dyspepsia, for which it s a sovereign remedy, bu laso proves of great use in cold. I believe every house ho der should keep a box by him . Babu Kalipada Chatterjee, Pleader, Pala-mow, writes:—"Many thanks for the Acidity Pills sent by you. They have so far done much good to my mother-in-law, who has been for the last few yeare constant sufferer from Acidity and Colic pain. Pleass send me by V. P. P. one box of the Acidity Pill without elay.

without elay. **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, patent or prescribed, has failed to give you relief. You will realise its worth by a week's use only. Dr. H. BISWAS.



Mahratta. A DELICATE PROBLEM.



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta