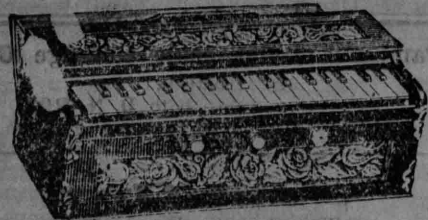


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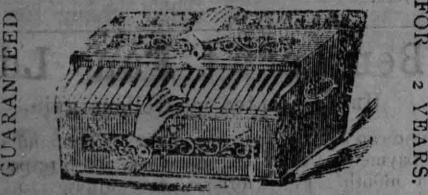
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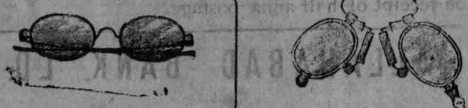
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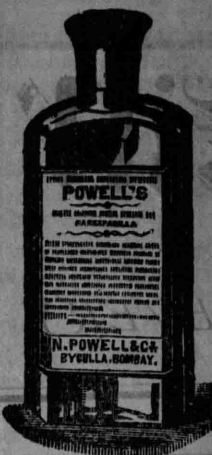
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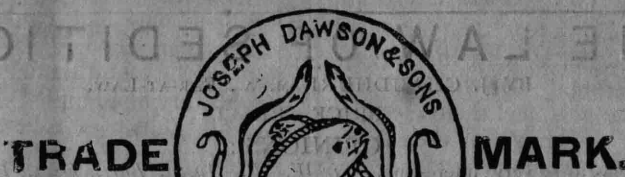
The whole sweetened and blended together with aromatics, &c.

USED for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhoea, incapacity for marriage, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated. To those who are prevented entering the marriage state by the consequences of early error, it will render essential aid by subduing all disqualifications, and restoring the lost tone to the system.

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The Hon'ble G. M. Chitnavis C. I. E. Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council, writes:—"The Acidity Pills are giving satisfaction to all those on whom I tried them."

Baru Bhubo Tosh Bajnerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date the 6th March, 1898:—"Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please send me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige."

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

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P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of my friends who are similarly suffering. The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and Refund the Price in case of failure.

Price: Rupee One per box. V. P. charge annas 4 Do not fail to give it a trial when every other medicine patent or prescribed, has failed to give you relief. You will realise its worth by a week's use only.

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Cure for Dysmenorrhoea.

It is a sure and infallible specific for Dysmenorrhoea—a common disease from which many women suffer. The pain disappears as soon as it is used and for a radical cure it should be used for four days.

BARREN WOMEN

anxious to get a child ought to try once. Its ingredients are simple and no evil effects are produced and obtained from Hony Kang.

Thousands have been cured and many unsolicited testimonials are coming in from all quarters.

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DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED BY DR. H. W. JONES, M. D., M. B. C. S., London. This is an excellent and innocuous preparation, sweet to the palate universally known as preferable to Cod-Liver Oil and Sarsaparilla, having great nutritive and blood purifying qualities & guaranteed to cure—Piles, Rheumatism, Chronic-Gonorrhoea, Emaciation, Diabetes, Spermatorrhoea, and all other diseases of dyspeptic nature, and Impurities of the blood. Price 8 oz. phial Re 1-8, packing 4 anns. each.

Dr. Hope's Pills for Debility. This unrivalled medicine has never been known to fail for nervous debility, premature decay of vitality, loss of manhood and memory, want of strength and energy. It also revives the drooping and languishing spirit of the despondent, imparts tone and vigour to the weak frame. In short, it makes one healthy and happy, adds joy and bliss to the conjugal life. Price for 2 weeks' use Re 2-4 with packing. Sold only by DR. J. GOOTTA & CO., Chemists and Druggists.

Town Pharmacy—No. 181-2, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. Mofussil ditto—Tallygunj, Calcutta.

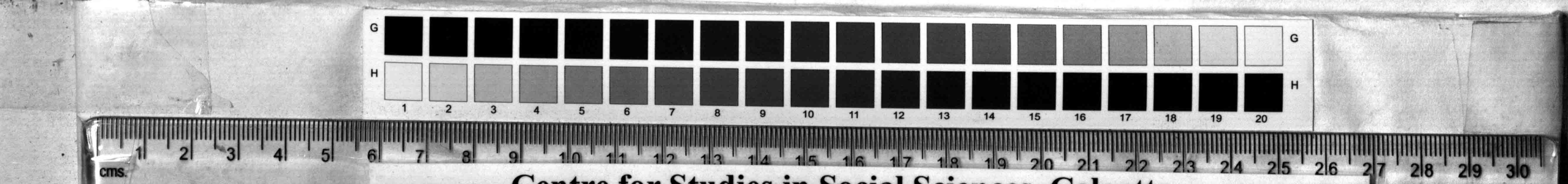
THE MAHILA ART STUDIO.

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

Her execution of work has elicited approval and commendation from all sides, of which the following is a specimen:—

"Sreemuttee Sarojini Ghosh, who has set up the Mahila Art Studio at 10, Cornwallis Street, is a Hindu lady artist of great skill, whose works we have seen to admire. She has executed for us some portraits and the way these have been finished leave no doubt as to her efficiency and ability as a photographer. One's interest in her is the more enhanced when her excellent work is taken into consideration. Sreemuttee Sarojini deserves encouragement and patronage at the hands of her countrymen, specially as she can enter the zenana and photograph the ladies of a Hindu family. She also undertakes permanent brocade enlargements and platinotypes, at very moderate rates.—Amrita Bazar Patrika."

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



THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JULY 7, 1896.

A RAILWAY OUTRAGE CASE.

MRS. LOGAN, while describing her camp life, observes as follows:—

Another time, I am told, that a native lady would be much pleased if I would pay her a visit. Of course, I agreed to this, and we set out in the afternoon. The husband of this lady is a well-to-do farmer, and I cannot help contrasting her condition of life with that of a bustling active farmer's wife in our own country, with her dairy, her poultry, bees and kitchen garden. This lady lives entirely secluded from the world, sees no men, but her husband and nearest relations, rarely leaves the house, or even her own apartments. Yet the two women appear to be equally content and happy; if the one sometimes suffers from idleness and ennui, the other as often suffers from overwork; if the one cannot mix with the general public, it must be remembered that she is never separated from her family—her sons do not go as soldiers to Canada, or as emigrants to Australia; her daughters do not take service in London, or go into factories for the sake of liberty. Her sons bring their wives home and increase the family circle, her daughters are well-married and provided for at a very early age. If her duties are few, so are her responsibilities; if her pleasures are limited, so are her troubles. I have heard much of the dreadful weariness among the monotonous of the wives of natives of India, but I cannot say I have seen anything of it. I have visited many in their own homes, and have invariably found them cheerful, good-humoured, full of simple jokes and innocent gaiety. I have listened to their hearts laughing, and watched them crunching sweetmeats and drinking, goodness knows what, out of brass loaths, and I have envied them their peaceful undisturbed lives. When I think of the racket and hurry and turmoil we live in; the learning and accomplishments expected from us; the society smiles that must be ready for everyone; the travels, the books, the languages we must learn; the endless calls, on our time, our brains and our sympathies—then I cannot but confess that the peace and calmness of Zenana life impresses itself very favourably upon me. The native lady has one only object in life—her husband. No care or trouble is too great to please him. She spends hours daily on the most minute attention to her own person; no Parisian beauty could take more thought of her appearance—bathing, rubbing, massage, oils, perfumes, the most elaborate hair-dressing, the most exquisite garlands of flowers, the most careful combination of colours and materials—every aid that art can give is assiduously employed by the ladies of India solely for the benefit of the husband. They will take any trouble to prepare dainty meals for him; in short, they live only to make that much-favoured man happy—and usually he is happy, uncommonly so, and often very ungrateful, I don't doubt.

In describing Hindu home, Mrs. Logan shows an amount of power of observation which does her credit. Hindu home is often misunderstood, and sometimes, we are sorry to say, misrepresented, and this, because, it hurts the vanity of Europeans to recognise that the people of India could have anything which is better than what they themselves possess. The fact, however, remains that marriage is admitted to be a failure in the West, but it is certainly not so admitted here. Here in India, domestic felicity is so great that people sacrifice everything for it. They would rather starve at home than leave their family behind to better their condition.

Only in one remark Mrs. Logan betrays her European training. After praising the devotion of the Hindu wife, she says, the "husbands often prove ungrateful, I doubt not." Now gratitude is a feeling which has nothing to do with the relationship that exists between husband and wife; or, for the matter of that, between parent and son, or even brother and brother here in India amongst Hindus. The Hindu wife is good, not because she expects favour in return for her devotion. Neither will she turn bad if she gets no return. She is good, because she has found that the happiness of a woman consists in being a good wife and good mother. She serves her husband, because she knows, there is a greater pleasure in service than in command. European women claim privileges; but the Hindu woman claims none, because she finds that she can be more happy by claiming none than by claiming some. The Hindu woman feels for her husband, as one-half of her body feels for the other half. Does the left hand torment the right hand, if the latter contract any disease? That is exactly the relationship that exists between husband and wife amongst Hindus, and this is no poetry.

Yes, the husband sometimes proves a brute, but that is very, very rarely. The fact is, the Hindu woman does not permit her husband to become a brute, by her disinterested devotion to him. Then the wife is her consolation even when she knows that her husband has other attractions. She knows that, in spite of his failings, he will never forsake her, and in times of danger, will protect her with his life. Cast a criminal look at a woman, and her husband, if he is not in his death-bed, will sacrifice his life to save her honour.

The European nations have not the domestic felicity of the Hindu, and they are therefore so great, wealthy, and powerful. Having not that quantity of joy at home which makes life content to remain there, a vast number of Europeans roam elsewhere in search of happiness. They seek to find it in wealth, in new lands, in wars, and in risks. The wife pines and suffers. For years a wife sometimes gets no news of her husband. When her husband is near her, even then, he, not finding his sufficient quantity of joy in her company, makes it up by attending clubs, and drinking liquor.

The European is great and able, but not happy. He is a pioneer, a discoverer, and a ruler, but he is restless. A Hindu is demoralized, nay, paralyzed by his domestic felicity, and he does not complain. And why should he? What is wanted is peace and happiness. And if he finds it at home, why should he go in search of it to

foreign countries like a European, and seek it in drink or ambitious projects?

The Hindu woman is the loveliest creature on earth. The Hindu woman is the result of the effort of ages. Angels have been described, but never seen. The Hindu woman is an Angel.

Pious men declare that God, at least His Angels, oftentimes intervene with the affairs of men below. The following story, the principal character of which is a Hindu lady and which is true in every particular, is a strong confirmation of the above declaration.

Babu—, a wealthy Zemindar, tolerably well-educated, handsome in appearance, though weak in frame, was going home with his wife. With this object, wife and husband arrived at the Howrah Railway Station at 8 P. M., to catch the mail train. The wife objected to enter a carriage which was not reserved. She was a young lady of exquisite beauty. The husband, however, calmed her fears with the assurance that, as only gentlemen travel first class, she had nothing to fear. They were undertaking a short journey, and the husband had firm faith in the high character of European gentlemen. Thus persuaded, the lady entered the carriage, and the husband immediately followed her.

The husband, however, committed some initial mistakes. One was, he permitted his wife to be seen by those present on the platform. Her dazzling beauty created a sensation. Indeed, on the platform, she seemed like an ethereal being, and as such, drew universal attraction. His second mistake was, to seat himself and not the lady in a corner, where if he had put her, she would have been better protected.

The lady was observed by three Europeans worse for liquor, and they immediately formed a sinister plan. Whether they were Germans, or Englishmen, or Americans, we know not. But they were not gentlemen, and they would have probably never purchased first class tickets but for the lady, the wife of the Zemindar. Possibly they were railway employes and had the privilege of travelling by any class they chose.

Another Hindu gentleman now appeared on the scene, (and him we shall call Babu A.) accompanied by a friend. They too were Zemindars, and had also taken first class tickets. Coming to select a compartment, they found Babu— and his wife occupying one. They counselled among themselves. They thought that Babu— had committed an indiscretion in entering a carriage with his young wife, which had not been reserved. The fact was, Babu— was known to them; indeed, the Babu and they were intimate friends. They, however, left Babu— and his wife alone, and got into the side compartment. They thought that, by this arrangement, they would leave the couple to themselves, and, at the same time, would be able to help the lady if any harm threatened her. Hindu ladies, in the presence of strangers, feel themselves somewhat paralysed, so excessive is their modesty; and it was only to avoid hurting the sensibility of the lady, that Babu A— and his friend selected a different compartment.

