Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL. XXXI. CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898. NO.. 60

পদকল্পতরু।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩॥০ টাকা।
পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রস্থ।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

অনুরাগবল্লী।

শ্রীমনোহর দাস প্রণীত।

এই খানি উপাদেয় বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বে লিখিত।

মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ অৰ্দ্ধ আনা।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত-প্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় অনুচর ও শিষ্য শ্রীঈশান নাগর কৃত।

ইহাতে শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রভু লীলা সম্বন্ধে অনেক নূতন কথা আছে, এবং শ্রীঅদ্বৈতপ্রভুর সমস্ত লীলা বিশদরূপ বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা।

বৈষ্ণবধর্ম্ম সম্বন্ধীয় প্রথম শ্রেণীর একমাত্র মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২৲ ডাঃ মাঃ।৵০

শ্রীল শিশির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত

অনেকে প্রথম হইতে শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা চাহিয়া পাঠান; কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা একেবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ায়, আমরা তাঁহাদের অভিলাষ পূরণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য আমরা উক্ত নিঃশেষিত সংখ্যা গুলি পুনর্মুদ্রিত করিতে মনস্থ করিয়াছি। যাঁহারা উক্ত ছয় বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিম্বা উহার কোন বর্ষের পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা কৃপা করিয়া অবিলম্বে আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন। যাঁহারা পূর্ব্বে গ্রাহক হইবেন, তাঁহারা প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা দেড় টাকায় পাইবেন। শ্রীকেশব লাল রায়, প্রকাশক অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিস কলিকাতা।

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(In advance).

DAILY EDITION

	Town	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0	" 13 0
Quarterly	" 5 13	" 7 0
Monthly	" 2 0	" 2 8

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.
Back numbers are charged at Four annas per copy.

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs 11 0
Half-yearly	" 6 0
Quarterly	" 3 8
Monthly	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.
Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

WEEKLY EDITION.

	Town and Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 6 0
Half yearly	" 3 0
Quarterly	" 1 12
Monthly	" 0 10

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.
Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

No advertisement is charged at less than 1 Rupee.
For Special Contract Rates, apply to the Manager.
All correspondence and remittances are to be sent to the address of Babu G. L. Ghosh, Financial Manager.

THE PATRIKA PRESS

Has now opened a Job department and undertakes all sorts of

BOOK & JOB WORKS,

Books, Pamphlets, Trade-circulars, Periodicals, Catalogues, Hand-bills, Programmes, Forms Cheques, etc.,

IN

ENGLISH, BENGALI & NAGRI TYPES

in the most approved style, with promptitude and at moderate rates.

There is also a book-binding department in connection with the Job department.

Orders always receive
THE BEST ATTENTION.

Papers of all sizes and qualities supplied.
For quotations apply to

THE MANAGER,
A. B. Patrika, Calcutta.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS

NONE GENUINE BUT ONE WITH ENGLISH LABEL.
DR. JAILLET'S

PEPTO-FER

(Peptones and Iron combined in a most assimilable form)

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

anemia, chlorosis, general debility, hysteria, dyspepsia, menstrual disorders, and all conditions arising from peverty of blood in men, women, and children.

To be had of all chemists and druggists.

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

DAMODAR RATTANSEY,
c8, Canning Street, Calcutta; 27, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

For the first time in India! Latest London Novelty.

THE PRESENTIAOT "PHOTO" WATCH.

AN IMPORTANT PATENTED MPROVEMENT WITHOUT EXTRA COST.

OPEN.

Unique, thoroughly reliable, and an acqusition or the general trade. In 14 Line with stout Silver ('935) Cases, finely engraved. Best Porcelain Dials, plain or figured. Crystal, Centrique, or Centrique with fancy Bezils. Jewelled in 8 holes. The Dome is Duplex and dustproof, the Photo being inserted through a slot in the upper rim and without contact with the movement. Ladies and gentlemen will find it specially suitable for presentation.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
Price Rs. 25 each.

Only a few of these watches received per S. S. "Oriental." Please send your order sharp.

Goabagan Lane, Calcutta. G. C. MOOKERJEE & SONS. Agents for the Imperial Watch Co. of London.

Naug & Co,,

170, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

New indent, Fresh goods, Latest designs.

Various pattern Silks for Saries, Jackets and Coats. Balbrigan banians, fine and strong, of all sizes, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12 a dozen. New Cotton tweeds of different choice, ans. 6 to ans 12 a yard. Fancy coatings and shittings of different qualities. Dress and office immediate delivery. Large stock of Deshi Dhooties and Saries.

New catalague free.

THE LAW OF SEDITION.

BY J. CHAUDHURI, M. A., BAR.-AT-LAW.
PRICE, RE. I.
OPINIONS:

The book seems to be very interesting.—*Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D. C. L., Warden of All Souls, Oxford.*

A very careful statement of the growth of the English law on the subject.—*J. B. Moyle, D. C. L., Senior Bursar, New College, Oxford.*

You have set out the main features of the English law on the subject in a clear and interesting manner and so far as my knowledge goes with accuracy.—*Henry Gony, D. C. L., Regius Professor of Civil Law, Oxford, Fellow of All Souls.*

Mr. Chaudhuri directs a vigorous polimic against these changes in the law.... Has certainly provided materials for a full and careful consideration of a very interesting and important subject.—*The English Law Journal*

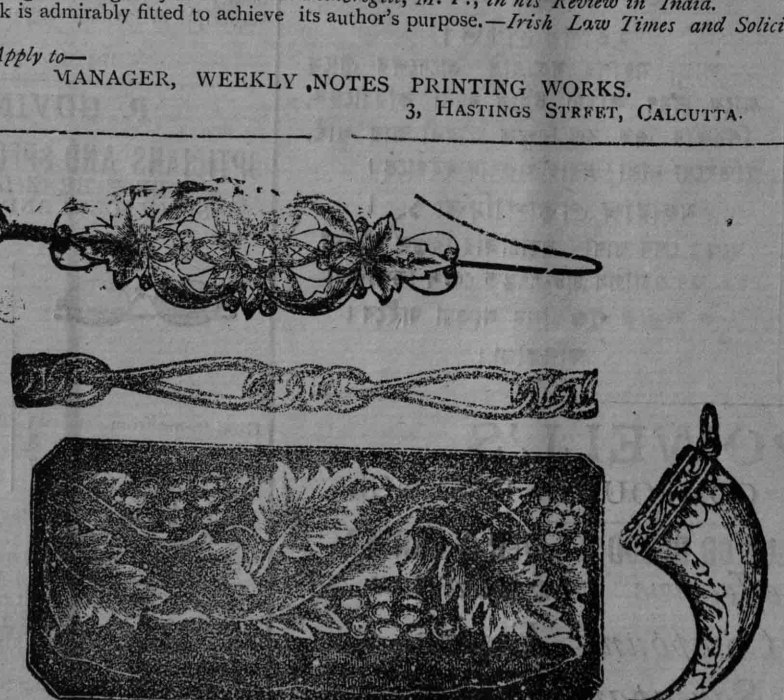
The book is well up to date. Mr. Chaudhuri's observations on the tendency of the new law and in the haste with which it has been passed, are exceedingly caustic and to the point.—*Englishman.*

Mr. Chaudhuri's book gives Chapter and Verse of his propositions, and if Mr. Chalmers had taken half the amount of pains that Mr. Chaudhuri bas, to make things plain, he could never have fathered the Act.—*Indian Daily News.*

Mr. Chaudhuri has accurately stated the law as it has been laid down in practice in recent years in England by English Judges to English juries.—*E. H. Pickersgill, M. P., in his Review in India.*

The little, work is admirably fitted to achieve its author's purpose.—*Irish Law Times and Solicitors' Journal.*

Apply to—
MANAGER, WEEKLY NOTES PRINTING WORKS.
3, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.



এই কারখানা রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়াতে আদি স্থাপিত স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের ও জড়োয়া অলঙ্কার, চাঁদীর বাসন ইত্যাদি সর্ব্বদা বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত থাকে। অন্যত্র অপেক্ষা সুশ্রী ও সুলভ মূল্যে পাওয়া যায়। গ্রাহকগণের পাকা অর্ডার পাইলে মফঃস্বলে পার্শেল পাঠান হয়। বিশেষ বিবরণ সচিত্র ক্যাটলগে দ্রষ্টব্য। ৵০ আনা ডাক টিকিট পাঠাইলে ক্যাটলগ রেজেষ্টরি করিয়া পাঠান যায়। একবার পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখিলেই সবিশেষ জানিতে পারিবেন।

বিপিনবিহারী ও যুগলকৃষ্ণ ধর।

জুয়েলার এবং পোদ্দার।
রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়া, জেলা রাজসাহী। মনোহর চৌধানী

The Calcutta Homœpathic Pharmacy.
The First Independent and Pure
HOMŒPATHIC PHARMACY IN THE EAST.

BERIGNY & CO.

12, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

Are unrivalled in the completeness of stock of Medicines, Books, Medicine chests, Pocket and Travelling cases and other requisites. They enjoy the confidence and patronage of the highest state officials, the profession and the public. Catalogue and advice sen on receipt of half anna postage.

ALLAHABAD BANK LD.

Head Office:—ALLAHABAD.

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

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union Bank of London.

BOMBAY BANKERS:—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

CORRESPONDENTS in Agra, Bankipore, Benares, Delhi, Fyzabad, Lahore, Madras, Meerut, Mussoorie, Nagpore, Rawul Pindee, Simla, Umballa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Fixed Deposits received on the following terms:—

Repayable after	12 or 18 months	5 per cent per annum
" "	8 "	4½ " "
"	5 or 6	4 "
"	3	3 " "

Every descriotion of Banking business transacted.

Full information obtainable on application to—
T. C. CRUICKSHANK,
Agent, Calcutta Branc

স্বপ্নে প্রাপ্ত।

সূতিকা রোগের ঔষধ।

আমার প্রপিতামহ কর্ত্তৃক স্বপ্নে প্রাপ্ত এই মহৌষধ ধারণে এ যাবৎ অনেক রোগী আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন। ইহা ধারণে বিশেষ কোন নিয়ম প্রতিপালন করিতে হয় না, কিন্তু এই ঔষধ সমস্ত স্থানে প্রচার নাই। ইহার মূল্য লওয়া নিষেধ; তবে ৺ গোপালবিগ্রহের প্রণামী ও রূপার মাদুলির মূল্য ইত্যাদি বাবদ মোট ১।৵০ লাগিবেক। ভিঃ পিঃ তে ঔষধ পাঠান যায়। রোগীর নাম জানা আবশ্যক।

শ্রীযতীন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত
গ্রাম কচুন্দী, পোঃ আঃ বগীয়া, জেলা যশোহর।

ROSALENE.

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER

Positively the best medicated Hair Oil specially prepared and perfumed for Toilet Use. Keeps head cool, produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning gray. Unrivalled for promoting the growth of the Beard, Moustache, week and thin Eye-lashes. A Sovereign Remedy for Baldness. Restores grey hair to its natural color and removes Scruff and Dandruff, etc. Absolutely free from any metalic or other injurious ingredients.

PRICE ONE RUPEE, POSTAGE As. 8.

EASTERN PERFUMERY Co.
BAGBAZAR P. O., CALCUTTA

HALF-PRICE SALE.

PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427)

NEW EDITION: ENLARGED.

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

DR. NUNDO LALL GHOSE, of 30 years experience in Govt. service, Late teacher of Medicine, Midwifery, Diseases of women and children, Patna, Dacca and Campbell Medical Schools. Physician Surgeon, Accoucheur and Electropath.

He has introduced in India the new system of treatment by Electricity, which with appropriate remedies forms a new opening in the successful treatment of diseases, such as Fevers, simple and complicated, Nervous diseases, Hysterca, neu algia and paralysis; Intestenal diseases, obstruction, habitual constipation and piles; Diseases of women; skin-diseases; Tumors and Hydrocele without any operation by knife or needle; Ulcers, Sinuses and Strictures in any organ.

8, Raja Kali Krishna's Lane, Grey Street, Calcutta

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

Just Out.

THE SECOND EDITION
(Revised and Enlarged)
Of that well-known socio comicae DRAMA.

নয়শো রূপেয়া।

Price As. 12,
To be had at the *Patrika*

Benevolent Fund Ld.

Unprecedented marvellous gain.

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

R. C. ROY.
Mnaging Director.
41, 42 Sukea's Street, Calcutta.

LAW & Co.

Homœopathic chemists and Book-sellers,
92, LOWBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.

Keep always ready a complete stock of American medicines, (including Tissue remedies) book, chests and other requisites. They enjoy the confidence of all for genuineness of their medicines. *Catalogue post free.*

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

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

SUTTAN OIL.

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

WONDERFUL HEALING OINTMENT

Those who are suffering from venereal sores, murc rial sores, boils, buboes, syphilis, curbuncle, cancer, eczama, ulcerated legs, abcesses, ulcers, sinus, wound bruises and all kinds of skin diseases, whether acut or chronic, must be cured by this wonderful ointment Price per pot Re. 1 only.

SPECIFIC FOR PILES.

Radically cures Piles and Fistula of the worst types whether itching, protruding, internal, external or bleeding. Guaranteed harmless. Persons who have tried al nown remedies for curing the pain of piles and have been time after time disappointed with results, should be a fair trial to our remedy. Price per phial Rs. 2 only. A PAMPHLET containing numerous unsloited estimonials sent free on application to

MANAGER
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORK,
Ranaghat, Bengal

REGISTER YOUR NAME
FOR THE
FOURTH EDITION
OF

THE CIVIL OFFICER'S GUIDE?

It has been thoroughly revised, the size has been increased, and new matters added.

Part I, contains useful TABLES, Part II, STANDING ORDERS of GOVERNMENT, Part III, CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS, and Part IV, HINTS to write OFFICIAL Correspondence, all bound together, but the Parts are so arranged that each can be taken out of the book and bound seperately.

Every Government official, be he a ministerial, executive or a judicial offcer, should secure a copy of the GUIDE at once.

Parts I, II, and IV will be useful even to those who are not in Government employ.

In Part I, Tables to calculate wages from *annas four* to one thousand Rupees, Tables to calculate Interest &c. have been given.

Even those who are not in receipt of a monthly income, must have got under them employes whom they have to pay monthly. The Guide will help them in calculating *accurately to a pie* the amount due to or by them. The Income Tax Table and rules and the Interest Table will similarly help them.

In Part II, very important and Interesting *standing orders*, which, nevertheless, are not generally known or available, have been appended. *The Rules regarding Submission of Appeals, and Petitions to Government, the Parliament, the Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and Her Majesty the Empress,* Connection of Government officials with Press, Indebtedness of Public Servants, Supply of Medicine and Medical Aid, Dismissal &c. have been given.

Part III, contains all the Rules of the Civil Service Regulations (corrected up to date) that a Government official is required to know. The Rules have been so arranged that any one can have the required rule at a glance. The rules have not been abridged; but by a peculiar arrangement reference has been made an easy and pleasant task.

Part IV gives useful and well-arranged Hints to write Official Correspondence.

The Civil Officer's Guide is not a *New book*,—it has survived the sure test, for, it has passed through *two* previous editions.

The price is so moderate that even persons with moderate income can afford to purchase a copy.

Price Rupee One. Postage one anna. By V. P. Post two annas extra. Recommended by both the Press and the Public.

A very good source for the circulation of advertisements. Rates will be communicated on application. All letters to be addressed to

R. V. R. CHAUDHIRI,
Dinapore.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Dr. Stolberg

BEGS to inform those who are suffering from *Enlarged Spleen, Malaria, Liver, Kidney* nd *Lungs* complaints, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY *Rheumatism, gout, Hydrocele,* ELEPHANTIASIS and bad *Skin diseases,* that his Remedies will cure them. The above complaints have been cured after Hospital treatments had failed. All those who have been treated by the undersigned have never had occasion to complain that their money was misspent. For particulars address

Dr. C. STOLBERG,
Specialist, Bangalore.

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

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

PAUL & SONS,
MOHUN MUSICAL DEPOT.
2, Lower Chitpore Road, (2nd floor) Calcutta.

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

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

The best Harmonium for playing Bengali and Hindustani airs.
Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium.
3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, 38, (best 40.)
Mofussil Order executed by V P. P.
Catalogue free on application.

THE INDIAN MECHANIC
EST. 1895.
Vol. IV Commenced from April 1898.
(Monthly journal of Art, Industry and Science.
PRIZE ESSAYS FOR AUGUST.
SENIOR PRIZE Essay for *graduates* and gentlemen over 25 years of age.
PRIZE:—A book worth not less than Rs. 10.
SUBJECT:—Effect of the study of Chemistry in the Calcutta University on the Chemical Industries of Bengal.
JUNIOR PRIZE for undergraduates.
Subject:—Practical training in Leisure Hours.
FIRST PRIZE:—Rs. 5.
TIME:—Essays must reach this office on or before 15th AUGUST.
Subscription :—Rs. 2, for students Re. 1.
Thick paper edition Rs. 3.
SATISH CH. GHOSH,
Chinsurah. Manager.

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

Having Large Stock of Well-made Substantial and Fashionable Furniture.
Inspection invited
Orders Executed promptly

Fail not to keep it with you; fail not to take in the first thing in Cholera; fail not to put this to others; for,

is the best and most approved remedy for Cholera. Given early it cures ninety per cent. of cases and prevents an attack if few drops are taken daily during an epidemic.

4 annas a phial. Pack and post for 1 to 4 phials, 5 annas. Call for Testimonials.

DR. S. K. BURMAN
5, Tarachand Dutt's Street, Calcutta.

Best references ! First class Testimonials
K. D. CHAUDHURI & CO.,
GENERAL STATIONERS & ORDER SUPPLIERS,
90-7, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Undertake Orders and Agencies of every description. Dealers in Tea, Oilmans's Stores, Enamelled Wares, Toilet Requisites, Winter Garments, Office and household Furniture, Bazar Supplies, and Sundry Stores.
Terms wonderfully cheap. Trial orders respectfully solicited. Prospectus and Catalogue sent free.

New Books.

HISTORY.

History of the Punjab : From the Remotest Antiquity to the Present Time. By Shamsul-Ulama Syed Muhammad Latif, Khan Bahadur, F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Divisional and Sessions Judge, and Member of the Punjab University, Rs. 10.

Lahore : Its History, Architectural Remains and Antiquities, with an Account of its Modern Institutions and Inhabitants, their Trades, Customs, etc., profusely illustrated. By ditto, Rs. 6.

Agra : Historical and Descriptive, with an Account of Akbar and his Court, and of the Modern City of Agra. Illustrated with Portraits of the Moghul Emperors and Drawings of the principal Architectural Monuments of the City and its Suburbs, and a Map of Agra. By ditto, Rs. 5.

American Civil War. By J. E. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, North-Western Provinces, Allahabad, Re. 1-8.

DRAWING AND BOOK-KEEPING.

Drawing, a Means of Education, with a Chapter on the Recurrence of the Geometrical Figures in the three Kingdoms of Nature, and the Realm of Sound, with 350 illustrations. By E. C. Dozey, Art Teacher, Doveton College, etc. Paper, Rs. 2-8; cloth, Rs. 3.

Book-keeping. By C. J. Michôd, Bank of Bengal, Re. 1.

FORTUNE-TELLING.

The Oracle of Fate ; or, the Mystic Numbers. By E. Joubert. A republication of one of the most ancient works on Fortune-telling. It contains Answers, solved by the Mystic Numbers, on most of the affairs of life, and may be consulted on all important occasions, As. 12.

JOHN S. VERONA, Public Printer,
4, Grant's Lane, Calcutta.

[Please mention this paper.]

ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

Homœopathic Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX, containing 12, 24, 30, and 48 Phials of medicine, a droper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5 respectively.

FAMILY BOX, containing 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 Phials of medicine, a droper, and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-4, 6-4, and 11-8, respectively.

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

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

N. B.—We have no connection with any other firm near about us.

FOR SALE.

SEEDS, PLANTS, FRUIT GRAFTS, ROSES.

The Cossipur Practical Institution of Horti-Flori and Agriculture, 69 Gun Foundry Road, Cossipur, Calcutta.

The largest and best Repository where Garden and Agricultural seeds, tools and other requisites can be had always ready for sale.

Native Vegetable Seeds, for the ensuing Summer and Rainy seasons, redy and may be despached on the shortest notice. Our *Vegetable Packet* contains 20 varieties of seeds suitable for the season. They are all fresh, best and genuine and specially selected for the Tea and Indigo Concerns. We grow these seeds in our farms ; so we can guarantee every satisfaction and can supply them in any quantity. 20 sorts of Vegetable seeds—Such as different varieties of Sags, Brinjals, Kumrah, Chichingah, Karola, Uncha, okra, Cucumber &c. &c., a large packet Rs. 2., a small packet Re. 1.

Single papers of Vegetables are sold at annas 4 and annas 2 a packet, large and small, respectively.

Flower seeds for the Rainy season. 10 kinds Re. 1.

Timber tree seeds of various sorts each packet 4 annas

Santalum Album	...	20 seeds	8 Annas
Camphor	...	12 "	8 Annas

Cophee Arabica and Liberia 8 annas per paper of each sort.

Daturah (Gold treble) 4 annas per paper.

We do not charge for packing seeds. Seed list posted free on application.

Plants supplied at moderate prices and very carefully packed.

Best Fruit Grafts, *Chinese pine apples*, several roadside and timber trees, most beautiful and scented varieties of select *Roses*, distinct varieties of *Crotons*. *Palms*, Ferns, Orcheds, Arancaries, Camellias and Magnolias of sorts, Santalum Album Coffee, Camphor Rudrakha, Nutmeg ; many other ornamental foliaged plants, Culbons plants Dahlias, choice giant Floworing cannas, Gloxinias and beautiful creepers are always kept ready for sale. Please send for revised Horticultural and fruit Catalogues with 2 annas and half anna postage.

Please send your order early to prevent disappointment of the number and supply. Gentlemen are requested to send in their orders with a remittance sufficient to cover the cost of plants and freight. For further particulars please apply to the Superintendent.

N. B.—Our patrons and constituents are requested to have a look of the Institution which possesses its own Nursery, Orchards and the extensive Model farms.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

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

GONORRHŒA AND GLEET

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

The cure is permanent and radical.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in Case of Failure.

To ensure a permanent and radical cure the Calcutta patients are requested to see the Doctor, Muffasil patients should, when ordering for a phial, write in detail the disease.

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

DR. H. BISWAS,
11, Annanda Chatterji's Lane Bag-bazar,
Calcutta.

A Sister volume to the "Hindu System of Moral Science" is just out. It is from the pen of the same author and is entitled

THE HINDU SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS SCIENCE AND ART.

The price of the book is one rupee.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says regarding the book: If "the Hindu System of Moral Science," by Babu Kishori Lal Sarker, M. A., B. L., evoked admiration from many distinguished Hindus and such eminent Christians of world-wide celebrity as Professor Max Muller and Professor Cowell, his treatise, entitled "The Hindu System of Religious Science and Art" which has just been published, will, we doubt not, secure still greater admiration for his complete grasp of the difficult subject and the masterly way in which he has presented them to the world. * * * * This book may be regarded as a key to the understanding of the various phases of Hinduism on a rational basis.

The Hon'ble P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., says : The book deserves to be made a first text book of religious teaching in every school. I will ask every Hindu to read it. I want every young man to be taught it. I cannot do better justice than to proclaim it as a little manual worth its weight in gold deserving to be read by every Hindu parent and by him to be taught to his sons and daughters.

The book is to be had of—
BABU SARASI LAL SARKAR, M. A.,
121, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

AWARDED a higher class certificate for excellent Medical preparation at the Test of D. in India by Sir Rivers Thompson (Lt.-Govr. of Bengal) President of the Calcutta Exhibition 83-84

SWEET EMULSION

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED
BY DR. H. W. JONES, M. D., M.R. C.S., London. This is an excellent and innocuous preparation, sweet to the palate universally known as preferable to Cod-Liver Oil and Sarsaparila, having great nutritive and blood purifying qualities & guaranteed to cure—Piles, Rheumatism, Chronic-Gonorrhœa, Emaciation, Diabetes, Spermatorrhœa, and all other diseases of dyspeptic nature, and Impurities of the blood. Price 8 oz. phial Re. 1-8, packing 4 ans. 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 Rs 2-4 with packing

Sold only by DR. J. GOOPTA & CO.
Chemists and Druggists.
Jowa Pharmacy—No.181-2, Dhurrumtolah Street. Calcutta. Mofussil ditto—Tallygunj, Calcutta.

লাইব্রেরীর জন্য টেক্সট বুক কমিটী কর্ত্তৃক অনুমোদিত।

ছত্রপতি শিবাজী ১॥০

শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী মহাশয় প্রণীত।

শাস্ত্রী মহাশয় মহারাষ্ট্র প্রদেশের গ্রামে গ্রামে ভ্রমণ করিয়া ইহার রচনা করিয়াছেন, শিবজীর এত বড় বিস্তৃত জীবনী আর নাই, ইতিমধ্যে নানা ভাষায় অনুবাদ হইয়াছে।

মহারাজ প্রতাপাদিত্য ১৲।

বঙ্গের শেষ স্বাধীন মহারাজার বিস্তৃত জীবনী

২০ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজিরী ও অন্যান্য পুস্তকালয় পাওয়া যাইবে।

কলিকাতা।

DR. BISWAS

ACIDITY PILL

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

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

The 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 Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, 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 sent 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 digestiv power so hat men suffering from Dyspepsia may give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some native herbs and hence is perfectly sale]

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professer Government College, Jubbulpur, writes Dr. Biswas's medicine for acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that sufferers who may give it a fair ttrial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

Babu, Nitrya Gopal Dutt, Zemindar Mozilpur writes :—"I have used your Pill an can bear testimony to its marvellous effects. Before I had used your Pill for a week it cured me of acute Acidity which all other remedies failed to cure.'

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar raj family, writes :—"I am glad to state that have been Red much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity riills. Really I did not expect so happy a result Pind.y send me two more boxes."

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

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

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

Cure for Dysmenorrhœa.

It is a sure and infallible specific for **Dysmenorrhœa**—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.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. Extra.
DR. H. BISWAS.
11, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

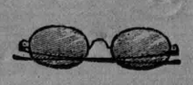
Latin to Bengali and English ; price Re. 1, reduced price Ans. 8 for a month ; by V. P. P. Ans. 3 extra.

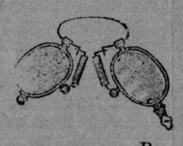
The *Practitioner*, a quarterly Homœopathic Journal, Vol. I, Part I, just published. Edited by Dr. R. L. Sur. An excellent guide for every householder without the aid of Doctors. Annual subscription, Annas Eight (post tree.(Apply to—

S. SUR,
104 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

P. GOVIN & CO.

OPTICIANS AND SPECTACLE MAKERS.
BEST BRAZIL PEBBLES.
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.





	Rs.		Rs.
Gold frame from ...	23	Gold frame from ...	30
Silver do. ...	8	Silver do. ...	10
Nickel do. ...	7	Nickel do. ...	8
Steel do. ...	5	Steel do ...	6

Metal frame Pebble Spectacles from	5
Best Crystal Cataract do.	6
Neutral tint D shaped Eyepreservers from ...	6
Railway goggles or dust protectors do. ...	6
Testors are sent on deposit of ...	10

Orders and repairs of every description are undertaken carefully and promptly executed.

We supply to our mofussil constituents exactly fitting Spectacles on being furnished with information as to their ages, their eye sight distant and near and their power of seeing small letters in day light.

Mofussil orders sent by V. P P.
P. GOVIN & CO.,
Importers, Makers and Repairers.
261, BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

C. RINGER & CO.,

Homœpathic Establishment,
4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST
CALCUTTA.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY

fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive regular shipments from the celebrated and best houses. Druggists and Chemists of Europe and America.

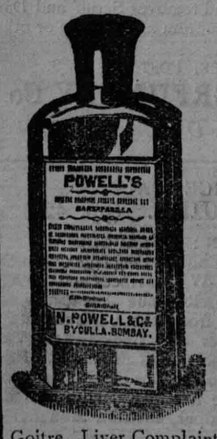
Just received per P. & O. S. S. "MALTA" valuable Homœo. Books—Allen, Bœhr, Hull's Jahr Guernsey and other books. Another shipment of books from England is very shortly expected.

Price list free on application.

POWELL'S

IODIZED COMPOUND ESSENCE
—OF—
SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD & LIVER CLEANSER

is the most effective combination of Iodized Compound Essence of Sarsaparrilla.



A prompt and **Powelful Alterative and Diuratic** acting **directly** upon the **Blood** and **Glandular System.**

THE distressing **poison** of **syphilis** with its **Primary, Secondary or Tertiary** symptoms speedily relieved. It is of particular service in Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Affection of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofulous Diseases, Blotches, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Femalets Complain Goitre, Liver Complaints and Pimples.

It has the power of causing the elimination of mercury from the system. This **essence of Sarsaparilla** will renew the Arterial blood of putrid humour, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of health.

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

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0.
Price-list free on application.

N. POWELL AND CO.,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

LOVE AS A LAW OF NATURE

A REPLY TO PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

THERE is a remarkable article in the *Monist* for January by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, of the University of Buffalo. It is entitled "Love as a Factor in Evolution.'

LOVE AND THE COSMIC LAW.

The article seems to have been suggested by Professor Huxley's declaration in his Sholdenian Oration of 1893, that goodness of virtue was opposed to the cosmic law, for self-assertion was the essence of the cosmic process, and unmitigated self-assertion is incompatible with social morality. Dr. Hutchinson points out, first, that the emotion of love, being a fact as firmly attested by experience a any other in the physical world, must be recognised as being as genuine a force in the scheme of progress as the law of gravitation; secondly, that the onus of proving that love and its results did not originate and develop from the cosmic process lies upon those who deny that it did not so originate; thirdly, that love and selfishness, or altrusism and egotism, instead of being mutually destructive, are really complimentary and mutually helpful. Dr. Hutchinson, however, does not confine himself to general statements of this kind, and it is doing his article an injusttce to place them in the forefront.

LOVE THE FIRST FACTOR AFTER HUNGER.

He starts from the more popular and emphatic assertion that—

Love with its daughter, Goodness, is not only a legitimate product of the process, but next to Hunger the most powerful factor in it.

We pass rapidly over Dr. Hachinson's somewhat fanciful speculation as to the foreshadowings, or dim beginnings of this power of mutual attraction, long before human life began on this planet.

SEX AS THE SINAI OF ALL RELIGION.

Dr. Hutchinson is on firmer ground when he comes to deal with the phenomena of sentient being. He maintains that love is as natural and necessary an emotion as hunger. Like all others who have written on the subject, Dr. Hutchinson attributes the first beginnings, of love to sex. Although he does not use the phrase, he evidently would not dissent from the formula that sex is the Sinai of natural religion. He says :—

The first appearance and real birthplace of true love and conscious affection is to be found in the reproduction of the species. The appearance of sex, the development of maleness and femaleness was not only the birthplace of affection, the well-spring of all morality, but an enormous economic advantage to the race and an absolute necessity of progress. In the first we find any conscious longing for or active impulse toward a fellow creature.

PARENTAGE THE SOURCE OF ALTRUISM.

Mere sex attraction, however, does not evolve goodness or altruism in his highest form until it has resulted in parentage:—

Let parental affection, however appear, and a stricking transformation begins. Intelligence not only of a degree, but of a kind unknown before is born.

Dr. Hutchinson passes in rapid review the operation of this law of love and self-sacrifice in relation to insects, fishes and birds, but it is not until he comes to the higher mammals that he has the widest field for developing his doctrine. His description of the superiority, even when tested by the rough results of the comic process, of animals that are mutually helpful over those that are mutually destructive is very interesting. It is the associated carnivores who are the lords of the wilderness. The red dogs who hunt in packs as all readers of Kiplings Jungle Books will remember, are the terror even of the tiger. If the fittest alone survive, love, or at any rate co-operative helpfulness bulks largely among the qualities that constitute fitness.

LOVE THE MAINSPRING OF CIVILISATION.

Dr. Hutchinson maintains that civilisation itself is due to the operation of this same law of love. What keeps the savage, a savage is not any lack of intelligence, but lack of brotherly kindness. Dr. Hutchinson says :—

The thing that makes the Bushman, the Akka, the Tierra del Fuegian a savage and keeps him so, is not his lack of intelligence, for of this he possesses often a larger share than some of his brethren much higher in the scale.

Savagery, he points out, has as its especial feature an indifference to human life which makes the savage ready to kill or be killed at the least provocation, to kill out the aged, and to practise infanticide. These all operate against his perpetuation or survival :—

In the first place, this terrific waste of life, at every pore as it were, keeps the tribe small and weak, and absolutely prevents that pressure upon each other and upon the means of subsistence which, as we shall show in another article, is the chief stimulus to industrial progress. In the second place individual life is rendered so short and so uncertain that absolutely all the energies of man are devoted to its mere preservation, with no time to spare for increasing its fulness or comfort. Thirdly, it can be convincingly shown that all those powerful influences for elevation, known as the natural sciences, botany, chemistry, astronomy, etc., had their origin to a large degree in what could be broadly termed medicine, and came into being very largely through that effort to preserve the helpless, protect the weak and restore the sick, which this unsocial spirit so emphatically antagonises. And last but not least this attitude of distrust and hatred absolutely prevents that co-operation, that division of labour, without which no substantial progress is posssible. In so far as he hates, the savage is a savage and will remain so. Whenever he begins to love he begins his upward progress toward civilisation at once.

LOVE THE TRUE SECRET OF EMPIRE.

Dr. Hutchinson concludes by applying his principle to politics, and that in a fashion that every English-speaking man must accept as a great compliment for according to Dr. Hutchinson, the reason why the English-speaking race is at this moment dominating the world is not because of their ruthless self-assertion, but because they, more than any other race, recognise the principle of human brotherhood. It is the law of love which has landed the Anglo-Saxon on top. Let us hope that it may keep him there? Dr. Hutchinson says :—

The one thing which more than any other had been at the bottom of the wonderful colonising and empire-forming feats of the Anglo-Saxon, whether of Lesser or Greater England, has been his deep-rooted tendency toward, fair, honourable, and even kindly treatment of the weaker races with whom he has come in contact during his spread.

LOVE THE LAW OF LIFE.

Dr. Hutchinson summarises his own paper in the following pregnant sentences :—

My main object is simply to call attention to the fact that combination is as essential and important a law of nature as antagonism, friendly co-operation as hostility.

"Live and let live" is as necessary a part of the srtuggle for existence as "war to the knife."

This is at least a cheerful rendering of the doctrine of Evolution. The old conception of "Nature red in tooth and claw, "shrieking in red ravin against the Christian creed, appears to have done Nature an injustice.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JULY 28, 1898.

THE WIDENING OF THE BREACH.

We said that if the Europeans are trained to feel that the Indians are disagreeable neighbours and the Indians in the same manner made to feel that Europeans are dangerous neighbours, it would be difficult for the Government to accommodate both communities in this country of India. We showed this by citing the case of an educated Englishman, Mr. Macintyre of Samastipore.

Here is the case of another educated Englishman, a writer in the *Morning Post*. Because Private Whelan, accused of bayonetting a punkha-bearer, had been committed to the Sessions to take his trial, the *Morning Post* angrily wanted to know what the Magistrate meant by this "farce." He was suffering from fever, said the *Post*, and no jury men would ever convict him!

Now we must say the *Morning Post* is conducted on liberal principles, but that makes the case worse. Assuming that Whelan had acted under the impulse of temporary insanity, would it have been a proper act for the Magistrate to let him off without a trial? It is not only necessary that justice should be done, but it is also necessary that the public should be made to feel that justice has been done. The complaint in this country is, that European accused are oftentimes let off cheaply. It is, therefore, the more necessary that in a case like the present one, the matter should be made clear by a judicial trial.

In his remarks the *Morning Post* has not shewn his disregard for justice, but disregard for Indian feeling. And that is our complaint. If Europeans, and educated Europeans too, come to regard the feelings of the Indians with contempt, they will be tempted, and they will also tempt their countrymen, to outrage the feelings of the Indians. Of urseco, the *Morning Post* does not say, "what do we care what the natives say?" But his remarks shew that, in his heart of hearts, he attaches no great importance to what the Indians feel or say.

When this is the feeling even amongst some educated Englishmen, it must be worse amongst the lower classes. What O'Hara said was this. He said "there are plenty of these black bastards in this country." His idea was that there were so many of these black bastards in this country, that no great harm would be done if one or two of them were shot dead. This is such an evident truth to him as to lead him to carry out his idea in practice!

Now, we beg to submit, how is the Government to accommodate such men in India? Suppose the number of such Europeans go on increasing. How is the Government to find place for them? When Garud, the Hindu bird-god, was hungry, he was told to go to an island inhabited by savages and devour as many of them as he liked. Surely the Government cannot give a similar permission to O'Hara and men with similar sentiments. It would be funny if the Government were to tell O'Hara, "My dear fellow, we feel that these black bastards are too many and you do not like their presence. Well, shoot them as many as you like." The *Morning Post* must admit that the Government cannot give such a *carte blanche*.

It has already become a most difficult task for the Government to put a stop to such mishaps, and the position is getting serious day by day—the mischief arising out of contact between European and Indian.

Take the case of Parker. He was in need of a prostitute, and prostitutes do take liberties with those who associate with them. From the admission of Parker himself it has been established that the woman wanted more money, and that he gave her a "push." When the woman fell down twenty feet below and fractured her limbs, Parker left her alone without offering any assistance!

Parker has been acquitted, but that is not the point at issue. What we want to point out is the utter contempt which Parker felt for native life, and native rights. Supposing it were a dog instead of a human being,—a woman with whom he had made love a few moments before. What Englishman is there who would have not run to its rescue?

Let us take the Barrackpore case. The men were very angry, but why? Why this insensate fury? Why this expedition against niggers? The niggers did them no harm, gave them no offence. Every nigger was game to them. What right has a nigger to ask price for his soda water? There was a carriage standing. It belonged to a nigger. And so they thought that they had every right to it!

And when one of them was arrested, he was highly offended. He felt he was the aggrieved party. He declared that he was being insulted before natives!

Now, as it is destined that the Indians and Europeans should live together, it is absolutely necessary that they should be taught to live in peace. If the European does not like Indian music let the Indian be told so, and let the Indian respect the wish. Let the European, on the other hand, if he cannot bear Indian music, forbear from using violence.

Thoughtless and irresponsible Anglo-Indian writers may indulge in their mistaken patriotism, but the problem is day by day getting to be a difficult one, and it is the duty of every well-wisher of the Empire to help the Government in its attempts of vindicating law and justice. The peroration of the Chief Justice in the Barrackpore case is an indication of what the view of the Government is in this question; and the unanimity of the verdict of the jury, composed only of Englishmen, and the following comments of the *Pioneer* on the case will go to show that, the European community, generally speaking, do not differ from that view:—

We publish elsewhere the report of the closing proceedings of the trial of three Artillerymen charged with causing the death of Dr. Sircar at Barrackpur. That the gunners had no intention of murdering the unfortunate doctor outright we can well believe, but their brutality in assaulting a weak and inoffensive old man was nevertheless such that though it had the slight excuse of drunkenness we cannot help thinking they are lucky in getting off with a term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

HYDROPATHY IN SNAKE-BITES.

The custom in India amongst the Hindus is, to throw the body of a man, killed by snake-bite, into water, and not to cremate it. It is believed that the resurrection of a man, killed by the bite of a snake, who has apparently ceased to live, is not of uncommon occurrence. The husband of Behula killed by a snake, was thus brought to life by his devoted wife. Thus Murari got back his life after he had lost it by the bite of a snake. An account of Murari, who turned a celebrated saint subsequently, will appear in this journal shortly. It is believed, life is kept in suspension for sometime in the body of a man killed by snake-bite, and that, therefore, to bury or cremate it may result in burying or cremating a live man.

The body of a dead man, who has died of snake-bite, is thrown into water for another very good reason. It is believed that, an immersion in water may effect a complete neutralization of the snake poison. Indeed, one of the most effective treatments of patients bitten by snakes is alleged to be *jal-shar*, which anybody, in opening the book called "Snakes, Snake-bites, and their treatment," can see that it consists in pouring water over the head of the patient. In that book, it is stated, that sometimes a man, who has apparently died of snake bite, is saved by *jal-shar*. And thus it is possible for a man, killed by snake-bite, and whose body has been thrown into water, to come back restored to life, to the delight of his relations.

Two authentic cases have somewhat established the efficacy of this *jal-shar*, as a mode of treatment in desperate cases. Both the patient and the snake doctor are just now before us, to testify to the efficacy of this treatment. The name of the patient is Danej, an inhabitant of Amrita Bazar, in the District of Jessore. He catches snakes and is ambitious of being a snake doctor in time. Eleven years ago, when there was an inundation in Jessore and Nuddia, snakes of all classes were carried down by the current. It was then that Danej was asked by some, possibly mischievous, people to catch a big cobra, which had taken shelter on a patch of floating weed being carried by the current. Danej saw that he was very likely to be bitten if he attempted to catch the snake, but his vanity goaded him on. He caught the snake, and was bitten in two places both in the left and right hands. The bite in the right hand was not possibly a poisonous one, but that in the left seemed to be a poisonous one. It was then about 10 in the morning.

