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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MARCH 31, 1898.

SIR A. MACKENZIE'S EXPLANATION.

As Sir Alexander Mackenzie is going to leave this country for good in ten or twelve days, his speech at the anniversary of the Science Association, which was noted by us in a short paragraph the other day, has thus not much interest for us. But yet we shall notice it to show the character of the official who was appointed to rule this Province, said to be the most advanced in the whole of India. His Honour sought to be witty on the occasion; but there was something rankling in his breast, and his hits, therefore, failed to produce any agreeable feeling in his audience. How can one, who feels himself aggrieved by the action of his critics, refer to them without now and then betraying temper?

See the irony of fate. The Bengalees, possibly a more advanced people than their neighbours, with a press more advanced than perhaps that of any other Province, blessed with a ruler who was believed to be a friend, found themselves suddenly deprived of liberty of speech for no fault of their own! They had expected that their ruler would protect them. Indeed, if Sir Alexander Mackenzie had only declared that the law was not required in his Province, the Viceroy would not have ventured to thrust it here. This same ruler, from whom they had expected protection, suddenly arrayed himself against them, nay, did more, viz. abused them more violently than others. The blow came from unexpected quarters and they resented it. Does not the same ruler now come forward as the aggrieved party to chastise them for having so shabbily behaved towards him?

Perhaps the Bengalees did His Honour wrong by applying to him epithets that he did not deserve. But His Honour had done them a much more serious wrong. He had helped, and in a most aggressive manner, to deprive them of freedom of speech, though he now freely admits that they are not disloyal, and has thus for ever put a bar in their way of progress. It is emasculation to take away liberty of speech. That being the case, His Honour should have excused the Bengalees for the hard epithets that they were supposed to have applied to him, remembering the wrong that he had done them, and never thrust his Municipal measure upon them.

Let us now refer to His Honour's statements in detail. He said:

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.

The doctors advised him not to come, yet His Honour came to attend the meeting; and Sir Alexander Mackenzie found upon it a proof of his ardent love for high education. But is His Honour quite sure that he came only for this love, and not to tell his critics what he thought of them? His Honour accuses his critics of being ill-conditioned. But they are not in charge of doctors, and their condition can never be so ill as that of those who are under medical supervision. His Honour said:—

I am supposed to have been angry and to have vented my fury. Why I should have been angry, I am not told.

The blow that came from His Honour was so unexpected that the Bengalees gave anxious thought to find the same "why"; for, it was they who had serious complaints against His Honour, and His Honour had no cause of grievance against them. It would be no breach of confidence, however, to say that they, after much deliberation, attributed it to bad digestion, want of sleep, and worry of work.

His Honour said further:—

All I need say here is that I trust the day will never come for me when I shall refrain from uttering the truth or what I deem to be the truth, on matters of public importance, for the sake of securing or retaining a specious popularity with the newspapers or any other section of the public.

His Honour here takes credit for frankness and love of truth. How is it, then, that he would send the Bengalees, whose friend he is, to transportation for life if they were to follow in his footsteps? Perhaps His Honour will consider such an argument unfair, and exclaim that none who is frank and speaks the truth, has anything to fear. But is it so? Did not His Honour talk of accumulative poison? And is frankness permissible under the present law? An Indian, if he tries to be utterly frank, will find himself in jail in no time. Sir A. Mackenzie, after providing against this "accumulative poison", and regretting that the law was not still more stringent so as to be able to bring those who find fault with judicial officers under its clutches, now declares in public that "the Bengalees show a morbid sensitiveness to criticism".

Sir A. Mackenzie's contentions are that the Bengalees misunderstood him, and that having no scientific knowledge, they failed to appreciate that "words distinctly limited to a small specific class" should not be applied "to the whole educated community." But as His Honour was addressing a non-scientific community, he should have left out his sines and cosines from his speech, for its better appreciation, when delivering it.

The question is immaterial whether the Bengalees misunderstood his speech or not.

The real point is that Sir Alexander Mackenzie, "with the kindly feelings which I have always felt for the Bengalees," voted them eternal disability by taking away from them freedom of speech, though he admits that they are loyal. There is no misunderstanding about that! If Sir A. Mackenzie had protected them, his invectives they would have borne cheerfully. Since he joined the party who took away from them freedom of speech, his so-called friendly feelings for the people are, it would seem, a little too platonic.

The following official communique was received by us on Saturday morning:—

Sir Alexander Mackenzie has been compelled by sudden and peremptory orders from his doctors to tender to the Viceroy his resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

The Pioneer adds a few more particulars to the above:—

Sir A. Mackenzie will leave for England by the mail steamer of April 9th. Sir John Woodburn would seem to be indicated as Sir Alexander Mackenzie's successor, though it was officially announced a little time ago that his services on the Viceroy's Council were specially required this summer owing to important business in the department of which he has charge.

Ill-health alone has compelled Sir Alexander Mackenzie reluctantly to resign; for, his interest in carrying out his scheme of municipal reform in Calcutta is of the deepest, and he hoped to see the new Bill well into the hands of the Select Committee before leaving Calcutta for the hills. As, however, Darjiling has now been forbidden him by the doctors, he has no option but to go home direct as soon as possible.

Yes, Sir Alexander Mackenzie has made no secret of his love for his Municipal Bill. But, who will take care of his bantling when he is gone? The Hon'ble Mr. Risley? Mr. Risley must be thoroughly changed in his nature if he can feel any sincere interest in this measure. It was during the Choukidari Bill controversy that he showed his ardent sympathy with local self-government, though, at the risk of offending Sir Charles Elliott, Mr. Risley, we can guarantee, will lose all his interest in the Bill as soon as his present Chief retires. The pious desire of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of dealing a deadly blow at local self-government in the chief city of the Empire, is, therefore, not likely to be fulfilled. In his last Saturday's speech, Sir Alexander says that the charge that the Bill is being rushed through the Council is "altogether baseless," because the real work of the Select Committee will not begin before July. But, why is the Bill going to be at all referred to the Select Committee if its sittings are to take place three months hence? Does not this fact show that His Honour is in a hurry? The fact is, Sir Alexander naturally thinks that if the Bill were once in the hands of the Select Committee, it was, in due course, bound to become law. Hence he suspended all rules, and hence he has done away with the vernacular translation of the Bill, against all precedents. Says His Honour: "No measure has received such anxious consideration as the Municipal Bill. Mr. Risley and I have been working at it, and consulting people about it for over a year."

If the people had the same confidence in the infallibility of Sir Alexander as he himself has, it would have been all right; but, in their opinion, the measure, if passed, will render their existence simply intolerable; hence they are anxious that they should be allowed sufficient time to study the Bill and offer their comments upon it. Sir Alexander concludes his speech with these assurances: "I am happy to know that very many leading citizens, both Native and European, are entirely with us in our main proposals." Will His Honour name some of these leading Native citizens? He says, "very many." We shall be satisfied with half-a-dozen names.

NEVER was the Government placed in such an awkward position as it now finds itself in by deporting the famous Natus brothers. The Government is strong; but that does not save it from the humiliation that this case has brought upon itself. Let this case be a lesson to those rulers who think that because they are supported by a packed majority, therefore they can escape punishment when they deserve it. The Natus brothers wanted to consult a lawyer; but the request was refused. Has such a thing ever happened? We do not know in what terms was the prayer refused; but possibly they were told that if they wanted a lawyer, they had nothing to do with one; their punishment had nothing to do with law; those who had punished them, never relied upon law and any assistance from a lawyer, under the circumstances, was preposterous. Thus, when the wooden leg of a soldier was carried away by a cannon ball, his comrade lustily cried for a surgeon. But his companion coolly replied, no, not a surgeon was needed but a joiner! Lord George Hamilton frankly confesses that there is no evidence against the brothers, sufficient to convict them of the offence with which they were charged. This being the case, how was Lord George Hamilton, or Lords Elgin and Sandhurst, convinced of the guilt of the brothers? It often happens that a man, who has been convicted after a careful trial upon the clearest evidence, is eventually found to be innocent. How can Lords Elgin and Sandhurst take upon themselves the responsibility of the un-Christian act of punishing fellow-beings of whose guilt they cannot be at all sure? But it would seem that the Government is not sure of anything in this case. It has been now

made plain that the Natus were hurriedly arrested under the notion that there was a conspiracy, that the officials were its victims, and the brothers had a hand in it. Subsequent events showed that there was no conspiracy and that the brothers had nothing to do with the murders. Now we are told that one of them played some tricks, first with a nurse, and then with a Police Constable, and therefore both the brothers were deported! But was the gigantic power granted to the Government by the Regulation for the purpose of deporting two men, because one of them played some supposed tricks? The most heinous crime is murder; yet none can be punished for it until he has been proved guilty of the offence by a regular trial. But are two brothers to be robbed of their liberty and their properties confiscated without trial, because of the tricks of one of them? Where would be the safety of the subject if the Government is permitted to use such gigantic powers to deal with mere tricks? But the worst feature of the case is yet to be told. The Government is not sure even of the tricks attributed to one the brothers. For, Lord George Hamilton frankly admits that there is no evidence to connect the brothers even with the tricks! The real fact is, the Government understands its awkward position very well, but it seeks to avoid a worse one by detaining the brothers. If the authorities now release the brothers, how will they justify their incarceration for these seven months? So, they are kept in jail in the hope that something favourable may in the meantime turn up. One thing is absolutely certain. Never again will Lords Sandhurst and Elgin recommend the deportation of alleged offenders under the Regulation, and never again will Lord George Hamilton sanction such a proposal.

A GENTLEMAN of leading position in Barrisal has sent us the following account of a case which, we doubt not, will create a good deal of sensation:—

Mr. W. N. Delevinge, c. s., the newly-appointed Magistrate and Collector of Puri, has, for some time, been staying here with his friends, Mr. Crouch, the retired District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, and his wife, Mrs. Crouch, and Miss Crouch, the daughter of Mr. Crouch, a young girl of 15. Mr. Delevinge, who was at Rangamati, Chittagong, left his things with Mr. Crouch, and his wife. They have been disposing of them by private auction. On the night of the 24th at about 10 o'clock, a Chhaprasi came up to Mr. Crouch's house, where all the inmates had almost retired for the night, and saluted Mr. Delevinge, asking him to come out and see a European Agent of a certain European firm. Mr. Delevinge, without suspecting any foul play, came out. As soon as he came face to face with the alleged agent, the latter, without waiting for a reply, caught Mr. Delevinge by the neck and threw him down on the ground, when another European, who was standing by, came up with two big lathies (sticks) and gave heavy blows to Mr. Delevinge over whom a stick was broken. The assault was brutal and cowardly in the extreme. In the first place, Mr. Delevinge was taken by surprise, unarmed and unprotected. The assailants were two in number, and to crown all, no opportunity was given to Mr. Delevinge to explain his conduct, if it was in any way to blame. The other inmates of the house coming up to the scene, the assailants left. Mr. Delevinge very narrowly escaped with his life. The wound on his head is very severe, and the tip of his little finger is clean gone. He bled most profusely, and, but for the attention of the doctors who was immediately sent for, it is difficult to say what would have been the consequence. There were abrasions all over the body. Next day, a petition of complaint was lodged with the Magistrate who examined Mr. Delevinge in camera. The complainant has, however, for some reason or other, moved for the transfer of the case to some other place. It is believed that his petition has been forwarded to the Registrar of the High Court. Mr. Delevinge presents the edifying spectacle of a bandage on his head and marks of injury all over the body.

Barisal, March 24. VERITAS.

We learn that Mr. Henry, Inspector General of Police, arrived at that town on the 25th instant, to make an inquiry into the subject. Another correspondent writes: "I have stated above the done with closed doors, it is impossible to say anything about the details of the complaint and the result of the inquiry." If the assault on Mr. Delevinge had been committed by some natives and not Europeans, then the whole of Barisal would have been set in conflagration. We are assured that some officers also are concerned in the matter, and that the whole business is scandalous from beginning to end.

We have been literally flooded with letters, complaining of the questions set in Conic Sections at the last F. A. Examination. On an inspection of the paper, we find that four out of five questions were framed from the omitted portions; viz. question 1 from Proposition XIX; question 3 from XVI; question 4 from XXXIV; and question 5 from XXI. All these were omitted, as will be seen from the following extracts from the Minutes of the Syndicate:—

Minutes of the Syndicate for the year 1896-97, No. 10.

Resolved—

That the propositions omitted from Dr. Mukhopadhyay's "Geometry of Conics" for the F. A. Examination in 1899 be excluded from the course prescribed for the F. A. Examination in 1898 also.