Just then the three Europeans entered the compartment, occupied by Babu— and his wife; and they at once betrayed their sinister motive, by leaving the empty benches alone and sitting close by the lady! Babu A— and his friend saw this and held a hasty conference. "Let us hasten and protect the lady," said A— to his friend, "you are certainly not afraid to go with me?" The friend replied that he had nothing to fear when he was by the side of such a chivalrous champion as A— was, but he did not like to go to jail, which he feared would be their lot, if they interfered with Europeans. But yet he would not mind it, and he was ready to risk his life, if that was necessary, for the protection of the lady. So saying, they both alighted and sought to enter the carriage in which Babu— and his wife were, and which had been occupied by the three Europeans. This arrangement was, however, not at all to the liking of the Europeans. So they three stood at the door, barring the passage of the new comers! There was no way to enter the carriage but by force.

Just then, an important personage appeared on the scene. He was no other than Mr. —, a high European official, well known throughout the country. As a high official, he was, as a matter of course, also a perfect gentleman. Needless to say that he was a first-class passenger, and when he sought to enter the carriage, the three Europeans slunk away, and made room for him. Having taken his seat in the carriage, he beckoned the two Hindu gentlemen to follow him. This because he knew them, Babu A— rather intimately. Perhaps the official had a suspicion of the danger which awaited the lady; for, he asked Babu A— to enter in a rather pressing tone. Perhaps he wanted to pass his time in pleasant conversation with Babu A— who, as I said, was a friend of his. Babu A— entered and sat just before the lady, his friend by his side, and the official by the side of the friend. So, on the front seat, was Babu —, in the corner, on his left was his wife, and on the left of the wife were the three half-drunk Europeans. And, facing them, sat Babu A—, his friend, and the European official.

If the sudden appearance of a European had somewhat disconcerted the three Europeans in the beginning, they soon after recovered their reckless attitude. Perhaps they calculated that the official being a European, would rather side with them, than the Bengalee Babus. Of course, there

were the Bengalee Babus themselves; but they had no respect for "natives." Here let us remark parenthetically that the natives of India do not interfere with Europeans, so long they can help it. It is not merely that the Europeans are, as a rule, stronger than they, but because it is a dangerous game, for many reasons, for a native to interfere with a European.

But to proceed. The European, who was next to the lady, deliberately pressed her in an open manner before all company. The fact was, liquor had taken away the little feeling of modesty and human feelings that he possessed.

The lady was an angel. She had, of course, never come before strangers. She was the wife of one of the highest men in the land, and the daughter of a nobleman. Suffice it to say, she was as modest as a young Hindu lady ought to be. She did not utter a shriek, nor move a muscle, but faintly away, though she remained in her sitting posture.

The husband felt himself confounded and paralyzed by the sudden affront. But before he had been able to come to the protection of his wife, others came to do the thing for him.

When the European committed the affront, the European official and Babu A— passed intelligent glances between themselves. By the glance the official present meant to say, "why delay?" And Babu A— meant to say "yes, I am ready."

The fact was, the official knew Babu A—. He knew that Babu A— was not only a chivalrous gentleman, but a man of huge strength. He was one of the strongest men in the country. Indeed people believed that possibly a stronger man than he did not exist in the whole world. It was possible for him to kill a man of ordinary strength by a single blow. The three Europeans were no match for him, and this the official knew very well.

Babu A— aimed a blow at the ruffian and felled him!

This was unexpected: the Europeans were not prepared for this. They did not expect much resistance from natives, and they knew that they were three. When the first ruffian was felled, the other two rose to attack Babu A—. Now this was against the rule of fair play. Two to one, rather three to one, is never permitted in genteel society. But the three Europeans were not gentlemen. When the two rose to assault Babu A—, he caught them by the neck and forced them to sit down; indeed, they felt suffocated under the iron grip of their opponent. While Babu A— was engaged with his two men, the official was seen to rise hastily and administer a kick at the right arm of the man who had been felled!

This man had been so stunned by the blow that, though he made attempts to get up, he found that he could not do it. So in his fury he grappled Babu A— by the leg and thus tried to fell him down. This help from the official was of great use to Babu A—. There was the lady before him; one European was lying on his back who had grappled both his legs, and two Europeans struggling to free themselves from his grip. Babu A— found it difficult to manage matters to his satisfaction. The official, however, after administering the kick, left the combatants alone as if nothing had happened, and sat quiet as an indifferent spectator. The felled man then slowly got up and sat, this time certainly not so close to the lady.

There was lull for a minute. Hitherto none had spoken a word. Babu A— looked at the official and muttered: "They have not got their deserts," and he gave them some more blows, though with an unflinching temper. The Europeans had found out their man; they had found that they had no chance with the giant before them, and besides, they had been sobered. They moved not a finger nor uttered a groan. They sat mute and non-plussed.

The train reached the station of —. Babu A—'s house was there. He and his friend rose to get out. They shook hands with the official and asked Babu —, the Zemindar, to lead his wife out. "You must be my guest to-night," said Babu A—, addressing the Zemindar. The Zemindar, of course, rose, but the difficulty was to carry the fainting wife. She was partially roused to consciousness, and in a manner carried by her husband to the carriage that was waiting for Babu A— at the station. Babu A— carried his guests home and entrusted the lady to the care of his wife. She was found to be in a cataleptic fit. It was after four hours of tending that the lady found speech, or rather tears. For, the first thing that she did on arriving at consciousness, was to give way to her tears. She was then overtaken by hysterical fits from which she recovered only after months of careful tending.

When they were coming out, the Europeans found speech. "We demand your name, Babu, said they" addressing Babu A—. The official intervened. He said, "As for the names of these gentlemen, I shall tell you in time. I am also an assailant like them. My name is —, I am the District—. First proceed against me, and then there will be time enough to proceed against these gentlemen." Of course, the three Europeans were never heard of again.

We see divine intervention in the incident related above. Why should the only man in India, probably capable of coping with three Europeans, be present there just

then? And why should the high minded English official be there also at the same time? If he had not been there, Babu A— might have been stabbed, for, one of the Europeans carried a big knife with him. Such is the sense of female honour among the Indians that if there had been a criminal case, and if it had been proved in a law-court that a European had forcibly touched the person of the lady, the poor woman would have taken opium and killed herself.

POLITICAL REGENERATION OF INDIA.

We hope to publish the proceedings of the Dacca Provincial Conference in due course. In the meantime we must express our thanks to the promoters for their immense sacrifice in bringing it about and making it a success. Even the most ardent friends of the movement advised the Dacca people to postpone the meeting this year, owing to the unprecedented excitement in the province in consequence of the plague. But they were determined to have the thing done at any cost; and the result showed that they knew more about their business than those who counselled them from a distance.

The most pleasing feature of the Dacca Conference was the presence of a large body of Mussalman and European gentlemen, some of whom took a leading part in the proceedings. Even Mr. Kemp, the editor of the Bengal Times, was moved to speak sympathetically on behalf of the movement. All this showed the tact and ability with which the conductors managed the whole business.

We said, the Congress has destroyed, at least weakened, the influence of the political Associations in the country. The Provincial Conference means the concentration of the united force of all the political bodies in the Province. If Provincial Conferences are put a stop to, the local political Associations are likely to flourish. But the best course for the country is to nourish and strengthen the hands of the Provincial Conference. We have a Parliamentary Committee in England to look after the interests of India. The Committee is now so strong that the Government cannot afford to treat it with perfect indifference. But the Parliamentary Committee needs advice from India. We hope, our countrymen will not neglect these Conferences; for, they are the natural pillars of the National Congress, as the National Congress is the pillar of the Parliamentary Committee. That movement would have, no doubt, suffered, if there had been a break of the Conference this year. The people of Dacca have thus earned the gratitude of the country by preventing this break.

We must say, however, that the real battle-field of Indian politics must be removed to the ruling country. It were well if the rulers here had never permitted the Indians to know that they have their masters in England. Before the opening of the Suez Canal, the Indians and Anglo-Indians agreed much better than they do now. But, day by day the feeling is getting estranged; and the Indians have now to go to the Privy Council to obtain what they consider justice! There was a time when the people knew not that the Magistrate Sahab had a master. But now the Viceroy himself is practically helpless. To appeal to the Viceroy, is to cry in the wilderness. He will tell you, if permitted, that he himself is a cypher.

That being the case, how has one to manage a Secretary of State, he being the master of the situation? He lives beyond the seas; and, ignorant as he is about India, he is practically a tool in the hands of the India Council, composed, as it is, of retired Anglo-Indian officials, who bear no love to the Indians. Would it not have been better if the Indians and Anglo-Indians had all forgotten England altogether and lived in peace and amity here, as they did in days of old when the Viceroy respected the people and the people respected the Viceroy? We had then this advantage, that the real ruler of the country was accessible to the people. But where is the real ruler of India now? He is ten thousand miles away!

Thus the battle-field must be removed to England, and the protection of English people sought. To secure it, we have not hitherto followed exactly the right path. It is not by speeches and newspaper articles only that the English people could be moved. One of the most effective ways to do it, is to see them privately and convince them of the mistakes of the policy that is being pursued now here. It is in this manner that Mr. Bradlaugh was secured by our distinguished countryman, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee; and the services which the late junior member for Northampton did to India, were simply invaluable.

The success of Mr. A. M. Bose in England is also due considerably to this fact. Lord George Hamilton ought to be bearded in his own den. Would it be really impossible to explain to Lord George, nay, even to Lord Salisbury, that they were injuring the Indian Empire by their policy of repression? We wish Babu Ananda Mohan Bose, before leaving England, would try to see their Lordships and explain the real situation to them.

Then, we have men like Babus Romesh Chander Dutt who have made England their permanent home, and who have thus oppor-

tunities of coming across the leading men in England, and securing their sympathy and support for the people of this country.

Besides, we have a Congress Committee, an Indian Parliamentary Committee, and a Society like the London Indian Society which is composed of the Indian residents in England. The members of these various Associations are doing all they can to help India. But there is no organization to make them work in a systematic and sustained manner. What is needed is to send out to England men like Babus Ananda Mohan Bose with sufficient funds, to utilize these various bodies and prominent men in England for the good of India.

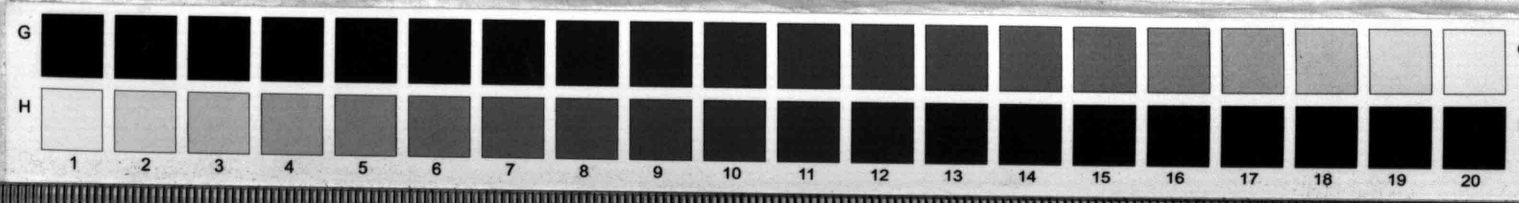
There is another class of men in England, who are growing into a power and who are quite willing to help us if we only know how to avail of their services. The Socialists in England have acquired a bad name for their lawlessness; but, judging from the proceedings of their last great meeting, held in honour of Mr. Hyndman, it appears that these so-called Socialists are as much opposed to violent methods as any loyal subject of Her Majesty the Queen, and that their means of political agitation is purely constitutional. That being the case, the Indians may seek their help; and as they are interested in seeing India well-governed, they would be sincerely glad to render every assistance they can, for the amelioration of the condition of the people of this country.

We have thus plenty of men in England quite willing and capable of helping us. What a pity that we have neither the tact nor the capacity to utilize them for our benefit!

From the telegram of our Bombay correspondent it will be seen that Alfred Charles Parker has been unanimously acquitted by a jury, composed of seven Europeans and two Native Christians. The full particulars of the trial are not before us; but it is difficult to imagine how the man was let off in the face of his own confession. The evidence of the woman, recorded before the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, was to the following effect: Parker had paid her Rs 2 and she agreed to be with him at the Bund Gardens which they entered in the evening. When she started to return home, the prisoner caught her by the waist and stopped her. She cried out and he lifted her up twice and threw her clean over the wall. She became senseless for about twenty minutes, and after recovering her senses, tried to get up, but found her right leg had been broken. In this state she passed the whole night where she fell, crying loudly, and was the next morning removed to the hospital where her broken leg had to be amputated. She was not drunk, but Parker smelt of liquor at the time. On being cross-examined, she maintained that the accused did not push her but lifted her up and threw her down. The accused also made a statement before the Magistrate. He said he knew the woman ten months ago and was visited by her four or five times during that time. On the present occasion, he drove her in an open phaeton to the Bund Gardens, where they got out and went in. The place was dark. He was in liquor at the time. An altercation took place between the complainant and himself over some liquor money, that is some bulsheeth for liquor. The woman tried to feel his pockets, and he pushed her and she fell over. He was scared as he looked over and saw the water rushing past. He then walked back to the hotel which he reached at half past nine.