Though bitten, he did not let go the snake. But he was no doubt frightened, and therefore, with the snake in hand, he proceeded to Mamudpore, a village adjacent to Amrita Bazar, where some celebrated snake doctors resided. They all surrounded him and did all that they could to save him, but to no purpose. He gradually sank.

There, by chance, Rupai Mondal of Baranashipore, in Bongong, had just then arrived. He was going by that way and the crowd attracted him, and being himself a snake doctor, was asked to try his skill. It was this Doctor who cured Danej by *jal-shar*.

When we heard so far from Danej an account of his case, we thought that the testimony of the doctor himself was absolutely necessary to make the thing sure. So we sent for Rupai in the Bongang Subdivision.

The doctor came, and he and Danej are now both standing before us. We asked the doctor to finish his part of the story.

He said: "When I was asked to try, if I could save the man I saw there was little chance. He had been bitten at about 10 in the morning and it was then about 4 in the afternoon. The poison had then entered his system. His head and chest had been affected. He was foaming at the mouth, and his eyes had become red and his senses almost gone. I told the by-standers that the patient was almost past all remedy and all other methods must be now given up. The only treatment that now remained was *jal shar*. And they all urged me to try it.

"The patient had been made to remain in a sitting posture leaning on his brother. Some water jars were procured, and a good many men and women volunteered the service of fetching water. I emptied one jar over the head of the patient, repeating the *mantras* all the while, and then took up another. In this manner, I poured over his head some forty or fifty jars. The patient all the while remained quite unconscious, but he then gave a violent shake to his body and began to shiver.

"The shivering increased and his teeth chattered, and I could then perceive that the poison in his system had been neutralized.

"I then ceased my treatment. The shivering is the symptom to indicate that the poison has been expelled.

"On being asked, the patient replied that he felt cold, though very much free. I then gave him a purgative to expel from his stomach all the noxious things with which he had been drugged by the other doctors. He passed a stool, and then he was pronounced cured."

And is this treatment infallible?

In answer, says the doctor, "that depends upon the condition of the patient. If he is gone too far, he cannot be brought back to life."

How many jars of water are usually to be poured over the head of the patient to cure him?

"There is no certainty," says the doctor. "Sometimes ten, sometimes one hundred. Well, when a hundred jars had been tried without success, we give up the case as a hopeless one."

Did you try this method anywhere else, and with what result?

"Yes, I tried it with the female relation of Mate-Ullah, a neighbour, and she was saved."

How is it that other doctors recommend hot water?

"I don't know that, but I have been taught to use cold water and have succeeded with it."

The Malvaidyas or snake-doctors have no faith in charms and hydropathy. We sent for one of their leaders, brought him face to face with Danej, the man bitten and cured, and asked him to account for this apparent virtue in *jal-shar* in the case of the latter. He said, "the man Danej was not bitten properly and therefore he escaped. It was no poisonous bite at all." On being asked to explain why the symptoms that appeared in Danej were like those which appear in a man bitten by snakes in the last stage, he said, "it was all the result of fright: Mere fright produces such symptoms."

Anyhow, as this treatment is to be resorted to when every other mode has failed and been given up, the *jal-shar* may be tried in such cases without incurring any responsibility.

A FEW WORDS MORE ABOUT THE BARRACKPORE CASE.

It has afforded us much pleasure to find that almost the entire Anglo-Indian press and a large number of Europeans, official and non-official, have taken a most sympathetic view of the Barrackpore murder case. The attitude of the Government in dealing with the case was just what it should have been. The outrage occurred within the jurisdiction of Mr. Allen, the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, and he left no stone unturned to bring the crime home to the real culprits. He deserves thanks for the promptitude and energy with which he took up the case and finally committed it to the Sessions. It is an open secret that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was so much moved by the tragedy that he was led to express his deep sympathy with the bereaved family of the murdered doctor. The Chief Justice also did his part nobly enough. His peroration, when summing the case, will be always remembered with gratitude by the Indian community. But, though all parties are deserving of thanks, the jury, who convicted the prisoners, stand pre-eminent in this respect. If the authorities did what was absolutely right, it was due to the responsible position held by them. But juries are responsible to nobody except to their own conscience; and, in the present case, they fully sustained the traditions of their noble race, so noted for its sense of justice. What has, however, gratified us the most, even more than the attitude of the jury, is the sentiments conveyed in the following letter by no less a person than a Military Officer, which he has been pleased to send to us for publication:—

I have read with regret and surprise the article reproduced in your columns to-day from the *Indian Daily News* on the Barrackpore murder case. It would be more than useless to discuss such a matter with the occupant of an editorial chair whose mind is so thoroughly prejudiced as to be capable of penning an article such as that now refered to. It is a base calumny on the Chief Justice who tried the case and the members of the jury who returned the verdict, and as well, a vile libel upon the unfortunate victim. If the Chief Justice erred at all he did so on the side of leniency. Had these men been tried in any other part of the world, they would all three have been hanged. I may be permitted to say that my sympathies, with many hundreds of Europeans, are entirely with the family and relatives of the late Dr. Sarkar.

The evidence in the case, which was patiently listened to by the jury, was sufficiently lucid to bring in a unanimous verdict. Counsel for the defence acted not only wisely, but prudently, in abstaining from the introduction of the habit the *Daily News* alleges Dr. Sarker was addicted to. Had counsel done so, I dare venture to assert that the result to the prisoners would have been much more serious than it has been.

It is quite time now sterner measures, than those at present exist, should be adopted to suppress the reckless disregard of human life of the natives of the country, held, I very much regret to say, among many Europeans, civil as well as military, at a low estimate. I would fain hope the sentence just passed in the case under notice, will have a salutary effect. I venture to aver, without fear of contradiction, the sentence was lenient to a degree, and that ninety per cent. of the Europeans in India agree with me.

OLD SOLDIER.

The significance of the above cannot be over-stated, coming as it does from a Military Officer. Says he: "My sympathies, with many hundreds of Europeans, are entirely with the family and relatives of the late Dr. Sarkar." Says he again: "If these men had been tried in any other part of the world all the three would have been hanged." The Chief Justice and the *Pioneer* almost said the same thing.

The Barrackpore case has given rise to unexpected combinations. The *Indian Daily News*, as a liberal paper, ought to have rejoiced at the result of the trial; but no, he is of opinion that the deceased died of some sort of possible accidents of which he gives an enumeration. Thus, according to him the deceased might have died of a fall, of the kick of a horse, drunkenness, etc. Indeed, according to the guesses of the *Indian Daily News*, the cause of the death was quite different from that found by the Judge and Jury. The *Morning Post*, also a liberal paper, holds a similar view. The *Pioneer*, on the other hand, which ought to have condemned the verdict and sentence, approves of both, nay, goes to the length of agreeing with the Chief Justice that the jury had taken a merciful view of the case.

As for the Anglo-Indian papers, which consider the sentence passed to be severe, they have only to solve the problem in a spirit of sincerity, to find that the punishment is not at all severe. Let us put a supposition,—what would have been the punishment if the culprits were only Indians and had caused the death of an old and inoffensive countryman of theirs? Take another instance. If the culprits were Indians and had caused the death of an old and inoffensive European gentleman. We have not the least doubt that in the latter case at least, the culprits would have been hanged. But to return to the attitude of the Anglo-Indian papers. If some papers have belied their traditions, others also have been able to maintain them.

Thus, for instance, the *Advocate of India*, as was expected, approves of the sentence. And as was to be expected, the *Englishman* has said nothing! The *Times of India* has likewise maintained its well-known traditions in a most pronounced manner.

The case was that three British soldiers had, in a violent manner, caused the death of an inoffensive and respectable member of society. The native papers had no hand in the matter. They were neither Judge nor Jury; they neither investigated the case nor gave evidence. But the *Times of India* has no language to express his indignation at the conduct of the Indian papers! We are sorry to see that the *Morning Post* is very much ill at ease. This is what that paper says:—

With the exception of the *Indian Daily News* and the *Morning Post* the Anglo-Indian press unites with the native papers in a chorus of approval at the conviction of the three artillerymen, Wynne, Wicks and Reid, for the alleged slaying of Dr. Suresh Chandra Sirkar at Barrackpore.

In the above there is an admission which shows that the ground on which the *Morning Post* takes its stand is not firm. And again says that paper:—

We should be inclined to say also that the punishment was deserved if the accused, or even one of them, had been clearly convicted of having inflicted the fatal blow.

Yes, the deceased might have died by a kick from the horse, or a fall from a tree, but the fact of it is that one of them has already confessed. And thus the beautiful theories must fall to the ground.

It is very satisfactory to learn from the Lieutenant-Governor that His Honor regards the situation in Calcutta as "most hopeful." Truth to tell the general public never regarded the situation with alarm. The chief reason for this was the unusually healthy state of the town. Never has Calcutta been so free from the ravages of fever, cholera and small-pox as during the past many months. Mortality came down so low as 25 per mille. People could not persuade themselves to believe that such a terrible pestilence as plague could visit them when they were in the midst of such excellent health. Plague is an abnormal disease, and it is against the law of nature that it should suddenly appear in a place which is in a healthy condition. Everybody knows that Bombay suffered and suffered terribly from sickness, before it was visited by the bubonic plague. Anyhow the vast majority of the citizens of Calcutta were not in the east affected by the cry of plague raised; by the *Englishman* and some other alarmist papers. If two or three lakhs of men, women and children deserted the town, it was due to the scare created by the measures and not the disease. And yet the measures adopted here were very mild in their character, and which actually elicited the fervent gratitude of the educated classes. People fled, firstly, because, the Government delayed in announcing its policy; secondly, because, an impression was created by some papers that the Bombay method would in due course be introduced into Calcutta; and, thirdly, because of the absurd inoculation rumours. It is a most fortunate thing that the rigours of the plague measures were not increased, for, if home segregation were not allowed, or the removal of the patient to the Isolation Hospital at Manicktollah in every case was insisted upon, or the inspection of houses was carried on by others than the people themselves, then Calcutta would have been denuded of three-fourths of its population and it would have been very difficult to induce them to come back.

Here are the facts of a case which comes from Bombay. Two Europeans were charged with the offence of setting dogs on to an inoffensive native. The victim was a Municipal sweeper whose duty it was to go along the foreshore at Colaba looking for dead animals. The Europeans threw stones at him and then set their three dogs at him. The nature of this diabolical outrage will be understood when the reader is told that not only was the poor man bitten on the leg, but had to rush into the sea to save himself. But what was the punishment awarded to the perpetrators of the cowardly act? They were fined Rs. 10 each! The case was tried by Police Magistrate Mr. P. H. Dastur who, we believe, is a Parsee. He should have refused to take up the case and asked a European Magistrate to deal with the offenders. Indeed, native Magistrates and Judges are not at all competent to try cases in which Europeans are involved.

We said, in our last, that death by snake-bites has been now brought absolutely under control by the labors of the author of "Snake-bites and their Treatment." This is no doubt a very bold statement to make; but, in this matter, we stand on firm ground. It must be borne in mind that death by snake-bite is not only painful but is speedy; and that twenty-five to thirty thousand people annually die of it in India. Sometime less than an hour suffices to kill an adult when the snake is a hooded one and in prime condition, and when it has been able to pour the contents of both of its fangs into the bitten part, which, however, it can do only but occasionally. The real difficulty is when one is bitten in a part where a ligature is impossible. But we shall prescribe a remedy which will prove infallible almost in all cases. It is this:—As soon a man is bitten, pour some gun-powder over there. Take a match, light it and ignite the powder. If you can do all this within the course of two to three minutes, the poison is neutralized immediately. So, you see, here is a cure which is speedy, safe, and sure. Only you must have the powder near enough to enable you to apply the remedy within two or three minutes of the bite: the sooner the better

---

The report of the motion before the Allahabad High Court, in the Saharanpur case, in which a soldier stands charged with a most serious offence, is published elsewhere. The case appears to be as sensational as that of Colonel Baker, which convulsed the whole of England some fifteen years ago. In short, it is alleged, that the soldier at about 12 o'clock at night entered into a female compartment in a train on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway in which Mrs. Grant was travelling alone and assaulted her, with the result that she climbed out of the window while the train was in motion and crawled along the foot-board into the next compartment. He is also said to have committed a similar offence upon another European lady on precisely similar lines. The Magistrate of Saharanpur moved the High Court to have the case transferred to its own file from that of the local Sessions Judge on the ground that no unbiased European jury was to be had at Saharanpore, and the application has been granted.

It will be seen from the telegram of our Bombay correspondent that Mr. Roberts asked a question about the assault committed on Mr. Sohoni by Mr. Rowcroft and that Lord Hamilton declared in reply that, that officer was remanded to military duty because of the assault. It was a grave blunder on the part of the Bombay Government to employ military men on plague business.

The reply of the Local Government to the question of the Hon'ble Jatra Mohun Sen regarding the severe distress in Chittagong, which, we are assured on most reliable authority, has deepened into actual famine here and there, is needlessly disappointing. There is apparently, we are sorry to find, some bad feeling in the matter. The local authorities, it would seem, are determined to deny the prevailing distress, while the leading men of the district are positive that people generally are suffering terribly for want of food, and that deaths have actually occurred in some villages from starvation. This friction between officials and popular representatives is most lamentable, specially when it is a question of life and death with thousands of Her Majesty's subjects. Government has chosen to accept the version of the local authorities, and hence its reply to the question of the Hon'ble Jatra Mohun has caused general dissatisfaction. What Sir J. Woodburn ought to have done, in our humble opinion, was to go to Chittagong himself and ascertain the real state of affairs. Knowing as we did his sympathy for the famine-stricken, we have a right to expect even this trouble from His Honour.

What has, however, happened is this. The local newspaper *Jyoti* of the 14th July said that, acute distress caused by the failure of crops, the survey operations and the recent cyclone was prevailing in the Chittagong district, and that two persons, Meher Ali's daughter living at Baraitali and

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

the daughter of Anwar Ali of Jaldi, have actually died of starvation. In three other previous issues of the same paper, dated 9th 16th and 23rd June, it was further stated that four cases of death by starvation have occurred at Kotpara, Bagmara and Katharia; that owing to the severity of distress a child of four years was sold by her mother Bubhni for five rupees; and that a man named Pitambar Dhupi of Padua, maddened by the prospect of death by starvation, had relieved the sufferings of his wife, mother and daughter by murdering them outright, and then attempted to put an end to his own miserable life, and that this case was now under trial. Babu Jatra Mohun brought all these cases to the notice of the Government through a question.

Now the above are specific cases, and the Government, we think, ought to have given specific replies. But, we are sorry that, not only are replies of the Government vague, but they do not at all touch the points referred to in the question of Babu Jatra Mohun. Here is a portion of the reply :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied as follows :—(a) The attention of Government was drawn to certain allegations as to the prevalence of distress in Chittagong contained in the issue of the newspaper *Jyoti* for the 2nd June and a report was called for from the local officers, funds being at the same time placed at their disposal for the relief of distress if found necessary. The Collector reports that some of the villages in which distress is alleged to prevail lie far outside the area affected by the recent storm wave. Enquiry was made in June and it was found that the allegations as to the occurrence of deaths from starvation were incorrect and in one instance were believed to have been based on the statements of a school-boy, made without any knowledge or enquiry.

The Government alludes to the allegations which appeared in the issue of the *Jyoti* of the 2nd June, but Babu Jatra Mohun's question was based upon what appeared in its issues of the 9th, 16th and 23rd June and 14th July, and not of the 2nd June. It is difficult to understand why the Government volunteers information which was not sought by the Hon'ble Member. Here is a queer situation indeed! Babu Jatra Mohun wanted one thing and Government gave him another! Surely, it was never meant that interpellations were to be disposed of in this fashion. The question before the Government is :(1) Is it a fact that two girls living at Baraitali have died of starvation? (2) Is it a fact that four cases of death by starvation have occurred at Kotpara, Bagmara and Katharia? (3) Is it a fact that one Bubhni, sold her daughter of 4 years because she could not give her food? (4) Is it a fact that Pitambar Dhupi of Padua, unable to bear the sight of his starving family, murdered his wife, mother, and daughter and then attempted to commit suicide, and that this case is now under trial? It is due to all parties concerned, namely, the local authorities, the editor of the *Jyoti* and the Hon'ble Jatra Mohun that clear and precise answers should be given to the above specific questions.

We also submit that the Government should not remain idle by giving a vague and indefinite reply, but must take prompt steps to mitigate the sufferings of the people of Chittagong. There may be difference of opinion between the local authorities and leading men of the district as regards the intensity of the distress; but that it is not all right in Chittagong has been admitted by the officials themselves in their reports. That being the case, no time should be lost to send relief to the distressed; for, rather Government should lose some money through its generosity than that people should be allowed to die for its over-carefulness.

THE *Times of India* thus begins its article on the Barrackpore murder case :—

A Calcutta jury has found the three soldiers charged upon various counts with causing the death of Dr. Sirkar at Barrackpore guilty of causing grievous hurt, and the men have received an exemplary sentence of seven years' panal servitude. The facts of the case have aroused pain and indignation throughout India, and by no section of the community have they been more deplored than by Europeans. The incident is lamented not only because of the unhappy consequences of the cowardly brutality of the three convicted men, but also because their crime, like all such crimes, tends to cast unmerited obloquy upon their own service and upon the whole body of Englishmen residents in India. Every Englishman in India, whether of high or of low rank, is the custodian of the national reputation for dealing with the native races in a fair, honourable, and humane manner; and every right-minded Englishman resents as a blot upon his own fair fame such acts as that which had so tragic a sequel at Barrackpore. There is nothing to be said in extenuation of the grave crime for which these three soldiers are now suffering the penalty, nor would we desire to say anything to excuse men who were convicted upon clear evidence, and who disgraced themselves and their uniform by attacking a harmless man who was entitled to look to them for protection.

As he proceeded he found himself impelled to break somebody's head. He remembered the native press and thus went on giving vent to his surcharged heart :—

But there is one question suggested by the case which seems to call for a few comments. We have no doubt that the majority of the native press and especially the less reputable portion thereof will exclaim that both verdict and sentence are inadequate, and that the prisoners deserved a far severer punishment. Symptoms of what we may expect have, indeed, already been traceable in many native newspapers, which have discussed the case with a wealth of invective in spite of the fact that it was *sub-judice*. We have no desire to suggest to these native journalists who spend their time in framing upon charges brought against isolated individuals, comprehensive indictments against the whole of the British in India, that they should bottle up their righteous indignation. But we do ask them, in this particular instance, to consider well the definition given by the learned judge of the evidence which it was necessary to establish to the satisfaction of the jury before a verdict of guilty could be returned upon either of the two principal charges. There has already been a good deal of wild talk about hanging since this regrettable incident occurred.

The beauty of the thing is, the above is all evolved out of pure imagination, the native papers having said nothing. The *Times of India* felt that the Indian papers had a right to raise a howl, and he only anticipated them so as o put a stop to their mouths.

The *Advocate of India*, another paper of Bombay, however, takes a most dispassionate view of the whole case. Says this journal :—

The crime for which these men have been punished is, unfortunately, by no means an uncommon one. It is not peculiar to the British soldier or the British nation; it is as common in India as anywhere. It was described in this case as a cowardly attack on an old man, but it is questionable whether an act committed in the delirium of drink can be so described. The worst feature of it all is that such crimes and the frequent entire escape or inadequate punishment of the criminals cause serious discontent amongst the Native community. The charge is that the prosecution often fail to obtain a conviction when the evidence justifies it, or if a conviction is obtained, the punishment awarded is inadequate. It is almost certain that Native public opinion will not be satisfied with the sentence in the Barrackpore case and that we shall have to stand the fire of harsh criticism. The case has been proved up to the hilt, and while it is perfectly fair to believe that there was no intention of causing the death of the victim, there is not a single circumstance which lightens the blackness of the crime. The man's life was not sacrificed under grave and sudden provocation, in self defence, or in the protection of property. Plainly, three men maddened by drink, so savagely attack a defenceless creature that he dies within a short time afterwards. Drunkenness is no defence and, that being so, it is difficult to see why the men were not found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The sentence, as it is, is no light one, and not calculated to encourage a reckless attack on inoffensive old men either by soldiers or any one else, but from the disposition of the judge in passing the sentence, the men owe it to the fact that the jury took a merciful view of the case that they did not receive a greater punishment. Men capable of such a black offence as these three were found guilty of would discredit any profession or calling and no soldier worthy of wearing the British unifrom can have the smallest sympathy for such as they.