The propositions omitted are:—

(a) all the Propositions marked with an asterisk.

(b) In chapter I (on the Parabola) Propositions XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXIII, XXV.

(c) In chapter II (on the Ellipse) Propositions XI, XVI, XVII, XIX, XXIII, XXV, XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIII and XXXV.

(d) In chapter III (on the Hyperbola) Propositions XIV, XVI, XVII, XXI, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXVI.

(e) The section of chapter III dealing with Equilateral Hyperbola.

We are anxious to know what the authorities of the University are going to do, so that the examinees might not suffer through the fault of others.

Referring to the virulent attack by the Hon'ble Mr. James in Council, of judges and lawyers, the Madras Hindu observes:—

The truth is that the only law that India stands in need of at present, is to provide for a remedy against irresponsible and insolent abuse by official Anglo-Indians. It is not sedition that will disintegrate the splendid possession in the Far East; it is not on the floor of the House of Commons that English power over India will be attempted to be weakened; it is the unchecked licence, indulged in by the responsible rulers, of the land, to abuse and insult the people that will create discontent and alienate the sympathies of the people. This is a growing evil; and if not nipped in the bud, it may assume proportions, very disastrous and destructive. The want of strength and the exhibition of ill-concealed contempt have been allowed to continue too long. It is time that the reins are more tightly held, and that the unruly animal is made to feel that there is a limit to unbridled insolence. Of course, all these require that the person at the helm of affairs is strong enough to guide and control.

The Hon'ble Mr. James has a very kind heart, but he is a victim to his surroundings. The course of events has turned the heads of many an official in India, and they have come to think just as their predecessors thought when Lord Beaconsfield ruled the British Empire with his vast majority and Lord Lytton had a carte blanche to do whatever he liked in India. The officials we came to think on that occasion that there "ohem e" was a Cromwell, and talk each htfavh d in that manner. It was also an occasion that the Press Act was fastened on the country. Sir Ashley Eden, who then ruled Bengal, told those who went to see him that Parliament was "a sickly plant" that every sensible man was getting sick of what they called "representative Government", and that the time was not far distant when Parliament would be knocked on the head and a more sensible system of rule introduced in England. But Gladstone, who was thought to have been annihilated, emerged out of the ashes of his reputation and carried all England before him. Lord Lytton, deprived of the support of Lord Beaconsfield, found India intolerable, and was at last consoled by a few kind words from the Queen. The strength of England lies in its strong commonsense and its inherent sense of justice. Hamburgs flourish but for a short time in the British Empire, and they are found out before they had been able to do serious mischief.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland's speech on the Seditious Bill has been condemned universally, at least by the Indians. This is what the great London journal, the Daily News, says with regard to it:—

The military member, in supporting it, used language hardly consistent with any toleration of the press at all. Lord Elgin spoke more calmly and sensibly 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.

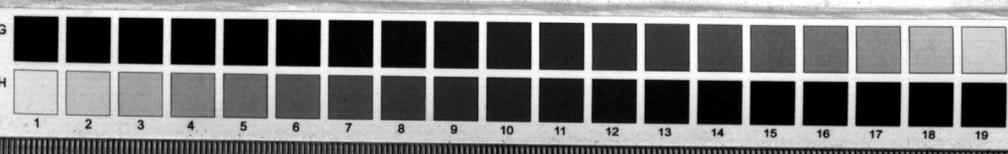
Violent language in Council may secure claps from such Englishmen as are guided more by passion and prejudice than reason; but, no sensible Englishman will ever approve of it. When Mr. Aston, the Sattara Judge, sentenced a newspaper editor to transportation for life, he too got claps from average Englishmen; but his reputation is for ever gone. It was Sir Edwin Collen who said in the Council Chamber that Hindu women do not value their chastity.

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley cannot bear the idea of a dominant majority trampling a shrinking minority under foot. The same Hon'ble member and his colleagues have, however, no mercy upon the very few elected members who are associated with them in making laws. The Government is anxious to infuse more European blood in the Calcutta Municipal Board. But that can be done without changing the constitution. The Government has the privilege of electing one-third of the entire number of members. Let this privilege be utilised to the fullest extent for the benefit of the European community, and then there will be no need for a new law. The change the Government proposes, will not only infuse more European blood into the Municipal Board, but will do away altogether with the control that the rate-payers now have over the Municipality.

DEATH is considered by most men as a misfortune; but without it, men would have been intolerably unhappy. Fancy a man doing the same thing every day for ever and ever. Life on this earth prepares a man for a higher existence in another sphere; it develops higher feelings in the minds of men. The provision of death is the greatest safety of the weak against the strong. Its action is so sudden that it keeps men under some control, however high their position may be. Ayrungzebe, finding suddenly that he was getting old, in spite of his enormous army, knelt before God to pray to take pity upon him. Lord Randolph Churchill, in the heat of a Parliamentary debate, sought to make fun of the old age of Mr. Gladstone. Yet he, though young, is gone, and the old man lives. Such is life, fickle as "a drop of water in the leaf of a lotus" says Shankara. And such is worldly prosperity. And how often do men find themselves mistaken in their calculations! The resignation of Sir A. Mackenzie came to us as a painful surprise. Neither he nor any body else knew that his career in Bengal is to be cut short in such a sudden and unexpected manner. As the Pioneer said the other day, His Honour was reluctant to leave this country,—indeed, he had hoped to see his Municipal Bill well in the hands of the Select Committee, and ultimately passed into law, before he intended to make over charge to another. But how erroneous were his calculations! The announcement of his resignation was made when he had rendered himself exceedingly unpopular by some of his acts and utterances. He knew that; he knew very well that he had given great offence by his attitude in regard to the sedition measure. He knew also that his Municipal measure meant a blow to the interests of the natives of the soil. He was fully cognizant of his unpopularity; and he would have, if he had been permitted to stay, perhaps done something to amend matters. He had not the least desire to leave a bad name behind in Bengal,—a Province in which he spent the best portion of his life, and made some friends among the people. But he was not permitted by inexorable fate to be able to do it. The utmost that he could do was to take the only opportunity that presented itself—of speaking some kind words to the people. The belief is that he would not have returned to India in December last but for his Municipal measure. Who knows that he would not have been compelled to leave so suddenly but for this Municipal measure? It is a measure which must have given him much anxious thought and many sleepless nights.

BARISAL has furnished another scandalous case. This time, the Judge of the District, Mr. Peters, is the defendant. The complainant is a Mussalman watch-maker, named Rahim Buksh, whose story runs as follows: On the 21st of Falgoun (3rd March) between 7 and 8, (morning or evening, it is not stated) the defendant, Mr. Peters, with his wife, drove in a tom-tom to the shop of the complainant, and called him out. He then began to abuse him and was about to assault him with a piece of leather when he, the complainant, backed into his shop in terror. Thereupon the defendant followed him into his room and aimed some blows at his face with his fists; but Mr. Peters' wife intervened, and the actual assault was thus prevented. The defendant then came out of the room, stood at the door of the shop and poured out a volley of filthy abuses upon the complainant and another man who, with folded hands, had requested the Judge not to commit the violence. The complainant cited a number of witnesses to prove his case; but though the complaint was filed before a Deputy Magistrate on the 4th of March, it is yet pending. The reason why this alleged outrage was committed, was that a goat, said to be owned by the watch-maker, had strayed into the compound of the Judge. Mr. Peters may have his own version of the case, and we shall be glad to publish it; but the very fact that he, the Judge of the District—the Avator of Justice—is in the position of a defendant in a criminal case, is not at all complimentary to him. Then again, how is it that the complaint has not been disposed of as yet, though a month has passed away since the institution of the case? The fact is, the whole Service has lost its healthy tone. When the head of the Government can indulge in abusive epithets in dealing with the people of this country, why should not a District Magistrate or a District Judge take it that he has also the privilege of imitating his Chief in this respect? Those officials who behave in this violent manner, may derive some momentary pleasure by the satisfaction of their ungovernable passion; but their conduct deserves severe notice, as it serves to embitter the feelings of the people towards British rule.

SOMETHING ought to be done to give a proper direction to the fund which is called after the name of that philanthropic woman, Lady Dufferin. It was raised for a purpose which did not exist; and if people speak highly of it, it is because the Government is behind its back. But as already a large sum has been realized and as other sums are expected, since the fund is under the patronage of the Government, something ought to be done to make it useful. In an exceedingly poor country like India, we cannot afford to keep such a fund as an idle expense.



olly of the natives. It was raised under the presumption that Hindu ladies were never permitted to be treated by male doctors, and therefore they in India died without any treatment at all. But as the presumption is not based upon fact, the fund is doing very little good to anybody.

Mr. TILAK has written a pathetic letter to Professor Max Muller, acknowledging the receipt of the copies of the Rig Veda, which the latter was kind enough to send him in his jail. Here it is:—

YERROWDA CENTRAL JAIL, NEAR POONA. 23rd March, 1898.

DEAR SIR The Superintendent of the Jail has been good enough to allow me the use of books, and I have duly received the copy (4 vols.) of the second edition of your Rigveda, which you kindly sent to me, through Mr. Chattopadhyaya and Mr. Chambers of Bombay. I also learn from the papers that you have kindly signed the memorial for my release, addressed to the Secretary of State for India. Whatever be the result of the memorial, you have, for ever, laid me under deep obligations, so much so that I feel it impossible for me to thank you sufficiently for the same. Like every human being, I too have my share of misfortunes. But though these will soon pass away, I assure you that I can never forget the kindness and sympathy shown to me in my troubles by persons like yourself, and I shall always endeavour to prove worthy of the same. Such leisure as I get here I employ in reading the 'Rigveda', the 'Brahmi Sutra', and the 'Gita',—the books to which I usually devoted my spare time outside. Of late, I was engaged in developing my views regarding the 'Pre-Orion' period, and I hope, 'Deo Volente', to complete the work soon after I get out of the present troubles. Again requesting you to accept my hearty thanks for your good wishes and kindness.

I beg to remain, Sir, yours gratefully, BAL GANGADHAR TILAK.

Mr. Tilak refers to the memorial of Professor Max Muller. We shall publish it here again.

(1) That for many years Mr. Tilak has proved himself a loyal subject, and has rendered, whenever required, advice and assistance to the Government of Bombay. His election as a Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay was sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor.

(2) That the articles appeared at a time when the minds of the natives of Bombay and Poona were greatly unsettled by the plague relief measures—necessary and just as they undoubtedly were. The necessity of segregation of patients was ill-understood, and the treatment of females in hospitals and plague camps, however necessary, had filled the Oriental mind with alarm. It was during that momentary excitement that the articles in question were written and allowed to be published; and although this does not justify the offence, it may be held in some degree to mitigate its enormity.

(3) That for years past articles of a similar injudicious character have been allowed to pass, without any notice being taken by the Government, thus leaving an impression on the mind of the natives of India—an impression not discouraged by certain politicians in England—that the same extreme license which is tolerated among newspaper writers in England, might pass as harmless in India. It was, no doubt, necessary to remove such an impression once for all. In spite of the loyalty of the people of India, which has remained unbroken during forty years, the peculiar conditions of the Government will always justify strong measure against really seditious writing, and this in the interest of the people themselves. We think, however, that the first punishment has fallen rather hard on Mr. Tilak, who at the time of the recent excitement and alarm did no more than what others had been allowed to do with impunity during so many years.

(4) That Mr. Tilak has served his country well as a scholar and a Sanskritist, and his services have been recognized by the best scholars of Europe. It is clear from his paper on Orion and similar topics that his real interests lie in the ancient literature of his country, and that he cares more for events that happened 3,000 or 4,000 years ago than for the question of the day.

He is unused to manual labour, and has suffered much in health from prison discipline. (5) That the culprit who committed the dastardly murder on the Jubilee night, is now on his trial. He appears to be an ignorant fanatic, impelled to crime by his own mad impulses, and in no way influenced by newspaper articles like those which unfortunately were allowed to appear in the 'Kesari.'

(6) That so far as Tilak's offence is concerned, the majesty of the law has been vindicated. And if there did exist at the present moment, amidst the loyal population of India, any wide-spread feelings of disaffection, which we do not believe, nothing would better serve to remove them and to kindle feelings of gratitude and loyalty than an act of Royal clemency, shortening the term of imprisonment to which Tilak has been sentenced.

The warning has now been given, and in the case of a first offence there would seem to be ground for tempering justice with mercy.

The memorial, it will be seen, does not question the justice of the sentence which has been passed on Mr. Tilak but asks for mercy and a mitigation of the severe punishment dealt out to him. We hope, the Secretary of State will direct the India Government to grant the prayer of such a distinguished savant as Professor Max Muller.