From the above, it is clear that the man deliberately threw the woman down; and, though fully conscious of her dangerous situation, he did not come to her rescue, but returned to his hotel, quite unconcerned. Such an act of cruel barbarity cannot be conceived; yet the man who committed it, according to his own confession, has been acquitted. We shall be soon in possession of facts to determine whether or not the jury were justified in acquitting the man with the evidence before them.

The Native Opinion of Bombay is of opinion: "The tug-of-war between the Amrita Bazar Patrika and the Englishman symbolizes the strained relationship between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian newspapers of Bengal." No, it is not so bad as that: the relationship is not so strained as our contemporary supposes. We have the Indian Daily News and the Statesman, both Anglo-Indian papers, with whom the Indian papers are not at war. The Englishman is the only paper in Bengal, which is violent towards the natives of the soil. Yet this very paper, only a few months ago, not only opposed the seditious measures of the Government, but once went out of its way and accorded support to Justice Chandra Madhub Ghose against the attack of the Pioneer. Of course, there is Capital, which now and then displays its spleen towards the people of this country. We saw the paper but once when there was a talk of an exchange between it and this journal. But we saw that it was a paper more for the advertisement of goods than the dissemination of opinion, political or otherwise. And thus we were led to the conclusion that our generous contemporary would derive no benefit by exchanging his excellent paper with ours, which contained mainly literary matters. And so we had to decline a kind offer. We had said that the mind of Dr. Laing ought to have



ed by a judicial trial. And this is Capital's comment upon the paragraph:—

If its comments upon the trial, at Alipore, of the rioters in the disturbance at Bhowanipore, are not of a seditious character, it is difficult to imagine what is; and we think it is high time the authorities kept a watchful eye upon the journals edited in the spirit of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika"; and when a fair case, such as, we think, the present one is, present itself, put in force the provisions of the recent Act, dealing with seditious journals.

So, the present case, is "a fair one"; and our very intelligent contemporary finds it difficult to imagine a more clear case of sedition, the sedition being that we had demanded the judicial trial of a man who had, by his own confession, shot two lads dead!

As expected, the death of the girl who died at the Plague Hospital in Ward No 1 on the 1st inst. has been attributed to plague in the mortuary return of the Municipality. Now, if this was a case of plague, then plague has been existing in Calcutta since a long time; for, Dr. Kar, who treated the patient, assured us that he had come across several cases of this sort during his practice of the past fifteen years, and regarded them only as virulent types of malarial fever. The girl came from a malaria-stricken district, and that favours the idea that she had malarial fever. Then, the immediate cause of her taking ill was the eating of some indigestible fruits (guava). She complained of excruciating griping in the stomach, then got fever, and finally succumbed after 72 hours. The plague bacilli had apparently nothing to do with her. Will the Health Officer be pleased to make an enquiry into this case and ascertain whether it could be returned as plague or not? We do not deny that there have been some cases of genuine plague. Indeed, in the opinion of many medical practitioners, they have been always found to exist in Calcutta in an endemic form. But, because some real cases have been discovered, that is no reason that others, about which there are considerable doubts, should be labelled as "plague," and the mortality from this source thus swelled.

In a recent issue we referred to a Conference to be held at St. Martin's Town Hall, London, on the 20th June, 1898. The resolutions, which were to have been brought forward before the meeting, were as follows:— That fall or rise in exchange does not in itself matter in pure international trade, which adjusts itself automatically to the requirements of exchange; that closing the Mints or introducing the Gold Standard, does not and cannot save a single farthing to the Indian tax-payers in their remittances for Home Charges; that closing the Mints, and thereby raising the true rupee of about 10 per cent. to a false rupee of 160, of gold is a covert act, of exacting 45 per cent. more taxation from the Indian tax-payers, and at the same time, of increasing the salaries of officials, and other payments in India by Government to the same extent; that the introduction of Gold Standard will simply add more to the existing grievous burdens of the tax-payers, to the extent of the cost of the alteration; that the real cause to the terrible evils of poverty, famine, plague, false currency, &c. is what Lord Salisbury truly calls the "bleeding" of India (or as he says India must be bled); and the "bleeding" is further increased by the fall in exchange and rise in gold; that until this most deplorable "bleeding" of India stopped, there is little chance, if any, of saving India and the British Empire from serious disasters or destruction; and lastly, that the constitution of the present Currency Committee is utterly unsatisfactory, as the suffering Indian tax-payer is not at all represented.

Proposed by Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.

Seconded by Dr. Sarat Mullick.

That this meeting condemns the new Sedition Law of India, (1) which makes invidious distinctions between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, (2) which seeks to restrict the free discussion of Indian measures by Her Majesty's Indian subjects in England, by threats of prosecution on their return to India, (3) which takes away the liberty of the Press that has been enjoyed in India for over half a century, and substitutes a method of repression, unworthy of the British Government, (4) which empowers Magistrates in India, who are heads of the police, to demand security, when offered, and to send the Editors to jail with hard labour without trial for any specific offence, (5) and lastly, which is based on suspicion and distrust against the people and is thereby calculated to alienate the people and weaken the foundations of the British Empire in the East.

Proposed by Romesh Chunder Dutt, Esq.

Seconded by S. Zauddin A. Balkhi.

That this meeting view with deep regret and alarm the introduction of a Bill in the Legislative Council of Bengal to deprive the Metropolis of India of the measure of Municipal Self-Government, which was conferred on it so far back as 1876 by the Government of the day; after mature deliberation and on competent advice, and which has redounded in every respect to the advantage and improvement of the city, as testified to alike by high and responsible official opinion, and by independent evidence. This meeting earnestly appeals to the Government to withdraw or at least to very greatly modify, a measure which is seriously reactionary in its character, unsatisfactory in its provisions, and calculated to do grave injury to the cause of good administration and Municipal progress.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose.

Seconded by J. N. Roy, Esq.

That this Conference regrets the unjust decision of the present Government, charging to the Finances of India the whole cost of the late war waged beyond the Indian Frontier for Imperial purposes; that in strict justice, a fair share of it should have been defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer, as was done in 1881; that in the present instance, the injustice done, is tantamount to cruelty, considering the disasters and misfortunes from which the people of India have lately suffered.

Proposed by H. S. Khalil, Esq.

Seconded by Balwant Singh, Esq.

It was to have been a public meeting, and a large English audience was expected.

FROM the mail papers to hand, we learn that Dr. Sarat Mullick has been re-elected to the post of resident medical officer to the London National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis. At the last meeting of the Board of Governors, Dr. Mullick was cordially thanked for the ability with which he had performed his duties; and it was mentioned that this was the first occasion on which such a re-election had been made.

WHEN Mr. Thorburn rose to condemn the Frontier war, Sir J. Westland was horrified. You must know that Simla is the abode of gods, where there is only peace and contentment, singing and dancing. No disagreeable element has any place in that abode of happiness. The gods assembled to pass a few pleasant hours in the discussion of Frontier affairs; and one of them undertook to read a paper. Of course, everybody knew that what the lecturer said was all true and all correct, and everybody knew that everybody would think so and say so. While the lecturer, Colonel Hutchinson, proceeded, every one nodded assent. But up rose Mr. Thorburn, and forgetting place and presence, began to find fault with the whole thing. He blamed both the conception and management of the expedition. Simla was thus scandalized, and the gods felt humiliated. In that pure atmosphere of the celestial heights, the inhabitants have no right to entertain much less maintain an opinion. Among the gods present, the chief was Sir J. Westland. He, we are told, trembled with emotion. What he felt can never be described, but only guessed. How would a Brahmin feel if a low-caste man offered him some cooked rice? How would a District Superintendent of Police feel if a Constable came to shake hands with him? And how would an old Hindu lady feel if she saw a young woman speaking with her husband before company? Well, Sir J. Westland felt that the reputation of Simla was gone; and he stood on his legs to give a crushing reply to the offender, which would have a deterrent effect upon the future generation. And thus Sir J. Westland likened the oration of Mr. Thorburn to a Congress speech. Sir J. Westland had no more effective way of expressing his horror of the whole thing.

THE Barrackpore murder case, it appears, has excited considerable interest in England. In reply to Mr. Leuty, Lord George Hamilton was pleased to say that "the death of Dr. Sarkar was caused, by violence, and three men have been committed on the charge of culpable homicide." On a previous occasion, a similar reply was given to a similar question by his Lordship. It almost looks as if his Lordship was trying to keep the important fact back that these "three men" were British soldiers. Of course, British soldiers are men, and the expression "three men" truthfully describes them; but Mr. Leuty would have never asked the question,—neither he who preceded him,—if these three men were not British soldiers. It may be urged, on behalf of Lord George Hamilton, that he had no business to volunteer information, and, therefore, there was no suppression of truth in this case. Quite true, that there was none to cross-examine him. A Minister is not bound to volunteer information, when he knows that there is another side which will extort the whole truth from him. But the Secretary of State for India has no "other side" to deal with,—he is supreme in his position and there is no member for India to subject him to a cross-examination. When, therefore, he is asked a question he is to give either a full answer, or is practically guilty of suppression of truth. The point in the case is that Dr. Sarkar was murdered in a public road without any provocation whatever in a most cruel and wanton manner by British soldiers. Lord George Hamilton has done all that his Lordship could do, to keep the salient features of the case concealed. What gigantic efforts were made to save the Gunner who has been convicted of indecent assault at Bombay! The Bombay dailies, we believe, took no notice of the case.

REFERRING to the above case, our London correspondent, in his letter to hand by the last mail says:—

"The murder of Dr. Sircar is exciting a good deal of attention among politicians, and the matter is being closely watched, not only by the British Congress Committee but also by Mr. Leuty, an influential Yorkshire member. If it be found that the guilt of this cruel outrage can be brought home to the real culprits, the fact, that they may be Europeans, will not be allowed to be used as justification or palliation but they will have to suffer the full penalty, whatever it may be.

WE do not know when this crusade against the pleaders will cease. For years it has been they who were supposed to give the trouble; and that difficulty, it seems, has not yet been dealt with in a satisfactory way. The Elliott Jury Commission was appointed to condemn the Jury system in Bengal; but, they surprised the public by declaring that in no country

had the jurors acted with such ability and honesty as in the Muffasil towns of this Province. And the reason was that the Jury was composed mainly of pleaders. But, because the lawyer element mainly contributed to the success of the system, therefore, it was ordained by our wise Government that jurors should not be recruited from the class of legal practitioners! Pleaders cannot thus any longer serve as jurors in Bengal. The following Government letter will show that pleaders are to be debarred from sitting as Honorary Magistrates also:—

No. 82J.—D.
From D. J. Macpherson, Esq., C.I.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To the Commissioner of the—Division.
Dated Darjeeling, the 30th May, 1898.
Judicial.

Sir,
I am directed to request that you will be so good as to draw the attention of all District Magistrates, subordinate to you, to section 557 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, published in Part V of the Calcutta Gazette of the 30th March, 1898, which comes into force on the 1st of July next, and direct them to take care that no Honorary Magistrate who is a "pleader," in the extended sense in which this term is defined in section 4 (1) (r), and who practises as such in the court of any Magistrate in the district, sits as a Magistrate in any court after the 30th of June next. This prohibition does not apply to pleaders whose criminal practice is confined to Sessions Courts.

I am at the same time to say that the above provisions of the new law should be brought to the notice of the Honorary Magistrates, who would thereby be debarred from sitting, and they should be asked to inform the District Magistrate, in time, for the latter to pass the necessary orders by the 30th of June, whether they propose to qualify themselves to sit as Honorary Magistrates after that day by abandoning their practice in every Magistrate's Court in the district from that time. The greatest possible care should be taken to guard against proceedings being vitiated through contravention of the new law on this point, and pending cases before any Honorary Magistrate who would be disqualified under it, should be decided by the 30th of June.

The manner in which Honorary Magistrates are usually treated by District Magistrates and Sub-divisional Officers, does not tempt many people to accept the posts. But yet the Honorary Magistrates are the custodians of the liberties and honour of millions of people in this country. Hence a good many pleaders, at considerable sacrifice to themselves, agreed to serve as such. Indeed the most independent of the Honorary Magistrates are the pleaders who, being graduates of the University and having an intimate knowledge of law, are better fitted to hold their own against the interferences of the District Magistrates, and, therefore, administer substantial justice than others who are less independent and less educated, and who are known as *Kharikhans* or *ap-ke-wastes*. But, because they did their work in the way they should, therefore, they are not to sit as Honorary Magistrates in future! The logic of this arrangement is not quite plain to us. Of course, it has been very generously conceded that this disability does not apply to pleaders whose criminal practice is confined to Sessions Courts. Firstly, those who practise only in the Sessions Courts, will never agree to serve as Honorary Magistrates. Indeed, it is the junior pleaders that have leisure, who can give their time for this purpose. Secondly, there is scarcely a criminal court pleader whose practice is thus limited. The concession, therefore, does not mean anything. And then, when this prohibition does not apply to pleaders practising only in the Sessions Courts, why should it apply to those who practise in the courts of the District Magistrates? Why this uncalled for slur upon the latter? Before the pleaders were thus ostracised, the Government should have made out a case against them by showing that they have abused their powers as Honorary Magistrates. The injustice of the arrangement will be made still more clear when it is remembered that, as Honorary Magistrates, the pleaders were not paid for their services, and that they deserved thanks and not condemnation. Of course, the Bengal Government has no help in the matter. They have simply given effect to a certain section of the new Criminal Procedure Code.