Somehow or other an impression has been sought to be created that the three soldiers were dead drunk. That was, however, not a fact. They might have taken some liquor, but they were far from drunk; for, then they could have never run away in the way they were obliged to do after the commission of the foul deed.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE is now freely venting his spleen upon the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. At the Assam Dinner, held on June 28th, at the Holburn Restaurant, he made the following indictment of Calcutta Municipal Government. He told his audience that, he had been unable to see why the whole commercial community of Calcutta should be in the hands of "a lot of Bengali adventureres." He further said that he had discovered that the whole work of the Municipality was practically being conducted by a committee, which met at the India Club; the committee consisting of half-a-dozen-men "who lived simply by the position given to them by directing Municipal affairs," and that "really no respectable European would have anything to do with the Municipality." Finally Sir Alexander expressed the fervent hope that Sir John Woodburn would not allow his scheme for remedying this scandalous state of affairs to be "hung up," as Sir Alexander said he found it after his return from his six months' sick leave. It seems, however, that it did not occur to Sir Alexander that why should Sir John Woodburn be influenced by the utterances of a misanthrope whose temper has been soured by his forced retirement from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal and want of sleep? We do not see any reason why Sir John should take upon his head the odium of withdrawing a privilege which the people of Calcutta have been enjoying since the past twenty-two years.

THE unfortunate people of Chittagong are threatened with another calamity. It is the proposed abolition of good many middle class English and vernacular schools in the district. The following question of the Hon'ble Jatra Mohan Sen, asked at the last meeting of the Bengal Council, will explain the situation:—

(*a*) Is the Government aware that the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division has directed a considerable reduction of educational grants made by the District Board of Chittagong in respect of the middle class English and vernacular education on the ground that such reduction is necessary to meet the charges incurred to repair the damages caused by the late cyclone? As the effect of this order, which has been or is proposed to be adopted by the District Board, will be to deal a heavy blow at the interests of education in the district, will the Government be pleased to direct a re-consideration of this order?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to advance money from the Provincial funds or recommend the District Board the raising of a loan to repair the damages caused by the cyclone?

To the above, the Hon'ble Mr. Risely replied :—

The Government has no information on the subject of the alleged reduction of educational grants in Chittagong. The powers of the Commissioner in respect of the estimates of the District Board are defined in Sections 48 and 49 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885. Under Section 50 of the same Act, the District Board has power to borrow from Government or from the public subject to the provisions of the law relating to the raising of loans by local authorities.

If the Government had no information on the subject, surely it might have telegraphed to the Commissioner of the Division and learnt the truth from him. Now that the matter has been formally brought to its notice, will the Government enquire into the subject and prevent the threatened reduction of educational grants? The Government, and not the Board, we think, is responsible for these grants. The incomes of ferries and pounds were made over to the Boards on the understanding that they would meet the educational cost of their respective districts with these incomes. But these incomes were not only insufficient but they have been falling off almost year after year, and middle-class English and vernacular schools are being closed. This is not the case with Chittagong only but many other districts also. The district people ought to combine and lay this serious matter before the Government. They should point out that one of the primary duties of the Government is to afford education to the people; and when the incomes of the ferries and pounds are not sufficient for the purpose, Government should place some other sources of income in the hands of the District Boards. As regards Chittagong, it is in an extremely bad way, and we earnestly trust that some special provision will be made for the maintenance of the existing educational institutions in that district. Their abolition will mean immediate starvation to a good many respectable families, supported by the teachers serving in these schools, as well as deal a death-blow to the progress of education in the district.

WE are glad to learn that through the efforts of Moulvi Abdul Karim, Assistant Inspector of Schools, and some other Mussulman gentlemen, the Jessore cow-killing case has been amicably settled. The Hindus and Mussulmans in Jessore have been living in peace and amity from time immemorial. It is very desirable that this relationship should remain undisturbed. The number of Mussulmans in the district is almost four times as large as that of the Hindus, but they are mostly poor and illiterate, and hence they have always regarded the Hindus as their leaders in all matters. All the big zemindars of the district are Hindus, and their tenants nearly all are Mussulmans. It is, therefore, not to the interest of the latter to quarrel with their Hindu neighbours. Since sometime, however, a anti-Hindu feeling has been unfortunately pervading the Mussulmans of the district, generally speaking. Beef was almost unknown to them. Tens of thousands of them would yet vomit like the Hindus, at its very sight. But a few Mussulman preachers entered the district and persuaded a good many of them to believe that the most meritorious thing in the world they could do was to slaughter cows and eat their flesh. In this way a taste for beef, which was an abomination to the vast majority of the Mussulmans of Jessore, has been created amongst them. An impression was also sought to be created that the Sarkar was on the side of the Mussulmans and that they could kill cows with impunity. The inevitable result followed. Just imagine that village Sankarpore, where the kine were slaughtered in open place, is contiguous to Chanchra, where the Raj family resides, and that this outrage was committed by tenants who are bound hand and foot, as it were to their Hindu landlord. Indeed, there is now scarcely a village in Jessore the Mussulman inhabitants of which have not learnt to take beef. Of course nobody, can object to this; but, as they live in the midst of the Hindus, they should never be permitted to slaughter kine in places which are frequented by the members of the other community. The beef-eating tendencies of the lower class Mussulmans have done one immediate mischief of a gigantic character. Previously every village abounded in sacred bulls; but they are now getting rare. Cow is the only valuable property of these Mussulmans, but they are so stupid as not to see that if they eat all the bulls, how will the bovine race be preserved? The educated Mussalmans, in the interests of their co-religionists, should teach them that beef-eating in this country is not only injurious to health, but it is not economical, and that it means serious loss in various other ways. If the fathers of the present generation of the Mussulmans in Jessore and other districts could do without beef, we do not see why they should consider it as necessary now. If they, however, must have beef let them not kill the sacred objects of the Hindus in an open manner and let them not denude the country of Brahmini bulls.

AN interesting judgment in connection with a coining case at Allahabad is published in another column. There is no doubt of it that the accused was not morally guilty. For, the coins found in his possession were not only imitations of the Murshidabad mohar and rupee of the 19th sun of Shah Alum, but were as good as real ones: they were of good metal and full weight. He also gave excellent reasons why he manufactured them. They were not intended to be put into circulation as money, for it is common knowledge that such coins are not current. The object of the accused was to sell them by weight as ornaments, for which old coins are in considerable demand. The assessors would acquit the accused holding that he did neither counterfeit Queen's coin nor intend to practice deception. The trying Sessions Judge was of opinion that the case was very different from that of the ordinary coiner, who used base metal and short weight and was dishonest in every way. But yet he thought that the coins were the Queen's coins within the meaning of the law, found the accused guilty and passed sentence on him. It is quite true that the punishment inflicted is very light, but the question is whether he deserved any at all.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. N. Bonham-Carter, I.C.S., is allowed furlough for fifteen months, under article 340 (b) of the C S Regulations.

Babu Durga Charan Ghose, sub pro tempore Dy Magte and Dy Coll is posted to Hooghly and is vested with the powers of a second class Magte.

Babu Sarat Chundra Sen Gupta, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Khulna, is transferred to Noakhali.

Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Kishorganj, is transferred to Khulna.

Babu Jyotish Chunder Sen, sub pro tempore Dy Magte and Dy Coll Tippera, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under article 273 (a) of the C S Regulations.

Mr. Kiran Chundra De is appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Magtes and Dy Colls, and is posted to Backergunge.

Babu Durga Das Mookerjee, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Coll, is transferred to Burdwan for employment on that duty.

Mr. H. P. Duval, Asst Magte and Coll, Midnapore, is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr. L. P. Shirres, Offig Magte and Coll, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the C. S Regulations,

Mr. E. M. Konstam, Offig Dy Commissioner Sonthal Parganas, is appointed to act as Magte and Coll of Dacca.

Maulvi Mohiuddin Ahmed, sub pro tempore D Magte and Dy Collr, Aurangabad, is transferred to Tippera.

Mr. Devendra Nath Mookerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is appointed to Aurangabad.

Maulvi Syed Feda Ali, Special Sub-Register, Patna, is allowed leave for one month under article 294-1 of the C S Regulations, Maulvi Nisar Ali, Rural Sub-Registrar, Bihar, acting for him.

Babu Jaga Bandhu Ghose, Sub-Dy Collr, Orissa Division, is posted to Cuttack.

Babu Dina Nath Chuckerbutty, Sub-Dy Collr, is allowed an extension of furlough for one year, under article 371 of the C S Regulations.

Babu Jaga Bandhu Ghose, Sub-Dy Collr, Cuttack, is allowed leave for two and-a-half months, under article 291 of the C S Regulations.

Babu Rajmohan Gangopadhyay, sub pro-tempore Sub-Dy Collr and Supdt of Distillery, Serampore, is allowed an extension of leave for one day, under article 273 (a) of the C S Regulations.

Babu Modhu Shudan Chaudhuri is confirmed in the first grade of Asst Supdts of Police.

Babu Jadupati Banerjee, Munsif of Sealdah, is appointed to act as Sub-judge of Saran.

Babu Kally Kumar Bose, Sub-Judge of Dacca, is allowed leave for thirty days, viz. seven days under article 309 of the C S Regulations, and the remaining period under article 306 (b) of the same Regulations.

Babu Anukul Chandra Banerji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif at Nilphamari.

Babu Asutosh Chattrjee, M.A. B.L. is appointed to act a Munsiff of Hatiya,

Babu Asutosh Mitra, Munsif of Hatiya, is allowed leave for two months, viz, ten days under article 309 of the S C Regulations and the remaining period under article 306 b of the same Regulations.

Babu Ramlal Dutt, Munsif of Nilphamari. is allowed leave for three months, viz, one month and fifteen days under articles 307 and 309 of the C S Regulations and the remaining period under article 306 b of the same Regulations,

---

SIR R. SESHADRI IYER, Dewan of Mysore, left Bangalore last night for Northern India, his mission being to select a bride for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. He is accompanied by Kantaraj Urs and Lingaraj Urs as representatives of the Maharani.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Patiala, has issued the following proclamation: Whereas most of the complaints that reach His Highness the Maharajah about the bribe-taking and high-handed proceedings of the district officers, etcetera, are anonymous, and, as such, do not allow of any legal action being taken on them, the public is hereby informed that any one of His Highness's subjects who may have any complaint of any kind to make against any of the State officials, can apply, without any fear from any quarter, to this office for redress, subscribing his name and address in full, and supporting his remarks with sufficient proofs. Such complaints will be at once attended to, and due action taken on them. Nothing is further from the wish of His Highness than that his beloved people should ever, and under any circumstances, be treated in any improper or illegal way by the officials. But the complainant shall have to bear this well in mind: that if he brings forward any false complaint, from any malicious motives or to merely defame an official, he shall be liable to severe punishment over and above what the law dictates. His Highness hopes that the officials of the State, never shutting their eyes to the duties attaching to their respective offices, will administer justice with an even hand, and keeping the welfare of the State and the prosperity of the people constantly in view, will never give His Highness an opportunity to be compelled to take any legal action against them.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA

OR

SALVATION FOR ALL

BY

SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE.

Paper cover ... Rs. 1-12
Cloth bound ... Rs. 2-4

Postage extra.

To be had at the *Patrika* Office: Calcutta

Indian Sketches

BY

Shishir Kumar Ghose

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

BY

W. S. Caine

(*Extracts from the Introduction.*)

"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnes endian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to Ivery 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".

PRICE: 1 RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS

To be had at Patrika Offi alcutta

SNAKES, SNAKE-BITES

AND

Their Treatments.

PRICE ANNAS 12.

To be had of the Patrika Office.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.—The Viceroy is expected to leave Simla in the last week of October for Calcutta.

AN INVITATION ACCEPTED.—The Viceroy has accepted the invitation of the Scotchmen to Saint Andrew's dinner in the Town Hall Calcutta.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.—The Hon'ble D. M. Chalmers, Legal Member of the Viceregal Council, will probably retire at the end of the season. So says the *Simla News*.

OFFICIAL CHANGE.—Mr. R. Nathan, on return from leave early next month, resumes charge of the Under-Secretaryship in the Home Department, Mr. Bonham-Carter, who has been officiating for him, reverting to Bengal on August 8th.

A SHOOTING LIGHT.—A correspondent writes from Sooree: On Saturday at about 10 p. m, a shooting light of dazzling brilliance was seen descending from the heavens. After a few seconds the light began to be fainter and at last vanished away.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.—Mr. D. N. Mullick, B. A. (Cantab) Wrangler and B. Sc. (Lond) Professor, Patna College, has been appointed an Examiner for the B. A. Examination in the University of Punjab. Mr. Mullic has also been appointed to set papers for the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University next year.

A CURIOUS STORY.—Is told at Delhi of the birth of a son to one Rahim Buksh the other day. The boy when born was seen to have a young serpent on his belly, which could be seen moving. The boy was carried to hospital to be released from the reptile which was found to be a gut protruding from the child's belly to cut which would be dangerous. The little thing died in the evening.

INDIGO PLANTER *vs* RYOTS.—Says the *Behar Herald*:—There is a case pending in the Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Hajipur. A number of cultivators have been charged with the offence of rioting. The Manager of Panra Factory wanted to sow indigo on a certain field, the accused who alleged themselves to be the under-ryots in respect of it, interfered and assaulted the servants of the factory. Two men have already been convicted by Mr. Grunning; nine others are being tried before Mr. Smither.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER.—Mr. John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, left Simla on tour on Friday. He proceeds first to Calcutta to inquire into the arrangements for housing the Meteorological Staff there. The lease of the present office quarters expires next year, and it is proposed to build new offices at Alipore, near the Central Observatory. From Calcutta Mr. Eliot will go to the Central Provinces to inspect some of the observatories which have not been working well lately, and will afterwards visit Bombay, Ajmere and Jeypore before returning to Simla.

INDIGO PLANTERS AT LOGGERSHEAD.—The Sarsai Indigo Factory and the Kutubpore factory in the Hajipore sub-division have allen foul of each other, in consequence of the Indigo crops of a field having been harvested by the men of the Kutubpore Factory. The field in question was purchased by the Sarsai Factory at an execution sale, and delivery of possession had also been taken over the same. There were Indigo crops on the field reared by the Kutubpore Factory and it caused the same to be cut and harvested by its own men after the delivery of possession had taken place. The Kutubpore Factory contends that the field belongs to a person other than that against whom the execution was taken leading to a sale, and that it has got the field by exchange from the rightful ryot, thus impeaching the title of the Sarsai Factory over the same. All this has ended in a criminal case brought against the men of the Kutubpore Factory. The case is still pending.—*Behar Herald.*

MR. A. VENKATARAMANA POI, Subordinate Judge of Palghat, has been appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH.
—JULY 26.

(*Before Justices O'Kinealy and Henderson.*)

THE SEWAN CASE.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

THE further hearing of the appeal preferred by the servants of Babus Ratneswers Pershad and Brijnandan Pershad from the decision of the Sessions Judge of Saran, who convicted them of rioting and causing grievous hurt and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, was resumed this morning, when Mr. Jackson continued his argument in support of the appeal. Babu Haraprosad Chatterjee for the Crown was heard in reply. After which their Lordships delivered judgment. After stating the facts of the case which have already appeared, and commenting upon the imperfect examination of a Mohant witness on behalf of the prosecution the judgment concluded as follows: "We are inclined to think that the case, as first brought, gradually developed and enlarged and the evidence of the prosecution of what happened that night is unworthy of belief. We agree therefore with the assessors and disagree with the view taken by the Judge. The result is that the conviction and sentence is set aside and we direct that the appellants be released."

THE DHURRUMTOLAH PLAGUE RIOT CASE.

MR. P. L. RAY with Babu Sarat Chunder Roy Chowdhuri, applied on behalf of Ashutosh Chuckerbutty for the admission of an appeal from the decision of Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the accused of rioting and various other offences in connection with a riot which broke out in Dhurrumtolah Street over the removal of a plague patient to hospital and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Ray said that the accused was a broker and an old man. He was not in the crowd. He was coming from east to west while the crowd was advancing from west to east. It was admitted that the accused when he came near the ambulance van approached the medical man in charge of it and addressed him thus, "why do you oppress poor people in this way" or words to this effect. It was only the complainant who had said that the accused had struck him before he was arrested. On the other hand, there was the evidence of Mr. Lewis, proprietor of Murdock and Co. before whose shop the row took place, that the accused did not assault the doctor save and except he addressed him in the way he admitted. Mr. Ray submitted that it was no doubt very foolish of his client to address the doctor in the way he did, but that he was not one of the common rabble and he should not have been convicted of rioting and the severe sentence of 18 months' imprisonment should not have been passed on him.

Mr. Justice O'Kinealy thought otherwise. The accused was a Brahmin and he started the movement, beat the coolies, and beat the complainant and other people subsequently joined in the assault.

Mr. Ray submitted there was no evidence with the exception of the complainant that the accused beat the complainant or beat the coolies.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

IT is now settled that the Viceroy will not visit Burma.

THE *Dacca Prokash* brings a serious charge against Mr. Rowe, Magistrate of Mymensingh, who is alleged to have kicked a respectable Mahomedan who took his seat on a bench. He is said to have been treated thus for not showing proper respects to the Magistrate.

A SIMLA telegram states that the Nawab of Dir has collected an armed force and has moved into Jhandol. His reason for the sudden attack on the Bajouris is not clear. There islikely to be sharp fighting.

JUMAN Saha Padsha and Aler Khan Pathan, who were arrested on a charge of alleged murder of Mr. Wilde and who will be tried before the Judicial Commissioner at Haflong, have applied to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for permission to be defended by a pleader, and are negotiating for retaining the services of a pleader to appear at Haflong.

MR. HARCOURT, station-master of Dacca, has been on trial before Mr. Weston, Joint-Magistrate of Dacca, for embezzling from Mr. Heldredth, of the Bank of Bengal, the sum of Rs. 40. In his capacity as station-master the accused received certain goods addressed to Mr. Heldredth, on which Rs. 40 was due for carriage. This was paid to the station-master by the addressee, but insted of crediting that sum to the railway, the accused appropriated it. He was prosecuted at the instance of the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and after a protracted trial, has been convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SOME Bengali youths have, it is not perhaps generally known, taken service on the Mombassa Railway. In the town of Mombassa itself there appears to be a vast opening for Indian labour. Carpenters, blacksmiths, and even masons can earn from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 a day. A coolie can earn there rupees a day. The cost of living is about Rs. 15 per month. Service in the Railway has, however, certain discomforts. The country through which the Railway passes has a diversity of climate. There are tracts very damp, and others very dry and altogether waterless. The Railway supplies the food but as the country grows little except bananas and cocoanuts, all rice, dhall, ghee and other articles consumed by Indian assistants and labourers have to be imported. The cost of getting from India to Mombassa and the scene of labour is about Rs. 40.

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 Diarrhœa Remedy. Mr Bush also states, that in some instances werree, he 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.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There were no fresh cases or deaths reported on Saturday the 23rd instant. The totals of cases therefore continue at 184 and deaths at 151.

There were no fresh cases or deaths reported on Sunday.

There was one suspected case on Monday in Ward no 13, but no death.

There were no fresh cases or deaths reported on Tuesday, the 26th instant. The totals of true cases therefore continue at 185 and deaths 151. A Mahomedan, named Timil, aged 40, of 55, Gangadhur's Lane, who was admitted on the 9th June to the Medical College Hospital, was discharged on Tuesday.

AN ASSURANCE BY HIS HONOR.

Sir John Woodburn, in opening a plague hospital for Mahomedans in Ward 9, in Calcutta on Saturday, said that, if the clean record of the last few days continued for twelve days, he would consider that there was no plague in the city.

A PLAGUE PATIENT.

Mr. Tranfield, the Preventive Officer, on board the *Ouda* who was removed to the Medical College Hospital, suffering from suspected plague after a lapse of seven days, is still lying there with fever and pains from a gangrenous sore. On Tuesday it is said that the vessel was boarded by the local plague doctors and a sort of quarantine was put on. The coolies, the gunners and the stivadore's men were all sent ashore and the cargo-boats lying alongside were out adrift and the work of the steamer is at a standstill.

THE case of imported plague in the Mysore frontier has been contradicted.

OWING to a reported case of suspected plague at Rangoon, it is not probable that the Viceroy will pay a farewell visit to Burma. The Viceregal party will sail from Calcutta in a vessel of the Indian Marine for Europe and will, *en route* stay a few days in Ceylon.

IT is notified that the Netherland Indian Government have still temporarily prohibited the importation in the Netherland-Indies of used bags, coming from, or transhipped at, Calcutta.

PLAGUE is reported to be raging at a village in the Satara Collectorate in consequence of which quarantine regulations are strictly enforced there.