We congratulate Kai Jogendra Chander Mitter Bahadur on his appointment as Superintendent of the Detective Department. This is the first time that the office has been conferred on a native of India, and the choice has been the happiest. There is no doubt that with his detective qualifications of a high order, the Rai Bahadur will fully justify the selection.

The case, known as the Gorakhpur poisoning case, after dragging its slow length,

for more than five months, has at last come to a close. We inserted the other day the judgment of the District Magistrate of Jaunpur, discharging the last of the accused, Mr. Ahmad-ul-nisa Bibi, widow of Karim Khan. We published the particulars of the case from time to time as it developed; but, as it is one of the most extraordinary cases we have come across, we shall briefly narrate them here for the benefit of the reader.

Sometime in September last, Karim Khan a respectable Mussalman of Gorakhpur, died. The suddenness of his death excited suspicions. The Civil Surgeon who held a post mortem examination, was of opinion that Karim Khan had died from the effects of some irritant poison. The Chemical Examiner, however, failed to discover any trace of poison in the stomach of the deceased. Be that as it may, the Magistrate of Gorakhpur ordered an enquiry into the matter, with the result that the widow of Karim Khan, his niece, Mr. Wahidan, and his grandson, Ally Hossien, were arrested; and then followed some extraordinary proceedings on the part of the officials, which created sensation all over the country.

It was on the 7th October that Wahidan was all on a sudden arrested on the allegation that she had, on the day of Karim Khan's death, made his pan, and was carried to the Kotwali, where she was kept in a palki from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. This incident having reached the ears of Sir A. MacDonnell, through newspapers, His Honour ordered an enquiry to be held, but reserved orders till the termination of the case. We hope, now that the case is finished, the expected orders will be passed.

To resume the narrative. In due course, charges were framed against the young lady, and she was put on her trial at Gorakhpur. At this stage, an application was made for her release on bail; but it was rejected. The help of the Sessions Judge of Gorakhpur was then sought, but he too refused to interfere; and the lady was consigned to *hajut*. There her counsel wanted to see her, but the *daroga* of the jail would not permit them a private interview. When this matter was brought to the notice of the Jail Superintendent, he said that the *daroga* had acted without his orders! At the trial that followed, not only did the prosecution witnesses break down, but they deposed, to the fact that they had been beaten by the Police and forced to make statements against the lady. Nay, the prosecution admitted that the charge against the lady was false, and that they came to know it on the 1st November. Yet Wahidan was kept in custody till 23rd December, when she was discharged by the Court at the instance of the prosecution without any evidence being adduced against her. Now, will His Honour be graciously pleased to ask the Gorakhpur officials to explain why a young lady, belonging to a respectable family, was put to all these indignities and insults, innocent as she was, and why she was kept in custody for about 2 months, after the prosecution was satisfied that there was no case against her?

The second accused was Ally Hossien. He was arrested on the 22nd October and kept in custody till the 25th November, when he was discharged at the instance of the prosecution.

The widow, Mr. Ahmad-ul-nisa Bibi, was arrested on the 16th October and was kept in custody till March 12, when she was released on bail,—within this period she made many attempts to be released on bail—she sought the intervention of the Allahabad High Court—but to no purpose. She then applied to the High Court for the transfer of her case from Gorakhpur to any other district, as she feared she would get no justice there. In the affidavit accompanying the application, she made serious allegations against the conduct of some Gorakhpur officials. The result was that the case was transferred to Jaunpur for hearing.

The District Magistrate of Jaunpur concludes his judgment with the following paragraph:

There is an entire absence of all motive; the direct evidence of the girls either proves nothing against accused or is of very doubtful value; and when in addition to this there is, to say the least, very fair doubt as to whether, as a matter of fact, deceased was poisoned at all, clearly the only course open to me is to order that accused be discharged.

What a commentary this upon the actions of those officials who conducted the prosecution! They moved heaven and earth to get the three accused, (among whom two were ladies) punished at any cost, for having poisoned Karim Khan; but the District Magistrate of Jaunpur, (whose judgment was not influenced by local feelings and prejudices) doubted very much if Karim Khan was poisoned at all! We think, the matter should not rest here.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Sir John Woodburn to succeed Sir Alexander Mackenzie as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the appointment of Mr. C. M. Rivaz to succeed Sir John Woodburn as Member of the Governor-General's Council. We accord a hearty welcome to our new Lieutenant-Governor. He would suit us very well, and we believe, he would not be disappointed with the Bengalees. Bengal sadly needs a sympathetic and quiet Governor, and in Sir John Woodburn she expects to get one.

Calcutta and Mozussil.

LORD GAURANGA

OR SALVATION FOR ALL.

BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE. Paper cover Rs. 1-12. Cloth bound Rs. 2-4. Postage extra.

To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta. HIGH COURT JUDGE.—It is said that Sir Henry Prinsep will rejoin the High Court in May, but will immediately take leave.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.—For the adjustment of financial transaction between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1898-99 the exchange has been fixed at 1s 3-1-4d the rupee.

A NEW RAILWAY LINE.—The South Bihar Railway Company has commenced laying in of sleepers and rails on the new line from Lakhesarai to Gya, and attempt is being made for opening out the line by June next.

OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENT.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Office which is left in Calcutta.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC RATES.—From Friday, 1st of April, and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be altered to Rs. 5 per word via Suez or Teheran, and 5 annas a word less via Turkey. Complete revised tariffs for all other places will shortly be issued, and are to be acted on from date of receipt.

PLAGUE AT DEOLALI.—The following telegram from the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bengal, is published in Fort William Garrison Orders:—'Plague having appeared at Deolali, issue necessary instructions for strict medical examination being held on arrival at destinations of all troops and followers coming from or through that station.'

SUIT-BLE provision having been made for the protection of natives of India in the Seychelles Islands, emigration to the said islands is now formally declared lawful.

The Mysore Government, with its usual liberality, has expressed its intention of providing an Agricultural Chemist for the Province. The matter is at present under the consideration of Dr. Evans, head of the Geological Department.

In response to the Bombay Governor's appeal of 15th instant and the public notification which was issued on the following days a large number of gentlemen have sent in their names offering their services on the Complaints Committee.

The appointment of an Accountant-General for Burma has been sanctioned. Mr. Rivett Carnac will probably officiate in it until relieved by Mr. Hesketh Biggs, who is likely to be the permanent incumbent.

THERE has been no rain during ten days in Madras, and in several districts the crops are suffering. In Sylhet, too, rain is also needed, but tea promises well in the Assam Valley. There are still 4,000 persons in aid of relief in Madras and 10,000 in Bombay.

The Government of India has sanctioned a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 30,000, for completing the unfinished portion of the survey of the proposed Arsihere-Mangalore Railway. A sum of Rs. 3,000 out of this amount will be spent in the current official year.

MR C. W. ATKINSON, Station-master at Mayavaram, is now under departmental suspension charged by the Railway Police with a criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300 in cash, the major portion of the traffic receipts at Mayavaram station for the 11th and 12th a portion of the 13th February last.

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay from the Political Resident at Aden, dated the 25th instant, says:—'Latest information regarding the P. and O. steamer China is that she is a total wreck. The passengers, treasure and mails are safe ashore at Hatton Point. There is a heavy sea.'

TOROKA, Kan., Feb. 11. Maria Stanley, or Siackovitch, in pure Romany, will be crowned queen of the gypsies, near this city, on May 22. Father Belah Metrovitch of Chicago, the only Romany priest in this country, will officiate, and Miss Minnie Youngs, also of Chicago, another prominent gypsy, and own cousin to the new queen, will perform the act of coronation.

ENERGETIC efforts are on foot for the destruction of the locusts' eggs in the Jhelum district. It appears that the recent heavy rain induced these insects to deposit their eggs on the heavy soil, and some difficulty in getting at eggs is experienced. In consequence, a special tahsildar is controlling the operation.

A SERIOUS railway accident, involving great loss of property and rolling stock, but fortunately without loss of life, occurred on Sunday night on the G. I. P. Railway line at Jeur. A goods train proceeding to Bombay stocked chiefly with oil and coal was unable to mount the bank beyond the station and about a dozen waggons broke off. While the first part of the train was proceeding to Washimba the passenger train from Sholapur just arrived at the station was about to come to a stand when the rear portion of the goods train running backward came into violent collision with the passenger engine, which was then near to the water column. The night was very dark, but the driver named Gillett and his fireman, Marshall, saw the advancing waggons coming, and jumped off the engine. The latter received a nasty wound on the back of his neck. The engine was completely smashed, and six waggons and the brake of the goods train were telescoped and two waggons were thrown on the platform in a wrecked condition. The affair happened so suddenly that neither the Station Master nor any person in charge had the slightest warning. Mr. Dewey, the District Traffic Superintendent, proceeded to the spot and a special breakdown train has gone from Dhond. The passenger train timed to arrive at Poona at 4-20 in the morning did not arrive till nearly seven hours later.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE KHYBER PASS.

SIR C. DILKE asked the Secretary of State for India whether an inquiry was to be held into the circumstances which led to the withdrawal of the Political Officer from the Khyber in August last, and the refusal to support the Khyber Rifles by reinforcements from Peshawar.—Lord G. Hamilton: The circumstances which have been reported to me in connection with this transaction show that the withdrawal of Captain Barton was only ordered after the military authorities on the spot decided that troops from Peshawar could not be pushed up the Khyber Pass, and the withdrawal was subsequently approved both by the Local and Supreme Governments. I do not propose, therefore, to institute any inquiry into this particular transaction, but in considering the arrangements which will be sent home from India for the future safeguarding of the Khyber Pass, I shall take the opportunity of laying down what should be the principles governing the relations between tribal levies and their officers, so as to make clearer for the future the action to be taken at times of emergency.

BRITISH LOSSES IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. McLaren, Lord G. Hamilton said: The total casualties from June 10, 1897, to date are—killed, including those who have died of wounds—British officers 44; British non-commissioned officers and privates, 136; Native officers, 6; Native non-commissioned officers and privates, 320—total, 506. Wounded, not including those who have died of wounds—British officers, 9; British non-commissioned officers and privates, 404; Native officers, 36; Native non-commissioned officers and privates, 845—total, 1378. Died of disease—British officers, 10; British non-commissioned officers and privates, 250; Natives of all ranks, 220—total, 480. It is not possible to state how many of the casualties were caused by any particular kind of bullet.—Mr. Beckett: The right hon. gentleman has not answered my question, which is whether any other reason is alleged for depriving Major General Kinloch of his command than the fact that he had written this letter in which he took objection to certain details of the proposed operations.—Mr. Brodrick: I said that all the circumstances of the case were considered, and Major-General Kinloch's services were considered at the same time.—Mr. Beckett:—Are we to understand that there was no other reason for the cancellation of this command than his writing of this letter?—Mr. Brodrick:—I did not say that. What I said was, without giving any reasons, that the whole of the circumstances of the case were fully considered by the officers concerned, who arrived at the conclusion stated.

THE CURRENCY IN INDIA.

SIR W. HOULDSWORTH asked the Secretary of State for India whether the original estimate of the Indian Finance Minister was that a sum of £15,000,000 in gold would be sufficient to secure a gold standard for India and to guarantee the inter-convertibility of the sovereign and the rupee; and whether, as £16,000,000 had already been borrowed since the mints closed in 1893, the gold standard for India had now been secured, or would a further loan for this purpose be necessary.—Lord G. Hamilton: Sir David Barbour, when Financial Member of Council, in a Minute, dated June 21, 1892, expressed an opinion that gold coin to the amount of Rs. 23,000,000 say, £15,000,000, would be a sufficient proportion to the active circulation in India to maintain a gold standard effectively. No sterling debt has been incurred since the closing of the mints to provide any such fund.—Sir W. Houldsworth asked the Secretary of State for India if any gold had been deposited at the Bank of England under the recent Act passed in India for the issue of currency notes in exchange for gold deposited in London.—Lord G. Hamilton: No gold has been deposited in the Bank of England under the recent Act, but I have reason to believe that the passing of the Act had the effect of improving the financial situation, and was by no means ineffective.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

SIR J. FERGUSON: I wish to ask the Secretary for India whether he can give any late information as to disturbances in the City of Bombay.—Lord G. Hamilton: I received yesterday two telegrams from the Governor of Bombay. They do not give any fresh information, but confirm what has appeared in the public Press. The Government are no doubt waiting until the close of the day before reporting the condition of Bombay as it now is. I am convinced that the disturbance has not been the result of any excessive or unnecessary application of the regulations. When order is restored—as it probably is already—the work of combating the plague will proceed, every endeavour being made to avoid giving offence to the customs and prejudices of the people, and to induce native gentlemen of position and influence to co-operate with the Government in the performance of this humanitarian duty (Hear, hear).—Dr. Tanner asked the noble lord if he was aware that he was reported as follows:—'On Tuesday, in the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton read a telegram.—The Speaker: Order, Order. It is irregular for the hon. member to refer without notice to an answer given to a question on a previous day.'

THE BORROWING POWERS OF INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Strauss, Lord G. Hamilton said:—The borrowing powers in England last conferred by Parliament on the Secretary of State for India were to the extent of 10,000,000, under the East India Loan Act, 1893. The sum borrowed thereunder is 9,587,598, and has approximately been spent.

THE PLAGUE AT BOMBAY.

Mr. MacNeill: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India a question of which I have given him private notice—namely, whether his attention has been drawn to a Reuter's telegram from India which appeared in this morning's papers relating to the friction between the Corporation and the Plague Committee of Bombay as to the difficulty of carrying out the plague regulations, and as to the increase of the plague; and also whether he can make any statement

in regard to the condition of affairs in Bombay.—Lord G. Hamilton: I saw last night the telegram alluded to by the hon. member, but I have received no confirmatory news as to the accuracy of its statements from the Bombay Government. I telegraphed this morning for further information on the points alluded to. A few days ago I received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay, which was to the following effect:—'In case of rumours of serious unrest among Mohammedans at Bombay, they are untrue. (Opposition ironical laughter and Ministerial cheers).'

ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC TEACHING IN INDIA.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary for India what was the result of the recommendation which he was understood to have made in the summer of 1897 to the Government of India in support of the establishment of a physical laboratory in the country for advanced scientific teaching and research; and what sum was to be allocated to that object, and when would the work be commenced.

Lord G. Hamilton said the Government of India forwarded him a despatch, which he received last week, in which they stated that the initial cost of such an establishment would be 60,000 r., and they regretted that, in the present state of the finances, they were unable to entertain so costly a scheme.

LAND REVENUE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state what the land revenue of the Central Provinces of India was before the recent settlement operations were commenced, and what it now is according to the revised assessments; whether the old rule of making settlements for thirty years has been strictly adhered to, and, if not, for what periods have settlements been made; whether the old rule of fixing the Government demand at one-half of the rental has been strictly adhered to in determining the amounts payable by the malguzars (landlords), and, if not, what is the proportion which the sums payable by malguzars, including rates, bear to their rental; and whether, in view of the severe famine from which the people of the Central Provinces have recently suffered, the Government will postpone the introduction of the revised settlement for one or two years, until the people have completely recovered from the effects of the famine.

Lord G. Hamilton said: The land revenue receipt of the Central Provinces in 1883-84 before revised assessments came anywhere into force, was 62 lacs; the land revenue receipts for the year ending September 1896 (the latest year for which complete figures are available), were 7½ lacs. In most parts of the Central Provinces the settlements of 1863-70 were for thirty years, in some parts they were for twenty years, and in a few small backward tracts they were for shorter terms. The present settlement is for a term of twenty years, save in a very few and limited backward tracts. At the settlements of 1863-70 the land revenue of the northern districts of the Central Provinces was fixed at one-half the rental, while the revenue of the southern and eastern districts was fixed at from sixty-five per cent. of the rental. At the recent settlement the share of the rental taken as revenue has been generally fifty per cent. in the northern districts, and under (in many cases) considerably under sixty per cent. of the rental in the southern and eastern districts. With regard to the fourth clause of the question, "whether, in view of the recent severe famine suffering, the Government will postpone the introduction of the revised settlement for one or two years," the following answer was recently given in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General:—

"The Government of India do not consider it necessary to postpone the introduction of the revised assessments in tracts affected by famine in the Central Provinces where resettlement operations have recently been completed or are in progress. Liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue and rent have been granted on account of the famine, and the Government of India are of opinion that the revised assessments form a more equitable basis than an assessment based upon the conditions of thirty years ago can form for calculating the amount of revenue and rent which should be collected or suspended or remitted."

HOSTILITIES ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

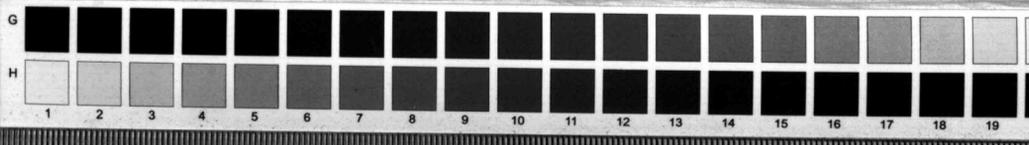
Mr. S. Smith asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could inform the House what was the present position of affairs as regarded the Afridis and Zakhra Khel tribes, against whom, as authoritatively stated in the Indian Press, the spring campaign would begin on March 7 if they did not surrender immediately; what were the terms demanded of these tribes; and would the text of any proclamation issued by Sir William Lockhart be stated in Parliament before renewal of hostilities against those tribes.

Lord G. Hamilton said four out of eight Afridi clans had paid the fines imposed, and all the Kuki Khels, with the exception of the Rajgal section, had paid. The Zakhra Khel Jirgahs, with the exception of one sub-division the Pakhai, were reported to be assembling with a view to collecting fines. The terms of submission involving the payment of fines and surrender of rifles, as shown in the Blue Book, remained unaltered, and so long as there was good hope of their acceptance operations would not be resumed, but in order that the tribes might not misunderstand the position, road-making had commenced from Barkai and Khyber. It was not intended that any fresh proclamation should be issued.

POST OFFICE POWERS IN INDIA.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India whether, under the provisions of the Post Office Bill which had been introduced to the Legislative Council of India by the Indian Government, enabling any postal officer, authorised in writing by the Governor-General in Council, to stop in transit and destroy any documents passing through the post, the certificate of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government was to be conclusive proof that the detention, opening, and destruction of letters were justified in the public interest and whether the Government would lay the India Post Office Bill on the table of the House of Commons.

Lord G. Hamilton said under the Bill referred to the Governor-General in Council might, on the occurrence of a public emergency, or



In the interest of public safety or tranquillity, direct that any postal article should be intercepted, detained, or disposed of in such way as might be directed, and if doubt arose as to the existence of a public emergency or as to what might be necessary in the interest of the public safety the certificate of a Secretary to the Indian Government or to a Local Government was to be conclusive proof. These provisions defined the powers of the Indian Government in regard to postal articles, which were now somewhat indefinite, and assimilated them to the powers the Government now possessed in respect of telegrams. He was not prepared to lay on the table a Bill which was now under discussion in the Legislative Council, but if it became law he would have no objection to do so.

THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE IN INDIA

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India, whether up to the year 1896 members of the Educational Service in India, without distinction of race, had the opportunity of rising by merit to the highest positions in the service, and did in fact rise to those positions;

Whether, in consequence of changes introduced in 1895, Indians were now in actual practice debarred from promotion to certain higher posts which were exclusively reserved for persons appointed in England by the Secretary of State;

And, whether he would place upon the table the new rule by which this disability was created.

Lord G. Hamilton: My answer to the first of the three divisions of the hon. member's question is in the affirmative. To the second, my answer is in the negative. The effect of the changes made in 1895 (while preserving vested interests, and prospects of promotion in the graded list) to transfer to the Provincial Educational Service certain higher appointments which had hitherto been filled by nomination in the country, thus practically reserving them for natives of India, while as regards such appointments to the Indian Educational Service as will be henceforward made by nomination in this country, there is nothing to prevent the selection of natives of India, and it was specially provided in 1895 that a native of India, if thus selected, should receive the same pay as an European, and not as before, two-thirds only, besides, having of course, the same chances of promotion. There is, therefore, no such new rule as the hon. member supposes.

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT:—CRIMINAL BENCH.—MARCH.—30.

(Before Justices Ameer Ali and Henderson.)

A NADIA MURDER CASE.

VERDICT OF JURY UPHELD.

THEIR Lordships delivered the following important judgment in the case of Empress vs. Keta Baisnavi, which came up before them on a reference under Section 307 Cr. P. C.:—"The Sessions Judge of Nadia, differing from the unanimous verdict of the Jury acquitting the accused has referred the case to us under the provisions of Section 307 Cr. P. C. Learned counsel for the Crown has placed before us the Judge's charge to the Jury and the evidence in the case, and we have now to consider on the evidence given on behalf of the prosecution whether a sufficient case has been made out against the accused in respect of the charge which was preferred against her, namely, of murdering her female child of three months old on the night of the 22nd December last. The case for the prosecution amounts substantially to this, that the accused was living with a man of the name of Naba Kurmi, since deceased, belonging to the Baisnav caste and that being in extremely poor circumstances she was induced by her paramour to strangle her child and throw her dead body into the river. In order to substantiate this case a number of witnesses have been examined, some with the object of showing the straightened circumstances in which the woman and her husband or paramour were living, and others to prove certain circumstances connected with the finding of the body and the statements made by her to them which led to the finding of the body.

"It is stated that on the morning of the 23rd of December last 3 chowkidars, accompanied by the punchayet of the village, proceeded to the house of the woman in order to realize the chowkidari taxes; that two of the chowkidars and the punchayet stood outside, while the 3rd chowkidar entered the house where he found the woman crying and on his questioning her as to the reason for her crying she mentioned that her child had died. The chowkidar, according to his own statement, appears thereupon to have pressed her to tell the truth; and she first stated that the child had died of vomiting milk, but subsequently she confessed that she had strangled the child. In his examination in chief this chowkidar, Rasul Sheikh says "I asked her where was the child. She said she had thrown it into the river." He then goes on to say that he pressed her to state the real cause of the child's death and that she made a statement. That statement, however, was not recorded as the pleader for the defence objected to its being taken down. The chowkidar, further states that he then called in the punchayet; and that upon his coming in the woman repeated the statement which she had made to him. That statement the Sessions Judge allowed to go down, (we are not sure for what reason) because it appears to us that subsequently he thought that the chowkidar and punchayet were in the situation of the police officer and that practically from the time that the woman made the state-

Never Knew It To Fail

MR. R. JOHNSTON, Rawalpindi, says: "I have personally tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have given it to travellers who were passing through a hotel I managed, 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 Cholera, and is for sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2

ment to Rasul until the time she was made over to *haji* she was in the custody of the Police. It appears that after the statement which she made to the punchayet the woman was taken to a Zemindar of the name of Bejoy Krishna Biswas, who states that when she first came to him she said that the child's death was due to vomiting milk, but that subsequently she mentioned about her strangling the child. From the statements of the other witnesses it is clear that when she stated to Bejoy Krishna Biswas that the child had died from natural causes; the chowkidar and the punchayet became angry; and thereupon she seems to have made the second statement. Then this woman appears to have been taken by the same people the chowkidar and the punchayet to the Sudder Naib of Messrs. Hasson and Co., where she made a similar statement.

"Now, it is quite clear upon the facts in the depositions of these witnesses that the woman was practically in the charge of this chowkidar from the time she was taken out of her house till she was made over to the custody of the Magistrate; and we think the Sessions Judge was quite right in not attaching, as he appears to have done, much importance to the statements made by the woman to these people. On the 26th of December, 1897, she was placed before the Honorary Magistrate; and there she distinctly stated that her child had died from natural causes. On the 29th of January last she appears to have made a statement before the Joint-Magistrate, which is said to be a confession of the crime, alleged against her. In that confession she makes several statements which require consideration. She says:—"My daughter got nothing to eat and wept and so I killed her through the advice of my paramour. We three were all ill, I throttled her to death at night inside the room. Naba was then ailing. He saw me kill. I then threw that daughter into the river. I threw her near the house of Gonesh's mother. Gonesh's mother saw it. I did not speak to her. I wanted to sell my daughter for the purposes of prostitution. We got no rice owing to famine. My paramour earns his livelihood by working as a day-labourer. Consequently our position is very miserable."