THE reader is already aware that Mr. Chief Police Magistrate Sanders-Slater, of Bombay, fined Mr. book-seller Gamer Rs. 500 for having traded with indecent literature. A large number of books were placed before the Magistrate for examination by Mr. Police Superintendent Brewin. The latter purchased the books at Government cost, and enjoyed their contents. The Magistrate had the same advantage: he had a right to read the books without paying for them. Now these books, some of them at least, must be very valuable; for, the price of one is Rs. 300. But we don't grudge the Magistrate and the Superintendent their good luck. What we mean to ask is, if the perusal of the books corrupt the morals, why should Messrs. Sanders-Slater and Brewin be permitted to continue in the service any longer? For, it is they who say that the perusal of the condemned books corrupts the morals, and they also admit without reservation that they have perused the books with "great attention." Perhaps they will contend that they are above the weaknesses of frail humanity, or that the law is not meant for them. The point is, however, a nice one: how can a Magistrate punish a man for abetting an offence,—for, Gamer is

only an abettor,—who has, by his own admission, himself corrupted his morals?

A FEW months more, and the death-knell of the Calcutta Corporation will be formally sounded. But, before that long-desired-for event takes place, does it not behoove the citizens of Calcutta to make a last struggle to see if they can yet prevent this catastrophe? Of course, there is plague in the city; but that does not prevent them eating and sleeping, as usual. And then-plague having dislocated all business and the citizens having very little work in their hands, this is, we think, a fit occasion for them to carry on a systematic agitation against the Municipal Bill. The Corporation, we hear, have not yet submitted its opinion on the measure. The Commissioners are not much to blame for it; for, their time is wholly taken up with the plague business. We hear, they asked for more time; but, the Government have refused their prayer. This we very much regret; for, it is really true that they have not been able to make much progress in examining the Bill, which is a huge measure, on account of the plague. The Government, we hear, is going to hold a sitting of its Council on the 23rd of this month. We hope, the Select Committee will not sit on the Bill before the Corporation and other public bodies have submitted their reports. There is, however, yet some ray of hope; for, our friends in England have taken up the matter earnestly in hand. But they cannot do anything unless they are backed by the citizens of Calcutta. What a pity that such a precious boon is about to be snatched away from their hands, and they are sleeping most profoundly!

MANY letters from the Upper Provinces, containing fierce denunciation of the conduct of the Sir Syed Ahmed Deputation and some high Hindu officials, have reached us; but we have suppressed all of them. The situation, however, is such as to court unfavourable comments. We see Mr. Theodore Beck, the founder of the Anglo-Mussalman Association, from which the Hindus were rigorously excluded, making a personal appeal to the Hindus on behalf of Allighur College which gives him a handsome salary, and which is devoted mainly to Mussalman interests, in the name of a Mussalman gentleman whose undoubted abilities had been utilized for the purposes of lowering the Hindus, creating racial differences, and denouncing the National Congress. There is an impudence in the whole thing which fills us with amazement. There are thousands of Mussalman in India whom we respect; and any one of them is better entitled to grateful recognition of the Hindus than Sir Syed. We draw the attention of the reader to an article in this connection, reproduced in another column from the *Tribune* of Lahore, headed "Personal Sympathy."

THE Natus are three brothers. Two of them were deported and are yet in custody; the third was left free. The latter has now submitted a petition to the Government of Bombay, reviewing the whole situation, both from legal and common-sense points of view, and demanding justice. The arguments put forward in the petition, are, of course, unanswerable. Indeed, the position, taken by the authorities, is so ridiculous and unjustifiable that there is no necessity for an able document like the one in question to prove that a gross wrong has been done. The difficulty, however, is to rouse a sleeping man when he is wide awake. To release the Natus, is to confess that an act of injustice has been committed. This is self-conviction. How can the authorities be expected to adopt this suicidal step? The principles which guide the present Administration, were, the other day, clearly explained by Lord George Hamilton in Parliament. He cried shame upon Sir William Wedderburn, because the latter "had to stand up and humbly apologise for associating himself with statements which were proved to be gross and outrageous calumnies on his own countrymen." Perhaps the report of the case of Gunner Richardson, who committed a gross outrage on a Hindu woman of Bombay and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, had not reached His Lordship; for, then, he would not have worked himself into a fury about calumnies on British soldiers, employed in the plague business. Be that as it may, what Sir William did, every gentleman should have done. There had been a petition, signed by 2,000 Poona people, against employment of British soldiers as plague search parties; and Sir William requested Lord George Hamilton to have an enquiry made into the allegations in that petition. He expressed no opinion one way or the other. It turned out afterwards that there were no means of proving or disproving their statements. He asked for enquiry; but the people who made the allegations, were so frightened that they were not prepared to come forward and substantiate them. He asked for enquiry, because, he considered that when such statements were made, it was for the honour of the British name that they should be properly inquired into. When the people who made the statements, were not forthcoming to prove them, at the first opportunity he made an apology in the House. Of course, this seemed disgraceful to Lord George Hamilton; but, everybody else must think

that it was a straightforward and gentlemanly thing to do. This incident, however, shows the policy which influences the authorities who now hold sway. In their opinion, it is disgraceful to acknowledge an error and express sorrow for it. What they think one should do, is to stick to a blunder at any cost, even when it involves an act of gross outrage. Who is there from Lord George Hamilton downwards, who does not know that the Natu episode is one of the most painful and unjust incidents in the administration of the present Government? But yet they will take no step to undo this great wrong. The powers that be, may not choose to admit it; but there is no doubt that moral laws can never be violated with impunity.

THE plague authorities, it seems, are not sure of the name of the disease which they are hunting out, with so much zeal, in every creek and corner of Calcutta. They at first called it "bubonic plague." But, it is essential, in a case of bubonic plague, that the patient should have a "bubo," that is, a swelling of the gland. Such cases were, however, not plentiful; and yet they were convinced that the pestilence had entered the city. The word "bubonic" was, therefore, omitted, and the disease was styled simple "plague." But, many cases of undoubted plague, were also not found; so the prefix, "suspected," was next added to plague. The disease which has kept the plague authorities employed day and night, thus now goes under the name of "suspected plague." This is all right; but, what is "suspected plague"? We think, a definition of the term is urgently required, both in the interests of the public and the good name of the authorities themselves; for, we find they have been obliged to acknowledge that many such "suspected cases" have proved to be no plague at all and thus place themselves in an awkward and humiliating position. So patients were removed to the plague hospital who suffered from other than the plague! Who is responsible for this blunder? And some of these cases were removed at the end of April, when wild rumours were flying about the treatment accorded to patients in the isolation hospital! As long as the expression, "suspected plague," is not clearly defined, so long this sort of grievous mistakes is sure to be committed. Almost every disease comes under "suspected plague," as several symptoms of plague are common to many other diseases. Hence the girl was the other day admitted into the plague hospital of Ward No 1, though, judging from our conversation with the Doctor, who treated her, it was clear that she suffered more from malarial fever than anything else.

THE Famine Commission have finished their work and the members have left Simla in different directions, leaving the task of drawing up the report to their Secretary. The scope of the reference, as the reader is aware, was limited to the details of the working of the relief operations; and the points that had to be settled, were mostly of a technical character. Only those who had anything to do with the actual working of the relief administration, could be expected to give any opinion; and so practically the whole of the evidence was collected from the officials. The outcome of the labours of the Commission is thus of very little public interest. If the Government had, however, so minded, they might have gathered valuable information and utilized it for the prevention of future famines and the alleviation of the sufferings of the people in distressed tracts. If the previous Famine Commission had been able to give to the world some valuable reports, it was chiefly due to the fact that the public were invited to give evidence and offer suggestions. Why this precedent was departed from on the present occasion we know not. The general impression is that the Government did not choose that the famine administration of its officers, should be subjected to the criticism of the independent public. This, however, might have been avoided; and at the same time, the experience of those gentlemen who are competent to pass an opinion on the subject might have been availed of. There is no doubt of it that by this policy of secrecy and exclusiveness, the Government has gained nothing, but has perhaps harmed the millions who are vitally interested in the question.

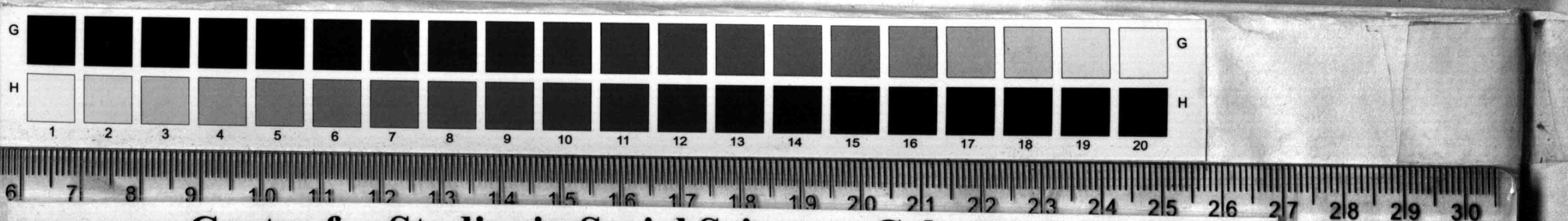
IT is understood that the Government of India is likely to move directly in the question of the Bengal-Nagpur line running into Howrah.

IT is believed that the Hadda Mullah is again on the war-path, and is attempting to raise the Swatis; but it is expected that there will not be any considerable gathering.

THE Viceroy is expected to open the big bridge over the Gogra, after the rains, at the invitation of the Board of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The bridge is to be christened the Elgin Bridge.

THE "Pioneer" understands from a private letter that one of the reasons why Lord Balfour of Bureleigh hesitates to accept the Indian Viceroyalty is Lady Balfour's reluctance to leave her mother who is very old and in indifferent health.

WE hear that the Commission which has been investigating the bribery charges against Sardar Gurdial Sing Man, has just submitted



its report to the Punjab Government. The finding is likely not to be made public until late.

A tragical event occurred at Darjiling just before the Lieutenant-Governor left the place. It came about in this wise. A hill-man got on the engine and started it, with the result that two native children were killed and others mutilated. The engine subsequently ran off the line and was brought up against a house.

It is said, the question has arisen, in connection with the discussion of Colonel Hutchinson's recent lecture at Simla, whether both Mr. Thorburn and Sir James Westland did not infringe the rules, forbidding Government servants to take part in political discussions at a public meeting. Rumour credits the Secretary of State with having already shown himself interested in the matter.

SIR T. S. PYNE is at least true to his salt. On his recent return to England, he was asked various questions about the Amir of Afghanistan, to many of which Sir Salter thus replied: "England has not a more faithful ally in India than the wise and far-seeing Amir, of whom I am proud to be the servant. Thanks to England, Afghanistan, far from being a conglomerate of turbulent tribes, is now a Kingdom, its king a worthy ally of the Empress of India, and its well-equipped army a sure protection for the gem of England's Crown."

A PATWARI, recently employed in Sissolar, in Banda district, in the distribution of famine relief, was put on his trial before the Assistant Magistrate of Hamirpur on a charge of extortion. What the accused did was to let the applicants for relief understand that if they wished to be put on his list, they must pay one-anna in the rupee, and that, if having been put on the list, anybody refused to pay, he would have cause to rue. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He appealed to the Sessions Judge who held that this could not constitute the offence of extortion, and acquitted him. An appeal was made by the Local Government against this acquittal, and in setting aside the order of acquittal, Mr. Justice Burkit pointed out that the Patwari's action "struck at the very root of the whole system of famine relief." The accused has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60.

Of the new theory that mosquitos are the great carriers of malaria, Professor Koch, the well-known bacteriologist, who has been studying the fevers of East Africa, is a great supporter. He stated, in a lecture delivered at Berlin, that he had found his knowledge of Texas fever in cattle, of the greatest assistance in throwing light upon the nature and origin of malaria. He said that he found by experiments, that he could infect sound cattle with Texas fever by applying ticks taken from diseased animals. As there exists a good deal of similarity between malaria and Texas fever, he came to the conclusion that in the case of the human disease, mosquitos probably played the part which ticks played in cattle disease. He declared that it is a conclusive fact that wherever there were mosquitos there was malaria, and wherever, as in the case of a small island on the German East African coast there were no mosquitos, there was also no malaria.