THE English nurse Mrs. Harris who was engaged for the Mahratta Plague Hospital has been bitten by a rabid dog and has been sent to the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

PLAGUE returns from Hubli report 36 indigenous cases, in different parts of the town, on the 21st, and 22 attacks on the 22nd.

RESULTS for the 26th show 2 cases and no death, at Karachi; totals to date, 3,046 cases and 2,390 deaths.

IN Bombay there were 18 attacks and seven deaths reported from plague on the 26th. The total mortality from all causes was 98 as against 126 last year, and 120 the previous year. This week there has been a slight increase in the total mortality from all causes in Bombay, the figures being 583 as against 568 in the previous week, an increase of 15. The deaths from plague were 71 as compared with 63 in the preceding week, a rise of 18.

MR. H. STEVENS proceeds immediately to Hubli on plague work. On his way he is likely to inspect Sholapur, from where information has been received of a fresh outbreak of plague. Babulgoodem, near Itkal, is the plague centre now from where sixteen cases and six deaths are reported. The particulars received are very meagre. The floors of all infected houses are being burnt by the kiln process and segregation huts are being erected at Government expense.

INFORMATION was received at Hyderabad on the 20th by the Plague Commissioner, Dr. Lawrie, that plague had appeared at Babulgaum, a village in the Nuldroog District, some ten or fifteen miles from the Sholapore border, 16 attack and 12 deaths having occurred. Mr. Stevens, Deputy Plague Commissioner, left for the locality immediately. Energetic measures are to be taken under Dr. Lawrie's supervision and advice to check and prevent its spreading. It is believed that the outbreak is not indigenous but due to imported infection.

IN accordance with certain proposals made at a meeting held on the 19th instant, the Acting Commissioner being in the chair, a general meeting of the Karachi Municipality was held on Friday at which it was decided, first, to raise a temporary loan by an overdarft on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 80,000 to pay immediately the refunds due; secondly, to raise the balance of the loan, advised at the previous meeting, for five lakhs to meet plague charges, and to repay the advances from the ordinary Municipal Fund. The question of raising the house and water taxes to enhance the Municipal revenues has been deferred for another week.

PLAGUE has reappeared in the village of Aur, where there have been four cases within the last two days, and in consequence the village area has been cordoned, and two infected mohallas have been turned out into a segregation camp. Aur is a village with a population of nearly 3,000 souls. It is on the Phillour-Rahon road, 13 miles from the former place. There are strong suspicions regarding the adjacent villages of Garcha, where there have been one or two deaths lately, one of which was concealed. Should the disease make its way to Rahon, with its population of 11,000 souls, and a large village area of over 7,000 acres, the Government will be compelled to devise some means for dealing with the scourge other than the present system of turning the whole village into camps, as was done in the cases of Banga, Garhshankar, etc.

"OUR customers say you manufacture three o the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, 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, quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, calds, pains and swellings. A bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of uffering. Buy it a ny drug stor e

IMPORTANT CASE UNDER THE LODGING HOUSE ACT.

(*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Aikman.*)

AN important and interesting case under the N.-W. P. and Oudh Lodging House Act (Act I of 1892 of the Local Council) came before the first bench of the High Court on Saturday. The case is the first of its kind and had excited considerable interest. It is well-known that in the centres of Hinduism such as Hardwar, Muttra, Ajudhiya, Allahabad, and Benares a class of people reside who minister to the spiritual wants of the numerous pilgrims who flock there at various seasons of the year. These persons of the sacerdotal caste are known variously as Pragwals, Choubes, Pandas, Brajabasis and by other names. The Lodging House Act was extended to the Allahabad Municipality on the 18th of November, 1893, and Section 5 of the Act provided that any person who after the date when the Act came into force kept a lodging-house without such a license as was provided for by the Act would be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100. During the season of the last *Megh mela* at Allahabad Mr. G. A. Paterson, C. S., the Joint-Magistrate of Allahabad, paid a surprise visit to that quarter of the city where the Pragwals resided and found that there were pilgrims lodged in many houses, in some to the extent of some 50 or 60. The owners of these houses had not taken out licenses under the Act and they were prosecuted under orders of the District Magistrate. These cases were tried by Mr. C. F. Balfour, C.S., a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, who convicted the accused and sentenced them to fines of various amounts. The Pragwals contended that they received neither direct nor indirect consideration for the accommodation they temporarily afforded to their clients, and their houses were not lodging-houses. This contention was everruled by the Magistrate and afterwards by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad to whom the appeal of one of the accused was transferred for trial. From the Appellate order Behari Lal, a Pragwal, applied to the High Court for revision, and Sitaram another Pragwal, came direct to the High Court, invoking its powers of revision against the order of the Magistrate. Mr. A. E. Ryves, barrister-at-law, Officiating Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown, Mr. W. Wallach, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Satya Chander Mukerji, vakil, represented the applicants in revision.

The learned counsel for the applicant stated that pilgrims came to Allahabad from all parts of India. The Hindus believed that special religious merit was acquired by bathing at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and in the month of Magh, which corresponded to the period from the middle of January to the middle of February the rush of pilgrims was very great. The number of pilgrims on certain days has been known to exceed a million, and in 1894 it was 1,200,000. These pilgrims lodged as far as they could during their stay at Allahabad in temporary huts erected for the purpose near the spot where the sacred waters meet, and they also lodged with their priests, who were known as Pragwals. The priestly office among the Hindus was a hereditary one, and no Hindu was at liberty to desert his family priest. The houses of the Pragwals could not come under the definition of lodging-houses for two reasons. First, because they were not ordinarily used for affording temporary accommodation, and, secondly, because the accommodation afforded to the pilgrims there was not afforded in lieu of any direct or indirect consideration. The presents which a Pragwal would receive from his clients would be exactly the same, whether the clients resided with the Pragwal or with any body else during their temporary sojourn. The evidence on the record proved that fact and this coupled with the other fact that a Hindu is not at liberty to desert his Pragwal would show that the Pragwal is not compelled by any motive of gain to afford shelter under his roof to the pilgrims who avail themselves of his spiritual ministrations. The presents to the Pragwals are in return for spiritual services at the sacred confluence, and no part of it is given as a consideration for the temporary accommodation afforded.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the main object of the Act was the exercise of sanitary supervision over large centres of population were people assemble from all quarters, and to his mind the use of the words' direct or indirect consideration" would bring such a case as the present within the scope of the Act, so that by the proper enforcement of sanitary regulations the spread of epidemic diseases which decimate the population might be prevented

Mr. Wallach, continuing, said that to bring a house within he definition of a lodging house it must also be shown that the house in question was ordinarily used for the purpose of affording temporary accommodation and it would not do merely to show that it was used as such during the crowded days of the *magh mela*.

The Chief Justice pointed out that the learned Sessions Judge had found as a fact that the houses of Behari Lal were used for the purpose of affording temporary accommodation at all times and at all seasons of the year. It would not do merely to say that a man had three houses. He would in that event like to have some return for the houses. In the present case one house, according to the applicant, was used as a day school, and another was used for the storage of bricks but when the pilgrims came, out went the bricks and out went the scholars.

Mr. Wallach contended that the Lodging-house Act unlike the Gambling Act or the Opium Act did not place the onus of disproving on the accused. The prosecution had to make out a case, and prove the receipt of direct or indirect consideration, and in the present case it has not done so.

The Chief Justice: Is it not a fact that although special merit might be acquired by those professing the Hindu religion by bathing in the Ganges on certain appointed days ordinary merit would be acquired by bathing there after the proper method all through the year?

Mr. Satya Chander: That is so, my lord.

Mr. Ryves, in replying, pointed out that it was not correct to say that the Hindus could never desert one priest and employ another. He had been at Saharanpur for some years, and his experience was that the priests at Hardwar had perennial quarrels in these matters of pilgrims. The question that was to be decided was that if the Pragwal did not receive any indirect consideration why should he go to all the trouble of putting up these pilgrims? It was his interest to make things as pleasant as possible for his clients, so that the number of presents that he received might not diminish. In regard to Sita Ram's application the learned Government Advocate had a legal objection to its being heard. It had escaped the notice of his friend Mr. Satya Chander that the convicting Magistrate was only a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and that an appeal lay from the conviction and sentence to the District Magistrate. No appeal had been preferred to the District Magistrate and an application for revision had been presented direct to the High Court. The application was presented on the 1st of March, when the old Code of Criminal Procedure was in force. But now Act V. of 1898 was in force and under that Act no revision lay in cases where an appeal lay. The application in revision filed by Mr. Satya Chander was pending on the 1st of July, the date when the new Code came into force, but the provisions of the new Code would apply to all pending proceedings, unless there was a difficulty in applying them. No one had a vested right in any procedure and the saving clause in the new Act, that its provisions are to be applied to pending proceedings so far as may be, did not take the present case out of its scope. The Government Advocate submitted that Mr. Balfour's reasoning was unassailable and his judgment should be affirmed.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment of the Court said that the findings of the Sessions Judge was that the houses of Behari Lal were ordinarily used for the purpose of affording temporary accommodation to pilgrims to Allahabad and in their Lordships' opinion there was ample evidence on the record to justify such a finding. It had been shown by the prosecution that the motive for affording such temporary accommodation was the hope of gain direct or indirect. It was but an ordinary presumption to hold that the Pragwal would not take upon himself the trouble of putting up his clients unless he expected a benefit to himself from such action on his part. The circumstances of the case fully justified the interference that indirect consideration was received and that a license under the Lodging House Act was necessary before pilgrims could be accommodated. Their Lordships would therefore affirm the judgment of the Court below in Behari Lal's case, and in the exercise of the discretion vested in them they would also decline to interfere in Sita Ram's case.

MR. R BAYLEY, Chief Engineer, Burma Railway Company, reverts to the Imperial Service next month, returning to India. Mr. Deuchers, of the Marri-Attock Railway, is mentioned as his successor.

BUSINESS at the Bombay Docks having slackened, the wages of the working classes in Bombay are much lower than they were two months ago, but there is still a want of hands in many industries, numbers of work-people having gone to their village homes as usual to pursue agricultural occupations during the rains. Most of the mills are short of their full complement of labourers.

A BILL is about to be introduced in the House of Commons, whereby it is proposed to treat Indian attorneys and attorneys of the English, Scotch, and Irish Courts on the same footing, which will enable Indian attorneys to practise in all British possessions, and vice versa. The Draft Bill has been referred to the High Court and Attorneys' Association for comment.

BEEORE a full bench of the Madras High Court, consisting of their Lordships the Officiating Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Davies, and Mr. Justice Moore, the following question of law referred by Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer and Mr. Justice Boddam came up for decision on Wednesday, the 20th instant, whether a usufructory mortgagee to whom the mortgagor fails to deliver or to secure possession of the property mortgaged is entitled to claim in a suit for the money an order for the sale of such property. In making the reference their Lordships drew the attention of the Full Bench to two cases, *viz*; I. L. R. 15 Madras, 174, in which it was held that he was not entitled to such relief, and to I. L. R. 17 Madras, where the opposite view was taken. Mr. V. C. Desika Chariar argued the case for the mortgagee and Mr. K. N. Aiya on behalf of the mortgagor. Their Lordships answered the reference in the negative, following the decsion in I. L. R. 15 Madras. The effect of this ruling of the Full Bence is to reduce the period of limitation in such suits from twelve years to six years.

THE Pathans who have been arrested on a charge of alleged murder of Mr. Wilde, will be tried by Captain Herbert, Deputy Commissioner at Hafflong, under the local rules for the administration of criminal justice in North Cachar Hills. Babu Kamini Kumar Chandra, pleader of the Cachar Bar, has been retained by the Superintending Engineer to conduct the case for the prosecution. It is not yet known if the accused have retained any pleader, although under the rules neither party can of right be represented by lawyers except by leave of the Court, the case being a murder one.

A LARGELY-attended Durbar was held by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma on Monday. In a speech he dwelt on the peace and prosperity of Burma. "Unless clouds should arise in the horizon we can," he said, "occupy ourselves uninterruptedly in the development of the trade and resources of the Province. The establishment of British Consuls at Momein and Sumao ought to lead to increased trade with China, and the boundary demarcation with that country will, it is trusted, make better progress in the two years which the agreement leaves us, in which to complete it than it made last year owing to complications which he need not explain, but which were in no way the fault of the Britsh Commissioner." He also said the stringent opium regulations of 1893 were being examined with a view to ascertaining how far they have been successful.

NOTE.—Specific for ASTHMA gives immediate relief. Cure certain or the price (Rs. 5) refunded. Many obstinate cases successfully cured. SPEEDY CURE FOR DIABETIES. Price Rs. 3 per bottle! Is successful when other fail. Try once only. Apply to MANAGER, V.C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal).

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGAMS.]

BOMBAY, JULY, 23.

A crowded meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening. Mr. Ranade proposed a draft letter to be sent to Government embodying a revised scheme for examinations by compartments. Mr. Mehta seconded. Doctor Mackichan proposed an amendment to refer the scheme to the Syndicate. A hot discussion followed Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Hatch Kirkpatrick supporting Dr. Mackichan. Mr. Mehta having replied, the amendment was put to vote and lost by 32 against 39. Most Europeans left the meeting including the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Ranade's proposal, was carried by 32 against 3.

A movement has been started here to convene a public meeting to raise a memorial to the late Sir Jamshepjee, the Parsee Baronet. People are enquiring what services of his deserve a memorial?

India, received to-day refers to Mr. Chalmers having said that the Calcutta Bar presented the Sedition Bill memorial to please their native clients and calls for Parliamentary explanation.

Replying to Mr. Roberts Lord Hamilton said that Mr. Rowecroft, employed on plague duty at Satara, boxed the school master's ears, and the Bombay Government therefore remanded him to Military duty.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The Government of India will again represent to the Secretary of State for India against his decision to discontinue the appointment of Assistant-Qunrter Master General with army head-quarters. If the Secretary of State sticks to his order, then Major Younghusband will get assistant Adgutant-Generalship with the Punjab Frontier Force.

A census of Simla will be taken on 15th in connection with Simla Extension Committee's report.

The Viceroy has been invited to visit Cashmere. If His Excellency accepts he will possibly hold a durbar at Pindi, where he will explain the future frontier policy.

IT is very likely that the Simla Municipality will prosecute the *Morning Post* for bringing charge of bribery and corruptions against some Municipal Officials and Commissioners, both native and European.

THE marriage of Lady Bruce, eldest daughter of the Viceroy with Mr. Babington Smith, will be celebrated on the 22nd September next. Consequently His Excellency had to forgo his intention of leaving for plains in that month.

SIMLA, JULY 26.

The Secretary of State for India has decided that from the 1st September, 1898, officers with families proceeding, as entitled passenger on board the ship, will pay full cost of messing at the rate fixed for non-entitled passenger, whether travelling on Indian or Imperial Service. Payment in respect of family-quarters, Master and officers of like rank, will be limited to 10 shillings a day at present.

The abolition of the post of Temporary Assistant Adjutant General of Army Head-quarters will effect no changes among officers employed in Adjutant General's Office, as Major Cowes who was working as Temporary Assistant Adjutant General, has been translated into the newly-created post of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Major General Evans, Commanding the Rohilkhund, officiates as General Commanding at Lahore.

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, takes one year's furlough on the expiry of the Calcutta season.

No fresh news, save of a skirmish between the Nawab of Dir's men and the Bajouris in the Jandoul Valley, have been received till this evening. The skirmish is not likely to affect the Chitral Road in any way; and hence any more complications are not possible.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Goschen introduced the supplementary naval programme, which provides for the construction of four new battleships, four cruisers, and twelve torpedo-destroyers at a cost of eight millions sterling. This addition, he explained, was necessitated by the Russian naval programme, as the Admiralty considered it essential to maintain the principle of the British fleet being equal to any two fleets of other Powers. The new battleships would be adapted to passing the Suez Canal without lightening. With the previous estimate the total expenditure for new ships was fifteen millions.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The annual pilgrimage to Mecca is now practically ended. No plague occurred among the pilgrims.

LONDON JULY 25.

Troubles have broken out in Granada, and armed bands have appeared in several other districts of Spain. The causes of the disturbances are ascribed to local grievances, but they indicate a general disturbed feeling.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Cuban insurgents have sent a petition to the Americans, which demands the immediate establishment of a Cuban republic, while expressing faith in the American pledges not to annex Cuba.

LONDON, JULY 27.

After a prolonged Conference of the McKinley Cabinet yesterday, a member of the Cabinet declared that it had practically been determined to accept the offer of Spain to open peace negociations, but war would contiune unabated until more tangible terms were proposed by Spain.

A Washington telegram to the *New York Herald* states that the French Ambassador's note to the President said that Spain admits being worsted in her struggle, and asks to be informed on what terms the United States will be prepared to conclude peace. The correspondent adds that Mr. McKinley's minimum terms are the complete independence of Cuba under American protection; the absolute cession of Puerto Rico and the Ladrones, and a port and coaling station in the Philippines.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

India and England.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 8.

THE NEW INDIA LOAN.

No more striking instance can be brought forward of the way in which the credit and prosperity of India has been let down by the present Government and the Secretary of State for India, than the issue this week of the new India loan, just sanctioned by Parliament. The issue is for six millions sterling,—a mere morsel for the great investing public. It is at the rate of interest of 2¼ per cent., and the highest minimum at which the India Council dare issue it is £86. In May 1897, a similar loan of three and a half millions was issued at a minimum of £95, and realized £96 15-11; in April 1896, another similar loan was offered at £99, and realized £103. The market price to-day for all this stock is £88, and I doubt if the new issue will realize any better average than £87. The fact remains that in two years the public valuation of Indian 2½ stock has fallen 15 per cent. It is difficult to account for this great depreciation in a gold stock of our most important dependency. It can hardly be attributed to any decline in the credit of India, and is probably due in the main to a feeling of dislike to the stock of a country whose currency is subject to the ill-considered remedies of financial quacks and to the forward frontier policy, indicating a constantly increasing military expenditure, which is being now universally looked upon as certain to end in bankruptcy, if allowed to go on unchecked. At the price of issue this loan will yield an interest to the investor of £2-18-2 per cent. It may be interesting to compare this return with a few other stocks:

India 2½ per cents	2 18 2
Government Annuities	2 7 6
Consols	2 10 0
Bank of England	2 17 6
Bank of Ireland	2 17 6
Metropolitan Stock	2 10 0
Bermingham Corporation	2 10 0
Edinburgh do.	2 10 0
Leeds do.	2 10 0
Canadian Government Stock ...	2 12 6
French Rentes	2 17 6
Metropolitan Railway Ordinary Stock	2 17 6
London and North Western Railway Debentures	2 12 6
Great India Peninsula Railway ...	2 15 0

These figures speak for themselves. When Lord Elgin's statue is erected in Calcutta, an appropriate motto will be—

"He was praised in Parliament by Lord George Hamilton, and during the last two years of his rule, he succeeded, by a spirited frontier policy, a reactionary Sedition Act, and a meddlesome currency scheme, in raising the rate of interest on Indian loans fifteen per cent. and lowering India as a borrower below a metropolitan Railway and the Birmingham Corporation."

It is indeed true that India's greatest want is an strong financier, whether as Viceroy or Financial Member of Council matters little. I must say I look upon these India 2½ per cent. loans as the very best trust investment on the market, and their undue depreciation is the greatest censure that has ever been passed by the public on any Indian administration since the mutiny. It must not be forgotten in estimating the value of this consolidated 2½ stock, that it is redeemable at par in 1926, and that to the present dividend value must be added a consideration for the difference between the price of issue, say £68, and the £100 it will realize, 28 years hence, a postponed profit of £12.

There is another currency contingency which is no doubt borne in mind by the investing public. Should the Government of India succeed in establishing its case before the Currency Committee settle a gold standard and fixing exchange at 16 pence all the Rupee loans will become *gold* loans. It will then be impossible for the Indian Government to escape the same full consequence of its gold policy as are accepted by every other nation with a gold currency, viz., the absolute maintenance of the perfect parity of the silver-paper and gold elements of their currency. This cold reception of the fresh loan issue emphasises the deep importance of the Committee's inquiry, and gravely increases its responsibility.

MR. A. M. BOSE.

Mr. A. M. Bose returns to India this month, carrying home with him the warm affection of a large circle of friends in this country, old and new. He has not only rendered incalculable service to the progressive party in India, by the large number of public meetings he has addressed in this country, and his services at the various by-elections, through which he has done much to influence public opinion in favour of the Congress movement, but I know how closely he has studied the attitude of politicians here towards Indian questions generally. It would not only be a fitting recognition of Mr. Bose's personal service, but of very great advantage to the movement both here and in India, if Mr. Bose were invited to take the presidential chair at the Indian National Congress meeting at Madras. His mind is amply stored with rich material for a most interesting presidential address, and nothing could give greater pleasure to all his friends in this country.