"Now, it will be remembered, as we stated at the outset, that the motive which the prosecution allege for the commission of this unnatural crime was the extremely straitened circumstances in which the parents of the child were living, and the statement of the woman before the committing Magistrate is said to bring that out, or to support the allegation of the prosecution. But the evidence which has been given in the case seems to us to be contradictory, not only of the allegation of the prosecution, but also of the statements contained in this confession. For, the parties seem to have been fairly well off. They were taxed, as would appear from the punchayet's statement, at a rate above that paid by the poorest people in the village. They seem to have possessed a number of cows. They were never on the famine relief works, and were carrying on some sort of trade. And, as the chowkidar admits, their child, of 2½ months could not have required much for its sustenance, beyond a little milk. Moreover, up to the last moment and even after the woman was committed to the Sessions, she had a cow which was sufficient for her own support and that of her child. It appears to us upon these facts, which are clear upon the evidence that the statement of the accused before the committing Magistrate is not corroborated, but that, on the contrary, it is contradicted by the evidence adduced by the prosecution. Then, as regards the other statement, namely, that she committed the crime at the instigation of her paramour; that even is not borne out. On the contrary the statement of Naba taken before the committing Magistrate and put in under Section 53 of the Indian Evidence Act would go to show that that was not the case. As regards her throwing the child into the river, it is possible that she may have done so. But that, by itself, would not amount to a confession of the crime with respect to which she is charged. She says, "I threw her near the house of Gonesh's mother. Gonesh's mother saw it. I did not speak to her. This woman (Gonesh's mother) has not been called and her statement does not support the evidence of Gonesh, who says he saw the accused one night sitting under a tree on the Howrah river; that he had a talk with her; and that she told him that she was going to commit suicide."

"There are other circumstances in the case which make it one extremely doubtful to our minds. The first information was not recorded until the 24th of December. The allegation is that the accused made certain statements incriminating herself on the 23rd of December. The Sub-Inspector arrived on the 23rd. But he says he did not record the first information until the next day; and his reason is peculiar and certainly unsatisfactory to our minds. Now it will be seen that Naba Kurmi was examined on the 19th of January. On the 26th of December the woman made a statement before the Honorary Magistrate in which she denied the commission of the offence. On the 29th of January she made a statement before the committing Magistrate, which she retracted before the Session's Judge on the 16th of February. It seems to us, having regard to these circumstances, that we would not be justified in placing reliance upon her statement before the committing Magistrate unless it was corroborated by other facts proved conclusively in the case which we do not find in the evidence on behalf of the prosecution. Bejoy's evidence is of a peculiarly unsatisfactory kind. He says "I questioned Naba, and he said that he had given orders to strangle the child. But that is contradicted by other witnesses. And he seems to have made various statements before the committing Magistrate, statements certainly inconsistent with those which he made before the Sessions Judge. He also states (and it is of great importance to bear this in mind) that from the house of the accused to the river there is another path way which does not go past the house of Gonesh; and if this woman had committed the crime and had thrown the child into the river, it is natural to expect that she would not have taken the path that did not lead past the house of Gonesh but would have taken a totally different path. From the evidence of Taran Sheik Chowkidar it would appear that she was very much badgered before she made statements incriminating herself before the punchayet and other

people. But beyond Taran's evidence great doubt arises as to the identification of the child's body. The witnesses who saw the body say that there were no bruises or marks upon it. The Doctor, however, states that there were bruises on it and he is of opinion that death must have resulted from strangulation. It is noteworthy that he examined the body on the 26th of December, and he says that the child must have died on the 24th and not on the 22nd when the crime is said to have taken place. But there is more than that. Some of the witnesses say that the child whose body was taken out of the river was much older than 2 or 3 months. Naba says that the child was his; but other circumstances which appear from the evidence must be borne in mind in order to say that the case has been so satisfactorily made out as to entitle us, having regard to the verdict brought in by the Jury, to say that the woman is guilty of the crime with which she is charged.

"Upon the whole, therefore, after a careful consideration of the evidence, we think that we ought not to convict the accused of the offence with which she is charged. We accordingly acquit her and direct that she be discharged."

Mr. P. L. Roy with Babu Hara Prasad Chatterjee appeared for the accused and Mr. Leith for the Crown.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. E. B. Harris, O.B., Magte and Collr, Myseningsh, is allowed special leave for six months, Mr. F. R. Roe acting for him.

Mr. F. F. Lyall, substantive pro tempore Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, 24-Parganas is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.

Mr. Kiran Chandra De, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to Alipore.

The order of the 15th March, 1898, appointing Babu Chandra Sekhar Kar, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr, Myseningsh, to have charge of the Aurangabad sub-division is cancelled.

The order of the 15th March, 1898, transferring Maulvi Mohiuddin Ahmed, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr, Aurangabad, to Myseningsh, is cancelled.

The following acting appointments are sanctioned in the grades of Magtes. and Collrs until further order:—

To act in the first grade.—Messrs H. F. T. Maguire, R. S. Greenshield, T. Inglis, E. F. Growse, and Nunda Krishna Bose.

To act in the second grade.—Messrs. H. L. Mesurier, Surjya Kumar Agasti, W. H. H. Vincent, H. C. Streetfield, H. G. W. Herron, E. Geake, N. D. Beatson-Bell, E. P. Chapman, and J. H. Temple.

The following officers are appointed to act in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, until further orders:—Kumar Gopendro Krishna Deb, and Mr. W. Teunon.

The following promotion, confirmations and appointments are made in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service:—

Confirmed in the second grade.—Babu Kali Prosanno Sircar.

Confirmed in the third grade Babu Chandra Narayan Gupta.

Confirmed in the fourth grade.—Babu Annadaprasada Basu.

Confirmed in the fifth grade. Babu Tara Prasanna Acharya.

Confirmed in the sixth grade.—Babus Rajani Prosad Neogi, and Rakhal Mohan Banerjee.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the sixth grade.—Babu Suresh Chunder Sen.

Confirmed the seventh grade.—Babus Nagendra Nath Mookerjee and Umprasanna Guha.

Appointed substantively pro tempore to the seventh grade.—Babus Narendra Kumar Chowdhuri, Durga Charan Ghose, and Bepin Behari Banerjee, Maulvi Golam Ghous, and Babu Girish Chandra Sarkar.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Home Department:—Messrs. C. B. Drake-Brockman, Asst Supt of Police, Angul, and Mr. W. C. M. Dindas, Asst Supt of Police, South Lushai Hills.

Mr. R. H. Sneyd Hutchinson, Asst Supt of Police, is appointed to have charge of the Dist Police of Angul.

Mr. I. B. Birch, Dist Supt of Police, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for eight months.

Mr. G. B. Havelock, Dist. Supt. of Police, Howrah, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. J. Samuels, Asst. Supt. of Police, Howrah, is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district.

Mr. A. B. Barnard, Asst. Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, Howrah, is allowed furlough for six months, Mr. G. B. Havelock, Dist. Supt. of Police, Howrah, acting for him.

Mr. R. B. Hyde, Asst. Supt. of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts sub-division, is transferred temporarily to Chittagong.

Babu Sivendra Nath Gupta, Professor, Krishnagar College, is transferred to the Hooghly College. This cancels the order appointing him to be Professor in the Dacca College.

Babu Mohit Chandra Sen, Professor Hooghly College is appointed to be a Professor in the Dacca College.

Babu Sasi Bhusan Dutt, Professor, Dacca College is allowed leave for two months, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The services of Babu Nirmal Chandra Singha, Munsif of Habiganj, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Babu Dakshina Charan Mazumdar, Munsif of Sunamgunj, has obtained leave of absence for one month and ten days, under article 306 (b) (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th March 1898.

Babu Kedar Nath Chaudhuri, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Sunamgunj.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for eight months, under article 360 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Shama Churn Dutt, Sub Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Basirhat.

I HAD the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought 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, Holland, 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 stores. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

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Mr. A. P. Handley, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, has been granted an extension of furlough for three months on medical certificate.

Babu Karuna Das Bose, Sub-Judge, Bankura, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Maulvi Syed Ali Hasan, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Matihari.

Babu Amrita Lal Pal, Sub-Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Dacca and Munshiganj, is allowed leave for two months, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

Babu Aditya Chandra Chakravarti, Munsif of Kendrapara, is allowed leave for twenty-eight days, viz., five days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations.

Babu Barada Prosad Rai, Munsif of Motihari, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, viz., four days under article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations.

Babu Beeroja Charan Mitra, Addl. Munsif of Bankura, is allowed leave for eleven days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave already granted to him.

Babu Joti Prosad Sanyal is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Kumarkhali.

Babu Ram Narain Singh is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Amta.

Babu Sures Chandra Rai is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Amta.

Babu Chaitan Charan Patnaik is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Khurda.

Rai Sahib Annoda Prosad Sircar, Executive Engineer, is transferred to the Arrah Division.

Rai Krishna Chandra Bandopadhyah Bahadur, Executive Engineer, 2nd Calcutta Division, is transferred to the Western Circle.

Rai Annoda Prosad Sircar Sahib, Executive Engineer, attached to the Arrah Division, is transferred to the 2nd Calcutta Division.

Mr. J. Zorab, Assistant Engineer, is transferred to the Arrah Division.

Mr. K. H. Stephen, Executive Engineer, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer.

Mr. K. H. Stephen, Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle.

The services of Mr. N. White, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College.

Mr. A. H. C. MacCarthy, Assistant Engineer, is appointed an Under-Secretary to Government in this Department.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Knox will officiate as Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court until Sir John Edge's successor, Mr. Kershaw, arrives from England.

DEATH is announced of Sir Syed Ahmed, which melancholy event took place on Sunday last. He suddenly fell ill with blood poisoning. On Friday last, the symptoms grew serious and he expired on Sunday at 10 o'clock, though the services of the best medical men were availed of.

THE *Prattiker* of Berhampore informs that the case against Mr. Kimber, the Waterworks Engineer, for having assaulted Babu Brojendra Nath Sen, came to a close on Wednesday, and that the accused has been fined ten rupees. The accused said in court that apprehending a collision which might have damaged his new carriage, he had administered the horsewhip.

THE Committee of the Bombay Corporation, appointed to prepare a representation to Government to transfer the duties of the Plague Committee to the Corporation, point out that the methods of the Municipality in dealing with plague have been proved by experience to be as effective as and much less costly than the plan put in force by the Plague Committee. It is claimed that whereas the Corporation obtained good results by the expenditure of Rs. 4,37,000 from September, 1896, to March, 1897, the present Plague Committee and the Corporation have, from September, 1897, to March, 1898, spent Rs. 8,77,000, and at the present rate 13 or 14 lakhs will probably be expended before the epidemic declines once more, 2-3 lakhs being required for March alone. There is very little doubt that the enormous increase in expenditure, with no appreciable difference in results, is owing largely to the existence of the dual agency. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Corporation has now passed a scheme for the re-organization of their Health Department, which, when carried out, will place their executive in a much stronger position to cope with any epidemic; but, owing to the heavy expenditure of the Plague Committee, they are unable to give effect to the scheme. The heavy expenditure of the Plague Committee is largely due to there being a total absence of responsibility for providing funds also to the fact that till quite recently they had no store department which could organize an effective system of control. The Corporation have unstintingly advanced funds for carrying out plague measures till they have now reached a total of very nearly 25 lakhs. They would still not grudge, in the interest of the health of the city, to continue to make further advances that may be required, leaving open the question of the final adjustment of the respective liabilities of the Government, the Port Trust and the Corporation; but they respectfully submit to Government that the city should be saved from having its finances utterly dislocated and disorganized by a wasteful and unnecessary expenditure which could be avoided by a less costly, but, in their opinion, equally effective system.

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India and England.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, MARCH 31.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE event of the week has been Lord Roberts' great speech in the House of Lords last Monday, in which he called attention to the papers recently presented to Parliament, relating to British relations with the neighbouring tribes on the N. W. Frontier of India. The House was crowded in every part, with a brilliant group of Privy Counsellors, and Peers' sons from the House of Commons, gathered on the steps of the great throne to which they have privileged access. All the galleries were packed with visitors; and in the House itself every Peer, now in London, was to be found. Lord Roberts spoke from the cross benches to indicate that he took up no party position. His speech was carefully committed to memory; and a reporter in the gallery, who followed him on a printed copy, told me that it was delivered word for word without the omission of a letter. I believe it was his maiden speech, and that no doubt added considerably to the interest excited by the event. Lord Roberts has a good Parliamentary style—a clear and precise enunciation; and in my place in the front row of the gallery, I did not lose a single word, although he spoke with his back towards me, facing the Woolsack.

The speech was, as might be expected from the speaker's well-known views, a warm and almost impassioned defence of the Forward policy, contending that it was absolutely necessary that Great Britain should extend her rule over all the tribes and regions which lie between the frontier of India and that of Afghanistan. He left the impression, as he set down, that Lord Roberts the statesman can never occupy the position attained by Lord Roberts the soldier. Here is a brief summary of it.

The "Forward" policy, as defined by Lord Roberts at the beginning of his speech, was the policy of endeavouring to extend our influence over, and establish law and order on, that part of the border where anarchy, murder and robbery up to the present time have reigned supreme—a policy which had been carried out with the happiest results on the Gilgit frontier and by Sir Robert Sandeman in Baluchistan. He stated that we were bound by a solemn promise, made seventeen years ago, to protect Afghanistan; and between us and that nation there were two hundred thousand fighting men who will either make the fulfilment of that policy easy or most difficult if not impossible; for, if we had to subdue these two hundred thousand tried warriors before going to the assistance of Afghanistan, any Army we could put into the field would be used up before we could reach that country. The all-important question, therefore, was by what means could we ensure that this enormous military strength might be used for us, and not against us. The opponents of the "Forward" policy told us that this could only be done by continuing the system, tried for nearly half a century, of letting the tribesmen alone so long as they did not interfere with us, and when they did, recurring to the punitive expeditions which had already cost us such a heavy expense in blood and money, and inflicted such cruel misery on the families of the delinquents. The advocates of the "Forward" policy, on the other hand, contended that the system they recommended was the only one which would enable us to gain the confidence and secure the allegiance of the wild and lawless inhabitants of the central section of the border, who had so clearly proved, by the part they had taken in the late disturbances, the absolute failure of the policy of non-interference. Much of the troubles of recent years have been caused by the "Forward" policy not having been pushed far enough. That policy must be gradually and judiciously but steadily pursued until we obtained political control over the robber-haunted No Man's land which lay on our immediate frontier, and must be continued until our influence was felt up to the boundary of our ally, the ruler of Afghanistan. Lord Roberts proceeded to show that no scheme for the defence of India could be based on the present frontier, and that the character of our frontier policy would determine the attitude, not only of the border tribes, but of the whole Afghan nation. If we were able, he said, to convince them that we had the will and the power to protect them, and were determined to let no other nation interfere with them, we might confidently reckon upon them throwing in their lot with us. If our present operations were followed up by an Administrator of the Sandeman stamp being placed in political charge of the frontier tribes and by the occupation of some commanding position in Afridi land which would ensure our having control of the Khyber Pass, and would form a much-needed sanitarium for the fever-stricken garrison in the Peshawar Valley; by giving the tribesmen employment on such roads and railways as might be needed for our requirements, and by making our influence felt in establishing law and order, without interfering with their habits, customs, or religion—the Afridis and the rest of the border tribes would settle down and become not only peaceful neighbours, but as brave and loyal soldiers in our service as the Sikhs, Gurkhas, and other warlike races had proved to be. He devoted the closing portion of his speech to showing that it was impossible to disregard the advance of Russia, who must never be allowed to cross the Hindu Kush barrier, and possess herself of Afghanistan and the borderland, as, if she were, an attack on India would be merely a matter of time.

The gist of the speech is that, in his judgment, we have to look forward to the stern necessity some day of getting to close grips with Russia on the North-West Frontier; that we ought to be in a position, when that day comes, of being able to choose our own battle-ground, and that it ought to be in Afghanistan and not India. If his advice were to prevail, it would mean the conquest of all the tribes, their absorption into the Indian Empire and a close offensive and defensive alliance with the Ameer, making roads and railways right up to his frontier. A very brilliant debate followed. The Earl of Onslow was, of course, put up to answer him, serving a double purpose by also drawing the fire of the Liberal leaders. He had plenty of compliments but scanty sympathy with Lord Roberts' line of argument. He dwelt on the weak point of his speech—the omission to take into consideration the financial aspect of the question. He pertinently asked whether the policy advocated would not inevitably involve a heavy increase of the army, and an added burden in consequence to the already overladen Indian exchequer. He denied that the policy which had been so successful with the Beluchis under Sir Robert Sandeman, was suitable or wise for the entirely different character and surroundings of the Pathans. He declared on behalf of the Government that their earnest desire is to avoid any extended administrative control over the Tribes, and they intended nothing more than the protection of India's own borders, and the fulfilment of their obligations to the Ameer. It was true, he admitted, that Russia had in the recent past made long strides towards the Indian frontier, but she seemed now to be more anxious to extend her Empire in an entirely different direction. But apart from that the time was altogether inopportune for such a rapid extension of the Forward policy as Lord Roberts seemed to desire. The recent campaign had quite dissipated the illusion among the tribes that any portion of their territory was inaccessible to British troops, and the wise course now to take was to make it clear to them that we did not wish to occupy territory, or interfere in any way with their internal affairs, and that they were assured of our friendship so long as they behaved themselves well.

Lord Northbrook followed with a long and terribly dull discourse of an hour's duration, in which he supported Lord Onslow's contention about the unsuitability of Sir Robert Sandeman's Beluchi system for Pathan tribes, and argued that it was impossible to judge the Forward policy on military grounds alone, as Lord Roberts appeared to desire, but that it must be threshed out in all its civil and financial bearings as well. He pleaded for a more effective Parliamentary control, pointing out that there were now 70,000 men employed across the frontier of India without any application having been made to Parliament, and urged that the Act of 1853 ought to be made to cover such expenditure. He referred to the Proclamation of the Queen after the Mutiny, in which a solemn assurance was given that she did not desire any extension of our territories; yet we had annexed Upper Burma and very extensive territories on the N. W. Frontier. Wherever annexation of territory was desired in the interests of the Empire, there should be some resolution of the Secretary of State. In Council, confirming the proposals of the Government of India, which could be laid before Parliament for its sanction. Lord Reay followed with a very brief speech, pointing out that Russia, by accepting the late delimitation of frontier, could only cross that frontier in distinct breach of that agreement and that it was neither wise nor right to act as though a great Power was suspected of bad faith. Under any circumstances, Lord Roberts was usurping the functions of the Council of Imperial Defence, of which the Duke of Devonshire is President. He assured the Government that if they honestly carried out the policy declared by the Earl of Onslow, they could rely on the support of himself and his colleagues in the late Government.

Lord Lansdowne who is perhaps more responsible than any other individual statesman for the Frontier mess and the Forward movement, felt bound to stand up for such a lusty prophet as Lord Roberts, and was practically the only speaker in the debate who gave Lord Roberts any appreciable support or countenance. He took the line that it was desirable to proceed gradually in a way which, while consistent with friendly relations with the tribes, would not burden the finances of India, which presently drey down upon him the strong condemnation of Lord Ripon, who denounced the policy, which was advocated by Lord Roberts and supported by Lord Lansdowne, as a most dangerous one, whose adoption must inevitably entail heavy additional taxation on India. Lord Lansdowne maintained that the great passes and trade routes between India and Afghanistan must be kept open at all costs, and practically declared that the policy of the Government in future would be that of exercising control over the different tribes with the smallest possible interference with their domestic affairs and their limited independence. He called upon their Lordships to dismiss from their minds the idea that the choice lies only between the so-called Forward policy and a return to the policy of Lord Lawrence. There was a third alternative which the Government intended to follow, founded on the belief that amongst the qualities which distinguish the British race stand out conspicuously those qualities of self-reliance, fearlessness and broad sympathy, which have enabled them to win over to themselves and then rule men belonging to races less civilized than their own. I could not help thinking that these pious declarations fitted badly with the record of the burning villages and other punitive details of the expedition against men who value their independence far beyond their very lives. But then, it is the conviction of the present Cabinet, as expressed by Lord Salisbury himself, that "ultimately the mountain population must accept the civilization of its neighbour," and that the "inevitable conquest" will be eventually carried out by the gentle means of example and gradual intercourse. I trust it may! But a change of method would give these means a better chance.

The debate, which lasted about six hours, was closed by Lord Kimberley, who, in a brief but telling speech, urged the importance at such a time as this when India is suffering from untold calamities, that we should, in the British Parliament, be able to agree in emphatically repudiating a military frontier policy, such as had just been advocated by Lord Roberts and Lansdowne, a policy unmistakably repudiated by public opinion throughout the country. The debate was carried on throughout in a lofty and impartial spirit, and by the members of the Government, in marked contrast with the speeches of the recess. I do not think it is too much to say, that the debate was a convincing proof that the military forward policy is now definitely abandoned by the Government of India. The Forward policy cannot, as a matter of fact, exist side by side with a depleted and insolvent exchequer. To acquire all the outlying territory of the Pathan tribes, to move our frontier forward to a point which would involve a commission of delimitation between the Afghans and the Indian Government, to bring all these tribesmen into harmonious acceptance of government from Calcutta and readiness to enlist in the Indian Army, may be the most

desirable end to gain from a military point of view; and I do not say it is not. But when such a scheme comes to be brought to men who have to find the money to pay for it, it collapses hopelessly. It calls not only for a costly civil administration that could never be met from the resources of these barren mountains, but it would involve the addition of at least 20,000 British and 30,000 native troops to the Indian Army, and the erection and fortification of a chain of powerful fortresses, linked to India by road or railway. If the British Parliament is willing to accept all this formidable expenditure as an Imperial charge, provide the 40 or 50 million sterling which would be required for permanent outlay, and undertake the annual charges of the 5 or 6 millions for the garrisons, it might then be worth while to enter upon the serious argument of policy. But if all this is to fall upon the Indian taxpayer, no one outside a lunatic asylum (unless he be a general of the army) would treat such a Forward policy as anywhere within the range of practical policies. It is pleasant to be able to quote Lord George Hamilton with approval; and a few words extracted from a speech of his in Parliament last month is a very apt criticism on Lord Roberts' speech. He said:—

I have very great respect for the opinions of military men, for in certain eventualities we must depend entirely upon their advice; but at the same time I cannot help thinking there is just a little too much tendency now-a-days to look upon war as a game of chess, to take up a map and mark places with pins as indicating places which, in certain eventualities, would be positions of importance upon which to advance. This is exactly what Lord Roberts and Lord Lansdowne did in their speeches. They pegged down their red and green-headed pins all along the map of the frontier, in gay disregard of the fact, that when the pins are converted into forts and garrisons somebody or other will have to pay for them, and that the humble but necessary civilian who pays the piper, intends that he, and not these soldier theorists, shall choose the tune! He remembers that the military estimate for the Afghan war was 5 millions, and that he had eventually to pay 23 millions.

Lord Roberts' speech is, in my humble judgment, even a more valuable contribution to this controversy than the memorable recess speech of Sir Henry Fowler. Sir Henry shook the fabric; Lord Roberts has razed it to the ground by demonstrating finally the folly of permitting a soldier, however brilliant his record in the field, to dictate the Indian policy of Her Majesty's Government. His speech has riveted the hold of the civil power over Indian policy, and Lord Onslow's moderate speech proves it. As Sir Lepel Griffin tersely puts it, Lord Roberts would go from the Indus to Candahar, from Candahar to the Hindu Koosh, and from the Hindu Koosh to Bankruptcy. He has asked Parliament to accompany him on this interesting journey; and Parliament politely but very unmistakably declines this personally-conducted tour.

Lord Roberts' strong convictions led him into more than one bit of bad taste, which to do him justice is foreign to that simple and unselfish modesty which is his chief characteristic and charmed everyone so much in his wonderful autobiography. For instance, he sneered at the opponents of annexation as "comparatively ignorant of the subject," forgetful of the fact that such a statement included Sir Donald Stewart, a greater general than himself, Sir Nevil Le Chamberlain, Sir John Aclay, Sir James Lyall, Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick and a host of similar authorities, in no respect inferior to himself. However Lord Roberts after all was only whipping a dead horse. Henceforth there is only one word with which to describe the Forward policy, and that word is—obsolete.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

MR. JOHN MORLEY has given notice of his intention to move for a return, setting out (1) the number of wars and military operations beyond the frontiers of British India, in which the Government of India has been engaged since 1858, and the occasions and localities of such wars; (2) the number, approximately, of British and British Indian forces engaged in such operations; and (3) the cost of these military operations, and the amount of any contributions towards such cost.

Sir Henry Fowler proposes on Tuesday next to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he will lay upon the table of the House the minute of the Governor-General of India in Council, dealing with the coinage of India, dated April 25, 1896.

THE BOMBAY RIOT.

Last Tuesday Lord George Hamilton succeeded once again in making himself look very silly. In reply to Mr. MacNeill's question about the unpopularity of the plague measures in Bombay, Lord George Hamilton astounded and amused the House by producing an official telegram from the Bombay Government, in which they took the extraordinary precaution of denying by anticipation reports not yet in circulation. These are the words, read to the House by the Secretary of State for India:— "In case of rumours of serious unrest among Mahomedans at Bombay, they are untrue." Yet within twenty-four hours of this remarkable statement being made in the House of Commons, the Bombay Corporation and the Plague Committee had come to open rapture, and the Mahomedans had held a meeting of all their sect-leaders to protest against the plague measures; and within 48 hours, British soldiers were being murdered and natives shot down in the streets of Bombay and Reuters describes in one of his panicky messages as the most alarming outbreak in India for many years. This preposterous telegram, read with such pride by Lord George, is a pitiful commentary on the absolute untrustworthiness of the official Intelligence Department of the India Office, and still more on the awful folly committed last year by the refusal to appoint an impartial and expert enquiry into the plague administration at Poona. This Bombay riot appears to have originated in the intrusion of a plague party into the privacy of a Mahomedan woman. It appears from Reuters' telegram, which is couched in the usual inflammatory language and anti-native bias, that British soldiers have been stoned to death by rioters. This rather indicates that the Bombay authorities have fallen into the same terrible blunder as smirched the Poona plague administration. The main business of

Government in India is the reconciling of laws and public administration with the religious principles and self-respect of the natives of the country. That this is difficult in such work as seems inevitable, if the plague is to be stamped out, is without question; but it ought not to be impossible to secure the co-operation of native leaders in the methods necessary to secure the desired end, or to adapt those methods to the religious convictions and social customs—prejudices, if you will have the word—of the people who have to come under them. At all events, in such work as plague administration, it should be an elementary principle that only Mahomedans should enter Mussalman homes, and Hindus, Hindu homes. If, on receipt of fuller news, it appears that British soldiers have been employed in the house-to-house visitation of the plague-stricken quarters of Bombay, it will create a very serious shock to public opinion. I have very little doubt that the telegrams which have come from Reuters are alarmist and exaggerated; already subsequent messages have toned them down quite fifty per cent. I had hoped that to-day would have brought some message from the correspondent of "India" in Bombay, giving a clear and truthful version, though nothing has appeared up to mail-closing; but nothing so much helps to fan the colour prejudice in this country as the idea that the lives of Europeans are unsafe in such a city as Bombay. The British public are quite unable to realize either the terrible results of the plague, or the deep-rooted and passionate aversion of the Indian people to sanitary measures which, if required in this country, where every poor man goes to hospital, when ill, would be accepted as a matter of course. The Indian people must, however, make up their minds that at all hazards the authorities must stamp out the plague. Riot and outrage only make matters ten times worse. The duty of every patriot in India from the Viceroy downwards, is to unite in devising methods that shall reduce to a minimum the difficulties surrounding the methods that must be carried out, and certainly that can and ought to be accomplished. I feel personally the deepest sympathy with Lord Sandhurst in the difficult and anxious position in which he is placed; but it is impossible to doubt that the mad policy of repression, pursued in the Deccan last year, has done more than anything else to bring him and his Government into that position. It may be well for Lord Sandhurst and the Indian authorities to remember and study the riots which took place in this country less than fifty years ago when Asiatic cholera obtained a foothold, and which, in their way, were as serious as these riots in Bombay. Of course when the mob take the law into their own hands, a civilized Government had no choice but to suppress it promptly and with a strong hand. But once suppressed, it is a grave blunder to pursue vengeance to a savage end. I have seldom known a riot anywhere in any country, that had not some solid grievance at its back, or at any rate, a grievance which the rioters believed to be solid. If British soldiers have been employed, that is explanation enough. But the best way to dispense with the presence of troops of any kind, is for the leaders of the people themselves to devise or accept methods that present the least line of resistance, and help the authorities to carry them out honestly and effectively. Every one here is asking, what are the changes which have been made, if any, from those methods so peacefully and successfully carried out in Bombay last year, and which stood out in such excellent contrast with those at Poona? The difference was, at the time, attributed, and I think justly so, to the fact that Indian soldiers were employed in Bombay and British soldiers at Poona. I believe that had full inquiry been made into the Poona administration, facts would have been brought out that would have cleared Tikak and the Natus, and afforded a warning for future guidance that would have saved the valuable lives sacrificed in Bombay this week. The watch-word for the Government in Bombay just now should be "forbearance," and for the people of Bombay "patience and common sense." This is a combination that alone will enable the plague to be successfully dealt with.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The frequent comments of the press, and questions in the House, with regard to the extraordinary and unexplained delay in the Report stage of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, has produced the issue of two memoranda to the members of the Commission, purporting to put before them a list of points upon which their opinion is desired. These consist, firstly, of the view of apportionment of expenditure, taken respectively by the India Office, the Government of India, the War Office, Lords Northbrook, Lansdowne, Ripon, Roberts and Wolsley, with Sir Henry Brackenbury. Secondly, the claims made by the War Office and India Office witnesses respectively with regard to the cost to India of Ordnance Stores, Chelsea Hospital, the East Indian Squadron, and Sunday Civil charges; with the views of Indian witnesses thereupon summarised into 3 lines of print. To this is added a memorandum on the "Increase or decrease of Expenditure." These documents are interesting enough as far as they go, but are merely brief indices, referring the Commissioners to the detailed evidence. They contain no indication whatever with regard to the contents of any draft report which may be in preparation by Lord Welby, or any intimation that the Commission is to be called together at any early date to consider the draft report. This delay is anything but creditable to the India Office or Lord Welby. The consideration of the Report of a Commission, so far-reaching and comprehensive in the scope of its enquiry, cannot be dealt with hastily, but will demand careful, deliberative consideration. I fear, there is now little prospect of any final report in time for perusal before the debate on the Indian Budget; unless the Commission meet yet once; and there seems little prospect of its doing so.

A SERIOUS accident, involving great loss of property but unattended with loss of life, occurred at Jaur on the G. I. P. Railway—a station about ninety miles from Poona.

At the meeting of the Corporation of Bombay on Monday, they approved of the representation prepared by the Committee asking Government to hand over the executive duties of the Plague Committee to the Corporation,

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met on Saturday at the Council Chamber, Writers' Buildings. His Honor Sir Alexander Mackenzie presided and there were present—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, Advocate-General of Bengal, the Hon'ble W. H. Grimley, the Hon'ble H. H. Risley, the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerji, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Nawab Syud Amir Hossain, the Hon'ble M. Finucane, the Hon'ble W. B. Oldham, the Hon'ble R. B. Buckley, the Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, the Hon'ble M. C. Turner, the Hon'ble Norendro Nath Sen, the Hon'ble Saligram Singh, the Hon'ble Kali Churn Banerji, the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji, the Hon'ble Jatra Mohan Sen, and the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt.

POLICE BILL.—In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt, who is unwell, moved that the Bill to extend certain portions of the Police Act, V of 1861, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Grimley, the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ameer Hossain, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee, and the Hon'ble Mr. Pratt.

The motion was put and agreed to. CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.—The Hon'ble Mr. Risley said: I beg to move that the consideration of the motion which stands in my name be adjourned till Saturday, the 2nd April. The honourable members have represented that they have had insufficient time to study the principle of the Bill, and I think their objection is reasonable. In order to facilitate the study of the Bill I have had prepared a statement which shows in parallel columns the functions assigned by the Bill to the Corporation in the first instance, to the Chairman, and to the General Committee, and distinguishing those functions which may be exercised by the Chairman with the sanction of the Corporation or the General Committee, as the case may be. I trust this statement will render it simpler and easier to follow the application of the general principle of the Bill throughout its numerous sections.

The President said: I should have been glad had we been able to commence the discussion of the principle of the Bill to-day. It was not intended to take a vote on the motion at this meeting. But if it suits the convenience of the honourable members, I have no objection to postponing the discussion till next Saturday. This will put the honourable members in precisely the same position in regard to time as if the rules had not been suspended last week. It was desirable to circulate the measure for opinions as soon as possible, and this has now been done. The real work of the Select Committee will not, in fact, begin before July. It will thus be clear that the charges that the Bill is being rushed through Council is altogether baseless. I may also point out that some honourable members have been misquoting to the outside public the rule of Council regarding the translation of Bills. It is a mistake to suppose that rule 31 requires translation into the vernacular before reference to a Select Committee. The words in that rule "on some subsequent occasion" mean, and have always been held to mean, on some subsequent occasion to the meeting at which the Bill has been introduced. The rule runs thus: "When a Bill has been introduced it shall, together with the statement of its objects and reasons, be published in the English and vernacular languages in the official Gazette of such parts of Bengal as are affected by the Bill, and on some subsequent occasion the member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following motions—that it be referred to a Select Committee," etc. The only necessary preliminary to reference to a Committee is laid down in rule 32, namely, that copies of the Bill and statement of objects and reasons must have been "seven days in the honourable members' hands." The translation of the Bill into Bengali, the vernacular of Calcutta, is being made, but it is in this case sheer waste of time and money, as every person capable of giving a useful opinion on the Bill will read it in English, the language in which I may observe in passing, all Municipal business is carried on here. I asked one of the honourable members last Saturday for whose benefit he was anxious to hang up the Bill till the translations were made, and he replied that the Marwaris ought to see it. I have never myself met a Marwarie who could read a Bengalee Act, and Bengalee is the only language into which the Bill will, or can, be translated. The minor meaning of this anxiety for translation I leave the Council to surmise. I should also wish to take the earliest opportunity of removing another misconception, namely, that the Government of India had the Bill under consideration for only a week or two. As a fact they had the main principle of the Bill in full draft and a pretty good skeleton of the rest of it before them in June last, and had it under consideration for over six months, while the Secretary of State was informally made aware of its general lines as far back as July. There was, perhaps, hardly ever a measure which has received fuller and more anxious consideration from all responsible for it. Mr. Risley and I had been working at it and consulting people about it for over a year. As I said last Saturday, the one feature in the Bill about which Government has made up its mind is the strengthening of the City Executive. All the rest is more or less tentative, and will I hope with the rest of the measure be carefully examined by the bodies to whom we have referred for opinion. I am happy to know that very many leading citizens, both native and European, are entirely with us in our main proposals. But as the Hon. Mr. Risley is willing to accede to the wishes of honourable members, I have no objection and I adjourn the Council till next Saturday.

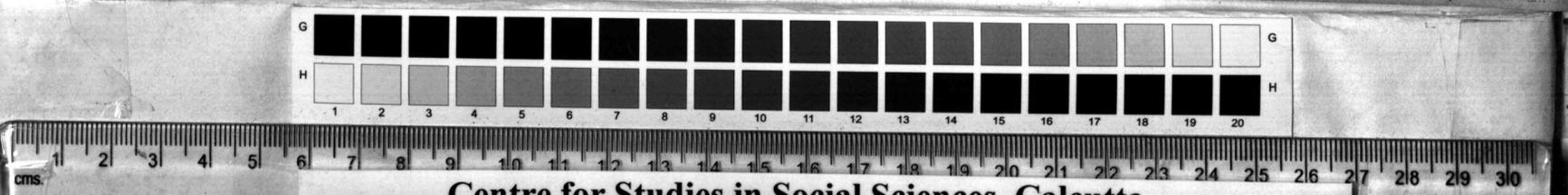
The Council then adjourned for a week. On Monday there were 107 attacks and 109 deaths from plague at Bombay.

The telegraph line was cut near the mouth of the Khyber and 300 yards of wire carried off during the night.

The fall of snow in Chitral the week before last was extremely heavy—so heavy that it could not be paralleled in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Many Chitral houses collapsed under the fall. The snow falling was followed by hard frost and bitterly cold north winds.

A PARTY of some 14 Zalka Khel marauders ambuscaded a party of officers returning with an escort from Mamani to Barkai about 5-30 P. M. on the 26th, wounding Captain Margesson, Norfolk Regiment, slightly, and a man of the Gordons severely, and killing a pony. During the night they carried off a mule from Mamani Camp, killing a transport driver.

It appears from a telegram sent from Lahore that on the morning of the 23rd instant it was reported at Saidgi, in the Tochi Valley, that some raiders (supposed to be Tori Khels) had attacked some Powindabs and had wounded a levy sepoy who had gone to their assistance. Captain Jones, 14th Sikhs, and Mr. Lorimer (Political Officer in the Tochi) started off at once in pursuit, and pushing on rapidly with some sowars came up with the raiders in the Baran river about 12 miles from Saidgi. Of the raiders, who were twelve in number, two were killed, and their rifles captured, and one horse was killed. The raiders had no lot with them.



THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR BOSE.

A CROWDED and influentially attended meeting was held in the hall of the Institute on Friday, the 25th instant, at 6-30 P. M., when Dr. J. C. Bose delivered a lecture on Electro-Magnetic Radiation, illustrated by means of his apparatus.

The lecturer explained how waves were formed in a medium by periodic disturbances and a wave apparatus was exhibited in which a beaded string was thrown into beautiful wave forms by the action of periodic impulses. Aerial waves give rise to sound, but all of them are not audible, the ear responding to certain ranges of note and not to others.

The different properties of the electric waves were then demonstrated. One interesting peculiarity was the transparency of solid walls and other so-called opaque substances to these rays. One interesting speculation was whether the electric waves are emitted by the sun. None have been detected in sun light, but this may be due to the absorption by the solar or terrestrial atmosphere.

The lecturer then showed experiments on the polarisation of electric waves, specially the polarisation produced by crystals. It was thought doubtful whether ordinary sized crystals could polarise such long waves. The lecturer was, however, able to devise an extremely delicate electro-polarimeter by which the polarisation produced by minute crystals was demonstrated.

ordinary book would have the curious peculiarity of being perfectly opaque to the polarised ray in one direction, but perfectly transparent in a direction at right angles. This anticipation was found verified, and an ordinary book was found to be a most perfect polariser of the electric ray.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET.

THE last meeting of the present session of the Supreme Legislative Council was held on Monday at Government House. His Excellency the Viceroy presided; and with the exception of the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga and Sir John Woodburn, all the members of the Council were present.

More than one member referred to the recent declaration of Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Samuel Smith's amendment, that India did not want any help from British Exchequer towards defraying the expenses of the Frontier war.

FORESTS AND RAINFALL.

AN interesting paper on the much-discussed subject as to whether or not forests have any effect on the amount of rainfall in a given district appears in an abridged form in Nature. The author, Professor Hazen, addressing the American Forestry Association, at Nashville, says that very many people have very decided opinions on the subject, but the results of careful investigations have led to almost diametrically opposite conclusions.

Professor Hazen concludes by saying that we want more evidence in order to decide what the exact influence of forests is, but that all the evidence hitherto collected shows that there is any effect at all it is inappreciable.

RISE IN BATTAMBONG.

THE other day news reached Rangoon that the Siamese Government had despatched troops into the province of Battambang to quell a rising in consequence of excessive taxation there. Battambang is mostly inhabited by people of the Cambodian race, the province being conquered by the Siamese from Cambodia many years ago.

Regarding the rebellion, the "Siam Free Press" to hand to-day gives particulars which show that a sharp action was fought between the Siamese forces and the rebels. In this engagement seven of the rebels were killed, and a large number wounded, while the Siamese troops had also several killed and a few wounded.

The "Comercio" publishes particulars of the recent fresh outbreak of rebellion in the Philippines. These details, which come down to the 12th instant, show that the insurrection was the outcome of fanaticism. The other day a court martial condemned a fanatic there to death for raising an insurrection at a place called Apalit.

The following is Mr. Gregor Taylor's Note: The Government land lines between Bolinao and Manila were cut early on the 7th instant. It was subsequently ascertained that this was the action of the rebels near Alaminos. Numbers of armed rebels have collected in town and villages in the northern province of Zambales.

FROM April 1st, the registration of valuable parcels will be optional instead of compulsory.

It is believed that Chapekar will apply to the Viceroy, the Bombay Government having rejected his application.

The submission of the Afridis having been practically secured, the question of the reduction of the Tirah Field Force will be settled very shortly.

THE "SECOND MOON."

DR. GEORGE WALTEMATH gives some new information on the subject. "The second moon of the earth," says Dr. Waltemath, "has been actually observed passing the sun on the 16th of February, 1897, at Munich, by Mr. C. Waller, art painter and a friend, and also on the 4th of February, 1898, at Greiswald by Post-Director Fregler, and eleven other persons.

Dr. Waltemath states that he was led to the search for the new moon by the known fact that the motion of our satellite, the old moon, was somewhat quicker than it ought to be according to the laws of gravitation. Could this irregularity be due to another moon? This was the thought that occurred to Dr. Waltemath, and he set to work to hunt up such observations of remarkable spots seen before the sun as might justify the idea of the existence of a secondary satellite.

THE OUTBREAK IN THE KACHIN HILLS.

THE record of good behaviour which the inhabitants of the Kachin Hill Tracts have established lately, has been broken by a foolish rising which has taken place at Mawatauk among some Kachins, apparently at the instance and under the leadership of an individual calling himself the Kala Tsobwa.

The reports which have come in as yet are not full, but the facts that are established are that on the 2nd of March the Mawhwa Thuyi, who had been sent to Mawatauk by Mr. Brown, Sub-divisional Officer, Katha, was treacherously murdered together with four military police sepoy who were with him.

NEW KIND OF STORM.

IN Alaska they have a peculiarly horrible storm, called locally a "takou," and according to the stories of those who have lived through one, it is neither a cyclone, nor a typhoon, nor a blizzard, nor even an area of high pressure.

The coming of a recent "takou" was heralded by a wild, screeching, crashing tumult from the mountain forests. Then the storm burst on the ambitious, but infantile, cities along the coast, and tents were torn from the ground, and went sailing off in tatters.

The "takou" is well known to old residents of the extreme north and by every one of them it is more dreaded than is the blizzard in districts farther south.

JAVANESE SPIRITUALISM.

THE Locomotief gives particulars of spiritualistic phenomena among the Javanese which surpass those witnessed in Europe. A coffee planter, said to be of long experience among the Javanese, assured that journal that he once saw the inhabitants of two villages amuse themselves by looking at two wooden rice mortars fight against each other so long as the medium on the spot allowed it.

THE RATS OF PARIS.

THE engineering staff of the Municipality of Paris are, it appears, greatly concerned at the enormous increase in the number of rats living in the main sewers, in the cellars of the Palais Royal, and of the Central Markets. The rats (says the Morning Post's correspondent) are doing great damage there, and a number of dogs, said to be good rat-killers, were recently turned loose in these infested portions of underground Paris, and nearly half of the rats were killed.

MAJOR CONSTABLE, R. E., is confirmed in his appointment as Manager of the East Coast Railway.

His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala has given Rs. 5,000 in aid of the Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction by the Hurdwar Dehra Railway Company of a branch line of railway from Hurdwar on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Dehra.

It has been notified that no tickets to travel by railway to Munirabad, Hospet, Papinayakanahalli, Gadiganur, Tornagallu and Daroji railway stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 29th of March to 13th April 1898 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency or the Mysore or Hyderabad State.

A NUMBER of handwritten placards, containing some incoherent matter of a seditious and inflammatory nature, were found posted in some parts of Lahore on Wednesday morning, the 23rd inst. The police took them off the walls carefully, and is busy making enquiries regarding them.

SIR ARTHUR TREVOR, the Public Works Member, will visit the Khyber before proceeding to Simla, to see for himself the possible line of improved communication beyond Peshwar.

A POONA correspondent has furnished an Anglo-Indian paper with items of information about Damodar Chapekar. In the first place, we are told that there is no truth in the rumour that Damodar is insane and that the doctors have been sent to examine into the state of his mind. Then, it is stated that Damodar felt much disappointed when he heard that his execution was not to take place in the public market, as previously arranged.

The Punjab Government is trying its best to stamp out the plague in the Punjab. Three District Superintendents of Police, six Assistant District Superintendents of Police, four inspectors, twenty-four Deputy Inspectors, 171 sergeants, and 1,838 constables are actively engaged on plague work, being a total of 2,046 of all ranks.

AMONG the numerous antiquarian discoveries of M. Levi in Nepal, one of the most interesting is a pillar found in a small hamlet called Kissi Pidi, near Thankote, which has unfortunately no date upon it, but is very ancient, as the characters show. This interesting inscription gives the date of the Samvat era, about which scholars have not yet been able to come to an agreement. The pillar at Changu, Narayan, too, a portion of which Dr. Indrajit found buried, has yielded its remaining secrets to the French Professor. Sir Bir Shumshere had the whole pillar dug up, and the inscription of King Manadeva's mother, Rajyavati, will shortly be published in its entirety.

Advertisement for LINSEED COMPOUND, LINSEED OIL, and other medicinal products. Includes text: "LINSEED COMPOUND, Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED. LINSEED OIL, a demulcent extract prepared for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints. INDIAN CATHARTIC PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeable aperients. KAY'S OIL CEMENT—Tipp's Billiard Case Liniment. Your Cement is the best I have ever used.—John Rossignol (Champion), 1898. KAY'S—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Roofs, Pavements, &c. COAGULINE—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufacture, Stockport, England. CHESSIE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes &c."

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a color calibration chart with numbers 1-20.



Novelty in Ayurvedic Medicine.

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

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

Price per phial = Rs. 12 (Packing and postage = 6)

CHYAVANA PRASA. Our Own Health-Restorer. It cures indigestion, flatulency, inflammation, improves the digestion and strengthens the constitution.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues.

It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimulates appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codliver Oil. For proving its superiority to Codliver Oil, one need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with this medicine that the Asvins, the celestial physicians, restored the King Chyavana, emaciated and weak with age and penances, to the bloom and beauty of youth.

Prices for 7 doses = Rs. 2.00 (Packing and postage = 0.4)

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

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil = Rs. 5 (Packing and postage = 0.14)

Ring-worm Powder cures all sorts of Ring worm, 5 annas per phial. Powders Annas 4, only. Keshi Runjan Oil, the best sweet-scented oil for verruca, and head-ache, caused by nervous debility. It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and Postage Annas 6.

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

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

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

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

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KAVERAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN, Govt. Medical Diploma Holder, Member of the Chemical Society, Paris, Medical Society, Calcutta, Indian Medical Association, 18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

LO! WHAT IS IT? It is a King made of chemical gold with splendid workmanship, taste, and unsurpassed beauty adding untold luxury to the hackneyed fashion of the day. It suits well to all tastes. It has a peculiar novelty. Round the ring a fine Almanac showing days and dates has been placed so mechanically that every body will find comfort to wear it. Each Ring Rs. 2-8. Dozen Rs. 24. Pure Silver Ring Rs. 3-8. Dozen Rs. 36. Packing As. 2. Postage extra.

HARRY & CO. Bowbazar P. O., Calcutta.

HALF-PRICE SALE. PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427) NEW EDITION ENLARGED. This book contains in English language Questions with full Answers of N.W. Provinces and Bengal Pleadership, Mukteship, Revenue Age-ship and other Law examinations from the beginning up to date with their New Rules and Book-Lists. Vers useful to all Law Candidates of all Provinces. Price by V. P. Rs. 2-6 annas. Now reduced to Re. 1-4 and per V. P. Post free. To be had of Rajendra Chandra Bannerjee, Teacher, Jamalpur, District, Monohyr.

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ত্রিংশদশ মুখোপাধ্যায় প্রণীত।

নতুন সংস্করণ নূন্য মূল্যে আড়ালি টাওয়া।

২০১ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস স্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

কলিকাতার মুখোপাধ্যায়।

NO MORE OPERATIONS! KAMINI MONI DEV'S



Specific for Piles and Fistulae In Ano PATENT! PATENT!! PATENT!!!

Published in the Gazette of India of 6th Sept-emb-1884, page 320. The Hon'ble Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor, favoured the Patentee and caused to have the merits of the specific tried in the Campbell Hospital; and the specific derived from the vegetable kingdom, effected wonderful cures without any operations. It shortly allays the most excruciating pains, stops the purulent discharges and profuse bleedings, and causes the piles to drop down with the stools. In cases of Fistulae it cures, without operations and of Ulcer in the rectum. It is marvellous.

Price of a Quart bottle of mixture including powder pot = Rs. 4-0-0 Price Pint bottle ditto = 2-0-0 Packing charges = 0-4-0

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

2. Mr. Sheik Meerah, Sub-Overseer, P. W. D., Burma, says:-- (25-10-87). I was suffering from internal and external piles for three years and was treated by some English physicians in vain. On using your specific it has made me better and is gradually improving me. I most earnestly request you to publish this for the perusal of those who are suffering from this virulent disease.

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

4. Dr. Mahendra Nath Mitter, M. B., Calcutta says:-- "K. M. Dev's medicines have been found invariably successful and safe in cases of Piles and Fistulae. I can strongly advise the sufferers from the above complaint to use the medicines.

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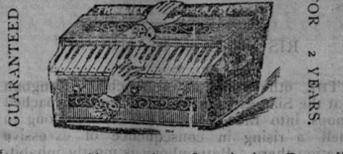
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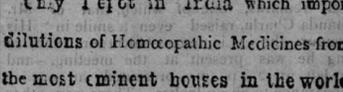
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