The following are the concluding words in the speech of Mr. W. A. Chambers, Editor of the "Champion," at the dinner, given him by his Indian friends on Wednesday on the eve of his departure for England: "My one object while I have been in India, is not to be an Anglo-Indian but to remain a British citizen. And in attempting to remain a British subject, I have naturally been drawn closer and closer to educated Indians, who too want to be British citizens; and this is a natural and proper ideal for them to strive after. In fact, no man who speaks English, writes in English and thinks in English, can be content with any other ideal. It is said that they are always opposed to the Government. May be; they, on the other hand, say that that is only when the Government is opposed to them. But just as no one can deny the beneficent action of the sun, so no one can deny the advantage of the British Raj. Sometimes they have too much sun; at other times, too little; and they grumble at the great heat or the want of heat; but that the sun is beneficial, no one denies. This analogy, I think, might explain their political attitude. One thing educated Indians have taught me, and that is to see the real advantage of British rule. At first I was inclined to think that the best thing for India is the gradual extinction of the British administration. That I now know to be a fallacy; and no one has made me see that more clearly than my educated Indian friends.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—There was general rain in Bengal during the week ending July 4; but in some parts of Bihar more rain is still required. Cultivation is everywhere proceeding and the general prospects are favourable. Early rice, jute, sugarcane and indigo are promising. In Rungpore and Pabna early rice is being harvested. The sowing of the bhadoi crops and of winter rice is being pushed on, and in some places the transplanting of seedlings has begun. Prices continue steady, and are above the normal. The fodder supply is generally sufficient, but cattle disease is still reported from several districts.

THE COMING VICEROY.—The Pioneer's own correspondent telegraphed from London on the 30th ult.—It is known that the Viceroyalty has been offered to Lord Balfour of Burleigh; but it is understood that his lordship hesitates to accept the offer on account of his age and physique. There would also be a difficulty in replacing him, and there is an agitation afoot urging the irreplaceable injury that would befall the Scottish Office. It is also no secret that Mr. Arthur Balfour is much averse from losing his services.

JUTE PROSPECTS.—The Bengal jute forecast has been issued. It embraces 26 districts. The area under jute is estimated at 1,670,100 acres, against 2,147,400 last year. The decrease is due partly to the deficiency of rain during the sowing season, and partly to the low price of jute last year, and to the high prices of paddy which induced many cultivators to sow the latter in preference to jute. The reduction in area is common to all the more important jute growing districts. The prospects of the crop are not as favourable as those of last year. In 15 districts the return is worse, in six equal, in five better than in 1897. The output for all the districts is estimated as a 90 per cent. crop; 100 denoting the full average crop. If the weather continues favourable and floods do not damage the crop during the next two months there may be some improvement in the output. The gross output at present is estimated at 48 lakhs of bales.

THE "Simla News" says that a scheme is now under consideration for the re-organization of the Political Department of the Government of India.

HON. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer, which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Mr. Bush also states, that in some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glenville, W. Va. Pathfinder. This remedy has been used in nine epidemics of flux and one of cholera, with perfect success. It can always be depended upon for bowel complaint, even in its most severe forms. Every family should keep it at hand.

Calcutta and Provincial. 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.

TO BE SHORTLY OUT Indian Sketches BY Shishir Kumar Ghose WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY W. S. CAINE (Extracts from the Introduction.) "I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE."

FURLOUGH.—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, has obtained furlough for eighteen months.

RE-APPOINTMENT.—Yesterday's Calcutta Gazette publishes the re-appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

POLICE.—Mouli Jannat Hossain Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpore, has been appointed to officiate as District Superintendent, in place of Mr. Sandilands.

MONETARY.—A fair business in export Bills was done yesterday. The market closed firm, quotations being:—Telegraphic Transfer, 1-3-5-6; on demand, 1-3-21-32 and 6 months, 1-3-7-8.

THE BARRACKPORE MURDER CASE.—The Barrackpore murder case, which will be tried by a special jury, will be taken up after the disposal of the other cases pending trial at the High Court Sessions. We understand that Mr. Zorab and Mr. Knight will defend the soldiers, while Mr. Pugh will prosecute them.

SUCCESS OF INDIAN STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE.—We call the following from the list of Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge:—Pestonji Sorabji Patuk—16th wrangler. He is a Civilian and a Tata scholar. T. T. Sodab of Karachi, who is studying for the Civil Service, is a senior optime. Jogenranth Patil of Calcutta, also studying for the Civil Service, is a senior optime. Dr. Row, another Tata Scholar, has been awarded £20 by the Royal Society for his original researches in connection with the Physiological action of pepperine, coreine, and nicotere considered from their chemical relationship to each other.

ON TUESDAY there were three suspected cases, one in each of the Wards 5, 8 and 10. There was no death. The (corrected) total of true cases up to date was 161, and of deaths, 126. The number of deaths in the city from all causes was 35, as against 45, the average of previous five years.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.—There was no case and no death reported to the Health Office yesterday.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.—Yesterday up to 6 p.m. there was no death in the Medical College Hospital. There were four admissions; three in the Plague Ward, and the fourth, a Jew, being a doubtful case, was admitted in the Ezra Hospital. (1) Edwin Young, a European male, aged 19; (2) Hari, a Hindu lad, aged 8, (3) Eacoob, a Mahomedan male, aged 45, with fever and glandular enlargements; and (4) Solay, aged 14, with four days' fever, enlarged tonsils and tender babo on the right side.

INOCULATIONS.—Up to Monday morning 2,149 inoculations have been performed, both at the Health Office and outside. Of this number, Dr. Cook is responsible for 1,989, while the remaining 160 have been performed by Dr. (Miss) Trail Christie.

A PLAGUE PATIENT DISCHARGED.—Ethel Kelly, the girl who was removed to the Medical College Hospital from the Pratt Memorial School on the 15th June, supposed to be suffering from plague, was discharged on Sunday, cured.

"CASES PROVED NOT TO BE PLAGUE".—On Monday evening we received, for the first time, a bit of blue printed paper from the Municipal Officer headed as above. Eight names are entered in the Column "Name," meaning that the cases of these persons "have been proved not to be plague." Seven of these persons were discharged from the hospitals, and one died. Under the column "Summary of action taken" we find "H. D." and "H." against the names of patients, the meaning of which we have not been able to make out.

FAMILY HOSPITALS.—At the next meeting of the Municipal Commissioners on Wednesday the following resolution will be moved by Mouli Shams-ul-Huda:—"That when in a case of plague occurring in any house which, or any portion of which, has not been previously licensed as a private family hospital, an application for isolating the patient in the house or any portion of it, or in any house of the neighbourhood is made, and such application is accompanied by an offer to make the necessary arrangements forthwith, and the place is approved of by the medical officers of the district, the patient shall not be removed to any public hospital."

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA. FRIDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.—On Friday there were 5 seizures—one in each of the following wards: 1, 5, 9, and 15; and one other (ward unknown). There were 7 deaths—one in each of the following wards: 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. The total seizures up to date have been 162; and the total deaths 123.

SATURDAY'S RETURNS.—On Saturday two cases were reported to the Health Office by the Campbell Hospital authorities. One of these cases was removed from Khalasitolah.

SUNDAY'S RETURNS.—Up to 7 P. M. Sunday only one case was reported to the Health Office by the Vigilance Committee for Ward No. 5 from Mundal Street. One death was reported by the Campbell Hospital authorities.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.—On Saturday, there was one admission in the Medical College Hospital, Shushila, a Hindu girl, aged 14. There was no death. On Sunday, there was one admission: R. Hiber, a European lad, aged 12. There was one death, of a native female.

SATURDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.—There were three seizures on Saturday—one in each of Wards 8, 18 and 19. There were three deaths—one in each of the Wards 8, 18 and the address of the third is unknown. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 28, as against 45, the average of previous five years.

SUNDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.—On Sunday there was one suspected case in Ward No. 5, and one death in Ward No. 19. The total of two cases up to date was 166, and of deaths, 127. The number of deaths from all causes in the city was 28 as against 45 the average of previous five years.

MONDAY'S RETURNS.—Up to 7 o'clock Monday 3 cases have been reported to the Health Office by the Vigilance Committee: two from Emam Bara Lane and one from 149 Harrison Road. There was one death among the old cases in the Mayo Hospital.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.—Up to 6 P. M. Monday there were no admission in the Medical College Hospital. There was also no death.

MONDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.—There was one suspected case on Monday—in Ward No. 8; and one death in Ward No. 5. The total of true cases up to date was 167, and of deaths, 128. The total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 24.

TUESDAY'S RETURNS.—Up to 7 P. M. Tuesday, three cases were reported to the Health Office—two by the Medical College Hospital and one by the Mayo Hospital. Of the former two one was a dome of the College Hospital, and the other from Kasaitola. The third patient came from Postab. No death was reported. An old patient was discharged from the Medical College Hospital.

MEDICAL COLLEGE REPORT.—Up to 6 p.m. Tuesday, there was one admission in the Medical College Hospital: Poochaha, a Hindu male, aged 25; there was no death.

TUESDAY'S OFFICIAL RETURNS.—On Tuesday there were three suspected cases, one in each of the Wards 5, 8 and 10. There was no death. The (corrected) total of true cases up to date was 161, and of deaths, 126. The number of deaths in the city from all causes was 35, as against 45, the average of previous five years.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.—There was no case and no death reported to the Health Office yesterday.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS. Babu Bangshi Dhar Rai, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for two months. Mr. B G S Geidt, Dist and Sess Judge, Tippera, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days. Mr. F S Hamilton, acting for him. Mr. J B Wood, Offg Jt Magte and Dy Coll, Bettiah, Champaran, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. R Sheepsbank, acting for him. Babu Fakir Chunder Chatterjee, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months. Babu Bagala Prasanna Mazumdar, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Backergunge. Babu Bhupati Chakravarti, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, on leave, is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the district of Khulna. The order of the 29th April, 1898, transferring Babu Srinath Sen, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Howrah, to the head-quarters station of the district of Noakhali, is cancelled.

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the Executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service: Promoted substantively pro tempore to the third grade: Maulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir, Confirmed in the third grade: Maulvi Mahomed Abdul Kadir. Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade: Mr. E McLeod Smith. Confirmed in the fourth grade: Maulvi Abdul Khalik. Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade: Babu Prasanna Kumar Datta. Confirmed in the fourth grade: Babu Prasanna Kumar Datta. Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade: Maulvi Mahomed Suraj Haq. Confirmed in the fifth grade: Babu Sures Chandra Chatterji and Raj Mohan Chuckerbarty. Confirmed in the sixth grade: Babu Jogenra Kumar Sinha, and Nayanaraj Bhattacharjee. Confirmed in the seventh grade: Babu Akshay Kumar Chatterjee and Maulvi Najmuddin Ahmed. Mr. H. C. Streetfield, Off Dy Commr, Lohardaga, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. H. T. S. Forest acting for him. Mr. C. H. J. Craven, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Alipur, Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Jogenra Nath Sen, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. H W Boileau, Dy Supdt of Police, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. R B Hyde acting for him. Mr. G W Penke is appointed to act as a Professor in the Presidency College, in addition to his own duties. Mr. B Heaton, Professor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, has been granted an extension of furlough for one week. Babu Hari Das Banerjee, Head Master, Ravenshaw Coll School, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Chandra Mohan Maharana, acting for him. Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Asst Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Moheddra Nath Mukerji, B.L., is appointed to act, until further orders as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Mungshiganj, but to be on deputation at Narayanganj in the same district. Babu Dwarka Nath Bhattacharyya, Subordinate Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for one month. The Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Ansh Bandhu De, Officiating Dy Magt, Jalpaiguri, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language. Babu Triguna Prasanna Basu, Munsif of Sudharam, in the district of Noakhali, who is now acting as Subordinate Judge of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Noakhali, to be ordinarily stationed at Lakhimpur.

Babu Triguna Prasanna Basu will, however, continue to act, until further orders, in his present appointment as Subordinate Judge of Hooghly. Babu Sarada Prasad Sen, Munsif of Lakhimpur, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to be a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Sudharam. Babu Kali Prasanna Sen, Officiating Munsif of Sudharam, in the district of Noakhali, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the same district, to be ordinarily stationed at Lakhimpur. The Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Jyotis Chandra Acharyya, Offg Dy Magte, Dumka, Sonthal Parganas, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language. Babu Kamini Kumar Mukerji, Munsif of Contai, in the district of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to be an Additional Munsif in the district of Backergunge, but to be on deputation at Barisal. Babu Tara Pado Chatterjee, Additional Munsif of Backergunge on deputation to Barisal, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Contai. Surgeon-Captain B H Deare, Civil Surgeon of Nadia, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Midnapore. Dr. P R Hay Jagannandham is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but will continue to act as Civil Medical Officer of Serampore. Surgeon-Major F A Rogers is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Monghyr.

The plague is practically dying out at Karachi. Tuesday's returns show one case and one death. The quarantine rules are being considerably relaxed. The detentions of passengers by sea from Karachi will be reduced from the 7th instant to 24 hours instead of 10 days. The Kuddah Hospital in Karachi is closed for lack of patients. The Plague Committee while strongly recommending the appointment of Khan Sahab Fazl Ahmed, Medical Officer in charge of the trans-Lyari Hospital, to the Sanitary Staff, exults his services during the last two plague epidemics. The remaining two lady nurses leave Karachi on the 15th instant.

BOMBAY returns show that during the past week the total deaths from all causes have fallen from 500 in the previous week to 440, while the plague cases have dropped from 53 to 38. On Tuesday there were 14 attacks, including three old cases, which have been under enquiry, and six deaths. The total deaths from all causes were 50 as against 84 last year, and 73 the year before. THE plague has now practically disappeared from the Punjab the returns from Jullunder and Hoshiarpore for the last few days having been nil. Almost all the officers are, therefore, being sent back from plague duty to their ordinary stations, and only one hundred police in all are remaining. Amongst the Assistant Commissioners gone, or going back, are Messrs. A. Langley, M. Butler, F. W. Johnston, B. H. Bird, F. H. Burton, L. French, Q. Henriques, and A. N. Lancy. Dewan Tej Chand, and Sheikh Asghar Ali.

A MAN in Virginia, rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at any drug store.

TELEGRAMS. BOMBAY, JULY 2. Mr. Alfred Charles Parker was tried at the High Court Sessions yesterday before Mr. Justice Strachey. Mr. Lang Kirkpatrick prosecuted and Mr. Jardine defended. The jury was composed of seven Europeans and two Native Christians. The prisoner was charged with throwing a woman named Jar over the wall of the Bund Garden in Poona. The prisoner pleaded that the woman tried to commit theft so he pushed her and she fell accidentally. The subsequent conduct of the noted woman was disbelieved. The unanimous verdict of the jury was "not guilty." The prisoner was acquitted.

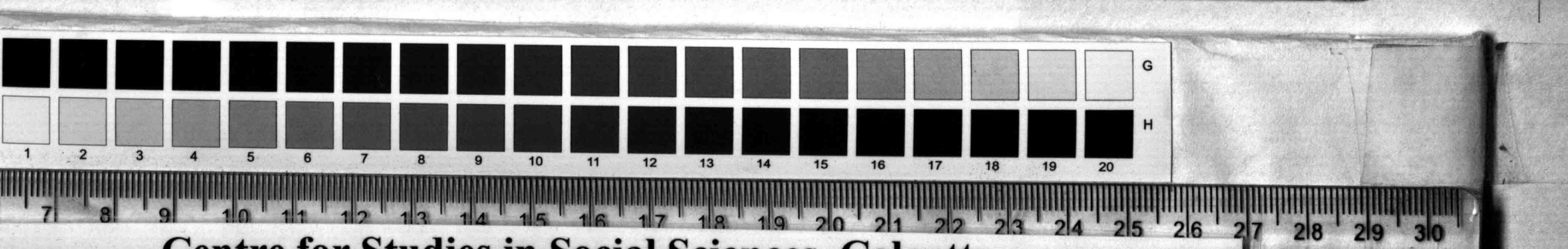
SIMLA, JULY 3. It is probable that the Government of India will make some hard and fast changes in the procedure of Departmental A. peals. Mr. Reynolds, Director-General of Telegraph, goes on leave shortly. Mr. Nicolson will officiate for him. BOMBAY, JULY 5. Richardson, soldier, committed to the High Court Sessions by the Magistrate of Belgau for criminal misappropriation, was yesterday unanimously found guilty and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Advocate of to-day reports serious discontent among the employes of the Loco Traffic Department, G.I.P. Railway. Memorial were submitted. If grievances were unredressed, strike is threatened suspending traffic. A meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University was held yesterday to consider the question of introducing vernaculars optional in the examinations. Mr. Justice Ranade in proposing the resolution "made an able speech summing up the history of vernaculars for fifty years. Doctor Mackichan proposed an amendment which was lost. Mr. Ranade's proposition was lost by the casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction. The debate was much enlivened by the personal attack on Mr. Ranade by Mr. Neogawalla and a crushing reply by Mr. Ranade, who styled men like Neogawalla who disliked their vernaculars, as not really educated or cultured though graduates. The subject soon comes before the Senate. All the local dailies except giving a summary in few lines, ignored the debate.

SIMLA, JULY 6. I have it on the best official authority that the rumour, that the Secretary of State has called for an explanation from both Sir James Westland and Mr. Thorburn regarding their speeches on Tuesday last on the Irish Expedition, is wholly incorrect. [FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.] LONDON, JULY 1. A general assault upon Santiago by land and sea began at seven o'clock this morning. While Admiral Sampson's squadron hereby engaged the fort at the entrance of the harbour, General Lawton's division attacked the north-eastern side of the city, occupying the suburb of Cabano. The engagement soon became general. Four American warships yesterday bombarded Manzanilla, but were received with a hot fire, and compelled to retire, one ship being disabled. The American army, numbering about seventeen thousand men, are using balloons to ascertain the positions of the enemy, whose fire is unable to touch the balloons. Nothing more is known at present as to the result of attack.

LONDON, JULY 3. The American losses in Friday's battle are now estimated at 800 to 1,000 killed and wounded, while the Spanish are reported to have lost between four and six thousand. LONDON, JULY 4. General Shafter yesterday demanded the immediate surrender of Santiago threatening to bombard the city otherwise. It is believed that the Spaniards will comply with this demand. LONDON, JULY 4. The Foreign Consuls have induced General Shafter to defer the bombardment of Santiago until noon on Tuesday to enable the non-combatants to escape from the city. Meanwhile a truce has been arranged. LONDON, JULY 4. Detailed accounts of the destruction of the Spanish fleet state that Admiral Cervera on Sunday morning dashed out of the harbour of Santiago and tried to escape to the westward, Admiral Sampson's fleet, however, instantly gave chase. The Spaniards fought bravely, but torrents of shell were poured upon them by the Americans, who drove all the ships ashore where the crews seemingly burned them. Thirteen hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The Americans lost three men. General Shafter was thus enabled to change his plans and to demand the surrender of Santiago.

LONDON, JULY 5. The Commander of the United States warship Gloucester, on receiving Admiral Cervera as a prisoner aboard his ship, congratulated the Admiral on the gallant fight he had made. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART will probably delay his departure from England until the middle of October, arriving in Bombay about the 5th November. YESTERDAY'S Calcutta Gazette publishes a notification, announcing that an examination of candidates, for recruiting the staff of the Superior Police Officers in Bengal and Assam, will be held in Calcutta in November. The candidate who obtains the highest marks, will be appointed a probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police. But why are natives of India excluded from this examination? This point ought to be cleared by a question in Council.

"OUR customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Hans, Harris, Brim & McLain of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co. This is the universal verdict Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quinsy, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, pains and swellings. A bottle of this medicine will save a great deal of suffering.



India and England.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

DEBATE ON INDIAN LOAN BILL.

On Tuesday night at 10-30, Lord George Hamilton formally moved the second reading of the East India Loan Bill. Sir William Wedderburn then moved the amendment of which he had given notice: "That this House declines to sanction a sterling loan of £10,000,000 until a Select Committee, on an examination of the East India accounts, should have reported that such loan is in the interest of the Indian tax-payer, and will not unduly increase the burden he now sustains."

Sir William objected to the proposal for a vast programme of Railway Extension, estimated to cost 30 millions Rs. and protested against this increase on the gold debt of India, which the financial condition failed to justify, and would only prove the source of many sorrows. He commented upon the wide divergence of opinion, which prevails between the official class in India and the independent public. He enlarged upon the marked difference between the rosy and optimistic financial views of Sir James Westland, and those of the Indian members of the Viceroy's Council. It was clearly the duty of Parliament to decide between these diverse opinions, and this could only be done by referring it to a Select Committee which should contain experts. He expressed doubt as to whether the House really cared to learn the truth about India. There was no foundation for the blind and unreasoning acceptance of the official view of things which was so common. In war, plague and famine alike, the Government of India had shown want of foresight and suffered disaster in consequence. He endeavoured to illustrate this by the expedition to Chitral; but the Speaker pulled him up, pointing out that it was not in order to go into the matter of Chitral on the present Bill. Sir William, however, got in his point deftly, and further illustrated his argument by a reference to the Bombay riots. He then drew an angry contradiction from Lord George Hamilton to the statement that he had put difficulties in the way of establishing the Mansion House Famine Fund, and on Sir William endeavouring to continue his argument in face of the contradiction, the Speaker ruled the matter "irrelevant." Sir William closed his speech with a very telling criticism of the prosperity Budget. The motion was seconded by Mr. Robinson Souttar, member for Dumfriesshire, who is taking a steadily increasing interest in Indian politics. His speech was a calm judicial treatment of the proposals of the Secretary of State, with a vigorous protest against the policy of keeping the rupee at 16 pence by artificial pressure.

Lord George Hamilton then rose to reply. It was quickly evident that he was in one of his tantrums; for, after a few thin sentences in reply to Mr. Souttar, to whom he has very suave and complimentary, he fell violently foul of Sir William Wedderburn, whose speech was really a most temperate and courteous one. White with passion, he declared that "there was no man in that House, except the member for Banfshire (Sir W. Wedderburn), who was not proud of the magnificent past of the Indian Civil Service to which the hon. member once belonged, in standing between the Indian people and famine and plague. But not one single word had fallen from the hon. member in praise of his old service. He never allowed to escape an opportunity of attacking and disparaging it."

This was received with vociferous cheers from the Tory benches and loud protests from the Liberal benches, Sir William Wedderburn springing to his feet in strong indignation to protest, and Lord George, with studied discourtesy, refusing to give way. Sir William shouted "that is an incorrect statement," and asked the Speaker whether he had not the right to interrupt to make a personal explanation?

The Speaker: The hon. member has no right to interrupt and to insist on speaking when another hon. member is in possession of the House. When the noble Lord has concluded his speech, the hon. baronet will be entitled to make a personal explanation.

Sir William Wedderburn: But, Mr. Speaker.— The Speaker: Order, order.

Lord G. Hamilton: I will not give way to the hon. member.

It is indeed seldom that one member thus refuses to give another the opportunity of promptly contradicting or explaining away a charge of personal misconduct; and this incident is a painful illustration of the friction which exists between the Secretary of State and the leader of the Congress party in the House,—the result of a policy of mutual exasperation, which I greatly deplore, but the origin of which undoubtedly lies with Lord George Hamilton's unhappy temper. With a heat increased to whiteness by this passing incident, Lord George continued his attack on Sir William Wedderburn in language which, I feel sure, he himself would bitterly regret when he saw it in print next day, and which was entirely unworthy of a statesman of his rank. I give it *verbatim*.

"Those hon. members who had heard the hon. baronet's speech and who had heard him attack the Government of India, had heard him say, among other pleasant things, that the only people to whom the Indian Government gave credence were spies and people of that character, while it was made hot for those who told the truth. The hon. baronet had a perfect right to make that statement as far as his own experience went. On behalf of the remainder of the Civil Service, he met the statement with the flattest denial. The hon. baronet had chosen to throw doubt upon the accuracy of his (Lord G. Hamilton's) information. Well, he was wrong in one particular. The hon. baronet said that the Indian Government should obtain their information from native sources and from native sources alone. The Indian Government, he believed, did everything they could to ascertain the views and opinions of different sections of the native community; and Lord Sandhurst attempted to take that course in regard to Bombay. He was assured that there was no reason to apprehend the slightest danger of any such course being taken. He could only Lord Sandhurst was misinformed

from those very sources to which the hon. baronet alluded. That was the only occasion to which the hon. baronet could point, as showing that he had given incorrect information. He protested strongly against the tactics of the hon. baronet who, moving a harmless motion of that kind, made these sort of statements, which were telegraphed out to India and did much harm. If the hon. baronet wanted to destroy the foundations of British rule in India, let him say so openly; but to make speeches of the kind he had just made, and then to pretend that he was a supporter of British rule, was to take up a position absolutely inconsistent. He would not, but for these statements of the hon. baronet as to the incorrectness of his information, have referred to a painful incident which occurred last year when two British officers were foully murdered at Poona. The hon. baronet produced a petition upon which he wished to move the adjournment of the House, and which contained gross allegations against British soldiers. The hon. baronet proposed that action should be taken on that petition and that the Bombay Government should be attacked on the strength of those allegations. Those statements were proved to be false, and the signatures to the petition to be forged; but the hon. baronet collected a number of members of the House and before them gross allegations were made against British officers and soldiers. Those allegations were proved to be false, and the hon. baronet humbly apologised at the end of the session for having promulgated those calumnies on his own countrymen. Therefore, when the hon. baronet questioned his good faith.—

Dr. Clerk (interrupting) asked whether it was in order to impute to a member that he promulgated falsehoods.

The speaker—I need scarcely say it would not be in order for the noble Lord to impute to the hon. baronet that he himself promulgated calumnies. I understood the noble Lord to say that the hon. baronet promulgated allegations which turned out to be false.

Lord G. Hamilton repeated that the hon. baronet had to stand up and humbly apologise for associating himself with statements which were proved to be gross and outrageous calumnies on his own countrymen. That being so, he declined to put himself on an equality with the hon. baronet as to the credence to be placed on his good faith.

This shameful attack was cheered throughout by the rank and file of the Tory party; though, to do them justice, Lord George's colleagues on the Front Bench appeared heartily ashamed of him. The revival of the ancient and somewhat trivial episode of the Gokhale apology was in singular bad taste. Sir William's apology was full, unqualified and honest, and was accepted by the House, and this attack was, indeed, hitting below the belt, and thoroughly disgusted every decent member present, who heard it. I must say that there are times and seasons when I am inclined to regret that Sir William Wedderburn is a kindly, courteous, forbearing gentleman, painfully anxious to render the fullest consideration to his opponents and to accept too frankly his *bona fides*. This is constantly taken advantage of by Lord George Hamilton and others, who are opposed to him. I wish he had ventured to make such an attack upon Mr. John Burns for instance; he would have got a trouncing that he would not have forgotten to his dying day. Of course, Sir William rose the moment Lord George sat down, and, with dignified courtesy, in marked contrast to his opponent's passionate personal attack, said that the noble lord had, no doubt, unintentionally misrepresented him when he said he never recognised the great service of the Indian Civil Service. When this Bill was introduced, he said, he wished to associate himself with what had been said of the Government officers during the famine, and that no praise was too great for them. As regarded the second statement of the noble lord, he thought there was some misunderstanding. He did not promulgate or express any opinion as to what was done at Poona by soldiers or anyone else. There had been a petition, signed by 2,000 persons, against the employment of British soldiers, and there he requested the noble lord to have inquiry made into the allegations in that petition. He expressed no opinion one way or the other. The third point was that failing to get the petition before the noble lord himself, he called together a few members, interested in India, to give them an opportunity of hearing what certain native gentlemen had to say with regard to the occurrences at Poona. It turned out afterwards that there were no means of proving or disproving their statements. He asked for an enquiry; but the people who made the allegations, were not prepared to come forward and substantiate them. He asked for enquiry because he considered that when such statements were made it was for the honour of the British name that they should be properly inquired into. When the people who made the statements were unable to prove them, at the first opportunity he made an apology in the House. The noble lord seemed to think that disgraceful, but he thought it was a straightforward and gentlemanly thing to do.

The House adjourned almost immediately after, the debate standing over to another day. There can be no doubt that most of the members of Parliament, interested in Indian affairs, greatly deplore the strained personal relations which exist between Sir William Wedderburn and the British Congress Committee, of which he is chairman, and the India Office. The policy of exasperation, which is being pursued towards Sir Henry Fowler in the columns of "India," to which I made reference in my letter a fortnight ago, if persevered in, will inevitably end in a similar strain between the British Committee and the Front Opposition Bench. There are faults on both sides; and I am sorry to have to say a word about it at all. It is, however, too serious for silence, and I hope that the strong representations which are being made both to the British Committee and to Sir Henry Fowler alike, will bring about a better state of feeling and easier relations, at any rate, between the representatives of Liberal India and the leaders of the Liberal party. Personal attacks in political controversy are hateful and dangerous, and when they divide a camp of allies, become disastrous. It would, indeed, be a calamity to India, if a Liberal Government were called to power in a year or two with a Secretary of State for India who was at loggerheads with the British Committee of the Indian National Congress. Such a calamity is, however, quite within the range of possibility, and ought at all cost to be avoided.

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

Last night the debate was resumed as the first order of the day, by Mr. Swift Macneil, who only gave utterance to the general opinion of all sensible members of the House, when he strongly condemned the unfriendly and discourteous criticism to which those members who tried to do their best for the people of India were subjected by the Secretary of State. Mr. Vicary Gibbs made a lengthy speech, finding fault both with the composition and of terms of reference to the Currency Committee; Mr. Pickershill, a clever rising, young barrister, who is taking a very keen interest in Indian affairs, and may be justly described as the Attorney-General of the British Committee, followed with one of the most effective speeches of the debate, and Sir Henry Fowler rose. He commenced, as usual with a panegyric on the members of the Indian Civil Service, and an eulogy on the way in which have pre-eminently sustained their high character during the difficult and trying period through which they have recently passed, which was justly and sympathetically cheered by the House. All this defence of the Civil Service appears to me a little superfluous; and I venture to assure the admirable and capable personnel of that service that their critics have no difference whatever with their apologists on the question of their loyalty, their capacity, their singular devotion to duty under difficult and trying circumstances, or their dauntless courage. Their critics have no quarrel with the men, but only with the system and methods they are called upon to administer. The gist of Sir Henry Fowler's speech was a vigorous defence of the Railway policy of the Indian Government, and he reminded the Liberal party, with some justification, that when, as Secretary of State for India, he had declared for its extension, they had pressed him to develop it still further; he also argued that the expenditure on irrigation was both liberal and wisely regulated. I must say I was a little surprised that so old a debater as Sir Henry Fowler should trot out that weary old spectre of the low taxation per head of the people of India. Ignoring land revenue which he refuses to treat as taxation at all, being what he calls "rent," he pointed out that the total burden of ordinary taxes in India is now, at the current exchange value, equivalent to 1 shilling and 9 pence per head. To the British mind, with its average income of £36 per head of the population, this, of course, appears a trivial price to pay for settled government; but if Sir Henry Fowler was the bread-winner for a wife and five children on a patch of hard land barely sufficient to pay "rent," and find a square meal once a day for the family, he would find that nine rupees of annual taxation on the top of that rent had to be squeezed out of the square meal.

It was a great relief to me that Sir Henry Fowler, all through his speech, showed studied courtesy to those with whom he differed, and never even suggested any annoyance at the attacks to which he has been subjected in the "Star," and in the columns of "India." His speech throughout was, by its moderate tone and frank recognition, of the honour and *bona fides* of those members of his own party with whom he differs, a marked contrast and useful object-lesson to that of Lord George Hamilton, who appears to model himself in the style of a Billingsgate fish-wife. I am more and more convinced of the crass folly of the personal attacks on Sir Henry Fowler, to which I have already alluded. We are in the unhappy position, as Congressmen, of finding ourselves to the Tory Secretary of State, but to his equivalent on the Opposition Bench. To put this right will tax all the skill and tact of British Congress-leaders.

EULOGY OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

WHENEVER the Indian Government wants to increase the British Army in India, we are invariably told that the Indian troops are very inferior, and that it is absolutely necessary to an efficient Army and the protection of India from Russian invasion, that so many thousand European troops should be added. But whenever there is a difficult bit of work to be done in Africa, Indian troops are sent to do it. One of the most recent additions to our Imperial forces is the regiment that has just been raised in India for service in Uganda. It will consist of 400 men, half of whom are Punjabi Mahomedans and the other half Sikhs. There will be six British and eight native officers, all rank and file being drawn from Indian regiments belonging to Bombay, Burma and the Punjab. They will have double the Indian pay, and free rations.

Last Saturday, a meeting was held at St. James Hall, with a large attendance, to promote the Indian Heroes Fund, for the relief of Indian soldiers disabled, and the families of those killed in the recent frontier campaigns. The platform was crowded by distinguished members of both Services; the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Roberts, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, Sir William Lockhart, Sir Hugh Gough, Lord Wenlock, and Sir W. Nicholson among them. Lord Roberts declared that the Native Army of India is possessed of such grand qualities as the world has seldom if ever seen before. He praised their loyalty to the Queen-Emress in glowing terms, declaring that they placed it far above all other considerations, such as pay and pension. They were a bulwark of strength, not alone to the Indian Empire, but to the British Empire as a whole. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Lansdowne, Sir William Lockhart, and all the other speakers were equally enthusiastic. I warmly agree with it all; but I would carry my enthusiasm a little further than these good Generals and Cabinet Ministers. This would withdraw 30,000 of the costly British soldiers and replace them with these gallant fellows everyone is so justly proud of, entrust the defence of India to her own brave sons more than we do, and save overtaxed Indian ryots four millions a year.

THE EXPENDITURE ESTIMATE.

It is a significant fact that in the Expenditure Estimate for 1897-98, just presented to Parliament pursuant to the Government of India Act 1858, the increase from Land Revenue is no less than Rs. 2,000,000 more than the realizations of 1896-7, Rs. 441,000 from Irrigation, and Rs. 67,000 from Forest. This looks as if the Government were looking for improved revenue, mainly to the sources where some relief is most urgent. There will be no appreciable increase in expenditure under these heads. The total estimated increase of revenue from these three sources is just 2½ millions Rs. The estimated increase of expenditure on the Army Services is about Rs. 2,600,000. It is, therefore, clear that the

backs upon which the increased military expenditure is to fall, are those of the poor peasants of India. When one remembers that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach promised that just about this sum should be contributed to the Frontier war charges from Imperial revenues, and the willingness of the people of Great Britain to pay it, it is difficult to restrain a feeling of strong indignation with the Indian Government, who refused it from dread of Parliamentary control.

THE G. L. P. RAILWAY.

There is no better test of domestic prosperity in India than the annual reports of the great Trunk lines of Railway. I have before me the Half-yearly Report of the Great India Peninsular Railway for July-December last year. The receipts for the half year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year, shows a decrease of nearly £70,000; while the net revenue for the whole year 1897 was only £897,645, as compared with £1,472,523 in 1896. The loss on the passenger traffic was 1,362,148 persons during the half year, or at the rate of nearly 3 millions over the entire year. This is ascribed by the Directors to the quarantine regulations, restricting the movements of the travelling public. Some idea of how the agricultural industries of India are adversely affected by such conditions as prevailed last year, may be gathered from the fact that the G. L. P. Railway carried, during the half year, less than the previous corresponding period 22,000 tons of cotton, 5,000 tons myrobalam, 36,000 tons jawari and bajra, 3,300 tons linseed, 2300 tons earth-nuts and 5,000 tons of timber.

THE HASKELL LECTURER.

Most of your readers will remember the visit of the Revd. Dr. Barrow, of Chicago, to India in the winter of 1896-7, as the Haskell Lecturer on Comparative Religion. I presided myself over one of the lectures he delivered in Poona to a very crowded audience of educated Indians, and was greatly impressed with his eloquence and erudition. The Haskell Fund only permits of a visit of its lecturers to India every second year. The trustees have decided to invite a British representative to undertake the duties in the coming winter, and have appointed the Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, Dr. Fairbairn, as their lecturer. Dr. Fairbairn is a staunch Liberal in politics, a ripe and profound scholar and theologian, a fine commanding presence with brilliant eloquence of speech. He has an almost unique university record. He was educated at the Universities, first of Edinburgh, and then of Berlin, receiving the degree of M. A., Oxford, by a special decree of Convocation; he holds the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Edinburgh University as well as from the great American University of Yale, and is also L. D., Aberdeen; he was for ten years Principal of Airedale College, and for the last twelve years he has been Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford. He has been successively Muir Lecturer at Edinburgh University, Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen, Lyman Beecher Lecturer at Yale, U.S.A., Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, and member of the recent Royal Commission on Secondary Education. He is the author of many well-known books, chiefly on the Philosophy of Religion and History, and is a man of large intellectual scope and much personal charm. He is an old friend of mine; and he tells me he is delighted with the prospect of at last realizing one of the dreams of his life—a visit to India. He is very anxious to become acquainted with Congress leaders; and I bespeak for him a warm welcome from educated India.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Herbert Roberts, M. P., tells me that he had some hope that Lord George Hamilton will consent to his moving the adjournment of the House on some early and convenient day for the purpose of discussing the papers, recently laid by him on the Table of the House, dealing with the New Sedition and Press Acts. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C. I. E. are collaborating on this subject; and I expect a very important speech from the former in opening the debate.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

Now that the country has recovered from the great historical event of the passing of Mr. Gladstone, Indian affairs are again exciting much attention in political circles, especially among members of Parliament, and potential members. Almost every important constituency has now chosen its candidates for the next election, and the Liberal party leaders and followers are beginning to feel the necessity of settling their policy on most of the great questions of the day. "Home Rule" is one of the more perplexing problems, the internal differences of the Irish National party making it difficult to bring forward any definite scheme for Ireland alone; and yet it is felt more than ever that the business of Parliament is hopelessly congested, that in consequence of this congestion, the selfish and more immediate needs of the United Kingdom is more and more squeezing out Foreign, Colonial and Indian policy from the necessary review and control of Parliament, driving it more and more into the hands of the great administrative departments and their permanent officials. There is now, in consequence, a strong and growing party within the Liberal party of which the Scottish members are the strongest element, who think that any fresh move in the direction of Home Rule should not be for Ireland only, but should be what is now called "Home Rule all round." It is proposed to relieve the congestion of the House of Commons by delegating Scotch, Irish, Welsh and English business to local bodies, dependent upon and subject to the Imperial Parliament. These bodies are to meet provincially, at a time when Parliament itself is not sitting, to consist of all the members of Parliament, returned by each province, with the Chairmen of County Councils and the Mayors of important boroughs, to consider, debate and report to Parliament itself all legislative proposals affecting the province alone. These bodies would be legislative only and would have no administrative functions. It is becoming clear that there will be a strong agitation in this direction between now and the next general election, and the scheme finds increasing favour.