SATARA ASSAULT CASE.

Mr. Herbert Roberts on Tuesday asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the recent conduct of Lieutenant Rowcroft, a plague officer in the district of Satara, in assaulting Mr. V. A. Sohoni, a master in the Satara High School; whether he was aware that the ground of the assault was that Mr. Sohoni did not raise his hand sufficiently high in saluting the officer referred to; and whether, seeing that the assault had been admitted and was proved to have been unprovoked, the Government would take notice of this incident.

Lord George Hamilton.—I regret to say that it is the case that an assault was committed by Lieutenant Rowcroft, while employed on plague duty, upon a native schoolmaster at Satara, who was similarly employed. The assault consisted in Lieutenant Rowcroft boxing the schoolmaster's ears on the ground that his manner towards him was studiously insolent. The Bombay Government have already taken notice of the incident by remanding Lieutenant Rowcroft to military duty. I understand that the matter is likely to be brought before a Court of law. In these circumstances I do not at present propose to take any further action.

Mr. Roberts has rendered good service by putting this question and making public the disgraceful conduct of this jack-in-office. Why on earth should a Lieutenant in the army expect to be humbly saluted in this way by a man in a much higher and more useful position on life, because he happens to be a little whiter on colour. The insult and gross assault which accompanied it, stamps this man Rowcroft as utterly unfitted for the military duty to which the Bombay Government has relegated him. Such conduct is as unworthy of an officer in the British army as it is of a man professing to be a gentleman.

MR. THORBURN ON TIRAH CAMPAIGN.

Nothing that has occurred in India for a long time past has made such a flutter in both military and political circles as the telegraphed summary of Colonel Hutchinson's lecture on the Tirah campaign last week, and it appears to have excited equal interest in India. Sir James Westland's speech in defence of the Government is rediculed over here by the press generally, as miserably inadequate, and everyone appears willing to accept Mr. Thorburn's view as the honest expression of public opinion, and the real convictions of every Indian frontier expert. The most extraordinary feature of this incident is, that it all took place in the presence of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the members of Council, and all the rest of the Civil and Military holiday-makers congregating at Simla. The whole business is looked upon here as simply scandalous and indecent. One can hardly believe it possible that an official of Mr. Thorburn's lofty position should, unrebuked and unchecked, make a violent attack upon the policy and military action of the Government of India, at an ordinary public meeting, and in the presence of the Viceroy himself. It certainly presents Lord Elgin in a very unfavourable light and lends colour to the reports so industriously spread about in Anglo-Indian society about his lack of dignity and force. One cannot help wondering what would have happened if any high official had shown such surprising audacity in the presence of Lord Dufferin. However, so far as the general public, both here and in India, is concerned, Mr. Thorburn has rendered the greatest possible service by his spirited and courageous action; for, he has now made it impossible for the Secretary of State to refuse that public enquiry for which Sir Henry Fowler is pressing and which, I trust, he will now insist upon obtaining. He appears to have obtained the support and approval of the entire press of India for his demand for enquiry,—from the *Englishman* to the *Bangabasi*, and from the *Pioneer* to the *Mahratta*. The same may be said of the entire press of this country, regardless of politics. I hope he will stick to his guns.

LORD ELGIN'S SUCCESSOR.

Every one is now full of anxiety about the next Viceroy, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh is again indicated by general gossip as Lord Elgin's most likely successor. He has won golden opinions from the Scottish Members of Parliament, both Liberal and Tory. I was dining last night with four Liberal Scotch M. P.'s all deeply interested in Indian affairs, and took the opportunity of sounding their views about Lord Balfour's fitness for the Viceroyalty. It was very striking that all four were agreed. They said that the three years' constant intercourse they had had with him during the present Parliament, in his capacity of Secretary of State for Scotland, fully justified them in considering him exactly the man for the job, declaring that he possesses in an eminent degree just those qualities of sagacity, firmness of purpose, and coolness of judgment that are the chief requisites of the position of Governor of India. They were also full of praise of his splendid administrative abilities. It is also very significant that the *Scotsman*, in a leader this week, strongly deprecates his appointment to India on the score of his inestimable value as Secretary of State for Scotland. The editor closes a very laudatory article by saying—"Let it be repeated that while Lord Balfour of Burleigh is eminently fitted for the post of Governor-General of India, Scotland does not want to lose him. She would much prefer that he should remain in his present position." Whether he will eventually be appointed, I cannot say; but I hope, for the sake of India, he will. He is, on the whole, always, excepting Lord Cromer, the best Tory in the field for the position.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The Indian Currency Committee has decided to adjourn its sittings at the end of July for two months, resuming the first week in October. I hope they may be able to finish the official witnesses printing and publishing their evidence, as it is very important that the financial public should be in early possession of the complete case of the Indian Government. Of course, we all know what their proposals are, but we are in the dark as to their reasons for them. The Committee are believed to be doing their work well, to be making a thoroughly impartial investigation, but the publication of the Indian Government's whole case and arguments in favour of it, will be greatly helpful to the preparation of the evidence to be given by other financial experts.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

Nothing whatever is heard of any meeting of the Indian Expenditure Commission or of any draft report having been submitted to its members by Lord Welby, whose dilatory indifference is simply scandalous. It is now more than twelve months since the evidence was entirely closed, it has now become impossible to consider the report before Parliament rises for the autumn, and I do not anticipate any meeting of the Commission before February next. Lord Welby treats the angry remonstrances of the members of his Commission with silent contempt, and some of those with whom I have conversed told of retiring altogether in disgust. A very strongly-worded question will be put next week about this inordinate delay to the Secretary of State for India, who is, I believe, as angry as the members of the Commission; but he is unable to put on any effective pressure. A Royal Commission is not subject to any Secretary of State.

"INDIA" ON SIR H. FOWLER'

It is a great pity that the editor of *India* continues his policy of aggravation towards Sir Henry Fowler, who is absolutely certain to hold a principal Secretaryship of State in the next Liberal Administration. It may appear a small thing to mention, but what on earth does the editor hope to gain for the great cause he advocates, by such petty and irritating paragraphs as the following, cut from last week's issue—

Mr. Labouchere took the opportuntiy of delivering a singularly outspoken speech, in which much sound sense was mixed up with characteristic humour. He was particularly effective in his denunciation of the cant of Ministers who talk of philanthropy when they are "on the grab". I watched both Lord George Hamilton and Sir H. Fowler when these passages were being uttered, and their look of far-away unconscious innocence was very edifying indeed. Many of Mr. Labouchere's remarks could have been applied as forcibly, and even more forcibly, to our policy in India, especially his scathing references to the insane passion the Government has for hunting out the most barren and worthless portions of the world over which to waste treasure and pour out British and other blood. The speech will be good for the public. It made not the slightest effect on the Tories, who simply sit in the smoke-room until the talking is over and then troop in to vote.

This paragraph refers to the debate in the House of Commons on the grant-in-aid to the Egyptian Government with respect to the expedition on the Soudan, and is written by "a Parliamentary correspondent," who furnishes every week a summary of Parliamentary news.

Now, in the first place, this paragraph is *untrue*, and, in the second place, it is *unjust*. The writer says he "watched S Henry Fowler" during certain effective passages of Mr. Labouchere's speech, and "observed" his look of far away unconscious innocence. I happen to know as an absolute fact that Sir Henry Fowler was absent from the House during the whole of Mr. Labouchere's excellent speech. The paragraph is *unjust*, because it suggests plainly enough that Sir Henry's far away look of innocence was due to his guilty conscience. To talk of Sir Henry Fowler being "on the grab" in view of his entire line of policy with regard to the frontier question, is more than unjust, it is silly—all this continuous aggravation is much to be deprecated, and makes difficulty and embarrassment for many M. P.'s interested in Liberal Indian politics, with a statesman with whom they wish to work pleasantly in fifty other branches of Liberal British politics. Some of them are a good deal annoyed by these constant attacks on an individual who, whatever may be his Indian policy, is certainly among the five most important leaders of the party. This attitude of "India" towards Sir Henry Fowler is mischievous and irritating, and is a blot on what is otherwise a well edited and invaluable journal. Under any circumstances, mere personalities are undignified, and inevitably lower the tone and influence of any journalist who indulges in them. Mr. Hewart has justly gained a high position for "India" among the weekly journals of the country, and it is a pity he lets his subordinate writers let him down by such foolish paragraphs as the one I quote.

THE ALLAHABAD COINING CASE.

IN the Sessions Court at Allahabad on Saturday Mr. J. Denman gave judgment in the cases in which Anantu Lall and Ram Pershad, both of Allahabad, were charged with counterfeiting and having possession of counterfeit Queen's coin with intent to defraud.

In the course of a lengthy judgment the Sessions Judge said, Anantu Lall was committed for trial on charges under sections 232 and 109, I.P.C., and Ram Pershad on charges under sections 232 and 235, I.P.C. In the Sessions Court a charge under section 243, I.P.C., was added against Anantu Lall. The charges were for offences connected with coining. Dealing with the facts the Sessions Judge described the arrest of Anantu Lall at Allahabad in March last and said he was then in possession of 27 gold mohurs, 49 half-gold mohurs, 46 quarter mohurs, and 225 rupees of the Murshidabad type, and 52 similar rupees were afterwards found at his house. Anantu Lall admitted the facts charged and pleaded that the coins were made for him by Ram Pershad. Ram Pershad denied this, and said he was falsely accused.

With regard to Ram Pershad, he was a Lohar, a worker of iron and a skilled worker in gold and silver. Nothing in the shape of mills or other implements for making coins was found at his house, though there was a shop with the usual tools necessary for working in gold and silver. The police said their entry into Ram Pershad's house was hindered for 20 minutes, and suggested that during that time Ram Pershad might have disposed of the coining tools, possibly by throwing them into a deep cesspool which they found in his house. Ram Pershad denied that the police were delayed, and said nothing was thrown into the cesspool, which the police might have searched if they wished to do so. Four old gold coins were discovered on the premises. The chief evidence against Ram Pershad was that of the co-accused Anantu. He said all these coins were made by Ram Pershad within 15 days. The statement must be looked upon as that of an accomplice, and corroboration of it would be preferable, but corroboration was wanting. The search of Ram Pershad's house did not corroborate the story. Still, even without corroboration, Anantu's story could be accepted if considered true. He (the learned Sessions Judge) could not say he thought it reliable. Were it true there would be some entry in Anantu's account-books on the matter. The gold and silver in the coins seized by the police in Anantu's possession was of the value of Rs. 1,850 odd alone, and it was not probable, and hardly possible, that Anantu should have entrusted Ram Pershad with that amount of precious metal without making any entry in his accounts. Had he done so, his clerks and household servants would have known of the fact, and would have been able to corroborate the story. The alleged dealings were such as were capable of the fullest and clearest proof, but no corroborative evidence was produced; and the statement was in itself improbable. It appeared also that the house and shop of Ram Pershad were mortgaged to Anantu, and some ornaments of his were pledged with Anantu. The case against Ram Pershad failed; Anantu's accusation against him could not be trusted.

With regard to Anantu, the coins found with him, both gold and silver, were of the kind known as Murshidabad. He had shown that they were all made of good metal and full weight. The counterfeiting alleged against him then was not the substitution of a baser metal nor a deficiency in weight, but the alleged counterfeiting was the imitation of the appearances and device of the Murshidabad mohur and rupee, which were alleged to be Queen's coin within the meaning of section 230 I.P.C. Were these coins Queen's coin? They bore the device and inscription of "the 19th sun sicca rupee" as shown in plate XLV of Vol. II., James Prinsep's "Indian Antiquities" (Edison, 1858.) The inscriptions were entirely in the Persian character, and to the effect that the coin was struck at Murshidabad in the 19th sun (year) of the reign of Shah Alam. There was nothing English in the appearance and character of the coins. On the contrary, they looked as if they had been issued by a native Government independent of Great Britain. Shah Alam II. was Badshah of Delhi from 1759 to 1806 A. D., and the 19th year of his reign was 1777-78. Certain concessions were made to the Honourable East India Company by Shah Alam, and the then Government of India in coining money adopted the device "coined at Murshidabad in the reign of Shah Alam." Why the 19th year was chosen was not clear. After the establishment of the Company's Government, the currency of the country appeared to have got into a state of great confusion, and a great many miscellaneous coins of various kinds were current. The East India Company set to work to introduce a uniform currency, in which only one kind of rupee and mohur should be acknowledged legal tender, and for this purpose they chose the kind of coin now produced—the Murshidabad rupee and mohur of the 19th sun of Shah Alam. They directed that rupees and mohurs of that description only, with their halves and quarters, should be the universal currency in future. The regulation finally deciding on this currency was No. 35 of 1793. It was not clear when the mints at Patna and Dacca were closed, but the Calcutta mint continued to coin rupees until 1835, when a new coinage was introduced having the head of the English sovereign as a device and an inscription in English. As a few Farrukabad rupees were produced in this case, he (the learned Sessions Judge) noted that Regulation 45 of 1803 established a mint at Farrukabad for the coinage of money with a different device. This mint was closed by Regulation 2 of 1824. By Act 13 of 1836 the Farrukabad rupee was included with the Calcutta sicca rupee and ceased to be legal tender. This Act appeared to have included the Murshidabad rupee of the 19th sun of Shah Alam.

Under the Coinage Act (23 of 1870) section 28, the Governor-General in Council had the power to call in coins of any date or denomination. By a notification, dated 7th December, 1877, the Governor-General in Council called in all silver coins coined and issued by the Government of India before September 1st, 1835, and under the Civil Account Code, rule 582, when such coins were now tendered at a Government treasury, certain officers were empowered to break them up and return the pieces to the tenderer, or to give him credit for them at the rate of Re. 1 for every tola of silver. All the facts showed that the Murshidabad rupees and mohurs of the 19th sun of Shah Alam were coined by the authority of the Government of India up to 1835, but not after that date. They showed that from 1835 the silver coins of that currency had not been legal tender, and that a proclamation was issued for their withdrawal from circulation. It was not shown that any proclamation was issued calling in the gold coins from circulation, though they were no longer legal tender. It was a matter of common knowledge that such gold and silver coins were no longer current, and they were not for the time being used as money. They did not appear to come under the definition of coin, section 230, I.P.C. In that section, however, the definition of "Queen's coin" was varied from that of "coin" by the additions made to the Penal Code by Act 6 of 1896. The definition of Queen's coin as it now stood included also coins which had been issued by the authority of the Government of India "notwithstanding that they have ceased to be used as money." Thus it is clear that these mohurs and rupees of the 19th sun of Shah Alam having been formerly issued by the authority of the Government of India were still "Queen's coin" within the meaning of section 230, I.P.C. For the defence it was contended that the coins in this case were imitations not of the coins struck by the Government of India, but of the coins struck by Shah Alam in the 19th year of his reign. No evidence, however, had been produced to show what kind of coins were struck by Shah Alam in the 19th year of his reign, what device they bore or what they were like. The plea was worth no more notice. The coins produced manifestly were an imitation of the coins described in Mr. Prinsep's book quoted above. He held, therefore, that the coins imitated in those coins produced were "Queen's coins."

The offences charged against Anantu Lall in respect of these Queen's coins were abetment of counterfeiting Queen's coin, and being fraudulently or with intent that fraud might be committed, in possession of counterfeit coins, with the knowledge at the time of acquiring possession that the coins were counterfeits. The first point to be considered was, what was the accused's object in having these coins made? There was no suggestion that he intended to put them in circulation as money; such an object was impossible for obvious reasons. A suggestion raised very late in the case was that the accused intended to present the silver rupees at Treasuries in order to profit by Rule 582 of the Civil Account Code, under which he would be paid Re. 1 per tola of silver. As the price of silver was low it was calculated that he would thus gain of profit of 3 annas on each rupee. There was little to support this contention, and for the defence witnesses were produced from Treasury Offices who said their experience was that the public had made no use of Rule 582, and that no coins had been presented at the Treasuries with a demand for payment of Re. 1 per tola. Indeed, the officers had forgotten the rule until a recent letter from the Accountant-General reminded them of it. The learned Sessions Judge said he was of opinion that the accused had not this object in view. It was obvious that the rule was not common knowledge. The object with which the coins were made appeared to have been stated by the accused himself, viz., for disposal in the bazaars for use in ornaments. The custom of the country undoubtedly was to use old Shahi rupees and mohurs as ornaments, chiefly as *namels*, but also singly as pendants on necklaces, watch chains, etc. For such objects there appeared to be a considerable demand for old coins, and the supply of them did not appear to be equal to it. The accused's object was to meet the extra demand. So far his plea appeared to be correct. His further pleas were that the public in demanding old coins were aware that Murshidabad coins were of two kinds, old and new—*taksal bhitar*, mint made, and *taksal bahar*, made outside the mint. Sarrafs and dealers in gold and silver were called to show that in their business these distinctions were known and acknowledged, and independent non-professional witnesses were called to show that these distinctions were also known by outsiders. The meaning was that the coins now produced were not made to imitate old minted coins, but to imitate hand-made unminted coins, and were intended to supply the demand for the latter and not that for the former. The genuine minted coins sold for a higher price than the unminted, and there was no intention to deceive anyone who might purchase the unminted coins. It was further pleaded that the accused in making these coins did not know that he was imitating Queen's coins, but thought he was reproducing old Shahi coins of the period before and independent to the British *raj* in India. It appeared to the learned Sessions Judge that the coins were imitations of the coins of the 19th sun of Shah Alam, and were good imitations, only to be distinguished from the genuine coins by an expert. Were it proved that the coins were produced as imitations pure and simple, and intended to be disposed of as such, without intention to deceive as a substitute for the genuine coin, he thought that would be a very fair answer to the charge. But he did not think that had been established. An imitation coin not intended to deceive anyone should have on it openly a sign or notice that it was an imitation. There was nothing of the kind in this case, and the coins resembled the original so closely that only experts could tell the difference. Though sarrafs and experts were willing to help those who did not know, there was no proof that no one might be deceived by the imitation coin. For the protection of those who did not know and would not take the trouble to consult a sarraf, the accused had taken no precautions at all. It was also pleaded that the coins were obviously hand-made and not minted in that the milling was different. The learned Sessions Judge said the difference in the milling was perceptible on a close examination, but the mint milling had been carefully imitated, and there was nothing in the appearance of the coins to suggest that they were hand-made. In fact the accused had very successfully imitated the Murshidabad mohur and rupee, and he (the learned Sessions Judge) believed that he intended thereby to practise deception, or knew that deception would be practised. He had counterfeited coins within the meaning of the Penal Code, and the charge under section 232 had been established.

As to the charge under section 243 it followed from the above finding that accused knew these coins to be counterfeits; it remained to be seen whether he possessed them fraudulently or with intent that fraud might be committed. There was no definition of fraud in the Penal Code, but in the Contract Act of 1872 deceit was treated as one kind of fraud. The accused's intention was to pass these coins as an imitation of genuine coins, *i.e.*, to deceive people. A fraduulent intention therefore appeared to be established.

The assessors would acquit both accused, holding that the evidence against Ram Pershad was untrustworthy, and that Anantu Lall did not intend to practise deception, as it was well known in the bazaar that there were *asrafis* and rupees of two kinds, old and new. The question whether the coins were Queen's coins, being one of law, was not submitted to the assessors.

With regard to the question of punishment, it was clear that the public did not know generally (i.e., it was not a matter of common knowledge) that the Murshidabad mohur and rupee were ever coined by the British Government in India. The general impression undoubtedly was that they were coined by Shah Alam himself or by some Native Government. The accused also appeared to have been of the same opinion. Indeed, very few people—coin-collectors and people with opportunities for special knowledge on the subject—would know of this. It appeared that the accused Anantu in counterfeiting these coins did not know or have reason to believe that he was counterfeiting Queen's coins. It was also clear that he made his coins of good metal and full weight. He appeared to have been under the impression that counterfeiting such coins was a lawful occupation. The case was very different from that of the ordinary coiner, who used base metal and short weight and was dishonest in every way.

The learned Sessions Judge said he saw no reason for a sentence of imprisonment; but as imprisonment was necessary, on conviction, under both sections, he should make it as nominal as he could. He did not, however, think that a nominal fine would meet the merits of the case. The Government had considerable interests at stake in this matter and the sentence must be sufficient to uphold those interests and to prevent others from following the accused's example. The Court, agreeing with the assessors, acquitted Ram Pershad and discharged him from his bail, but differing with assessors in regard to Anantu Lall, convicted him of offences under sections 232, 109 and 243 I. P. C. and sentenced him under the first two sections to one hour's simple imprisonment and Rs. 250 fine or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Under section 243 a precisely similar penalty was imposed.

The learned Sessions Judge in concluding said the coins recovered from Anantu Lall were of considerable value and the confiscation of them would impose a very heavy fine, Accordingly he did not direct their confiscation. The coins would be returned to Anantu Lall, but would first be broken up so as to be useless as coin, and of service only as metal. The Magistrate would see that this order was carried out.—*Pioneer.*

THE Secretary of State for India has confirmed the Hon. A. T. Arundel's appointment temporarily as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council to the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Grose. It is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Crole will have no chance of getting into Council.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE CHARGES AGAINST A SOLDIER AT SAHARANPUR.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Knox and Mr. Justic Bannerji in the N.-W. P. High Court on Thursday an application was made by Mr. Ryves, Advocate General, for the transfer from the Court of the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur of two cases—Queen-Empress vs. Davies. The application was opposed by Mr. R. Bomonji, barrister, of Saharanpur, who is counsel for the prisoner in the cases.

Mr. Ryves said their lordships would see in his application that there was an affidavit broadly to the effect that in Saharanpur under the circumstances the probability was that a fair trial could not be obtained in these cases, but there was the second ground that in case of conviction the Sessions Judge might not be able to impose a sentence which would be adequate. There were two charges. In one case it was alleged that the accused about 12 o'clock one night got into a ladies' compartment in a train on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway in which Mrs. Grant was travelling alone and assaulted her, with the result that she in order to escape from him climbed out of the window while the train was going at full speed and crawled along the foot-board into the next compartment. It was an illegal act which endangered the lady's life. The other case was on precisely similar lines. Had either of the ladies fallen from the train and been killed the charge against the prisoner would have been one of murder. Under the Section which applied the maximum sentence which could be imposed was in each case one of two years' imprisonment. In such a case the sentence would have to be regarded not only as punishment but as a deterrent, in order that ladies might travel alone in safety. If the offence were held to be the graver one which came under Section 354, the maximum punishment was three years. It might be necessary to insert another charge which would involve a much heavier sentence. He therefore asked their lordships to transfer the case to this Court.

Mr. Bomonji was proceeding to read an affidavit filed by the Collector of the District when Mr. Ryves asked if it was necessary to go into this fully at the present stage.

Their lordships held that Mr. Ryves had better conclude his case for the application and the Advocate-General then stated that the affidavit of Mr. Winter was broadly to the effect that in Saharanpur the class from which the jury would necessarily be formed would be largely made up of railway people. The affidavit went on to say that for over two years the prisoner's parents had resided in Rurki and mixing among the people to whom the jury would belong, that they were connected by marriage with the station-master and others on the railway; and another allegation, now denied, was to the effect that prisoner's sister was engaged to be married to a sergeant of police whose father was a man of considerable influence in Saharanpur. Therefore it would not be possible to get a fair and impartial trial.

Mr. Justice Knox asked if there was a jury list at Saharanpur.

Mr. Bomonji replied that there was, and he should think, speaking from memory, it contained from 50 to 60 names. No doubt a considerable proportion of them were railway people, but there were plenty of others.

Mr. Bomonji said in reply to Mr. Winter's affidavit he put in three others which removed every ground the District Magistrate had alleged as reasons why a fair trial was not likely to be obtained in Saharanpur. The affidavit of the prisener's mother was to the effect that the family had no friends whatever in Saharanpur except the stationmaster's wife and her brother Mr. Flatman and that her daughter was not engaged to Mr. Sykes, as alleged. The stationmaster put in an affidavit denying that the prisoner had many relations among the railway people, and naming two only. Lastly that there was his (counsel's) affidavit. The seventh item of Mr. Winter's affidavit was "I am informed that Mr. Bomonji, the counsel for the prisoner, is personally intimate with the class of people from which the jury will be drawn." He must say that paragraph contained a suggestion which he certainly thought was not only most indelicate, but it was extremely insulting to the counsel, most uncalled for, and most unwarrantable. He (counsel) was not "personally intimate with the class of people from which the jury will be drawn;" he was more known to the officials, civil and military, of the district. But apart from that he most emphatically protested against and strenuously denied any suggestion that might arise out of that paragraph of the affidavit beyond that as a barrister he would do his duty in Court to the utmost of his power. He could not but express his strong indignation in justice to himself and in fairness to the members of his profession against the insinuation made in that paragraph. For if knowing the members of a jury or knowing the whole of the residents in a place was a disqualification, he might just as reasonably object to the case being transferred to Allahabad on the ground that the learned Government Advocate was well known to all who were likely to be called at any rate upon a special jury, and because of the popularity he enjoyed. He could not understand why that paragraph should be there at all. Did it imply that he (Mr. Bomonji) was going to give great dinners to the jurymen, or to take other means to induce them to sell their consciences and the souls to him, after the oath they had taken to come to a true verdict in the case? He hoped there were not many District Magistrates who would kick a man in that unfair manner. The writer said, "I am informed," he had not the courage to add "and I believe it to be true." In fact he would like to point out that this affidavit was contrary to the regulations, in that it did not give facts within the actual knowledge of the person filing it, neither was he able to assert that he had been informed and who informed him. It was a mere information which might be derived from anywhere, and he asked if that was a sufficient cause to ask their lordships to transfer the case? He trusted their lordships would leave something on the record in justice to himself, and as warning to Mr. Winter not to indulge in these insinuations at any future time. It was hardly worthy of a high officer of a district to put such a thing as that in an affidavit. He (Mr. Bomonji) thanked the Government Advocate for not insisting on the affidavit of Mr. Winter as being only fair to a brother in the profession. As to the powers of the Sessions Judge to pass an adequate sentence, the Committing Magistrate had seen that at the most the offence was one which was covered by Section 254, but Section 506 had been added, as he (Mr. Bomonji) considered, absolutely without the slightest justification. The Committing Magistrate ought to have confined himself to Section 354, and the offence under the Railway Act might amount to nothing more than that the boy entered a carriage having no ticket. Why should the District Magistrate want this case transferred? If the facts disclosed a case which the Sessions Judge could not adequately punish, then after the prisoner had been convicted the Sessions Judge could himself submit the case to the High Court. But he questioned the interference of the District Magistrate in this case and his right to move in it.

Mr. Justice Knox: I may say that we are both at one upon this point that the application before us is an application by the Government Advocate and by no one else. The District Magistrate is not a person who can address us with a view to the transference of the case. The Government Advocate can do so, and takes the responsibility for doing it. We cannot entertain any discussion as to whether the District Magistrate is moving or not.

Mr. Bomonji, continuing, said he would take his stand upon the ground that it would be extremely inconvenient for his client and his witnesses to come all the way from Rurki and Simla to give evidence for the defence, and would put him to great expense which he could ill-afford. Was it reasonable to assume that there were not five Englishmen to be found in Saharanpur who could give an impartial verdict. It was evident that the lad had few friends there or he would not have been allowed to remain in prison for two months for want of bail. He thought that he would be more entitled than his learned friend to ask for a transfer on the ground of the improbability of getting a fair trial, for the nature of the charge was such that ordinary persons would be inclined to take a prejudiced view against rather than in favour of prisoner.

Mr. Ryves, in reply, submitted that the question of expense could not be heard. It would be more convenient for one at least of the ladies to come to Allahabad and probably quite as convenient for the other. Neither of them lived at Saharanpur. As the prisoner was a soldier the Government passsd a certain sum for his defence, and the fee was exactly double what it would be in Saharanpur. With regard to the witnesses their expenses would be paid and in addition they were all railway officials, and would travel on passes.

Mr. Bomonji asked permission to say with regard to the expenses that at least prisoner had got nothing from Government yet—(laughter)—and further his father, mother and sister would naturally like to be with him when the case was tried—(renewed laughter)—and at least their expenses would not be paid, and he could not afford to pay them.

Mr. Justice Knox, giving the judgment of the Court, said this was an application for the transfer of a case pending before the Sessions Court of Saharanpur from that Court to the High Court. The applicant was the Advocate General, and they were not concerned with any affidavit or affirmation. There was, however, an affidavit filed to which they would have to refer hereafter. The question they had to consider was whether for any reasons contained in Section 526 the order asked for should be made. They understood the application to be made on the ground that an order of this kind was expedient for the ends of justice. It was obviously not for them to go into the merits of the case now before the Sessions Court, and counsel on both sides properly refrained from doing so more than was absolutely necessary. All they knew was that they had before them an accused person charged with separate offences under Sections 354 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code, and Section 128 of the Railway Act, No. 9 of 1896. The offence was said, and hot denied, to have been an offence against the person of a female who was travelling alone at the time in a carriage reserved for the exclusive use of females. It was admitted that the consequences of the act, whether foreseen or otherwise, were that the female concerned got out of the window of the carriage in which she was travelling and proceeded while the train was in rapid motion—he presumed it was admitted that the train was in rapid motion—.

Mr. Bomonji: No my lord that is emphatically denied. The Oude and Rohilkund trains have never been known to travel at a rapid rate (laughter, in which their lordships joined).

Mr. Justice Knox, continuing, said the offence was by no means an ordinary one, and without saying in any way what would or would not be a proper sentence it was easy to conceive that in the event of the accused being convicted the case might call for a severer sentence than the Sessions Judge had power to inflict. They did not forget that the prisoner was charged with the commission of two precisely similar offences, and if the Sessions Judge should find it necessary to refer the matter to the High Court there would be four trials instead of two. Thus the witnesses would be put to greater inconvenience than if the cases were at once tried by the High Court. They, therefore, considered that it was expedient for the ends of justice that both the cases "Queen-Empress versus Davies" should be transferred for trial from the Sessions Court of Saharanpur to the High Court. Their lordships regretted to have to add that an affidavit had been filed in that case which transgressed every rule laid down by the High Court, for the preparation of affidavits, and one of its paragraphs was couched in terms which should never have been used. The counsel for the accused acted most properly in replying to what was stated in that paragraph.—*Pioneer.*

MR. S. SWAMINADHAN M.A., Gilchrist Scholar from Madras, has taken the degree of L. L. B. in the University of Edinburgh with First Class Honours. He was first in the list of the successful candidates.

IT has been decided in communication with Her Majesty's Government that on the occurrence of a temporary vacancy in the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India the officer appointed to fill the post temporarily shall be allowed the same pay and allowances and the same personal staff as a permanent incumbent.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council was held on Saturday in the Council Chamber, Writer's Buildings. There were present His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, president; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, Advocate-General of Bengal, the Hon'ble H. H. Risley, the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerji Bahadur, the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syud Amir Hossein, the Hon'ble M. Finucane, the Hon'ble W. B. Oldham, the Hon'ble R. B. Buckley, the Hon'ble C. W. Bolton, the Hon'ble Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, the Hon'ble M. C. Turner, the Hon'ble Norendro Nath Sen the Hon'ble Saligram Singh, the Hon'ble Kali Churn Banerji, the Hon'ble Surendro Nath Banerji, the Hon'ble Jatra Mohan Sen, the Hon'ble T. W. Spink, the Hon'ble Rajah Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur of Tahirpore.

THE PLAGUE.

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Bannerji asked the following question:—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether with the exception of the Kapalitola case, any other case of plague has been subjected to the bacteriological test? If so, will the Government lay on the table the results of such examination? If not, having regard to the strong differences of opinion as to the existence of the plague in Calcutta, and the fact that the bacteriological test is the only true test in these cases, and that in its absence mistakes have been committed eleven cases having been officially eliminated from the returns after being inserted therein—will the Government be pleased to make arrangements for the regular bacteriological examination of at least a few cases every week by an experienced and competent bacteriologist?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risely replied as follows:—

In addition to the Kapalitola case, eight cases of plague have been subjected to the bacteriological test by the Health Officer of Calcutta. In five of these the plague bacillus was found. The record of the experiments is technical, and no useful purpose would be served by publishing it. Thirty other cases were examined after death by the Professor of Pathology, Medical College, and the plague bacillus was traced in most of the important organs. These enquiries will be cointinued In the case of living persons bacterological examination is inadmissible, because of the danger of converting a simple bubonic attack into a septicœmic one by pricking or incising the buboes.

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Bannerji asked:—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether, out of the 176 cases of plague, (*vide* Plague Returns, 13th July) which have occurred in Calcutta. there has been any cases which has been traced to *contact*, and whether there has been any instance in which a case of plague having occurred, it has been followed by similar cases in the same house, within the admitted incubation period? If there have been no such cases, and, if the plague so far during the past months, has not been found to be infectious, will the Government be pleased to direct that home segregation be allowed in accordance with indigenous customs such as are observed in case of small-pox, the patient been confined to a room in the house to which all access on the part of the other members is forbidden and the house itself to all intends and purposes is segregated?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied as follows:

In ten instances a case of plague has been followed by similar cases in the same house. The Government is not prepared to modify the existing practice in respect of segregation.

The Hon'ble Surendro Nath Bannerji asked:—

Whether, having regard to the coninfectious character of the disease as it prevails in Calcutta, to the necessity of absolute rest in plague cases as emphasized in General Gatacre's report, and the danger of removing patients to a hospital will the Government be pleased to permit patients being treated in their own houses which may not have been previously licensed on the recommendation of competent authorities or under such safeguards as it may prescribe.

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied as follows:—

Under Plague Regulation No. 9 the Health Officer has discretion to deal with such cases and to grant a license at once. But if the premises require structural alternations in order to render it possible to isolate the patient in the upper storey or on the roof, it will not be possible for him to license them People will therefore do well to apply for licenses beforehand. The instances given in my reply to Question No. II show that it is not correct to describe plague as non-infectious

The Hon'ble Norendra Nath Sen asked:—

Will the Government be pleased to state if detailed clinical reports have been kept of the cases that have been pronounced and suspected as plague, and has any bacteriological examination been made and recorded of any other than the first case at Kapalitola, and have the miscroscopical specimens been preserved, so that they might at time be seen by any expert bacterioiogist?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied as follows:—

Detailed clinical reports have been kept of all plague cases, and microscopic specimens have been preserved in most of the cases referred to in my answer to the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji's Question No. I.

The Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen asked:—

Dr. Cook, the present Health Officer of Calcutta, has recently declared that bacterlological examination, even in undoubted cases of plague, does not give positive results. If so, on what was the diagnosis of the cases, reported as plague, based?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied as follows:—

The statement alleged to have been made by Dr. Cook has been imperfectly understood. What he meant was that while the discovery of the bacillus in a doubtful case would prove it to be a case of plague, the fact that the bacillus was not found in an undoubted case, would not prove the case not to be one of plague.

The diagnosis of the cases reported as plague was based in the first instance on clinical symptoms, and was confirmed in thirty-five cases by bacteriological examination, and in about the same number by pathalogical appearances.

The Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen asked:—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether a competent bacteriologist should not be employed permanently in Calcutta for making becteriological examinations of the soil, water, and air and of specific diseases, whenever they break out?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied as follows:—

The question of employing a backteriologist permanently in Calcutta is under consideration.

The Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen asked:—

Considering the erratic and somewhat fitful course pursued by the plague in Calcutta so far, and having regard to the smallness of the ravage done by the disease, both in seizures and mortality, and considering also that the citizens of Calcutta have cheerfuily and loyally assisted the authorities, and have established and are maintaining ward, caste, and private hospitals out of their private purse, will the Government be pleased to state if it is still necessary to keep up the present heavy plague expenditure knowing as we do that it must eventually fall on the ratepayers of Calcutta, unless the Government be pleased to bear a resonable share of it?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied as follows:—

In view of the possibility that plague may increase in the cold weather, it is not advisable at present to make any material reduction in the establishment employed on the prevention of plague.

DIET FOR PRISONERS AT THE ALIPORE JAIL.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Bannerj asked:—

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is the case that the dietary allowance of fish or meat allowed to prisoners twice a week in the Alipore Jail has been discontinued since the 15th March last? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for discontinuing this concession?

(b) Having regard to the cutbreak of the plague and the necessity of keeping the prisoners in a suitable condition of bodily health and strengh, will the Government be pleased to direct that the dietary allowance of meat and fish twice a week should again be continued to the prisoners in the Alipore Jail.?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied as follows:—

Meat or fish is not included in the ordinary diet sanctioned for prisoners in this Province. It may however be issued in place of part of the ration of *dal* under certain circumstances, *viz*, ( ) when the fortnightly weighments show that an unusual proportion of the prisoners are losing weight, (*b*) when there are symptoms of scurvy among the prisoners, or (*c*) when the number of cases of dysentery is unusually large and is increasing. Last year on account of the prevailing scarcity a large proportion of the newly-admitted prisoners were in poor health, and it was then considered advisable in the Alipore as well as in the other jails of the Province to issue meat or fish twice a week. In March last, Dr. Comins issued a Circular directing the discontinuance of fish or meat in the ordinary ration having previously satisfied himself that the general health of the prisoners were so satisfactory that any addition to the ordinary diet was no longer necessary. That the discontinuance of the meat or fish ration has not been followed by any bad effects is shown by the facts that the sickness and mortality in the Alipore Jail have been lower during the last six months than during the corresponding period for many years past, and that the great majority of the prisoners are steadily gaining weight. All the prisoners in the jail are inspected every week by the Medical Officer, and it is open to him to order an extra diet of meat, fish, milk or other articles if he considers them necessary. This discretionary power is largely used. There are at present 67 prisoners in the Alipore Jail getting an extra allowance of fish, meat or milk exclusive of those in hospital. As the general health of the prisoners in the Alipore Jail is at present exceptionally good, there is no reason for incurring the very considerable additional expense which would be caused by the addition of meat or fish to the ordinary ration. It is hoped that the precautions which have been taken will guard against an outbreak of plague in the Alipore Jail.

DISTRESS IN CHITTAGONG.

The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohun Sen asked:—

I. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the reports which have appeared in the *Jyoti* newswarper, published in Chittagong, regardiug the prevalence of acute distress in the Chittagong District caused by the failure of crops, the survey operations and the recent cyclone? Is it the case as reported in the *Jyoti* of the 14th July, that two persons—Meher Ali's daughter living at Baraitali, and the daughter of Anwar Ali of Jaldi have actually died of starvation and that as also reported in the *Jyoti* of the 16th and the 23rd June, 4 cases of death by starvation have occurred at Kotpara, Bagmara and Katharia, that further owing to the severity of the distress one Bubhni sold her child 4 years old for five rupees as reported in the *Jyoti* of the 16th June, and that a man, named Pitamber Dhupi, of Padua (*vide* the *Jyoti* of the 9th June), no longer able to obtain food for his family, in sheer desperation murdered his wife, mother, and daughter, and then attempted to commit suicide, which case is now under trial? (*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table any report which it may have received from the Chittagong authorities in connection with the prevailing distress? (*c*) Having regard to the severity of the crisis will the Government be pleased to state what relief has been afforded by the local officers, and whether it is in contemplation to afford any further relief?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied as follows:—(a) The attention of Government was drawn to certain allegations as to the prevalence of distress in Chittagong contained in the issue of the newspaper *Jyoti* for the 2nd June and a report was called for from the local officers, funds being at the same time placed at their disposal for the relief of distress if found necessary. The Collector reports that some of the villages in which distress is alleged to prevail lie far outside the area affected by the recent storm wave. Enquiry was made in June and it was found that the allegations as to the occurrence of deaths from starvation were incorrect and in one instance were believed to have been based on the statements of a school-boy, made without any knowledge or enquiry. The village Punchayets and Chowkidars denied that any deaths from starvation had occurred. In villages lying within the Satkania Thannah, in which severe distress was alleged to exist, the distribution of relief was stopped in the end of May under the Commissioner's orders on the ground that it was no longer required, while it is reported by the Assistant Engineer in charge of the repairs of the Cutubdia Embankments that he can employ many more labourers on that work than the number who now seek employment on it. The Collector of Chittagong has recently been on tour in the areas alleged to be distressed. (b) The reports received from the Commissoner and Collector are laid on the table. (c) The measures of relief taken were described in a Resolution, dated 28th March, 1898, which was published in the Gazette of 30th idem, it is reported that of the allotment of Rs. 1,25,000 made for Land Improvement Loans during the financial year 1897-98, the sum of Rs. 9,369 remained unexpended on the 1st April, 1898. An allotment of Rs. 11,750 was at the disposal of the Commissioner of Chittagong for distribution in the shape of Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans during the current financial year. Government has no information which lead it to suppose that that sum will be insufficient and no applications have been received for further allotments.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS IN CHITTAGONG.

The Hon'ble Jatra Mohan Sen asked:—

(*a*) Is the Government aware that the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division has directed a considerable reduction of educational grants, made by the District Board of Chittagong in respect of the middle-class English and Vernacular education on the ground that such reduction is necessary to meet the charges incurred to repair the damages, caused by the late cyclone? As the effect of this order, which has been or is proposed to be adopted by the District Board, will be to deal a heavy blow at the interests of education in the District, will the Government be pleased to direct a reconsideration of this order? (b) Will the Government be pleased to advance money from the Provincial funds or recommend the District Board in raising of a loan to repair the damages caused by the cyclone?