However, I do not want to inflict upon you an essay on "Home Rule all round" for the United Kingdom, though it appears to me a fair and promising scheme, which, if adopted, might be developed and widened out in the future. I only refer to it because it appears to me to enforce what I have so often, almost,

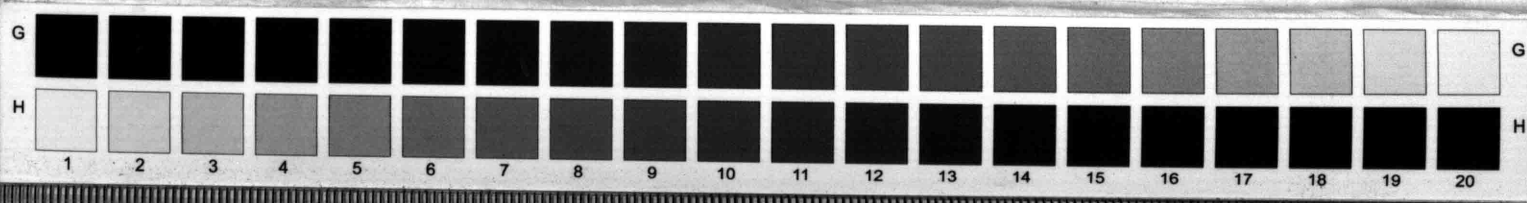
I fear, to weary repetition, advocated in your columns, that the friends of Indian democratic reform in this country should be prepared to seize upon any such movement as this, to call the attention of the electorate to the fact that our greatest dependency, India, has no thing whatever in the way of self-government by honest representative institutions, and that, indeed, what little municipal self-government they possess, is in danger of destruction at the hands of a reactionary Government.

The Indian National Congress, of which the British Committee, is of course, an integral, if subordinate, part, has never since its birth had a time so favourable for bringing its demands before the British Democracy. Indian affairs have never since the Mutiny loomed so largely on the public view, or kindled in the breasts of the British people such a variety of emotions and interests. Most of these have been of a painful character, justly calculated to produce grave searchings of heart on the part of the responsible politicians, whether or no the supremacy of the British Parliament and the British Crown is being used, as it ought, for the benefit and advantage of the Indian people. Thoughtful men are weary and impatient of the parrot cry of the "blessings of the Pax Britannica," of the "finest Civil Service in the world" and so forth. All that is admitted without question. Every one knows that British Administration, whatever its faults, has brought peace to India, and destroyed anarchy; and if the picked men of British Universities, tempted by pay and positions attainable in no other country are not the "finest Civil Service in the world," they ought to be what sensible and practical men are enquiring among themselves, whether the very best is being done for the Indian people that the inevitable conditions of British overrule render possible, whether it is wise to exclude the cultured native from his full share of the responsibility for which forty years of University education ought to have fitted him, and if it is not possible to initiate in India an Indian Administration based on Indian ideas without in any way abating the supervision and final control of the Imperial Government of the Queen-Emress; in other words, is it now possible and desirable to make some definite step towards "Home Rule for India?"

I would, therefore, once more urge upon the Congress leaders in India the duty of entering upon a steady course of education of public opinion in this country, and especially the education of Liberal public opinion. Everything points to a great wave of Liberal reaction and enthusiasm at the next general election, that will result in bringing into power a Liberal Administration. The destinies of the Liberal party are in the hands of 700 Liberal Associations in the different constituencies, and of 2000 more Liberal Social Clubs, supplementing them. In the year 1900, all this vast political machinery will be engaged in the strife of battle; and it would be an easy thing, from now to then, with a good organization and a modest amount of money, to so work upon these controlling forces of the Liberal party that Congress principles shall be the permeating influence of the Indian policy of the next Administration and Parliament. There are just two winters in which to secure this result. All that is required is half-a-dozen educated Indians, eloquent and convinced Congress advocates, of the quality of Mr. A. M. Bose and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, who would spend the six winter months in this country, a capable English organizer, to arrange the meetings and £1000 for each winter's campaign. The whole could be controlled by a small Sub-Committee of the British Congress Committee, consisting of members who have had personal experience in the details of political agitation. But if this is to be done, £1000 over and above what is already remitted to the British Committee must be sent; and it must be earmarked for this special purpose. The settled policy of the British Committee requires the whole of the remittances voted at the last Congress, none of which can be diverted to this special effort which I only suggest for two consecutive winters *viz.* from October 1st, 1898 to April 30th 1899 and the same period, 1899-1900.

GROWTH OF INDIAN POPULATION.

Lord George Hamilton has produced one valuable result on the public mind from his speeches in the House during the last few days. In marked contrast to his optimistic accounts of the condition of Indian finance, was his allusion, not sufficiently realized by his hearers and readers, to what is one of the greatest impending dangers to the population of India in the future, viz, the startling increase in its numbers and its threatened congestion in certain districts. The population of India, if it progresses at its present rate of advance, will reach four hundred millions before we are fifty years older; and the problem of how these increasing millions are to be fed and kept alive, makes every other Indian problem pale into insignificance. How is it to be met? Is the more capable Indian to overflow into Africa, and by the law of the survival of the fittest, squeeze out the inferior Negro races? Emigration saved Irish congestion; but I doubt if it can save Indian congestion, which, in Bengal, is a problem already calling for present solution. The sooner the Indian Government make up their minds to face this impending problem, the better. Much can be done by the distribution of the population in India itself; for, in Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces there are still vast areas, waiting occupation and cultivation. But for such a distribution, access is the one important consideration; and this makes me very chary about condemning wise railway extension. More can be done by a prompt and drastic redistribution of that grinding taxation which Sir Henry Fowler treats so lightly and gaily, by throwing it far more heavily upon wealthy and more lightly upon the poorer classes. Most, however, can be effected by the encouragement of native manufactures, which ought to employ tens of millions more wage-earners than they do at present. For this, however, a stable currency is the most important step; and I hope that is, at any rate, on the way to accomplishment; without this it will be difficult to get the hoarded wealth of India, which is said to be something like 500 millions sterling diverted into sound manufacturing investments. India is the cheapest labour-market in the world, and ought to be able to export her produce,—cotton, silk, jute etc, manufactured, instead of raw. The Government might set a good example by making their own stores and paying for their production in rupees instead of the costly sovereign.



A CLASS OF TAMIL PROVERBS.

It cannot fall to strike any one who dives ever so slightly into the vast sea of Tamil literature that it is abundantly wealthy in its proverbs and maxims of wisdom, and that the great bulk of these sayings are not only expressed with singular felicity, but also display admirable powers of observation and a rare faculty of comprehension.

"The ill odour of the aloe and the bad smell emitted by brass will not leave them." This is a simple proverb interpreted, it means that the evil traits of bad men can never be dissociated from the possessors.

"The frog living near the lotus drinks not its honey; the illiterate, though they live near the learned, remain ignorant." In homely English we say "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; in homely Tamil, they say "the calab tree of to-day is better than the jack fruit of the future."

Like the inodorous moorkam (coral) flower, in plain words real beauty lies in an intelligent and beautiful mind, not in mere things of flesh.

As a Tamil proverb, there is a very deliciously expressed proverb about the water tamarind, "The water plant, though born in water and green in colour, has no moisture within; thus, there are those, who though wealthy have hearts as hard as rock."

The Plague Committee which was sitting at Simla, has, we hear, ceased to meet. But the decisions arrived at, is understood not to be made public.

The following are the details of the fire on the Ganges:—A serious fire broke out about three o'clock this morning on board the P. and O. steamer Ganges, and has resulted in almost the entire destruction of the internal fittings while the plates of the hull are bent by the great heat.

THE LATE BABU KRISHNA KISHORE NEOGI.

(Communicated.)

ANOTHER, and perhaps the last, worthy remnant of that earnest band of Bengali gentlemen who led the van of English education in our province, has just passed away from our midst.

Babu Krishna Kishore Neogi, of Bagbazar, died on Tuesday last, after a protracted illness of several months and at the really patriarchal age of ninety. He belonged, as most people know, to a family which for the last century and-a-half has held its head amongst the best of the town, being noted alike for wealth and culture with a marked penchant for literature.

Krishna Kishore was the youngest of three brothers, of whom the oldest Russick Chunder had the reputation of being one of the best Persian scholars of his time, with business capacities equalled only by those of a worthy few.

Great as Krishna Kishore was, he was no less good. His charities, though studiously unostentatious, were many and varied. Many a poor student did he cheer with hopeful advice, and with substantial pecuniary help.

He leaves a splendid library, rich in rare works of varying literary excellence in almost all known languages, of the world and in all conceivable departments of human knowledge.

It is said that above 800 rifles, surrendered by the Orakais and Afridis, have been pronounced to be serviceable by officers appointed to examine them on the spot, when surrendered.

MR. D. IBBETSON will take charge as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces next week, making over to Mr. T. W. Holderness charge of the post of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held on the evening or the 30th ultimo, the rate of interest was reduced 1 per cent. The present rate is 8 per cent.

THE Travancore Durbar has informed the Government of India that it has finally decided in favour of the northern route for the proposed Railway to Quilon. This choice has been deliberately made, after considering all available facts and figures.

PERSONAL SYMPATHY.

BABU PRATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJI, Rai Bahadur, is not at all too early in disclaiming that he was speaking for the Hindu community, or any section of it, at the Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial meeting.

It is not possible to let his speech on this occasion pass without challenge or contradiction. He is reported to have said that Sir Syed Ahmed was one of India's greatest sons whose great work and service in the cause of education were simply splendid and without a parallel in this country.

That was a heroic figure as great as any that can be named. A poor Brahmin who had to cook his own food for years, who never wore anything but slippers throughout his life, he built up with his own unaided hands the greatest independent educational institution that exists in India.

RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA. JUNE 10th being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Khiva, the Czar ordered the day to be celebrated in all the towns of Turkestan by special services in the churches and parades of troops.

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THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE' AND THE OBSCENITY CASE.

OUR article of yesterday has induced the "Bombay Gazette" to offer to its readers that explanation of its suppression of a recent police case which we suggested it owed to them.

"For good reasons," says our contemporary, "it has been the rule in most respectable newspaper offices never to report such cases and our practice and that of our contemporary has been to leave them severely alone."

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CHINA AND THE POWERS.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF KIAOCHAU.

OPINIONS seem to differ considerably as to the value of Kiaochau to the Germans. A few weeks ago Mr. Melton Prior was condemning it whole-sale, now Reuters special correspondent comes forward with very sanguine anticipations of its future importance.

The troops are distributed in small camps and detachments, to hold various points on the frontier. There is no sickness whatever. Water, however, is not plentiful, and there is a dearth of trees. The place has been thoroughly cleaned by the soldiers, and already wears the aspect of a well-kept military camp.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR DECORATED. The Chinese Emperor recently conferred his highest decoration on the Emperor of Germany and sent him a very cordial telegram.

The Emperor William, in this reply expressed his recognition of the attention shown him in the bestowal upon him of the highest Chinese Order and his satisfaction regarding the incidents of Prince Henry's visit to China.

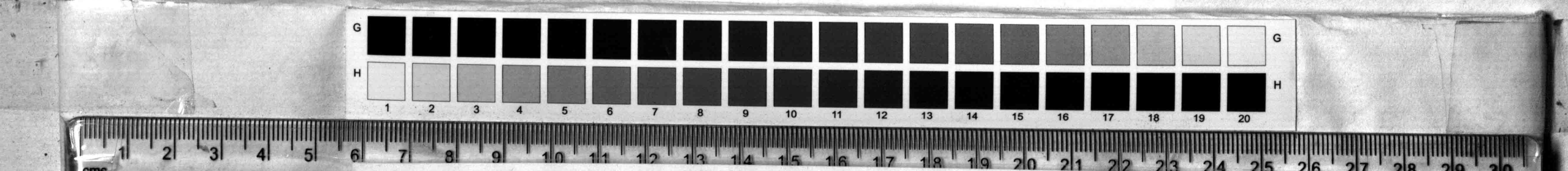
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Kuntul-Kanti Tail. This sweet-scented oil cures all kinds of hair diseases such as baldness, untimely whiteness and falling off of hairs. When properly used it makes the hair deep black, glossy, luxuriant and their roots strong. It keeps the brain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

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

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It is a marvellous remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any intoxicating ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box containing pills for one month Rs. 4, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas, and postage 4 annas.

It is a powerful remedy in cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students—for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity.

It is a best remedy for all impurities of blood, disorder of the bowels, itching of the body, pain over body, effects of mercury and disorder of the liver. Those who are suffering from the effects of syphilis or mercury are recommended to try Bhaiji's Rasayan. Besides these, in all other cases Bhaiji's Rasayan is suitable.

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

This prevents the hair from becoming grey before time, preserves the hair and cures all sorts of skin diseases of the head and defects of the hair. It also cures sleeplessness. Its regular use is a preventive for brain and hair complaints.

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Anti-periodic Decoction. The medicine is in use for over twenty years and cured thousands of patients. Numerous testimonials have been received.

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