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley repired as follows:

The Government has no information on the subject of the alleged reduction of educational grants in Chittagong. The powers of the Commissioner in respect of the estimates of the District Board are defined in Sections 48 and 49 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885. Under Section 50 of the same Act, the District Board has power to borrow from Government or from the public subject to the provisions of the law relating to the raising of loans by local authorities.

OVERFLOW OF THE RIVER COSSYE.

The Hon'ble Norendra Nath Sen asked:—

Will the Government be pleased to state what amount of damage has been done by the overflow of the river Cossye in the Midnapore District, and the flooding of the stream of Rupnarian and Damodar by the recent heavy rains, and how many human lives have been destroyed in consequence, and likewise what steps have been taken by the Government to afford succour and relief to the sufferers from the floos?

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied as follows:—

Reports have been received by Government of extensive floods in the Midnapore District caused by a sudden rise in the river Cossye between the 16th and 18th of June. Exact details of destruction of life and private property have not yet been received, but the damage done to the Government embankment in the Ghatal Sub-Division and to the Midnapore Canal and its distributaries is estimated at two lacs of rupees. The Collector reports that he has been distributing relief out of money at his disposal and Government has also intimated its readiness to furnish further funds should they be required.

PLAGUE INSPECTORSHIP OF DACCA.

The following reply as promised was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Risley to Question No. III of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji asked at the Council meeting of the 16th April, 1898.

The name of the gentleman appointed as Plague Inspector of Dacca was Lomax not Connan as stated in my reply of the 16th April. He possessed no technical qualifications nor were any required for the duties assigned to him. The pay of the post was Rs. 250. It has since been abolished and a Health Officer has been appointed under the Plague Regulations. The services of the Engineer Secretary were not dispensed with. He applied to the Commissioners for two years' leave without pay and this was granted him.

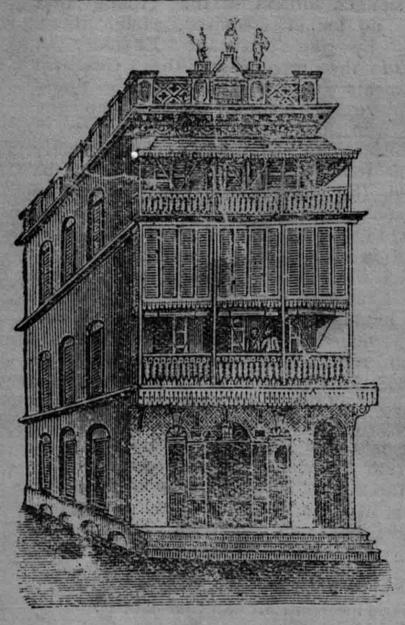
PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

His Honor the President then addressing the Honourable members said:—Gentlemen—I understand that it is the custom in this Council at the commencement of each Session the President should make a statement of the business. The statement on this occasion will be a very short one. Two Bills will presently be brought forward for your consideration, the object of which will be fully explained by the Hon'bie Members in charge. I may only very briefly say that the design of one of them is to shorten the language used in the Bills and Acts of this Council, and the object of the other is to enable the Port Commissioners to give a greater assuranae to owners of goods conveyed by their railway to the Docks. It may perhaps interest the Council that I should say a few words in supplement to what has been said in answer to questions put to-day, namely, that for five consecutive days there has been no case of plague in Calcutta. I can only say from my own personal point of view that under these circumstances, I regard the situation as most hopeful.

A GOOD deal of sensation was caused by the news of the arrest of Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, but as we said before, on the supposed Bulkrishana being presented before Wasudev Hari Chapekar, the youngest brother, at Guntakal, the real fact came to light and thus naturally giving rice to a feeling of great disappointment.

THE *Pioneer* says:—There is still famine in India, but not on a large scale. The District of Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency is suffering from the bad crops of last season and short rainfall during the present monsoon. The relief works are, therefore, being maintained and they will be expanded if necessary. The weavers of Sholapur are the class most directly affected.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta



AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,
18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Novelty in Ayurvedic Medicine.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN'S

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Tariti Bazar,
CALCUTTA.
Telegraphic Address, "KAVIRAJ"
CALCUTTA.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRO NATH SEN, Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur, Member, Paris Chemical Society, Surgical Aid Society, (London), Society of Chemical Industry (London), Indian Medical Association, and Calcutta Medical Society, &c., &c., practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine after having learnt the principles of Western Medical Science, and obtained with credit a Diploma from one of the Government Medical Institutions of the country.

KARNA ROGANTAKA TAILA.
OR
EAR DROPS.

It cures otorrhœa, otitis tympanites, inflammation and all other diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not of long standing, is sure to be cured by its use

Price per phial ... ... Rs 12
[Paking and postage ... ... 6.]

CHYAVANA PRASA
OR
Our Own Health-Restorer.

This medicine not only allays all local irritation but improves the digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence, it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, Influenza, and all affections of the Throat and the Chest.

It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and renders the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimulates the appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old, and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codliver Oil. For proving its superiority to Codliver Oil, one need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with this medicine that the Aswins, the celestial physicians, restored the Rishi Chyavana, emaciated and weak with age and penances, to the bloom and beauty of youth.

Prices for 7 doses ... Rs. 2 0
[Packing and postage ... ,, 0 4

Specific for Diabetes.—The regular use of the above medicine is sure to cure Diabetes. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weariness of the brain, excessive thirst, seminal debility, resulting from excessive urination of discharge of saccharine matter with the urine, and said eractations, aching pains in the limbs, slight &c. demand the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirit.

Price for two boxes of medicine with a phial of oil ... Rs. 5 0
[Packing and postage ... ,, 0 4

Ring-worm Powder cures all sorts of Ring-worm, 8 annas per phial. Postage Annas 4 only.

Kesh Ranjan Oil or the best sweet-scented oil or vertigo, and headache, caused by nervous debility. It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and Postage Ans. 6.

We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicines, Medicated **Oils, Ghees, Makaradhawja,** prepared under our own direct supervision.

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

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

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

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Our customers, patrons, and friends are requested to direct their Letters, Money-orders, &c., henceforth to this new address, *viz.*—18-1, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta, in future.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN,
Govt. Medical Diploma Holder,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris.
" " Medical Society, Calcutta.
" " Indian Medical Association.
Society of Chemical Industry (London).
Surgical Aid Society (London).

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road,
Calcutta.

অশ্বগন্ধা বটিকা।

ইহা ধাতু দৌর্ব্বল্যের একটা মহৌষধ। এই ঔষধ এক পক্ষ কাল ব্যবহার করিলে পাচকাগ্নি বৃদ্ধি করত ধাতু পুষ্ট হইয়া শরীরস্থ সমস্ত ধাতু-সম্বন্ধীয় পীড়া সমূলে নির্ম্মূলিত হইয়া বর্ণ-বল-বীর্য্যাদি সম্পন্ন হওত যুবারন্যায় বিচরণক্ষম হয়। অতিরিক্ত হস্ত্রিয় সেবন জন্য ইন্দ্রিয় শৈথিল্য, অতিরিক্ত চিন্তা বা অধ্যয়ন আদি দ্বারা মানসিক দৌর্ব্বল্য এবং ধারণা শক্তির হ্রাস হইলে এতদ্বারা বিশেষ উপকার সাধিত হয়। অপিচ ইহা অতিশয় মেধা ও স্মৃতি বর্দ্ধন করিয়া থাকে। মূল্য প্রতি কৌটা ৩০ বটিকা ২৲ দুই টাকা, ডাক মাশুল চার আনা। ভিঃ পিঃ ডাকে লইলে দুই আনা অতিরিক্ত লাগে।

ডাক্তার চন্দ্রনাথ রায়।
২৩ নং বাগবাজার ষ্ট্রীট কলিকাতা।

"Once Tried Favored Always."

The "Mundul Flut" "Sruty Mundul Flute"

(*i., e.,* box harmonious containing sruties)
That Supplied to H. H. The Maharaja of Independent Tippera (Hill).

The best Box Harmoniums of the and to play and accompany Bengali, Hindi and English Music.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses Clarionates, Horns, Piccolos, Fageolets, Banjos Guitars, Mandolins, Strirings, Reeds, Piano and Harmonium Meterials and Fittings, Strings, etc., etc. Honest prices. Humble Margins.'

Prices of Mundul Flutes
Rs. 35, 40, 60, 75 100 and 150,
Orders Solicited.

MUNDUL & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers repairers (and Tuners of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires and all sorts of sittings, etc.
No. 3, Bow Bazar Street, and
5, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

PERFUMERY.

LAVENDER WATER.

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

Price per bottle 7 as. and 12 annas only.

MUSK LAVENDER.

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

Price 4 oz. stoppered bottle Rs. 1-8 only.

EAU-DE COLOGNE.

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

Price per bottle 8 as. and 14 as. only.

MILK OF ROSES

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

Price per bottle 12 as. only.

Prepared by,
H. BOSE,
Perfumer,
62, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

GONORRHŒA, GONORRHŒA.
CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE.

SRINATH SUDHA for 1st stage of Gonorrhœa and Lucorrhœa try 24 hours only and for acute and chronic cases a week. Rs. 2. packing, &c., extra. Dr. Mullick 17-1, Grish Vidyaratan's Lane, Calcutta.

H. C. MUKHERJEE'S

India Barley Powder.—Guaranteed Pure.—Best food for Infants and Invalids. Free from adulteration. First Class Certificates from eminent Doctors, Kabirajes and respectable personages Price 1 lb tin 5 Annas, ½ lb tin 3 Annas. Packing and V. P P extra.

Paragon Tooth-Powder.—Cheap, Aromatic free from any harmful drug. A medicine for all diseases of the teeth and gums. Try once. Price 2 Annas per tin.

To be had at No. 7-1 Nobin Sircar's Lane Baghbazar Street, Calcutta.

Kuntal-Kanti Taila.

This sweet-scented oil cures all kinds of hair diseases such as baldness-unimely 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 lost natural strength and vigour of their brain by excessive mental labour, drinking, unusual intercourse or keeping up nights, will find an infallible remedy in this oil. Moreover it brings sound sleep and cools the hot blood. The like of this excellent oil has never been known.

	Price	Postage	Packing	V. P. Com
Phial	As. 8	As. 8	0	As. 2
,,	Re. 1-5	Re. 1	As. 2	,, 2
,,	Rs. 2-8	Re. 1-8	,, 2	,, 2
,,	,, 4-8	Rs. 3	,, 4	,, 2

B. BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 75, Neemoo Gossain's Lane, Calcutta.

Bhagat Ram's Herb's Oil.

It has Two Invaluable Qualities:

(1) Its external application cures *fire burns, scaldst scorpion, wasp* and other *venom stings, prickly heat* and all sorts of *itchings* and *skin diseases.*
(2) Internally taken it cures *Cholera* and *Gonorrhœa.*

Price is so fixed that every one can buy it, *i. e.,* annas 8 per phial, postage extra. Six phials, if taken at a time, will cost only Rs. 3, postage included.

No home should be without it. Every familyman should keep it as a safeguard.

PRESS OPINION:

The *Tribune* of Lahore, dated 24th May, 1898, says:—

"The Herb Oil prepared by Mr. Bhagat Ram, Barrister-at-Law, possesses remarkable virtues. It is not only good internally for colick pain and diarrhœa, but we have tried it and found it very efficacious in wasp stings. The pain disappears at once; there is no swelling, pain; altogether the effect is wonderful. Our readers may do worse than give it a trial. It gives relief also in burns and scorpion stings."

No need of lengthy list of certificates. Any one doubting its efficacy can get a sample phial free on sending one anna stamps to cover postage. Hot season is on, no prudent man and no home should be without it.

Apply to BAKHSHI RAM,
Agent,
MR. BHAGAT RAM
Bar.-at-Law,
Gurgaon.

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

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

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order, on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr, Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd Jan. 1890

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaleah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and trustworthy in his dealing with his customers. He fully deserves encouragement and patronage.

Dated. 4-2-90. (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar
Professor, Presidency College.

New Books.

1. GENERAL LETTER WRITER.—Nearly 200 pages. Containing 523 letters. Useful to every man in every position of life for daily use. Re. 1-2 as. Postage 1 an.
(2) HELPS TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH—An exhaustive collection of PHRASES, IDIOMS, PROVERBS, etc., with explanations and proper uses. Re. 1. Post 1 an.
(3. HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS. Explained with illustrative sentences. Aids to the right use of synonymous words in composition. 9 as. Post 1 an. By V. P. 2 as. extra. To be had of BOSE, BANERJI & Co., 26, Nawabdi Ostagar's Lane, Calcutta.

SHAKTI SHANCHARINI BATIKA

(Won a gold medal for its wonderful efficacy.)

THE infallible and radical cure for Chronic Gonorrhœa and all sorts of Spermatorrhœa and loss of manhood. It purifies the blood, promotes digestion and assimilation, strengthens the body and improves the memory. In short it rapidly renovates exhausted constitution by invigorating the bones, muscles and nerves of the human system, thus restoring all the bodily as well as the mental functions. It is an well-tried and widely used remedy for **Nervous debility.** Apply for particulars, with half anna stamp.

1 box of 42 pills— Rs. two only.
Postage of 1 to 4 boxes Annas Four only.
Address—Dr. K. L. BHATTACHARJEA
STHAL BASANTAPUR MEDICAL HALL.
District Pubna, Bengal.

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 orders, 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 bromide 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.

KAVIRAJ
BIJAY RATNA SEN KAVIRANJAN'S
AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA
5, Kumartuli Street, Calcutta.

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

Assamimusks ... ... Rs. 40 per tolah.
Nepali and *Cashmeri* musks Rs. 32 per tolah.

Chavanaprasha—(*The best of the Ayurvedic rasayanas.*) It is stated in Ayurveda that the very old saint Chavana had the revival of youth by the use of this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanaprasha." Many of the Indians are aware of the name of this *rasayana.* No other medicine has yet been invented so nice as the Chavanaprasha, which can be used both in good health and during illness. This medcine, if continued regularly, also completely cures cough, consumption, asthma, pthisis, natural weekness, nervous debility and other troublesome diseases. It is a marvellous remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution. Besides these, the descriptions and effects of this medicine, as proudly related by the *rishis* (old clever physicians), have all been proved to be true after long trials Price Rs. 4 for a phial for a month's use, packing two annas. V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition to be paid locally.

Kalpa-latika-Batika.—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.

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

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

Jivanti Rasayan.—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 Brihat-Jivanti Rasayan. Besides these, in all other casee Jivanti-Rasayan is suitable. Each phial Rs. 2, V. P. fee 2 annas, packing 2 annas and postage 12 annas.

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

Kesharaj-Oil.—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. It may be used by males and females alike and is highly perfumed. The fragrance lasts even after washing. Price is very cheap, if its valuable medical properties are considered. Each phial 1 Rupee packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage.

INDIAN Gonorrhœa Mixture.

CURES THOSE CASES WHICH ALLOPATHS AND HOMŒOPATHS FAIL TO CURE

Price refunded if it fails.

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

BIJOLI KANTI GHOSH,
Nebubagan, Bagbazar Calutta.

Cure Guaranteed.

Gonorrhœa Cure

Discovered by an eminent physician of England and recognized by the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœa as the only safe, sure and efficacious remedy for

GONORRHŒA

of any description and in either sex without inconvenience of any kind.

Acute cases cured radically in three days and chronic cases in a week

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in case of failure to cure
Price Rs. 2-8 per phial. V. P. P. As. 6 extra
Apply to Dr. A. P. MAZOOMDAR,
2 Bheem Ghosh's Lane,
Simla P. O, Calcutta.

PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE

Spectacles and Folders

Spectacles		Folders	
Steel Frame	Rs. 6.	Steel Frames	Rs. 7.
Nickel ,,	,, 7.	Nickel ,,	,, 8.
Silver ,,	,, 10.	Silver ,,	,, 12.
Gold ,,	,, 25.	Gold ,,	,, 30.

All kinds of Repairs undertaken. New Frames fitted. Pebbles and Crystals of accurate numbers matched. Special attention paid to Oculists' prescriptions. Mofussil orders per V. P. Price-list free on application.

DEY, MULLICK & CO
Opticians and Spectacles Makers,
20, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

গ্রন্থ বিতরণ।

কবিরাজ মণিশঙ্কর গোবিন্দজী শাস্ত্রী জাম নগর নামক স্থানের একজন সুপ্রসিদ্ধ আয়ুর্ব্বেদী চিকিৎসক। ইনি সম্প্রতি ১৬৬-৬৮ হারিসান রোড, বড়বাজার, কলিকাতায় একটী শাখা ওষধালয় স্থাপন করিয়াছেন। ইনি ইহাঁর কতক গুলি চিকিৎসা ও সাহিত্য বিষয়ক গ্রন্থ বাঙ্গলা ইংরাজি ও হিন্দিতে ভাষান্তরিত করিয়া বিনা মূল্যে ও বিনা ডাকমাশুলে সাধারণকে বিতরণ করিবেন যাঁহার পুস্তক পাইতে অভিলাষ তাঁহারা অনুগ্রহ করিয়া নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানায় কবিরাজ মহাশয়কে পত্র লিখিয়া বাধিত করিবেন। নাম ধাম স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিবেন। ১৬৬-৬৮ হারিসান রোড বড়বাজার কলিকাতা।

HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE'S

পুরাতন জ্বরের পাচন।

OR

Anti-periodic Decoction

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

Numerous testimonials have been received.

Babu Adhar Chundra Mookerjee, M. A., B. L., Professor, General Assembly's Institution, writes:—"It is an excellent medicine for chronic and malarious fevers of all descriptions. I tried it several times on myself and other members of my family, and I am glad to say that it produced wonderful effect."

To be had of
HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE
326, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta

KING & CO.

THE NEW HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY
83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

Under the distinguished patronage of Dr. W. Younann, M.B., C.M.; B. N. Baneriee, M.D.; D. N. Ray, M.D.; and all the other leading Homœopathic physicians of the country.

Just received an import of Medicines, Books and sundries per S. S. *Bavaria.* We keep only the medicines of Messrs. Boericke and Tapel of America. Try them and realize their superiority to others. They are the cheapest because the best.

We have engaged the services of an able physician of the town who will send advice to patients in the muffasil free of charge.

"The Plague and Its Curative and Prophylatic Treatment" by D. N. Ray, M. D. Price Re. 1. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue free.

Monks Elixir

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Specific for Dog and Jackal bites and the only infallible remedy for Hydrophobia

The antidote to canine poison is an indigenous preparation of a veteran and eminent medical man of Calcutta City, and has been given to us with the bonafide object of relieving suffering humanity after two years experiment.

ACTION.—It arrests bleeding from the bite instantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduced swelling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most. It purifies the blood by eliminating the poison.

REMARKS.—The medicine should be discontinued when the inflammation has gone down. The disappearance of inflammation is a sure index of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the bite It acts as a preventive against the development of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine fails to give immediate relief, the concentrated tintur of this medicine, sold here at 10 Rs. per drachm is to be used. The preperation has never been found to fail in a single instance. No household should be without this preparation.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Each phial 2 Rs. exclusive of packing add postage
Sole Agents, B, K. ROR, and BROTHERS,
4, Sookeas Street, Calcutta.

Religious Publications (in Bengalee)
BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH,

SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.
Or the Life of Sree Chaitanya Deb.

	Paper cover.	Cloth bound.
Vol. I. (2nd Ed),	1 0 0	... 1 4 0
Vol. II. ,,	1 8 0	... 1 12 0
Vol. III. ,,	1 4 0	... 1 8 0
Vol. IV. ,,	1 0 0	... 1 4 0

Postage 1½ anna per Copy.

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

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

SRI KALACHAND GEETA.
Religio-Philosophical Poem in Bengalee
With beautiful illustrations:—
A BOOK EXPOUNDING
The Religion of Love
AND
Solving the problems of this life and the next
BY
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Rs. 1-8.
Postage 0-2-0 two annas.

SRI CHAITANYA BHAGABAT.
SECOND EDITION
Published by
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH
Price Re. 1-4.

To be had of the Manager, "A. B. Patrika;" Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Co., 54, College Street Manager, Sanskrit Press Depository, 20 Cornwallis-street; Manager, Monomohan Library, 203, Cornwallis Street; Manager, Indian Pioneer Co., Ld. 3, Shama Charan De's Street; and Messrs. Dey Mullick and Co. 20 Lall-Bazar Street Calcutta

Printed and published by K. L. Roy at the PATRIKA PRESS, 2, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane, and Issued by the PATRIKA POST OFFICE Calcuta

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta