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## Beecham's Music Portfolio

is once more sold out, and a further supply, for which we have just cabled, will not be available till June next. The new issue is to be identical to that recently placed before the public, and will consist of volumes No. 1 to 12, each of which containing 30 of the most Popular Songs (with accompaniments) or Pianoforte pieces of the day, and the price of the complete series is, as hitherto, the ridiculously small sum of

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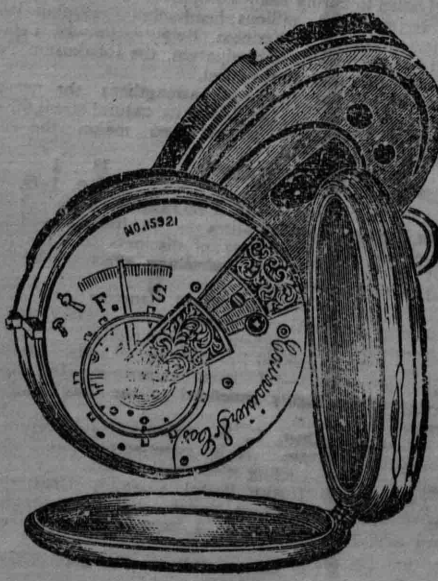
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## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Universal Marriage Provision and Family Relief Fund will be held at the Hall of the General Assembly's Institution, (Cornwallis Square, Calcutta), on Saturday the 6th August, 1898, at 5 P. M. to pass the annual report and the audited accounts of the Fund for the year ending the 30th April, 1898, and to elect Directors and Auditors. Members are requested to attend the meeting either personally or by proxy. Outsiders are also invited to attend the meeting.

SARAT CHANDRA GHOSH,

Secretary.

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

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 10 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please send me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige."

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

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professor 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 trial are sure to derive much benefit from it.

Babu, Nitrya Gopal Dutt, Zemindar Mozilpur writes:—"I have used your Pill and 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 Sovabaz family, writes:—"I am glad to state that have been Red much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity Pills. Really I did not expect so happy a result. I send me two more boxes."

K. Babu P. C. B. A., Head-Master, Shibpur, H.C. School, writes:—"Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill is a 'vegein' 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

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## CONVICT'S CYPHER CODE.

PRISONERS confined in different parts of gaols often use cypher codes in communicating with one another.

Generally when these cypher messages are found by the officials they have not much difficulty in translating them. Lately, however, some cypher was encountered that proved too hard for elucidation and it was a good while before the puzzling messages were made out, and then the key was accidentally discovered. A man in for forgery, as smart a rogue as ever was behind the bars, invented the puzzle. The writing was on long, narrow strips of paper, on the edge of which were letters and parts of letters that apparently had no connection, and from which no words could be formed.

One day an officer who was passing the cell of a prisoner saw him passing a long strip of paper around an octagon lead pencil. He took the paper away, and on it were the mysterious scrawls that had worried the keepers. But the officer got an idea from this, and going into his own room he wrapped the strip around an octagon-shaped lead pencil, and after several trials adjusted it so that the parts of letters fitted together and made a sentence, though the writing was very fine. The writer had adopted the simple but ingenious plan of covering the pencil with paper, and had then written along one of the flat sides. On unrolling it the writing was as mystical as a cryptogram, but, when put around the pencil as it was originally, it could be easily understood.

## A BURIED PEOPLE.

In 1812 the well-known German traveller Burckhardt, passing through Hamath, in Central Syria, espied a number of stones, with inscriptions which he was unable to decipher. These strange hieroglyphs, sculptured in relief, represented parts of the human body, animals, flowers, or figures, such as a kind of triangle, a semicircle, etc. The first find was followed by others in Syria, Babylon, Nineveh, and elsewhere, which appeared to have certain features in common with the Hamath sculptures. All these monuments, which, though widely scattered, revealed undoubted tokens of affinity, seemed to point to the existence of a nationality, which at some time or other must have played an important part in the world's history. The Egyptian monuments (says the *Church Gazette*) make frequent references to a race of the name of Khiti, which was known to the Assyrians as the Khatti, and to the Hebrews as the Hittites. Thus arose the historical romance of the Hittite empire. We agree with the scholars who hold that the Hittites of the Hebrew annals have nothing in common with those of the Assyrian and Egyptian monuments. The three Hittite names in the Old Testament, Ephraim, Ahimelech, and Uriah are purely Semitic, and the Biblical Hittites were therefore most probably Semites. But there is sufficient evidence to show that in the sixteenth century before Christ—probably hundreds of years before—there was a powerful people, apparently of non-Semitic origin, settled in the region between the Euphrates and the Orontes. It extended its borders by conquest in Mesopotamia, in Egypt, and the far off lands of Asia Minor. We have reason to believe that in the wake of its victorious arms followed the blessings of civilization and that before the advent of the Phœnician, it acted as intermediary of culture between the East and the West.

In the end, in 717 B. C., after having been for many centuries the formidable rival of the two greatest monarchies of the then world, Egypt and Assyria, after ages of ceaseless conflict, brilliant triumphs, and defeats only a little less glorious than victories, the Hittite kingdom came to an end, and was gradually forgotten, to become at length only the recollection of a dream, "remembered in a dream." It may be taken for granted that Peiser is justified in assigning them a place in the Turanian family of peoples. "They were," says Professor Sayce, "a people with yellow skins and Mongolian features, whose receding forehead, oblique eyes, and protruding upper jaws are as faithfully represented on their own monuments as they are on those of Egypt." They are pictured as beardless, with "pig-tails," loose coat, peaked cap and turned-up shoes. Their art, which is said to have largely influenced that of early Greece, is characterised by a round style of ornamentation. The subjects selected by the artist are generally winged figures, the sphinxes, the winged horse, and various deities. As for the religion of those Hittites, we are really very much in the dark about it, though we know the names of Set and Istar, and of some of the gods that appear to have been worshipped.

## ILLNESS AT THE ZOO.

ANIMALS AND THEIR VARIOUS AILMENTS AND CURES.

"No, you can't feel an elephant's pulse, or take the temperature of a restless tigress," admitted a Zoo attendant: "but when you get used to watching daily and nightly for years, as I have done, you soon learn to detect the symptoms of illness. If the animals breathe with a wheeze, their bronchial tubes are clogged and inflamed. If their breath is choppy and hard, their lungs are affected, and so on. Then we give them medicine and treatment. Some times nothing avails, and our animals die. A constant replenishing is necessary."

"Of course, climatic conditions and the restraints of captivity are the main causes of disease and distemper, because this life is so artificial for the wild animals."

"The lion and bear cubs, perhaps, are the most troublesome. You can't say they'll live till they are at least two and a half years old. Teething plays havoc with them all. Not long ago we had three cubs with swollen jaws like children with the mumps. It was not a very pleasant sight for the visitors here, so I had the cubs taken away. We treated their jaws with washes and solutions, and the inflammation was brought to a head, and the gums healed, and now they're all right. We have had to lance their gums to relieve these babies of their agony sometimes."

"Camels are not much troublesome, only when they get cold, kidney mischief often sets in. They are used to a hot, dry, climate, and cold, wet springs are hard for them to bear. Deers are tender, but the monkey tribe is the hardest to keep in sound health. They are all liable to catch pneumonia or develop tuberculosis in a single night."

"After all, animals are a good deal like human beings. They get their blood heated during the winter, and are susceptible to colds and such like in the variable weather of early summer. Most people don't know it, but animals have coughs and colds, and even asthma and consumption, while pneumonia is as common among certain kinds as measles in a boarding school. Paralysis attacks others; some mamma is have cancerous ailments; some teethe hard, and all of them lose their appetite and get nervous and restless."

GUARCHARN Singh, a young man who was converted from Islam (he was a Mussulman born) to Sikhism by the Shuddhi Sabha sometime ago, has passed the Punjab (Gurmukhi) High Proficiency Examination of the Punjab University. Gurmukhi is the sacred language



THE  
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JULY 31, 1898.

## TRUE FRIENDS OF THE EMPIRE.

WHEN the Sir Syad Ahmed Deputation appealed to all classes of people in India to contribute towards the Aligarh Mussulman College, on the ground that it was their duty to do it in honour of the illustrious dead, we hesitated to say anything against such pretensions. It was because the object was a laudable one, being the endowment of an Educational Institution for the benefit of our Mussulman countrymen. But the success of the College is assured. This is what the *Pioneer* says:—

Events which have suddenly arisen in connection with the visit of Mr. La Touche to Aligarh, and which His Honor by his singularly active interest in the movement has himself largely brought about, have completely changed the outlook. What were previously vague hopes have become definite expectations, and whether the sum which the Memorial Committee will be able to hand over to the College trustees will be exactly ten lakhs or not, it is certain that the period of financial crisis is about to give place to a new era of adequate revenue and monetary stability. His Honor's deep interest in the College is shared by the Viceroy, and His Excellency has most generously contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Memorial Fund.

It is not only the Viceroy and the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P., who are taking active interest in the institution, but also the members of the English nobility; for, one of them sent a handsome donation the other day. That being the case, we can now repeat what we ventured not to do with plainness the other day, that we cannot admit Sir Syad either to be a friend of the country, or of the Empire; and that there are thousands of Mussulmans for whom we have greater respect and who deserve far better from the country than the sage of Aligarh, who had done so much to emphasize racial feeling and oppose progress. Our principle, in short, is that the man, be he a Hindu, Mussulman, or European, who tries to bring about a feeling of amity between the races is a patriot and a loyal subject of the Crown. In our humble opinion the Anglo-Indian journalist, or official, or the Mussulman who seeks to create race-feeling, is a mischievous and meddlesome idiot, who is, consciously or unconsciously, guilty of undermining the basis of this glorious Empire.

In the Aligarh College the Mussulman students are taught that the first duty of an Indian Mussulman is loyalty to British rule. That is an excellent principle. The second thing that the students are taught is riding and all sorts of gymnastic exercises. That is very good too. But what of the culture of the intellect? Why don't the students of the Aligarh College, who are supposed to be trained with so fatherly a care by the two illustrious Theodores, beat their fellow-students all over India? Mere pomp or noise may deceive the fool. What we want, however, is result; we want the issue of intellectual giants from the College by scores to justify the noise that the institution has always made and is ever making since its foundation. Where are they?

By the bye we said that there are thousands of Mussulmans in India whom we respect and who deserve well of the Hindus. There is Moulvi Abdul Karim, Assistant Inspector of Schools, who, our correspondent tells us, was instrumental in bringing about a compromise in the cow-slaughter case of Jessore. We don't like these cow riots. For they mean danger to the Empire. When some thoughtless officials began to encourage these cow-riots, we raised the warning voice that, to stir up the masses in India—millions and hundreds of millions sunk in hopeless poverty and ignorance—is to create a serious danger to law, order and good government. And, that, though it may be very good pastime for outsiders to see the spectacle of Hindus and Mussulmans slaying one another, if they are, on the other hand, encouraged to take the law in their own hands and given opportunities of realizing their latent strength, these combats may eventually forget their differences, artificially created, and combine to fight against the constituted authority and their natural leaders. What we predicted then has been realized in plague riots. These riots would have never taken place if their paths had not been previously paved by the outbreaks of cow-riots.

To return, however; for, we were talking of Mussulmans who are not for war with the Hindus, but are for peace. Readers of this journal know how a serious riot was averted by the Deputy Magistrate, Moulvi Buzlal Karim, while in charge of Serampore. Moulvi Nijabat Hossein is another Mussulman to whom the Hindus are deeply obliged. Unluckily he does not know English, but it is no disadvantage to a man of sound sense and intellect like him. He is an independent and not a fawning man, yet no Indian has perhaps so great an influence over his superiors as the Moulvi has. A Hindu colony has sprung up in the town of Deoghur where the Moulvi is the manager of the Rohini estate. He is a friend of every Hindu colonist who resides at Deoghur. He knows how to serve, and it is this quality which has endeared him to every Hindu he comes across. He is called manager "Babu" and not "Sahib," because he is a Hindu in every respect except religion; for, he is a devout follower of Mahomet.

We are glad that he has been honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur. We cannot, of course, close this article without mentioning the names of Nawab Syad Ameer Hosen and Moulvi Syad Abdul Jabbur, who, it is well-known, have done immense service to the Empire by bringing about peace and amity between Hindus and Mussulmans through their noble efforts.

## HOME RULE FOR IRELAND AND INDIA.

THE House of Commons have at last passed the third reading of the Irish Local Government Bill; and, though it has yet to go through certain formalities, it is already as good as an Act of Parliament. In India important measures are passed not only in one session, but, sometimes, at one sitting; and yet the rulers of the land are foreigners, and know very little about the manners and customs of the people as well as the current and under-current of thoughts and feelings that run through the Indian heart. It is therefore difficult in any country it is in India, inhabited as it is by different races and nationalities of diverse degrees of civilization.

The authorities, however, though aliens, manufacture laws for the three hundred millions of India as merrily as the *kulin* Brahmins marry their wives. The passage of a Bill in both Houses of Parliament is not only interesting but instructive. In a future issue we may show how it differs from the method of legislation adopted in this country. The Irish Bill has now to undergo the same process again in the House of Lords that it has gone in the Lower House. When it is agreed to by both Houses the measure is ready to receive Royal assent and then it becomes a Statute or an Act of Parliament.

We wish joy to the people of Ireland for the boon that they have extorted from their masters, namely, an absolute control over their local administration. But when are our masters going to give us something to remind us of the fact that we too are British subjects? Alas! instead of going to give us anything they are about to take away the semblance of local self-government which they conferred on the citizens of Calcutta a quarter of a century ago. Yes, while the Irish should rejoice, the Indians ought to go into mourning. For, if Calcutta, the metropolis of the British Empire in the East, is deprived of its present system of Municipality, then farewell to the cause of local self-government in this country!

It is evident, however, that if the Irish have secured the privilege, it is because they wanted it. We shall also get it when we want it. The Irish teased their masters by their importunities and got the boon. We never do it and therefore get nothing. We beg pardon—when ever we have asked for anything in earnest, we have also succeeded in securing it, at least partially. Those who are now enjoying the present system of Municipal Government in Calcutta know not the amount of trouble, labour, and self-sacrifice of those who procured it for them. If they would show one-fourth of the energy to preserve the boon, which was required to obtain it, it could never slip out of their hands. They are, however, sleeping "with mustard oil into their nostrils" as the phrase goes, while the precious gift is being snatched away!

How the Irish members fought for yve inch of ground during the passage of the Bill, will appear from the careful perusal of the hot discussion over its financial sections. In the mail papers to hand we find that on July 4th Mr. J. Redmond, M. P., rose to move that the disproportion between the taxation of Ireland and its taxable capacity as compared with the other parts of the Kingdom, disclosed by the findings of the Royal Commission, constitutes a grievance, and demands the early attention of the Government with a view to proposing a remedy. Mr. Redmond said that, according to the Report of the Royal Commission, Ireland's taxable capacity was only one-twentieth of that of the United Kingdom, while her actual taxation was one-eleventh; and that, therefore, Ireland was over-taxed to the extent of 2,750,000l. a year. He appealed to the poverty of Ireland—poverty which he declared to be entirely due to English Government and to be constantly increasing.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Lecky, and several Irish members supported it. The discussion was continued the following day, when even Lord C. Beresford, an Irishman, strongly backed up the claims of the Irish members. He went so far as to contend that "the poverty of Ireland was due to English misrule, and that all over the world were to be found Irishmen whose minds were filled with hatred of great Britain." The demands of the Irish members were most extravagant, yet both Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Balfour treated them with respect. Said the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

We are willing to give you a Royal Commission to complete the inquiry which the previous Commissioners left uncompleted. But that you will not have. More than that, we are willing, as occasion arises, to make grants to Ireland where her need is urgent without asking whether equivalent grants are made to Great Britain. We are willing to do this, not because we admit that Ireland has any financial grievance, but as part of the system of common finance which we believe to be for the common advantage of the whole United Kingdom.

Mr. Balfour sought to please the Irish members with still more sweet words. Said he:—

The Act of Union had only provided for exemption and abatements where it was shown

that a particular tax pressed heavier, on the smaller and weaker country. If Ireland did not contribute a shilling to the Army, Navy, the diplomatic service, or any imperial matter whatever, and if her local expenditure were reduced by 700,000l. for the police, one-third of the cost of law charges, and by the abolition of the cost of the Lord Lieutenantcy, she would still be a charge upon the imperial exchequer of 500,000l. a year. Ireland was a financial gainer by the Union, for if she were separated from this country altogether, on the question of local government alone, she would have a deficit of 362,000l. a year.

So Ireland gets more from England than she pays the ruling country! Not only this. She is entitled to remission of taxes when any presses hard upon her people. In this way she has been already relieved of the burden of her taxation to a considerable extent. And all this because she can grumble. If the resolution of Mr. Redmond was not carried, it was, because, what he demanded was most unreasonable. It meant the practical separation of Ireland from England.

How differently is India treated! England incurs the proportionately larger expenditure in Ireland out of imperial funds; but has she ever paid a pice in aid of India? On the other hand, India fights England's battles, and her legitimate expenses are thrown upon her hapless and helpless dependency! As for remitting taxes in India, that was never done, not even when the country was under the grip of the greatest famine that the world has ever seen.

But not only do we not tease the authorities, as the Irish do, but we even know not what we should want. When Mr. Hume proposed the National Congress and the expansion of Legislative Councils, we humbly suggested the restoration of village communities. We only wanted the British Government to give us back what the authorities, in their zeal for reform, had so ruthlessly destroyed. In India the villagers ruled themselves, and the authorities took care of only imperial matters. So strong were these village republics in their constitution that the people, oftentimes, did not know who ruled them.

Almost all the energy of the Congress ought to have been directed toward securing the control, which the people had, in pre-British period, over their local matters. If this could be secured they would enjoy some sort of independence. But now they find themselves tied hand and foot. They cannot move a finger without the permission of the authorities. They have lost the privilege of appointing even their own village watch, Indians are really getting more and more helpless day by day. The emancipation of the people has already gone too far, and it is time that, in the interests of the Empire, this fact should be understood and appreciated.

CONSCIENCE SHOULD NEVER  
BE STIFLED.

THE *London Spectator* has made it plain why the Government was so unflinchingly determined to carry out the plague rules. The people grumbled, bullied, rioted, nay committed "sedition"; but the Government was inexorable. Nothing succeeded in moving the authorities. The *Spectator* says, that this was so because it was a case of conscience with the English people. They are absolute masters here and the plague decimated the Indians. It was, therefore, their paramount duty to save their subjects from this calamity. So far all parties are agreed. But the problem became complicated in this manner. The people preferred to die than accept the precautionary measures devised by the paternal Government for their benefit.

Thus the English people found themselves in this dilemma. If the Government yielded to the foolish prejudices of the Indians and allowed them to die, then it made itself responsible, at least partially, for the deaths. On the other hand, if the people were forced to submit to the plague operations, they grumbled, rioted, nay, committed "sedition." What was to be done under the circumstances? And that was the situation, according to the *Spectator*.

The people, however, did not know that this was a case of conscience with the Government. If they had known it, they would have not offered all this opposition. It is no fault of theirs that they did not know it; many of the plague officers, by their own actions, did not allow the people to know that the Government was acting under the impulse of its irresistible conscience. We doubt very much, whether all the plague officers themselves knew that it was a sense of supreme moral duty that led the Government to enforce these plague rules with such rigour. For, if they had known it, they would have behaved in a far different way from what some of them were led to do.

Just recall to mind what happened in Poona. The plague officers, with their underlings, found themselves suddenly in the position of masters of the situation. They found that they could do whatever they liked with the people. It seemed to the people that it was a great fun to some of these underlings to make bonfire of the things condemned by the doctors. And is it not an excellent pastime to apply the torch to a heap composed of bedding, wearing apparel, pots and wooden utensils, and thus raise a fire? They roamed about freely to do whatever they liked. They entered a house without notice making the inmates fly in all directions. They had entry everywhere, even in female quarters. They had the privilege of meddling with everything and everybody. Possibly some native cons-

tables made some money on the occasion, for this was their opportunity. It is on record that there was at least one occasion in Bombay, where the plague operations were carried out more considerably than in Poona, when a British soldier availed of the confusion to commit an indecent assault upon a woman. Fancy the spectacle! The natives, in a state of utter despair, not knowing what to do and where to go, and a plague underling taking that opportunity of offering indecent violence to a defenceless woman!

Thus the people failed to perceive that the severity of the plague operation was due to the action of an overcharged conscience. It seemed to the people that the appearance of the plague was a great opportunity, for, at least, some of the plague underlings, to play the dictator.

It was thus that in two days' time, four lakhs of people were led to fly from Calcutta in all directions, in abject terror, no sooner than the plague was announced; or, more correctly speaking, the day before the announcement.

To return to the *Spectator*. That paper is of opinion that it is better to sacrifice conscience than to enforce the plague rules against the wishes of the people, especially as the Europeans have nothing to fear from that disease. From this latter clause it would, however, appear that the *Spectator* is guided more by considerations of policy than of conscience.

We don't see, however, that there is any need for the Government to sacrifice its conscience at all. Conscience always is an irrepressible tyrant. We read in "The Heart of Midlothian" how the elder sister, goaded by her conscience, had to peach her younger, which meant death to her. Yet tyrant though it be, the conscience ought always to be obeyed. We do not at all wish that Englishmen should sacrifice their fine conscience for the sake of the Indians. Let them, on the other hand, give the fullest play to it, and it would be a matter of rejoicing for the three hundred millions of India.

But the enforcement of the plague rules is not a case in which the conscience has anything to do at all. If the Government knew for certain that the enforcement of plague rules would really save the people, then it would have been guilty of a crime if it had left them alone, simply because the rules were not to their liking. But as there is no certainty about the efficacy of the rules, and as, on the other hand, there are competent men who think that they are positively dangerous, the Government has no business to try to enforce them against the wishes of the people. Thus the medical man has no right to perform a serious operation upon a patient against his own will, when his peers are doubtful of the result of such an operation.

The English people have no necessity of stifling the promptings of their conscience, which urge them to afford relief to their subjects in India. There are many cases in which the English people can give full play to their conscience, not doubtful ones like the plague. Thus, for instance, famine. Segregation may or may not do good to stop the spread of plague, but food is sure to stop famine. Thus when there is a famine, let the English people give the fullest play to their conscience. Let them see that no one is allowed to die. In like manner, when a ruler tries to make poor India pay for the necessities of the Imperial country, the conscience of the English people may be roused to the highest pitch, and the Indians will bless them for it. In the same manner, if any ruler deports a British subject, and puts him in custody without trial, the English people have an excellent opportunity of giving an exercise to the conscience. It occurs to us that we can cite other instances. The *Spectator's* article will be found elsewhere.

WHILE commenting on the Barrackpore case, in its issue of the 25th July, the *Morning Post* headed its article, "The Miscarriage of Justice". The miscarriage consisted, according to our contemporary, not in the comparatively light sentence passed upon the three soldiers for their brutal acts, but in the conviction of the accused and the punishment awarded to them. The *Post* to hand contains another article on the same subject with the same heading, and this time he has sought to fight a sort of triangular duel. He has a fling at the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Calcutta; he pours out his vial of indignation upon the *Pioneer*; and he threatens to annihilate the *Pioneer*, because of its approval of the verdict of the English Jury in the case. This is how he hurls his thunderbolts at the Chief Justice:—

The more Sir Francis Maclean's reference to the feeling that is supposed to exist in a certain section of native society that cases brought against Europeans by natives are decided in favour of the former on account of race is considered, the more injudicious does it appear. We will concede that it was cleverly put. The Chief Justice did not express grief that there should be such a feeling, nor did he hint, except perhaps when he spoke of the desirability of equal justice for white and brown, that in his opinion there was any justification for it, but we can all quite understand that any jury listening to his lordship's words might very well be excused if they translated them into a direction to aim a blow at the prevailing notion by convicting the accused, no matter how shaky the evidence. And convicted they were on the flimsiest and most unsatisfactory testimony ever adduced at a criminal trial in this country.

In plain language, says the *Post*, that Sir Francis Maclean asked the jury to convict the accused, evidence or no evidence,

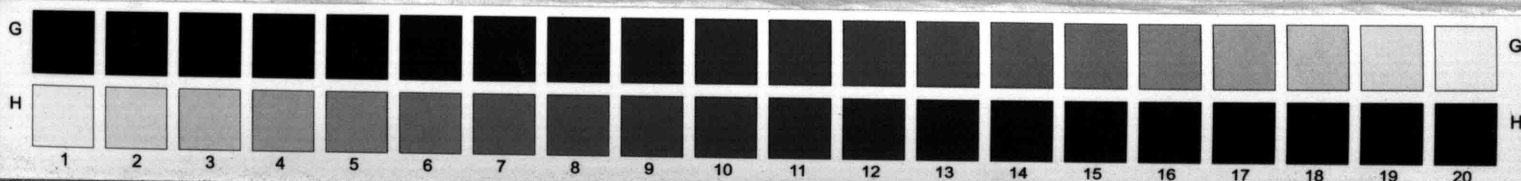
simply to please the native public, which entertained the notion that European culprits were not punished in this country! We think a greater libel on a British Judge in the position of the Chief Justice, and a British Jury, could not have been uttered. And the serious charge was preferred against His Lordship in a most deliberate manner as the last sentence in the above extract clearly shows. In short, the *Morning Post* declares that the three soldiers were convicted practically upon no evidence, and that the jury found them guilty because the Chief Justice urged them to do it! We have, however, no quarrel with the *Post* in this respect, as the Judge who tried the soldiers and the Jury who convicted them are all his own countrymen.

Following in the foot-prints of the *Times of India* the *Morning Post* has no language to express indignation at the conduct of the Bengali press. Says our contemporary:—

There is a deal too much of this pandering to so-called native feeling as expressed by the Bengali press in Calcutta. Is there an outcry throughout the country and are telegrams speaking of a universal sensation sent to the English press when, as has often happened of late years, an unfortunate Tommy has been battered to death with lathis, or English ladies are outraged and assaulted in the streets of Calcutta. Probably the most awful crime committed in India since the Mutiny, so far as Europeans are concerned, was the bounding to death of the poor Swede at Shalimar. This man, simply because he was thought to be a plague inoculator, was chased to the water's edge, and when he plunged into the Hooghly to swim for his life, he was remorselessly stoned to death by such brutes as those who helped to deprive the three Artillerymen of their liberty at Calcutta last week. There was the clearest evidence in the case of the Swede. And what has been the verdict of the native jury? Simple hurt! The cruellest and most callous murder that can be imagined, simple hurt! And so with the scoundrels who smashed two inoffensive soldiers of the Shropshire Regiment literally to atoms during the late Bombay riots. The sentence here was two years' imprisonment. The Solons who sit on the bench and prate of race feeling should ask themselves if there be no justification for it—not on the part of the native but on that of the non-official and military European in this country. The former has lost command owing to infamous pro-native measures and pro-native administrators of them; the British soldier who defends himself from a horde of howling ruffians thirsting to batter him to death is tried for his life. An unwholesome state of things surely, for the existence of which Englishmen have only themselves to blame.

It will be seen that, in the above, the *Post* is not very strong in his facts, for neither was the Austrian, (not Swede) "remorselessly stoned to death", nor were the Bombay rioters, who were Mussulmans, who killed two soldiers, given two years' imprisonment. The Austrian, when chased by a body of up-countrymen, jumped into the Ganges and was drowned, and the Bombay rioters were transported for life. But what had the Bengali papers to do with them? By the way it is writings like the above which provoke the native Press to retaliate. The *Morning Post* cites two cases in which, it says, native offenders were not properly punished. The *Mahratta* publishes sixteen cases in which European culprits escaped, and here they are:—

(1.) The case of two soldiers at Satara who beat their servant to death and were acquitted in the Bombay High Court in 1895. (2.) The case of five artillery men in Sindhi who in a house of bad repute caused grievous hurt to a policeman on duty and were acquitted. (3.) The case of Dr. Grant, the chemical examiner of Lahore, who shot a Khansama in the leg, but was let go without punishment or even warning. (4.) The case of one Mr. Tresham of the Copper Allen Company, at Cawnpore, in N.-W. P., who kicked a servant to death and was fined only Rs. 200 by the Magistrate. (5.) The case of Private Killick, who shot the owner of a peacock to facilitate its theft at Fatepur in N.-W. P. and was acquitted by a jury composed entirely of Europeans and Eurasians. (6.) The case of Gunner Piper who shot a villager near Kirkee and was acquitted in the Bombay High Court Sessions, with regard to whom it is still doubtful whether and what punishment was given to him departmentally. (7.) The case of Private Macquillan who, at Poona, almost cut the throat of a dhoolie bearer and was sentenced only to three months' hard labour. (8.) The case of Private Macguck who at Poona seriously hurt three innocent way-farers but who was allowed to get his case compounded and to escape legal penalty. (9.) The case of Parker who at Poona pushed a woman into the river from over the Bund and broke her leg but was acquitted. (10.) The case of Gunner Richardson who seriously insulted a Hindu woman in Bombay but was let off with only four months' imprisonment. (11.) The case of Blundell, who kicked an innocent sweetmeat-seller in Bombay so violently that the latter's life was despaired of for the first two days, and he took 63 days to leave the hospital, but who was sentenced only to four months' imprisonment. (12.) The case of Harry Ambler, Assistant Manager of a trading firm in Boogal, who killed a peon, who said that in killing him he had only killed a dog, but who was released on a bail of 500 rupees, and who, if we remember aright, was ultimately acquitted. (13.) The case of Dr. Laing, of Calcutta, who shot two natives in the Plague scare and was discharged. (14.) The case of—but we are almost tired of telling these painful stories. We content ourselves with quoting what are only the latest cases of the same nature hailing from Bengal. (15.) The one is the Samastipore case, in which the European accused was sentenced only to a fine of 800 rupees for causing the death of one man and grievous hurt to three others, by accidentally firing a gun deliberately loaded and aimed at full cock. (16.) The other is the Barrackpore case in which three soldiers, who had kicked an innocent old man to death, were found guilty only of grievous hurt and





sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. As for cases on the other side of the balance, the side, that is to say, of injustice done to natives, we need do nothing more than refer to the recent press prosecutions in India, more especially to the *Pratoda* case in which transportation for life was awarded by the Sata Sessions Judge, and also to the case of simple incomplete assault by a native upon a European in Calcutta, in which the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The list is certainly not exhaustive, nor anything approaching it. Hundreds of such cases have occurred within the past two or three years, and the *Mahratta* has noticed only a few of them. But we need not pursue the subject. As for the *Patrika*'s attack on the *Pioneer*, why, the latter is going to be outcasted by the following of the former.

We have already noticed how the heart of the present Ministry over-flowed with generosity for the *West* Indian sugar-cane grower, because he suffered some loss for the bounty-fed beet-sugar from Germany, France and Austria, and how they forgot their promise of help to *East* India, on the so-called financial improvement of the latter, though it admitted that *East* India had a just claim upon England to bear a portion of the cost of the Indian frontier expeditions. But this gross injustice has been emphasised in a still more pronounced manner by the remission of the loan of £900,000 which England had advanced to Egypt. India is a part and parcel of the British Empire; but, the English are bound to evacuate Egypt some day. India is all but bankrupt; but, Egypt is prosperous. India has gained nothing by her frontier wars; but the Soudan expedition has immensely benefited Egypt. The battles fought beyond the North-West frontier are England's and not India's; while the Egyptian war had nothing to do with England—it was a war of the Egyptians, pure and simple. Yet England could part with an enormous sum for the benefit of Egypt, but it could not make a grant of even a few lakhs of rupees to India! This sort of glaring injustice goes deep into the heart, and creates more sedition in the country than any amount of writing in the so-called seditious newspapers of India. The Ministry refused help to India on the ground that her financial prospects have improved. How is it, then, that a loan of 10 millions has been contracted to meet her needs?

ONE of the most encouraging signs of the times is the revival of historical studies among the Mahomedans of India, who were, in ages past, so famous for their historical works. We have already got an excellent history of the Punjab written by a Mahomedan gentleman, and it gives us equal pleasure to see a history of India written by a Bengali-Mahomedan of distinguished attainments, under the title of "Students' History of India." Mouli Abdul Karim, B. A., the author of the above work, has naturally drawn largely upon original sources in compiling the Mahomedan period, which is no doubt the most important period in the history of modern India. Nor is his account of the Hindu period less interesting. It has been drawn up in an appreciative, nay, sympathetic spirit, and we are glad that such a flattering testimony to the genius of the Hindu race has been borne by a Mahomedan writer. It is writings like these that make Hindus and Mahomedans love and respect one another, and thus serve the interests of the State and of the society. The whole book has been written in a terse, elegant and attractive style, which does credit to the author's English scholarship. The University authorities, we dare say, will not fail to encourage the work, the first of the kind ever written by one of its Mahomedan members.

THE *Pioneer* is to be boycotted. The following appears in the *Morning Post* :—  
THE MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.  
[TO THE EDITOR.]

SIR,—I hope you will condemn in strong terms the approval expressed at the result of the Barrackpore case by the Allahabad paper. We have decided to exclude it from our reading-room in future.

Yours faithfully,  
NON-COM.

July 24th, 1898.

[You shouldn't take the paper too seriously. It must be again somebody.—Ed.]

As the correspondent does not give his name or his station, his letter must be taken as a joke. The *Morning Post* offers Rs. 20 per column for good stories. He has thus offered prizes for snake stories, elephant stories, and tiger stories; and now he has offered a prize for a Babu story.

That journal is for stories regarding the interesting animals that reside in this country, such as snakes, tigers, elephants, Babus, and so forth. That the Babu is only an animal there is no doubt, for he has been described as such in the "Indian Sketches," just published and advertised in another column.

We believe this Babu story is required to be such as to amuse the readers of the *Post*, or it is not likely to be accepted. We intended to compete for the prize; but the story, to be really palatable, ought to be written by one who has a most sincere dislike of the Bengali Babu, which unfortunately we have not. We can, however, give one in our paper; and, if agreeable, the *Post* can transfer it to his columns, and we will not charge him anything for it. But to begin :—

#### CHAPTER I.

There was once a Babu who was, of

course, oleaginous. He rubbed himself with oil, and that gave him a glossy skin. He had a sharp, though superficial, intellect. He read and read, so at last he got an University degree, which the foolish Government conferred on him. This made him conceited and inflated like a bladder, and he began to write petitions in English, full of interminable sentences. But he got no employment and this led him to set up as a medical man; for, as we said before, he had acquired his degree by hard study. He had a carriage, and he administered medicines to the soldiers and took his fees. Three English soldiers passed by his doors, and the natives gave chase, and the Bengali Babu agreed to die. So he teased his horse from behind, which gave him a kick and fractured his skull. The other version of the story is that, as the Babu was, as usual, a coward, so when he saw the three soldiers he concealed himself behind the horse which had been yoked to the carriage. The horse, unaccustomed to such disagreeable company in such quarters, gave the kick and fractured the skull of the Babu. The natives, however, caught one of the soldiers, and they all declared that it was the three Europeans and not the horse who had killed the oleaginous Babu. The fact, that he had been kicked to death by his horse, at his earnest endeavours, was concealed. They all swore to hide the real truth. When the Magistrate of the District began to make inquiries, he thought of the Bengali Babus and their press, and trembled with apprehension. For, be it known, all Englishmen are afraid of the Bengali press. He thought that the best thing for him would be to agree with the natives that it was the soldiers who had kicked him to death. So the word flew from the mouth of one Englishman to that of another; the fact of the conspiracy was telegraphed to the *Pioneer*, and all Englishmen in Calcutta were made acquainted that the Babus must have the case this time. It is well-known that the Babu drank wine, and, therefore, there is no doubt of it that he fell face downwards on a stone pillar which was there and broke his head. The shrewd Babu, as soon as he had fractured his skull, ran to a distance of 14 feet from the pillar to bleed and die on a grassy spot, to be able to conceal successfully the fact of his having died of a fall. But the real fact how the Babu came by his death is that, seeing the stone-pillar he felt an irresistible impulse to cross it by a somersault, and the result was that he broke his head.

On reading the above we find there is a slight discrepancy; for, it is at first said that the Babu died of a kick of the horse, and latterly that he died of a fall. Still again there is the mention of a somersault. But the discrepancy is more apparent than real. Besides, the reader is welcome to accept any theory that he likes, provided he is good enough to reject the one established in the court of law. If the above proves agreeable, we may continue Chapter II.

THE opponents of the University reform, proposed by Mr. Ranade, did all they could to thwart him. But, luckily, the cause of progress prevailed. The reform was proposed in 1894, and all these years Mr. Ranade was not allowed to proceed one step, by the machinations of some of his opponents; and, in this manner, four or five years' time was lost. And when, at last, Mr. Ranade and his friends thought that they had gained their object, they were opposed by diverse purposeless amendments. One mover of the amendment said that, perhaps sinister motives would be attributed to him, but his mind was perfectly pure. Mr. Mehta, in reply, said, that the Reverend proposer of the amendment had certainly no sinister motive, but if his persuasive eloquence gained the day, the result would be that the reform would be delayed another four years. There were at least 71 members present, of whom 39 voted for Mr. Ranade and Mr. Shitalbad, and the rest, 32, mostly Europeans, against them. When the resolution was passed, the minority left the hall, probably in disgust; but some of them remained to see if they could yet hamper the proceedings. Those two or three proposed that, as a large number of members had left the hall, the meeting ought to be postponed. But why did they leave the hall? Even this transparent dodge failed, and those on behalf of progress refused to postpone, and had the resolution passed. We never suspected that a political question was involved in this purely educational reform. Be it remembered that the principle of this reform, namely, that of not requiring a candidate, who has failed in one or more subjects and passed in others with credit, to present himself for re-examination in all subjects, was first affirmed by the Bombay Senate more than two years ago, after a full and complete consideration of the matter by the various Faculties and the Senate itself, as any other question that came before that body for consideration since the constitution of the University.

We have already alluded to the unfortunate friction between the local authorities and the leading men of Chittagong with regard to the prevailing distress in that district. Mr. Anderson, the District Magistrate, in a letter to the *Englishman* takes a too optimistic view of the situation, while the two local papers and the representative men of the district are positive about the existence of a severe scarcity and deaths by starvation here and there. Perhaps both parties have exaggerated the matter a little;

but, there is no doubt of it that the people are in a very bad way, not only on account of the survey operations but in consequence of the failure of two successive crops, and the occurrence of a storm wave which carried away twenty or thirty thousand men, and literally laid waste a vast tract of the district which supplied the inhabitants with food grains. If such a calamity had taken place in any other country than India, it would have sent a thrill of horror throughout the whole civilized world; but how many outside the district are even aware that such a dreadful catastrophe happened in Chittagong a few months ago, that it swept away a quarter of a lakh of human beings, and that it caused the disappearances of scores of villages? The incident reminds us of the storm wave of Dakshin Shabapure, in Backergunge, which washed away fifty thousand men. Sir Richard Temple, the then Lieutenant-Governor, himself went to the spot, we believe, and supplied the unfortunate survivors with ample funds to tide over the difficulty. But, the Government of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, during whose time the Chittagong storm wave took place, did very little to alleviate the sufferings of those who survived the calamity. Now that the deplorable condition of the district has been brought to the notice of the Government, in a definite form, by an honourable member of the Council, it deserves, we think, the prompt and serious attention of the present Lieutenant-Governor. Our latest information is that immediate relief is needed in several parts of the district. The agent of the Chittagong Association, recently deputed to make enquiries, reports that he visited Baraitoli, Boisor and some other villages, and found the condition of the lower class people "very deplorable." And he, with small provisions which he carried with him, rendered some help to 31 families, none of whom, he found, had even a handful of rice in their respective houses. We are further assured that the agent of the Association saw that a number of people in several villages were living without any shelter whatever. They ought to be helped immediately with money to enable them to raise huts.

Again, Babu Nityanand Roy, a rich merchant and zeminder of Chittagong and an Honorary Magistrate with independent first class powers, is said to have duly warned the Collector of the district about the impending distress. He lately visited his zemindary in Satkania Thana, and thus describes the scene of misery he saw in a letter to the Hon'ble Jatra Mohan Sen :—

"I had no idea that the people were in such terrible distress. I took a few bags of rice with me for distribution, but they were exhausted in a few minutes. I could not have met the demands of the famished people who assembled, even if I had 100 maunds of rice with me. The women of all ages came to me to beg in a state of almost nudity, each having only a piece of rag round her waist. I never imagined, when I left town, that such a shocking sight I should have to witness. The poor ryots have no seed grains, no agricultural implements, neither bullocks. If our humane Government does not come to their rescue, I do not see any hope of their speedy recovery. The local Government is not very much to blame. It is inclined to render help; but it relies too much upon paid Mofassil informants and a few optimists, who want to please the authorities by furnishing rose-coloured reports. The authorities thus remain in the dark and chaff those persons who give true accounts of the condition of the people."

The extract speaks for itself; and, coming from such a person, is entitled to great weight. Private charity is quite inadequate to cope with an extensive and acute distress of this kind. It is the duty of the Government to step in and save the people from the horrible fate that awaits them.

The extract from an article in the *Hindu*, published in another column, shows that the work of the Congress is proceeding satisfactorily in Madras. The people of the so-called "benighted" Presidency laid the whole of India under deep obligation when they took upon themselves the serious responsibility of holding the present session of the Congress in their part of the country. They were not bound to do so; indeed, it was the turn of the people of the N.W. Provinces to invite the Congress this time either at Allahabad or Benares. But the latter had suffered from a terrible famine and it was next to impossible for them to raise 50 or 60 thousand rupees to meet the cost of the gathering; and thus the question before the assembled delegates at Amraoti was, either no Congress or Congress in Madras. If the patriotic leaders of Madras had not come forward to take the heavy burden upon their shoulders, there is no doubt of it that the year 1898 would have gone without its Congress. Our London correspondent suggests the name of Babu Ananda Mohan Bose as President of the forthcoming Congress. It seems, the Madras Committee had already come to the determination of inviting this illustrious Bengali, who is expected here sometime next month. We dare say, Babu Ananda Mohan will accept the invitation, for he is not a man to shirk duty.

If Mr. Rand was murdered at Poona, so were the Hospital Assistant and Mr. Raje, a pleader at Sinner. Mr. Rand owed his death to the unpopular plague measures he had to enforce, and the deaths of the other two were also due to the same cause. But while a sum of Rs 20,000 was offered for the arrest of the murderers of Mr. Rand, we believe, no special steps have been taken to find out the culprits who murdered the two Hindus in open day light, because of

their connection with plague operations. Not only this. Mrs. Rand has been treated with great generosity by the Government; but, would it be believed that the Collector of Nasik has recommended the magnificent pension of Rs. 4 per mensem for the widow of the Hospital Assistant, and a little larger sum for the widow of Mr. Raje? Nay more. It is said that a sum of Rs. 1,800 has been granted to Mr. Gwither for injuries caused to him and his furniture by the rioters!

We have received the following account of the Jessore cow-killing case from a Mahomedan gentleman :—

The Chanchra cow-killing case had created very bad feelings between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Jessore. Both parties, instigated by designing persons, were determined to fight out the case to the last. The best pleaders of the local Bar had taken the Hindu side, and a Mahomedan pleader of the High Court had been engaged by the Mahomedans. Attempts for a compromise had failed. Charges were framed and witnesses were being examined. At this time Mouli Abdul Karim, B. A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, happened to be on tour at Jessore. Both parties sought his interference in the matter. Finding that there was likely to be a serious breach of peace, he agreed to try to bring about an amicable settlement. Jadu Babu, one of the leading pleaders of the local Bar, and Radhika Babu, the Vice-Chairman of the Jessore District Board, met Mouli Abdul Karim at the Dakbungalow on the 20th instant. Munshi Meherulla and some other Mahomedans were present. The complainants agreed to withdraw the case on Lalit Babu's promising never to interfere with their religious ceremonies, and not to molest them in any way. An agreement was drawn up to this effect and was signed before the Court by both parties. Both Hindus and Mahomedans of Jessore were very glad to see this amicable settlement of the case and thanked Mouli Abdul Karim for the interest he took in the matter.

We hope, this liberty of performing religious ceremony does not include the performance of the quarbani by the slaughter of kine in villages inhabited by mixed population of Hindus and Mussalmans.

THAT ardent, sincere, and disinterested friend of India, Mr. E. Norton, is a candidate for one of the vacant seats in the Madras Municipality. The whole of Madras ought to have hailed his candidature with delight. It appears, however, that the *Hindu* is supporting the cause of Mr. Norton's opponent. This does not show the proverbial gratitude of our contemporary. But perhaps the *Hindu* has his explanation. The proper place for Mr. Norton is, however, the Supreme Council, and not the local Municipality. It Mr. Ananda Charlu does not choose to be re-elected for the third time, the representatives of the Madras Presidency would show their good sense by electing Mr. Norton in his place.

JUSTICES PARSONS and Ranade of the Bombay High Court have reduced the sentences of the Boach rioters—reducing one life sentence to 3 years and nine others to terms of from one to two years. The fines were remitted altogether.

THE Maharajah of Tipperah, on his arrival in his capital, received addresses in the Rajbari from the District Bar and the Comilla public. His Highness promised the permanent leases of land for a pucca building and a college, which the public prayed for, but asked them to submit a scheme for the college, assuring them of all possible help.

IN the course of a recent auditing of the Deoband Municipal accounts, a series of defrauds, involving a large amount of money, was discovered. The matter is now under the inquiry of the Collector of Saharanpur. The head octroi clerk, who was arrested at an early stage of the proceedings, has been committed to the Sessions. Most of the octroi officials have been dismissed, and it is possible that civil suits will be instituted against one or more of the members of the Municipal Board.

It is understood, says the *Pioneer*, that the Philadelphia Commercial Museum is extending invitations to the various Indian Chambers of Commerce to send delegates to attend an International Commercial Congress, which, it is proposed, to hold at Philadelphia on the 1st June, 1899. The Congress is to take into consideration the means of promoting and improving international trade; and the delegates who attend will be requested to read papers on the subject from the points of view of their respective countries. The trade between this country and the United States amounts in aggregate value to slightly over 6½ crores of rupees a year—the exports coming up to 480 lakhs and the imports to a little less than 150 lakhs.

MR. HAMMICK, the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, preferred an appeal to the High Court against the decision of a Bench of two Magistrates finding him liable to professional tax for the half-year 1897-98, in which he had not exercised his office for sixty days within the Municipality, that being the period necessary to make one liable to the tax. The Appellate Court, consisting of the Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer, upset the finding of the Magistrate. The question referred to the High Court was, whether Mr. Hammick did, within the city of Madras, hold office as Inspector-General of Police for more than sixty days in the half-year. Their Lordships held he had not exercised his profession in Madras. Though his office was in Madras, they decided that he was not liable to pay professional tax, and in support of this decision relied upon 17 Madras I.L.R. 453. This is the second case of refusal to pay since Sir Arthur Havelock's case.

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CALCUTTA HIGH COURT SESSIONS.—The Fourth Criminal Sessions will open on the 17th August.

A CURIOUS PRACTICE.—There is a curious practise in the temple of Trivandrum. A number of Nair ladies are required to accompany the Arat and such other processions with lamps in hand and without any cloth whatsoever to cover the upper part of their body.

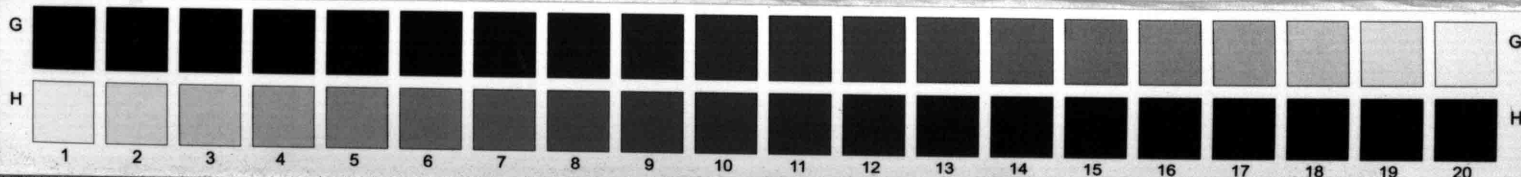
A CHRISTIAN BELL IN A HINDU TEMPLE.—In the big Hindu temple of Shunkra Naraina Siva, of Coondapoor, there is a large bell which bears an inscription in Portuguese and figures of the Virgin and St. Joseph in relief. It is not known as to how a Christian bell happened to be in the possession of a Hindu Temple. It appears that it was taken either from Petropally (Petre's village) near Brahmoval, once a Christian village before Tipu demolished Christian Temples, or Siddapoor, a ruined town near Hosangadi. The Bednore Kings encouraged the Christians to settle in this territory and, probably there were flourishing Christian settlements at Siddapoor and Petropally before Tipu demolished them.

THE JHAPAN PLAY.—In good old days, Jhapan formed one of the national amusements which had maddening effect upon the general population. On these occasions, snake-charmers showed their extraordinary powers in handling the reptiles. But if such exhibitions are now a rare thing, the old class of snake-doctors have also deteriorated. Lately there was such a demonstration at the Ranigunj bazar (Burdwan). One of the snake-doctors allowed himself to be bitten by an unfanged cobra, offered by his antagonist. He then after uttering some *mantras*, brought out some unfanged snakes and challenged the other. But before his challenge was accepted, he was seen tottering and dropped dead in a few minutes.

TRAGEDY IN A TEA-GARDEN.—This was an appeal to the Calcutta High Court by Ranjan Singh from the decision of the Sessions Judge of Rungpur, who agreeing with the assessors had convicted him of theft in a building and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years. It appeared that the accused was the servant of a manager of a tea garden who was a native of Bengal. On a certain night the manager was murdered and some money stolen from his room. Before the occurrence the accused was for some time in jail, and while there he threatened to have his revenge upon the manager somehow or other. Subsequent to this, but immediately before the occurrence, he was seen a few miles away from the garden. When he was arrested he gave a wrong name and could not account for money found with him. There was no evidence however to connect him with the murder and the Judge and the assessors convicted him of theft only and sentenced him as stated. Justices O'Keefe and Henderson dismissed the appeal.

HIS HONOR AT MYMENSING.—His Honor and party arrived at Mymensing on Wednesday morning, and was received by Mr. Roe, the Collector; Mr. Pennell, the District Judge; Mr. A. C. Sen, Additional Judge; the Maharaja Susang of Durgapur; the Municipal Commissioners, and a large gathering of residents. The railway station and roads were tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. His Honor drove from the station and inspected the Jail, Courts, and Schools, and afterwards breakfasted with the Collector. After inspecting the different public buildings the Lieutenant-Governor held a reception at the residence of the Collector. In the afternoon His Honor proceeded to the Surja Kant Hall and received addresses from the Commissioners of the Municipality, members of the District Board, members of the Sherpoor Landholders' Association and the Mahomedan communities. The Lieutenant-Governor then drove along the riverside to the Collector's house, and at ten in the evening left Mymensingh for Narainganj.

MR. N. N. BANERJEE, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, has published a very interesting monograph on the cotton fabrics of Bengal.





## PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

## OFFICIAL RETURNS.

There were three suspected cases and two deaths on Wednesday.

On Thursday there were no admissions or deaths. Luchmonia, a Hindu female, who was admitted in the Medical College Hospital on 7th July, was discharged. Total number of deaths in the city from all causes was 47 as against 45, the average of previous five years.

At Bhor, near Poona, there were nine cases of plague and five deaths on Wednesday.

At Lombay there were 13 attacks and nine deaths from plague on Thursday. The total mortality from all causes was 80 as against 157 in the last year.

The plague returns for Thursday show three cases and five deaths at Karachi. The totals to date are 3,053 cases and 2,398 deaths.

All arrivals from Hubli are detained twenty-four hours at Harihar, and are washed and disinfected before being permitted to proceed. Arrivals are also examined by Dr. Norhona at Veshvampore, and if found in an uncleanly and unhealthy state, are sent to the Station Chutram Hospital and washed and disinfected.

A POINTSMAN of the Kyonktaga Railway station, while sleeping at his points, was caught by a cow-catcher of the mail train and dragged a considerable distance, and was severely injured.

LALA SUNDER LAL, Superintendent of Post Offices, Mooltan Division, has been placed in combined charge of the Lahore Division during the absence of Mr. W. Chard on deputation to the office of Director General of Post Offices, India.

BRITISH dollars to the value of Rs. 1,185,000 were transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Customs House for export during the week ending July 27, leaving a balance of silver and bullion held on account of tenders for coinage of over Rs. 40,00,000.

WE hear, the Maharaja of Dholpore, has collected a large sum of money for the purpose of establishing the Indian Princes Victoria Health Institute in commemoration of the Queen-Emress's Jubilee. This institute which is to be called into existence shortly, will facilitate bacteriological research in India.

It is now practically certain that the moveable column of the Malakandah force will be maintained until October, when the Buffs will move to Kamptee. Recent events in Bajour show clearly that some reserve of force should, for the present at any rate, be maintained in Lower Swat.

SEVERAL cases of typhoid fever have occurred in Colombo recently, and while the doctors attribute it to adulterated milk, some residents allege the defective system of the night-soil arrangements as the cause, while the Mayor himself maintains that the complaints as regards the conservancy are groundless.

LATELY a vacancy was caused in His Excellency the Viceroy's Private Secretary's Office, owing to the transfer of a senior Assistant to the Home Department. It is likely that this vacancy will be filled up by a son of the Nazim of the Viceroy's household, setting aside the claims of many eligible candidates. Mr. Babington Smith is reputed to be an impartial master. We hope he will reconsider his decision, if it has been so arrived at.

SEVERE fighting took place in the Jandou Valley on the 24th instant. The Nawab of Dir lost thirty-one killed and fifty wounded. The losses on the Bajour side were one hundred and thirty-six killed and wounded. The Nawab's men are reported to have captured seventy rifles and carbines. It is probable that the Khan of Nawagai will join the faction against which the Nawab of Dir is fighting. The levies which the Nawab of Dir maintains under agreement with the Government of India to keep open the Chitral road, have always had as their *de facto* commandant a native officer of the Indian Army. Risaldar Kashi Nand, 10th Bengal Lancers, has, we hear, been appointed to the post. The Bajouri Khans have assured Major Deane that the arrangements for the local purchase of supplies for the Chitral Garrison shall not be interfered with.

THE Chief Commissioner's Resolution on the Report on the Judicial Administration (Civil), of the Central Provinces, for the year 1897 show that the number of Courts open at the end of 1897 was 224, being two more than at the beginning of the year. The Court of the Additional Judicial Commissioner, who was specially appointed in 1896, was closed on the 21st March, 1897. The only other changes of any importance were the abolition of a Moonsif's Court in the Mandla District, and the establishment of a similar Court at Brahmapuri, in the Chanda District. There were but three officers to preside over the four Courts of Judicial Assistants to Commissioners during the year. The appointment of a fourth has, however, been sanctioned, and it is possible that it may hereafter be found practicable to reorganise the Commission in such a way as to provide the full number of Judges allowed by the sanctioned scale. This, however, is still a question for the future. The results of the working of the Courts were on the whole satisfactory. Appellate work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court has not yet been affected by the fall in institutions of original suits, but the arrears were satisfactorily disposed of during the period that the Additional Judicial Commissioner held office, and there were only 60 appeals pending at the close of the year, as against 277 in 1896. In the Courts of Judicial Assistants to Commissioners there has only been a slight decrease in appellate work, the number of appeals disposed of during the year being 396, as against 402 in the previous year. There has been a marked improvement in the duration of cases (from 218 to 145) in the Court of the Judicial Assistant for the Nerbudda Division and a satisfactory reduction of the pending file. The duration in the Jubulpore Division is high. As was to be expected, Deputy Commissioners were able to do very little appellate work during the year, and only three disposed of the prescribed minimum of 40 cases.

## Law Intelligence.

## HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH.—JULY 29.

(Before Justices O'Kinealy and Henderson.)

## ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.

MR. JACKSON with Babu Baikunto Nath Das moved on behalf of Baikunto Nath Biswas for a rule on the District Magistrate of Barisal to show cause why the case against the petitioner pending in the court of the Sub-divisional Officer of Perozapore, should not be transferred to some other competent court. It appeared from the petition filed in the High Court that on the report of the Sub-Inspector of Tharupkati station to the effect that the petitioner and his nephew Promotho Nath Biswas in collusion with the lady maliks of Mouza Doihari which had been given to Mr. G. L. Garth on lease, were trying to dissuade the tenants of the said mouza from paying rents to Mr. Garth, and that there was a likelihood of a breach of the peace if Mr. Garth's people opposed them and that therefore Baikunto Nath Biswas, his nephew, the ladies and some of their amahs should be bound down to keep the peace. Upon this report the Deputy Magistrate drew up proceedings under section 107 and summoned the petitioner, his nephew and two amahs to execute bail bonds and furnish securities for good behaviour. Thereupon the petitioner and his nephew applied to appear through muktears, but the petitioner's application was rejected, while that of his nephew was granted. The case was taken up on the 23rd June when four of the six witnesses present in court were examined and their evidence having proved no case against the petitioner, a petition was filed on behalf of the prosecution to postpone the case and to summon a number of fresh witnesses. Thereupon the Deputy Magistrate postponed the case to 5th July and ordered that the petitioner should execute recognisance bonds for Rs. 50,000 and furnish security for a like sum for appearing on the next hearing day. This order was made at about 4 P. M. The petitioner immediately filed a petition to the effect that as there was no evidence against him, and the petitioner had no power to give security for such a large amount as Rs. 50,000, it was prayed that the amount of security might be reduced, or only the bail bonds might be taken from him. Upon this petition the Deputy Magistrate passed the following order:—"He is perhaps the richest zemindar in the sub-division. I don't see any reason to reduce the bail." The Deputy Magistrate then left the court and went away. After this, Babu Raj Coomarsen, a muktear of the court, went to the lodging of the Deputy Magistrate and applied to him that as the order for security was excessive it should be reduced. The Deputy Magistrate not having still relented, the muktear who was aware that the Deputy Magistrate was dissatisfied with the petitioner for his not building at his expense a *pucca* hall for the purpose of a public library, for which the Deputy Magistrate had made a request to the petitioner, agreed to pay on behalf of the petitioner Rs. 2,500 for the library within twenty-four hours. Thereupon the Deputy Magistrate came back to the court at 6 P. M., and, addressing the petitioner, said "You don't agree to do anything unless you are pressed." He then reduced the amount of security to Rs. 5,000. The next day the petitioner through his brother who is an Honorary Magistrate, sent Rs. 1,000 to the Deputy Magistrate, but he refused to accept the amount, stating that the whole building which would cost Rs. 3,500, would have to be built by the petitioner. The conduct of the Deputy Magistrate convinced the petitioner that in order to compel him to build the hall all these steps were taken against him and as he consequently did not expect a fair and impartial trial in his court, he sought for a transfer of his case from his file. He first moved the District Magistrate, but being unsuccessful there he came to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing all the circumstances of the case, issued a rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the case should not be transferred.

THE Sind Arts College will be removed to Karachi from the 1st August next.

It appears from the Report on the Sanitary Administration of the Punjab that there were 874,623 births registered in the Province during the year 1897, a smaller number than that for 1896 by 10,069. The birth-rate per mille of population in 1897 amounted to 42.6 somewhat lower than registered during the three previous years, but higher than the mean birth-rate of the past ten years (1887 to 1897) by 3.3. The death-rate was 31.05 as compared with 31.53 in 1896 and 29.29 in 1895. But the birth-rate of the Punjab is the highest in India:—Punjab 42.6; Bengal 36.94; Bombay 33.46; Assam 32.58; North Western Provinces and Oudh 31.10; Madras 28.7; Central Provinces 26.66. The highest birth-rates were recorded by Jhang 57.5 per 1,000, Gujranwala 53.2, Karnal 49.6, Mooltan 48.5, Perozapore, Sialkot, Amritsar, Muzaffargarh, Gurgaon, Ludhiana and Delhi. The lowest were Simla 19.3, Peshawar 30.5, Kangra 30.3, Hazara 31.4. In the remaining 16 Districts the rates varied between 33.9 and 45.9 per 1,000. For every hundred births of females there were 110.5 male births, the corresponding rate in the previous year being 110.1. The highest birth-rates were registered in the following Municipal towns:—Dera Ismail Khan 67.4, Jhalpur (Multan) 66.4, Chunia (Lahore) 59.5, Sahiwal (Shahpur) 58.7, Sialkot 56.6 and 9 other towns. The lowest birth-rates were recorded in Kulachi (Dera Ismail Khan), Abbottabad, Anandpur of Sodhis, Simla, Rajanpur, Kangra, Dalhousie, and Montgomery. There were 236,396 more births than deaths in this Province. The following is a comparison of the death-rate in the Punjab in 1897 with the other Provinces:—Bengal 32.94 per 1,000, Assam 50.61, N.W. Provinces and Oudh 40.46, Central Provinces 69.34, Madras 25.4, Bombay 39.84, Punjab 31.05. The death-rate per annum was excessively high in the undermentioned places:—Hissar 67.34, Bhiwani 56.70, Sirsa 64.09, Fatehabad 69.87, Atock 54.63, Lakki (Bannu) 55.26, Dera Ismail Khan 75.28, Karor 78.36, Khairpur 96.12.

## Correspondence.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT AMERICA.

## TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In your (Daily) issue of the 4th July I notice some references to freedom of speech in America which are illustrated by recent attacks upon the President. . . . "Thus the Americans wanted war, but the President, Mr. McKinley, was averse to adopt the energetic policy. His people began to abuse him; but he remained unmoved. To a friend he said, that having witnessed another. But the Americans would not see good him to war: they called him a coward, a poltroon, one who had sold himself to Spain and speculators, and so forth." Then follow a number of quotations in support of the above, taken, I presume, from the New York Journal.

In another column you say:—"In America, the entire press clamoured for war, but the President refused to move. And the hurl abuses," "McKinley is a traitor," "he is a coward," "he is in the pay of Spain," and such like means of goading one to exasperation,—means which America alone knows how to utilize,—were used to lead him to war. But he declined to move. The President said that he knew what war meant; he would never resort to it if he could do without it. He knew his own responsibilities, and he would never be moved by the clamours from irresponsible parties."

The second of the quotations is apparently used as an illustration of a government standing firm against a press which was trying to work mischief. The illustration is excellent. There are, however, some modifications which need to be made in these statements to bring them entirely in accord with the facts. From the above one might infer that the Americans in general were arrayed against their President and that the press in general was abusing him. Yet nothing could be further from the truth. The abuse which has been quoted has proceeded largely from a small number of newspapers which have no regard whatever for the truth when it happens to stand in the way of their making a sensation. To speak of this as though it came from the American people or the American press generally is quite to misrepresent the true state of affairs. While there has been adverse criticism of some of President McKinley's acts, he has had and still has the confidence of an overwhelming majority of the American people. I speak with some assurance in this matter as I am an American and have received my information from America direct.

It is true that such newspapers as these are tolerated in America, but they are not respected by the great mass of the people. Their utter disregard for the truth shows recognize it. It is doubtful whether even those who buy and read these papers put much do in debating public morals, in creating an unhealthy appetite for sensation, foreigners, not only for themselves (which is richly deserved), but also for their government and the American people which they are mistakenly supposed to represent, is great indeed. Fortunately on account of the high level of intelligence among the American people they do not endanger the peace or stability of the government.

Ratnagri.

EDGAR M. WILSON.

## SOME QUERIES ABOUT THE SAMASTIPUR CASE.

## TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I thank you very much for the trouble you have taken in bringing the Samastipur murder case to light. The case is of grave importance, and I cannot help making a few enquiries about it. The Magistrate held that the gun went off accidentally. But, pray, what made Mr. Macintyre carry a gun loaded with B. B. shots? Was it accident? Who is he to carry a gun to frighten a band of natives? Is he a Magistrate or a Police Officer? So far I know, he is a Railway Engineer, whose business lies with his coolies and not with the administration of public peace. If Mr. Macintyre would have been treated in the same manner by the natives, the whole Anglo-Indian press would have cried for vengeance. We, of course, have no heart for vengeance, as the Hindus are well known for their forgiving and forbearing dispositions; but, in the name of commonsense and justice, I ask the Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn to look into the case and to pass some order to control the arbitrary and despotic disposition of a class of Anglo-Indians in the mofussil.

Simla.

JUSTICE.

THE Committee on Railway Defence has commenced its sittings at Simla, but its proceedings are likely to be protracted, as information has to be collected from all parts of India, and this will take some months. It is understood that volunteers generally, and Railway volunteers in particular, will play an important part in the scheme, which is under preparation for the defence of railway works.

A CONFERENCE of the leading Revenue Officials in the Punjab has recently been sitting in Simla, under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, in connection with the proposals for legislation regarding agricultural indebtedness. These have now been submitted to the Government of India, and will be presently forwarded, with an expression of their views, to the Secretary of State. When his reply arrives, it will probably form a basis for local legislation by the provinces in the matter.

FROM an official statement showing the crops irrigated in canal districts in Bengal during the rabi season of 1897-98, it appears that the total area irrigated was 111,539 acres against 235,020 acres in the previous year. The large decrease—123,481 acres—is described as a return to a normal state of affairs after an extraordinary year due to the failure of rainfall and the pressure of amhle.

## Money Market and Trade.

Calcutta, July 29th 1898.

## Government Loans.

3 per cent	88 nominal
3½ per cent Loans	95 12 to 95 13
One month's sight	95 11 to 95 12
Small sums	96 0 to 96 1

## Calcutta Port Trust Debentures.

4½ Per cent of 1881-1883	Rs. 105
5½ per cent of 1883	115
5 Per cent of 1895	103

## Interest and Discount.

Bank of England from 7th April 1898	2 1-2
Bank of Bengal from 7th July 1898	4
Bank of Bombay from 5th May 1898	5
Bank of Madras from 18th Ap. 1898	5

## Exchange on London.

Bank Wire	1-3 3-4
Demand	1-3 25-32
3 Month's sight	1-3 13-16
4 do	1-3 27-32
6 do D A	1-3 13-16
3 do D P	1-3 29-32
6 do D P	1-3 27-32
do D P	1-3 7-8

## Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

5 Per cent of 1878 (1908)	106
5 Per cent of 1884-85 (1905)	105
5 Per cent of 1885-86 (1915)	106
5 Per cent of 1886-87 (1916)	110
5 Per cent of 1887-88 (1918)	111
5 Per cent of 1889-90 (1919)	112
5 Per cent of 1890-91 (1920)	113
4½ Per cent of 1882 (1902)	114
4½ Per cent of 1891-92 (1821)	186
3½ Per cent of 1895-96 (1910)	100
3½ Per cent of 1896 (1911)	96

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

Howrah (Ordinary)	125
B. ranagore	66 67
Kankarab	115 116
Fort Gloster	20 21 pm.

## English Quotations.

London, 27th July 1898.

Consols 2 3-4 per cent	111 1-2
Silver in London	77 1-4
Rentes 3 per cent	103 1-4
Encased Rupee paper	
3 1-2 centper	63
3 1-2 per cent Loan	114
Silver in America	59 3-4

## TOOLSV DAS ROY AND BROTHERS

THE Lowada, with a number of European mechanics and drivers for the Uganda Railway, and about 300 coolies sailed the other day for Mombassa.

THE Pioneer understands that the Government of India had made definite recommendations to the Home Government in regard to the various classes for the operations beyond the frontier, and it is believed that these have been accepted, though final orders have not been received.

THE Government of India, having received the views of the Mysore Government on the subject, will shortly consider the recommendations of Sir Mackworth Young's Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of the Southern India planters.

A LARGE public meeting was held at Poona to express the sympathy of the people with the family of the late Sir Jamssetjee Jeejeebhoy in their bereavement, also to form a committee for the purpose of perpetuating his memory. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Crowe, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee took the chair. Votes of condolence were passed to the family, and a committee was formed for the purpose of co-operating with the movement set on foot in Bombay for perpetuating the memory of the deceased Baronet, which includes, besides all the leading Parsees, many Hindoos. General Duncan, the Hon. Mr. Crown, Mr. Lamb, Collector of Poona, Colonel Newnam Smith, Cantonment Magistrate and many others spoke.

THE trial of Jawar Singh, the alleged murderer of Mr. Murphy before the Sessions Judge of Karachi, was concluded on Wednesday evening. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the Judge concurring with it sentenced him to death. The prisoner expressed his intention of appealing to the Sadar Court against this sentence and seven days' time was given to him for appeal, at the end of which he would be executed, should nothing transpire to alter the circumstances. It should be noted here that the evidence against him was mainly of a circumstantial character.

THE disturbances in Bajour appear to be caused by the Nawab of Dir having moved into Bajour to assist Sayed Ahmed Khan of Bawar against Abdul Majid Khan of Mandla. If the Khan of Nawagai, as seems quite probable, joins the latter, hard fighting may be expected; but so long as it is confined to Bajour, no great harm should come of it. The cause of the outbreak appears to be faction quarrels in Jandou; but the Nawab of Dir is wilfully aggressing in joining the fray, and must be held largely responsible for whatever happens. He is a weak man, led by most winds which blow. The number of fighting men now engaged is unknown. British interference should be unnecessary unless the row spreads and the Chitral road is threatened. This seems, on the whole, unlikely, but the Mad Fakir may take the opportunity to join in against the Khan of Dir. Details so far received are somewhat scanty. It is understood that Major Deane used his best endeavours to prevent the Nawab of Dir joining in the Bajour disturbances, but apparently without success. Bajour consists of five khanships, viz, Nawagai, Asmar, Jandoul, Khar and Babkara. The total population is about 57,000 and 12,000 fighting men, out of which Nawagai possesses 30,000 and 6,000 fighting men. The population of Dir is estimated at 52,000 with 12,000 fighting men, and it may be presumed that the arms and ammunition which the British Government gave the Nawab at the close of the late Chitral Campaign, have played a prominent part in the recent fight. If Nawagai subdues Dir, it seems certain that the Chitral Road will be interfered with; while if Dir prevails, the whole country side will probably rise. Major Deane received a messenger from the Nawab of Dir at Malakand on Tuesday last, and it is expected that fighting would stop until the former's return. Major Deane has strongly advised the Nawab of Dir to try and effect a settlement of the questions between the chiefs without further fighting. Abdul Majid Khan is the brother of Umra Khan, and commanded his forces when they invaded Chitral in 1895.

## Telegrams.

## [INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA, JULY 28.

Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, Ameer's new Agent, is now staying at Amritsar and will come to Simla in a week.

Major General Maitland, now Secretary, Government Military Department, takes three months' leave early in September.

All works in Simla water-works extension have been stopped under order of the Punjab Government.

Major Deane, Political Officer, Malakand, is pressing the Khan of Dir to make up everything without further fighting.

Mr. Jones, Superintendent, Government Press, Military Department, Calcutta, is appointed Superintendent, Government Central Press, Simla.

CHANDPUR, JULY 28.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived here this morning. The Municipal Commissioners read and presented an address of welcome. An address in Persian was also read and presented by the leading Mahomedan gentlemen. The landing Ghat and the main road were nicely decorated, some bombs were fired and a band played the national anthem. There was grand demonstration. His Honor was all kindness and spoke to and shook hand with almost all the leading gentlemen. His Honor made a deep impression in the minds of the people by his kindness and courtesy.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The Simla Municipal Committee has passed a resolution to the effect that if beyond (?) the resources of the tax-payers of Simla, the Government intended to undertake more than six lakhs of outlay required for the extension of sewage and increase of water-supply, and if the Government undertake to construct the above work, charging six lakhs of their cost to loan account, the Municipal Committee can undertake to provide means for the payment of interest and instalments upon six lakhs of Rupees from 1903.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

From the 1st of October next the following rates of postage shall be charged on registered newspapers when posted for transmission by inland post. For every newspaper, not exceeding 4 tolas in weight, one-quarter anna; every newspaper exceeding it, but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight half anna; for every additional 20 tolas or part of that weight, half an anna. A newspaper shall be registered in the office of the Postmaster-General or officer exercising the powers of Postmaster-General of the postal circle in which it is published. (2) postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps; (3) a newspaper shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "Registered" followed by the registration number; (4) a newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication; (5) a newspaper shall be posted for in a short cover open at the ends.

## [FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JULY 27.

America will not consent to suspend hostilities till Spain gives binding pledges to abide by the broad preliminary conditions of peace as already outlined.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Mr. Hooley, the bankrupt millionaire, was publicly examined to-day, and gave sensational accounts, with names of the immense sums he had paid to secure titled directors and to square newspapers, solicitors, and bankers in promoting the Dunlop, Bovri and other companies.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Letters received from Kampala give particulars of the operations carried out by Major Martyn, who, with a strong force of Indian troops, recently crossed the Nile and attacked four hundred Nubian rebels. In the encounter Lieutenant Gage was wounded, and forty-three of the Indian troops were killed and wounded.

LONDON, JULY 28.

A Times telegram from Hongkong says, that the rebel leader in the Kwangsi Province has proclaimed a new dynasty, which is styled "Vast Progress" and aims to prevent foreigners from occupying Chinese territory.

The City of Yungun has been captured, but over one thousand rebels were slain, and the rebellion reported to be almost quelled.

LONDON, JULY 28.

It is announced at Madrid that 700 Spanish Volunteers in Puerto Rico compelled the Americans, who were advancing on Yanco, to retreat to their previous positions.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Prince Bismarck is better, and is able to eat and smoke, though the doctors are still in attendance.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Emperor William has conferred the order of the Black Eagle, set in 'brilliant' upon the Emperor of China.

LONDON, JULY 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon, replying to a question, said that Great Britain regards the assurances of China respecting the Yangtze as definite and binding. The undertaking, he further added, for the Pekin-Hankow Railway had been granted to a Belgian syndicate, but China had assured Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Pekin, that Russia had no interest in the line.

LONDON, JULY 29.

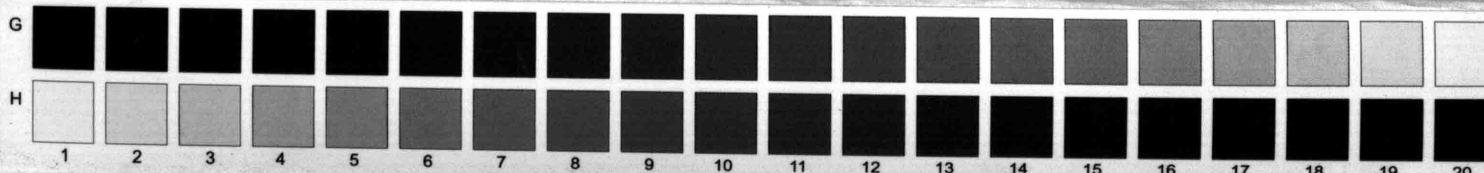
The New York Herald announces that steps are being taken in New York to promote the objects of the Anglo-American league. A committee has been appointed to take action towards the establishment of a powerful national organisation.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs: It is stated that the Spanish Government has received a telegram announcing the surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A French Shanghai telegram says that the French Minister at Peking has protested the Tsang-li-Yamen against the negotiations for constructing a railway from Kowloon to Canton by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., alleging that Kwantung, through which the proposed line will run, is in the French sphere.





## PLAGUE OR INSURRECTION.

## SHOULD WE LET THE PEOPLE DIE?

QUESTIONS of administration do not often involve questions of morality, but a very large question of a kind in which both are mixed up must shortly be decided by the British Parliament. As our readers are aware, the natives of India are savagely irritated by the precautions which European science thinks indispensable to check the progress of the plague, a terrible outbreak of which is expected in the coming winter. They include segregation of those seized as possible centres of infection, and segregation involving the removal of the afflicted, women as well as men, to hospitals for treatment. This removal offends the deepest prejudices of the respectable classes, their love of privacy, their respect for their women, their nervous anxiety about their ceremonial purity, and even their religious feeling, it being often impossible to attend with sufficient care to their ideas about sequestration, which, in their judgment, will affect their position when passing through their destined cycle of existences. Their special ideas of honour, their most rooted superstitions and their deepest fears are all outraged by the Plague Rules which are as offensive to them as orders that the dying should be refused the Sacraments, and when dead should be subjected to an autopsy would be offensive to the poor in a Roman Catholic country of Southern Europe. The rules have already produced something like insurrection in Bombay and Poona, and in Calcutta have so nearly caused bloodshed amidst the feebly submissive Bengali population that the Government has inquired of the doctors whether alternative measures not involving segregation might not be as successful. The doctors reply in the negative and segregation is still, therefore, the accepted method of combating the plague. Unfortunately the flight of scores of thousands partly from fear of death, partly from dread of dishonour, has carried the seeds of the disease to Upper India where the population is harder and fiercer than in either Bombay or Calcutta, and there is grave reason to believe that, as the cold weather comes on, there will be in the villages as well as the towns of Hindustan and the Punjab a grave outbreak of the disgusting epidemic. The authorities are therefore warning the population that the rules must be enforced, and the population are responding with threats which have seriously alarmed the able members of the Government. We write on information which we can entirely trust, that of Englishmen who really know the people, when we say there is the gravest danger of insurrection among fifty millions of the fighting mass of Upper India unless the Plague Rules are withdrawn, and all attempts at segregation or interference with sequestration finally abandoned. The group of men who at Simla really govern India, and who wish to govern it well, are therefore discussing with great anxiety the measures to be adopted, desiring to be clear in their minds not only as to the expediency, but as to the morality of receding from their policy or persisting in it.

As to the expediency there is little doubt. No epidemic is so deadly, very much in India. The country is over-populated and the people who care much less about death than Europeans do not attribute epidemics to any but the supernatural powers. They would care very little if a million or two of people perished would not interrupt their customary occupations and though disturbed, and even horrified by such an evidence of the wrath of higher powers, would probably submit to it with touching patience. To drive such a population into an insurrection involving armed repression on the greatest scale, and through European troops, in order to compel them to keep themselves alive is easily seen to be unwise, and there were no question of morality involved, the rules, we have no doubt, whatever would be at once and avowedly abandoned. The Indian Government never persecutes, and rarely hesitates when convinced to acknowledge a mistake. But then there is a question of morality involved and one of the most serious kind. Are we at liberty to let thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of people perish in agony of suffering, because of their ignorance and prejudice? The only moral basis of our rule in India except the passive acquiescence of its peasantry, is that we are wiser than its people that we have a right to regard them as pupils; and that consequently we have a right to coerce them into observing the first conditions of civilisation. We are abandoning that claim if we allow them to die of a preventable epidemic merely from fear of insurrection which after all will involve nothing like the suffering except to ourselves that will be caused to the people by the unchecked spread of disease. Practically the white people do not die of the plague and they will, we think, if there is insurrection. It is a very serious question indeed, and it is with strong reluctance and a sense that we may after all be both weak and wrong that we agree, as we understand do a majority of the most benevolent politicians in India that the Plague Rules must be openly withdrawn. The governing rule we take to be this. Whenever an unpopular law involves the suppression of a crime clearly forbidden by the instinctive conscience of mankind as well as by Christianity, we must persist at any risk in the steady maintenance of the law. If the suppression of a crime, or infanticide, or human sacrifice provokes insurrection, we must face the insurrection and go on steadily indifferent not only to the consequences to our own rule, but to the waste of human life which suppression may involve. There must be no human sacrifices in Ashanti under our rule even if in suppressing the practice the greatest risks to the whole population cease to exist. A case of the extreme kind did occur fifty years ago in Khondistan. The wilder tribes there, true aboriginals, believed that no harvest would follow the sowing of seed unless bits of human flesh were distributed over the fields. This belief, supported, it is supposed by some traditional coincidences between humanity and death was so firmly rooted that the tribesmen fought us for years, and had at last to be defeated by regular campaigning in which, owing to the disparity between our science and that of the wild men there was an unusual sacrifice of human life. Still we were right as we should be right if we caused the desolation of a province rather than allow cannibalism, with murder for its basis, to go on unchecked or tacitly allowed by law. It is however by no means equally clear that we are bound to prevent mere death, which must happen to every body, from happening a little earlier, at the risk of wrecking the prosperity of millions of human beings. The poor people who wish to submit to the plague rather than fight it by means which they fancy dishonourable, do not consider themselves guilty of suicide, and if they did, we should not prevent an epidemic of suicide by wholesale executions. It may be quite true that the Hindu trader who refuses to permit his plague-stricken household to be carried away to a hospital is spreading death and therefore constructively guilty of murder; but he does not believe that, and there is no crime where there is no intention of committing one. We may, we think, if the danger is clearly proved, of which we fear there is no reasonable doubt—lawfully stand aside and let the people die as they are demanding permission to do. That we could not do this if they killed their own people, but they do not will it their only decision being that they prefer a terrible risk of losing their lives to what they deem a certainty of incurring either dishonour or ceremonial impurity. It is our civilisation rather than our creed that is affronted, and we must let our civilisation although it is upon this point so much higher than theirs, advance more slowly. We are not bound to

drive it into a subject people at the bayonet's point more especially as if we will but be patient and go on teaching, we may ultimately convince them that our rules are wise.—*Spectator*.

## THE COMING CONGRESS IN MADRAS.

WE have barely five months before us to complete our arrangements for the ensuing Congress; and it is time that the public realised the heavy responsibility which weighs upon this Presidency. It is only four years since the Congress was held in Madras last time; and, although in the usual course Madras should not have been weighted with the burden for another three years more, the special circumstances of last year made it inevitable that the Congress of 1898 should be held in Madras. The Presidency of Bombay had been stricken with the plague, and even if money could be found, it would be impossible to bring about a large audience from different parts of the empire. The North-West Provinces were incapable of bearing the strain owing to the severe famine that had passed over them. And Bengal had borne its responsibility only in the previous year. The choice, therefore, lay between no Congress and a Congress at Madras; and our leaders who were at Amraoti had perforce to undertake the responsibility on behalf of this Presidency. In May last the Mahajana Sabha formed an influential Working Committee; and on Thursday last Collection Committees for the different Municipal Divisions of Madras have been created. The band of earnest and enthusiastic men who form these Sub-Committees will forthwith begin their work in right earnest; and, as far as the Presidency town is concerned, everything may be said to have been set in working order. The Congress Working Committee will meet once a week hereafter; and every defective arrangement that may be found to have been made will be set right, and further programme of work arranged in the light of experience gained in the course of the work. Attempts will be made to early select a President to guide the deliberations of the next Congress. One who combines in himself high abilities with great oratorical powers, conspicuous public service in the past and the undoubted confidence of the public, will be the fittest person to preside over our national assembly; and in all likelihood the Madras Committee's choice may fall on Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose who has been utilising his splendid ability and talents in England to the utmost advantage of India. Mr. Ananda Mohan is expected to return to India by the end of this month; and if he accepts the honor, as we fully expect him to do, we shall have obtained a President who will lack nothing of the merits and attractions which the occupant of the distinguished office is expected to possess and must possess. Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose is not only a most sincere patriot, a scholar, and an orator, but a man of the most exemplary public and private virtues which ought to secure him enthusiastic admirers among all classes of Indians.—*The Hindu*.

## OUR SIMLA LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.  
SINCE I wrote last, nothing of any importance has taken place here. We are in the midst of monsoon season, but this year there is nothing like rains—dogs and cats. We get a smart shower now and then immediately followed by bright sunshine. The old residents of Simla regard this phenomenon as curious, and they hold that Simla is every day losing its natural climate and the place will very likely prove unhealthy under artificial sanitation.

The Simla Extension Committee is pushing its work ahead, and they are expected to finish their work before Mr. Hewitt goes on leave. They will, of course, suggest many curious changes which the local Corporation will be called upon to work out. Some grave charges of corruption and bribery have been brought against the Corporation by the *Morning Post* of Delhi, and the Corporation officers are trying their best to prosecute that paper. The result of the prosecution, if instituted, can not be anticipated, as there is difference of opinion on the point at issue.

We had two sittings of the Council lately. The first one was devoted to the discussion of the Currency Bill, during which the Hon. Sir James Westland did not forget to make an onslaught upon the native press. The loan to be raised in India will be launched in the middle of August, but the exact intentions of the Government are not known. The next Council meeting witnessed the introduction of a Bill to provide against the importation of sick animals from Australia. We are told that the Bill will be passed soon, and instructions will be issued upon the custom authorities.

The Government of India is just now considering the proposal of the Post Master General, Norfolk, for postal concession between England and India. We hear that the Financial Member is in favour of accepting the proposal, and the matter will be shortly referred to the Executive Council for discussion and final settlement. The Government of India has also under its consideration the proposal of immediately undertaking some sort of agrarian legislation to provide for the indebtedness of the cultivators of India in general and of Bombay and the Punjab in particular. We hear that the law will be drawn upon the report submitted by Mr. Thorburn of the Punjab Commission. The Punjab Government has kept the report as confidential, as it is likely to disclose some horrible state of affairs.

Lord Elgin is now decidedly an outgoing Viceroy. He has not been able to make out what to do for the few months he remains here. His Excellency is sure to leave for the plains in October, but for where—Burma or Cashmere? It seems he will prefer to go to Cashmere, and to hold a durbars at Pindi en route to Calcutta. His Excellency will perhaps explain the future frontier policy. Heaven knows what will be the upshot of that durbars. The Lahore durbars, noted for sometime to come, as demarcation policy met with a curious accident in Tochi Valley, and the whole North Western frontier was in blaze.

In all parts of India, the ill-treatment accorded to the natives of all stations of life is

becoming manifest. In Simla we had a case lately which was reported in the columns of the *Patrika*. The cowardly assault was committed upon a poor peon by an influential officer of the state, almost under the nose of the Viceroy—and so far we know that, I regret to say, no action has been taken by his superior officers in that matter. We hear that the assailant will pay some compensation to the man.

We are sorry to say that Babu Nogendra Nath Mojumdar has not been in good health for sometime past. He has consequently taken six months' leave. Nogendra Babu's want will be felt very much as we owe to his public spirit the flourishing "Hindu Provident Fund." He is also connected with all the public institutions we have here. We hope he will soon recover and will join his duties in fresh vigour and good health.

## THE ARREST OF THE ALLEGED BALKRISHNA HARI CHAPEKAR OF POONA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *South Indian Post* gives an account how the alleged younger Chapekar was arrested and how Mr. Rajagopal Naidu was disappointed in regard to his expected reward of Rs. 5,000.—

"From the inquiries I have made I was able to gather the following particulars of the arrest of a byragi or mendicant who is alleged to be Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, a brother of Damodar Chapekar who was recently hanged by order of the Bombay High Court for the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayer, the Plague Commissioners at Poona, during the Jubilee night. The arrested person, is a young well-built man of middle height aged about twenty, and of rather fair complexion. He has been living in Tranquebar for about two months past begging alms from door to door in a very curious costume made up of sack-cloth, woollen ropes, ashes with bells around his waist; this he called the guise of *Lala Barva*, a Hindu deity. Barring these morning robes for begging, he at other times dressed in a pale-pink kurti representing the costume of a Hindu fakir or *Sanyas*. He used frequently to shout out *Aluk Bum* which he said was the name of his guru or teacher. He soon became a favourite with the children of the place by whom he was known as *Aluk Bum*. The inquiries made of him he was giving out that he was a native of Bettial in Nepal, that he was a Brahmin who had renounced the world that his relatives were now living in Bettial, that his guru was *Aluk Bum*, and that he was himself a *yogi* and understood also the healing art. Thank God, nobody resorted to this extraordinary individual for any cures and he earned his living only by mendicancy. He spoke Hindustani very fluently and seems to have picked up some Tamil too. He gave out his name differently at different times, sometimes as Kunchin Prasad, and at others as Narayana Giri and so forth. He never spoke Marathi and denied any knowledge of that language. He said that he had gone over to Kameswari on a pilgrimage and had halted en route at Tanjore for some days previous to his arrival in Tranquebar. He cooked his own meals and was leading what may be called a secluded life. He said he carried for no thing and that everything was an illusion. Though he was found to be addicted to *bhung* and strong drinks when he could afford them, yet he was never found rowdy or troublesome and even as a mendicant he is said to have begged most respectfully. The suspicions of some of the residents of Tranquebar against this man were somehow roused, and Mr. Rajagopal Naidu, B.A., of Negapatam, who is now a law student in Madras, and who has been sojourning at Tranquebar for a change during the holidays after reading some telegrams recently in the Madras Mail of a reward of Rs. 5,000 proclaimed by the Bombay Government to any one that gave information which would tend to the arrest of Balkrishna Chapekar, who was how led to suspect with one or two friends that this byragi adventurer at Tranquebar might possibly be the man. So Mr. Naidu wrote on the 4th instant, to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras and the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, stating his suspicions, and asking for a copy of the descriptive roll of Balkrishna. No reply, however, was received by him from either of these officers. It would appear that Mr. C. S. Dorasami B. A. the Inspector of Police at Tranquebar, had received confidentially official instructions to watch the byragi. On Saturday, the 16th instant, a Police jamadar named Savathari and a constable named Savali Ram Devji arrived in Tranquebar from Poona with the necessary official instructions from the Madras and the Tanjore District Police authorities to the Inspector of Police. They brought no warrants but had only letters of instruction. The jamadar, it appears, stated that he had never seen Balkrishna Chapekar, but the constable is said to have identified the byragi as Balkrishna. On this identification the Inspector of Police arrested the byragi at 9 P.M. the same day and had him locked up. The next day being Sunday or Monday, the 18th instant, the Inspector of Police had the man photographed by Mr. Maennig of the local Lutheran Mission and took also the necessary anthropometrical observations of the man. The same noon he was produced before Mr. Muthusami Iyer, Sub-Magistrate of Tranquebar, escorted by the Tranquebar Police S. H. O. Kalyanarama Iyer, and 2 other constables and the 2 Policemen from Poona in his camp at Keelaperumballam. The Magistrate after taking the necessary statement from the Poona constable who identified the accused as Balkrishna granted a remand and the byragi in the custody of 2 constables of the Tranquebar Police Station and the two Poona Policemen was sent the same night by the mail from Shyali to Poona via Guntakal. At this last station Superintendent Brevin and some constables of the Poona Police and others who had known Balkrishna previously were expected to be present for the purpose of identification. These are the particulars of the remarkable man who suddenly caused in desolate and deserted Tranquebar port some little excitement and it is now left to the genius of the Bombay Police and the shrewdness of the Bombay judicial tribunals to find out well and truly whether this byragi is the accused Balkrishna or somebody else. Possibly he is the latter.

HEAVY rain fell on Saturday the whole way between Amritsar and Saharanpore; the ravi also is in flood, showing that there has been rain in the hills. The Punjab is getting an exceptionally good monsoon this year. Rawalpindi also continues to get rain every few days, and the place is delightfully cool and getting beautifully green. It is also very healthy, except for enteric among British troops.

MR. C. WRAY the Secunderabad tradesman who absconded last week is said to have gone to Singapore. It is not decided yet if criminal proceedings will be taken against him, though some creditors are understood to be anxious to have a warrant for his arrest issued. The total liabilities are about Rs. 70,000. He owned several houses, which he is said to have mortgaged several times over. He is believed to have had a considerable sum when he left, as he raised a good deal quite recently.

## THE SUNDARBAN.

THE Sundarban is the name given to the lower portion of the Gangetic Delta, the derivation of which is taken from the two words *Sandi*, the name of the principal kind of timber tree which abounds in the locality, and *ban*, a forest. Various derivations have been given by writers, but the above appears to be the correct one.

The tract has an extreme length along the sea-face of the Bay of Bengal, from the south-west point of Saugor Island to the Megna river, of about 265 miles; the greatest breadth from north to south being about 75 miles.

A look at a chart of the Sundarban will show that it is intersected by large rivers and estuaries running north and south, connected with each other by a network of branches, the whole forming a labyrinth most difficult to get out of except by those acquainted with it. The northern or cleared portion is cultivated and has a large population, the southern portion, on the contrary, is occupied by dense forests all the way down to the sea. Along the sea face houses of refuge have been constructed to afford shelter to shipwrecked mariners who may happen to be cast ashore during a cyclone, and who, but for the shelter afforded, would surely fall a prey to tigers.

The Sundarban is a tract of country of the most beautiful aspect, with dense forests coming down to the water's edge, skirt with mangrove bushes and golpata or edible palms. The surface soil is composed of black liquid mud hardening towards the sea coast. It is a curious and interesting country, with river on which the same tide runs in different directions, bushes which climb trees and suspend themselves by little bony frills arranged along the edge of the gills, animals of different kinds to be found on one island, or animals of one species holding possession of an island to the exclusion of others, and ruins of mosques and other structures dating as far back as the 15th century. There are fourteen large rivers which empty themselves into the sea, the name of each having a meaning attached to it; for instance, the Megna—*meg* a cloud and *na* not—a warning to persons that it should not be entered or crossed if there is a cloud to be seen. *Horinghatia*—*horin* a deer and *ghat* a watering place. The deer's watering place—numerous deer abound along the banks of this river. Mutual, unsteady, owing to its being very rough during a high wind, causing man or vessel to reel to and fro like a drunken person, and so on. With the exception of the Hughli and Megna, none of the rivers are visited by boats. The navigation of the Sundarban is not difficult, but requires careful attention, and a good eye for taking the "crossings" and for distances. A mistake in the crossings may land one on a sand bank, a most dangerous position with a falling tide, or the turning into a wrong river may lead to one's losing his way, though sometimes a mistake of this kind has led to the discovery of a shorter or safer route.

The foregoing gives a general description of the Sundarban tract, and a little information as to the game to be found therein seems necessary. The place abounds in game, the principal of which are tigers, leopards, the one-horned rhinoceros, wild buffaloes, and four kinds of deer—the *bara singa* or large antlered deer, the spotted deer, the hog deer and barking deer. Birds of kinds are very plentiful, the names of a few are given—jungle fowl, snipe, teal, curlew, Indian pheasants, plovers, partridges, and a great variety of wild geese and ducks, also several varieties of king-fisher, hornbills, crows, and water fowl. Shooting in the tract is easy and no risk need be incurred as the game are to hand, and during the writer's career extending over twelve years the animals which have been bagged have not had to be sought for, as they were picked off the banks of the rivers. The tigers are bold and daring, and have been known to swim off to boats in the hope of satisfying "the keen demands of appetite." This happened in a somewhat narrow creek where a native boat was anchored waiting for the return of woodcutters who had gone to fell timber. A tiger swam off to the boat and managed to get its fore paws on to the side, but the boatmen did not lose their heads, for one of them armed himself with a *dao* and with a stroke severed one of the beast's paws which caused him to abandon his intention and swim back to the jungle from whence he came. Woodcutters suffer most from the ravages of tigers, and the annual loss of lives among this community is very great. It is a common thing to see pieces of stick with red rags attached to them on the banks of rivers, put up by woodcutters as a warning to their fellows that in the neighbourhood one of their party had been carried off by a tiger. The tiger, like the cat, hates water, yet they have been seen swimming across broad rivers, and on one occasion at night a tiger in attempting to cross was drifted by the tide between a steamer and flat lying at anchor in the Jaberma river, and made itself comfortable for the remainder of the night on one of the floats of the paddle wheel. Its presence there was discovered the next morning when some of the engine-room hands had to enter the paddle box to cast off the chain lashings which are used to keep the wheels from revolving in a tide-way. A tremendous roar announced the beast's presence. A couple of shots ended its career, and a revolution of the wheel sent it clear, when it was parbuckled on board and skinned. Deer and other animals transfer themselves from one island to another by swimming. While proceeding down the Guasaba river a sow with young ones was detected from the steamer's bridge swimming across. The vessels were manoeuvred so as to bring them between the flat and steamer to be struck by the paddle-wheel, but the sow apparently knew her danger, for she put on a spurt which thwarted the plans of the steamer commander, and reached the bank with her two young ones in safety, not a gun or rifle being fired, and one of the vessels. Passing through any river one is pretty certain of seeing game of some kind, as the animals come down to the river's banks to drink. The tigers are not as generally supposed man-eaters, but live principally on deer, pig and buffalo. It is only when they become old and consequently unable to hunt for themselves that they take to eating human flesh. In going after tiger on foot in the Sundarban, that is entering a forest in quest of one, there is a rule which should never be forgotten and it is "never return by the same road you enter," because the lazy man-eaters, though deprived of their fleetness for chasing deer, etc., are gifted with very keen scent and hide themselves in the track so made, pouncing upon any one not on the alert. Though the tiger is so much dreaded, it is a strange fact that the Sundarban shikaris are more afraid of the lumbering rhino (*gandar* as they call it), and it requires a deal of persuasion to get a shikari to lead one to the rhino hunting-ground, especially during the breeding season, when they are very fierce and quick at charging any intruders. A fine specimen of a Sundarban rhinoceros can be seen in the Calcutta Museum. This specimen was shot by Mr. Barclay, a very keen sportsman and unerring shot, in the Bay Boja river. Crocodiles properly so called are seen in almost every creek or river. They grow to an enormous size, 18 to 23 feet. They sleep very soundly and are easily shot. The difficulty in securing a good specimen is that, though mortally wounded it manages to struggle into the water and there dies, and as it takes some time before the body rises to the surface the person does not wait for it. To make sure of a skin mark a crocodile lying pretty high up the bank and aim so that the ball will sever the spine at the tail, this will disable the hind legs, by the use of which it manages to give its body an impetus towards the water, along the slimy mud; a second ball in the region of the heart or at the back of

the skull secures it. Crocodiles are frequently seen lying on the banks asleep with their mouths gaping wide. This it is said is done to relieve them from the worms with which their mouths are infected, and which little bird prey on. In this position crocodiles have been shot dead by the ball penetrating the brain, and on being extracted the head is found flattened out, probably by coming in contact with the skull.—*Pioneer*.

## A TRUE SATI.

THE following is an extract from a letter written to the *Deccan Post* from Warangal under date the 14th instant:—

A terrible fatality has happened at Warangal to the work-people employed in reconstructing one of the sluices of the Bala Samudran Tank, resulting in the death of three persons and serious injuries to two. The old sluice, having been found to be dilapidated, was dismantled by the contractor to whom the work had been assigned under proper authority. To effect demolition the contractor, it appears, had to cut down the bond to the level of the tank bed, being a depth of over 20 feet and some 8 feet wide. The excavation having thus been finished, the tunnel work was begun only this morning, about an hour before the catastrophe occurred. The length of the tunnel to be constructed is said to be 40 feet. Some three men and one woman were working inside the breach, while forty or fifty were variously employed outside of it. Without any warning, the left bank collapsed, burying all five. Of these, one woman and one man were rescued immediately, because they were not strongly wedged in by the debris, but their unhappy companions, partly through their violent efforts and partly through the half-hearted assistance that was rendered, only managed to clear off the earth that covered them but could not be extricated. At this juncture the wife of one of them, frantic with grief at the sight of her husband's perilous position, made her way over piles of debris to her husband's side. While the second man, who had his legs caught in the mass, also had his sister come to him to extricate him. The wife of the former, who seemed to be *eniente*, called forth the greatest sympathy for her heroic conduct. She unquestionably displayed a most unselfish wife's devotion. The second woman, too, showed pluck in what she did, only she was not in such danger as characterised the position of the other woman, who lost her life with her husband. Both these women would not heed the repeated protests to keep back made by the onlookers, and especially Mr. Sayce and another gentleman who happened to be attracted to the scene by the hubbub that had been raised on account of the sad disaster. These gentlemen could not get any material help in the rescue which was attempted, as it was feared that another slip in the same spot would take place. Every one seemed awed and paralysed with fear. Men were sent off in all directions to fetch plant and tools to break the fall of the second mass also to inform the officers concerned of what had taken place. The said gentlemen then left the two men and their female helpers just to ascertain the extent of danger, and, if possible how long the second slip might take in the falling. One had hardly climbed to the crest of the band and the other a few paces behind, when the second terrible slip occurred overwhelming all four of whom, however, one woman was rescued with injuries to her limbs and loins. This second slip seemed terribly sudden and destructive in its effects. When it crashed in it raised a cloud of dust, which cleared off in a minute or two, disclosing large clods of earth mixed with large header stones to a depth of some six feet and covering the width of the breach to a distance of some six feet on both sides of the entombed persons. Thus was displayed the cruel irony of fate in the case of these two men when means were being taken for their rescue. In any case three lives have been lost. Of the two injured one man had his ankle smashed in the first slip, so that it had to be amputated, and later a second operation seemed necessary when his leg was taken off above the knee. This man used to do cool work. His brother was killed in the second slip. Their sister, who went to the succour of the letter, was injured seriously and is not able to work at present. The other woman who died so tragically in attempting to save her husband who had fallen in the first slip also deserves mention. They have left three children, the eldest about ten years and the youngest hardly two.

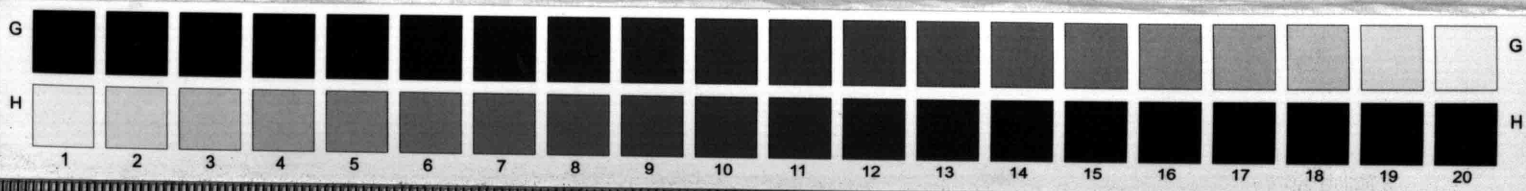
## IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

REVIEWING the irrigation works in Sind, 1896-97, the Government of India remarks:—

"The kharif area exceeds the average of the last five years by 18 per cent., but the rabi area fell short by 28 per cent. The estimated value of crops irrigated was nearly 630 lakhs, major works giving 8 per cent. return on the capital outlay and minor works nearly 21 per cent. A breach in the canal bank caused the closing of the desert canal, but the deficiency thus caused was made good by the Unharwah, Begari, and Eastern Nara works, which earned over 17, 15 and 6 per cent. respectively. Minor works paid nearly 21 per cent. against 10 per cent. in previous years. The results, Government consider, reflect credit on the officers concerned, as the works for which capital accounts are kept yielded 11½ per cent. on the capital, this being the highest yet recorded. The report, though due on 15th of November, did not reach Government till the 27th of June last."

Reviewing the Bombay irrigation works the Government remarks:—"It is claimed for the Deccan and Gujarat irrigation works that they are of great use in protecting the people from famine in years of deficient rainfall and general scarcity and in the year under review this appears undoubtedly to have been the case. It is also claimed that they encourage a higher class of cultivation than previously existed, and in this way are of great indirect value to the country they serve. Financially they are not a success, the works classed as productive returning only 1.15 per cent. on the capital outlay, while two, the Kadva river works and Lakh canal, failed to cover working expenses, the deficit on the former being Rs. 7,867, and on the latter Rs. 12,809. Although some slight improvement may be anticipated in future, it is unlikely that these irrigation works will ever give a return sufficient to cover the annual interest charges, and are still less likely ever to extinguish their accumulated debt. The report was not received till 13th of May, and this, it is remarked, greatly delays the general review of operations in India."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O'SULLIVAN, R.E., who, as stated by the Drosch correspondent of the *Pioneer* has finished his work of examining cantonment sites in Chitral, will make his report thereon in person at Army Headquarters at Simla. He will have a long journey *via* Gilgit to India.





BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE  
MEETING OF JULY 22, 1898.

## MR. RANADE'S SPEECH.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, in accordance with notice given, moved that the report of the committee appointed by the Senate on March 4th, 1898, to draft a reply to the Government letter of September 30th, 1897, be adopted, and the Registrar be requested to forward the reply as drafted by the committee to Government.

Mr. Ranade said:—I beg to propose that the report of the committee appointed by the Senate to draft a reply to the Government letter be adopted, and that the Registrar be requested to forward the reply so drafted by the committee to Government. The Senate has every reason to congratulate itself and the committee appointed by it upon the efficient manner in which the committee have completed the work assigned to them. Those of you who have followed the discussion of this question during the past three years are aware that the principle of not requiring a candidate, who has failed in one or more subjects and passed in others with credit, to present himself for re-examination in all subjects was first affirmed by the Senate more than two years ago, after as full and complete consideration of the matter by the various faculties and the Senate itself, as any other question that has come before us for consideration since the constitution of the University. At the time no less than ten amendments were considered. Every inch of the ground was fought and every detail separately voted upon before the final compromise suggested was approved by a very large majority of the Senate. Unfortunately some members of the Syndicate were not converted to the views which found favour with the majority of the Senate, and when the matter went up to Government for its sanction, that authority deemed it necessary on account of this difference of opinion between the majority of the Syndicate and the Senate to require both these bodies to reconsider the whole question. Accordingly at our last meeting the question was again considered and the principle first laid down in 1896 was re-affirmed by a decided majority. At the same sitting a strong committee was appointed to draft the reply to the Government letter, and we have met to-day to adopt this draft. There were eleven members on the committee, three of whom declined to serve, two of them having left India on leave. The remaining eight have submitted a joint report, only one member having expressed dissent on a minor point. The names of Dr. Peterson, the Rev. R. Scott, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Dr. Bhattacharya, Mr. Chandavarkar, Mr. Setalwad, and others are a sufficient guarantee that all the points of view from which the subject has to be approached were fully considered, and every endeavour made to accommodate conflicting views. The draft has been in the hands of the members for more than fifteen days, and if the amendments proposed furnish any index of the views entertained, by individual members of the Senate, it is clear that the draft as a whole meets with general approval. After having referred to the various amendments, Mr. Ranade proceeded on to say:—It will be seen that the draft in the main remains unaltered, and that could not be otherwise, for as a matter of fact the particular change proposed is in full keeping with the action which the Senate has taken on diverse occasions during the last ten years upon the special recommendation of the Syndicate itself, by which credit is given to students who have passed in certain subjects in examination under one faculty when they have to appear in those subjects in the examinations connected with other faculties. The proposal before us seeks to carry out this principle in the examinations in the same faculty. There is nothing novel or radical in such a change, as it has been adopted by many English and Indian Universities with great profit. The other advantages likely to be secured by making this concession are so obvious that it is hardly necessary for me to state at length upon them here. If the decisions which have already been allowed have produced no disastrous results, it is fair to assume that the much smaller change now proposed will not be attended with any mischief of the sort to which the Government letter refers. Our students here have short lives and much shorter purses, and those who apprehend that they will spend all the best years of their lives in passing the examinations in parts may well be assured that, after all, these examinations are only means to an end, and Indian students will not be any more anxious than students all the world over to play at these examinations much longer than their circumstances absolutely require. As regards the grouping arrangements, I may say at once that the principle followed in them is to allow two divisions in the smaller examinations and three in the higher ones. The committee obviously have adopted this compromise to give effect, as far as possible, to the suggestions in the letter from Government. There is no desire on the part of any body to push principles to their logical conclusions, un mindful of the practical necessity of stopping short of these conclusions if by that means adverse views can be conciliated. The concession of grouping subjects is not in conflict with the main proposal. It is a step in the right direction, and as such ought to satisfy all parties. With further experience of its workings we may enlarge or restrict the scope and composition of the group hereafter. This assurance ought to satisfy Professor Muller and those who think with him in this matter. Of course in suggesting the scheme of grouping subjects the committee had to point out that if this modification met with favour, the condition about the maximum percentage of marks would have to be modified. Otherwise the change so far from being a relief would impose greater burdens on students. I trust that the explanations now given will be deemed sufficient to commend the proposition I have moved to your acceptance. If we pass it with a practically unanimous vote we may well hope that the Government will feel no hesitation to accord its sanction to the proposal.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

"OUR customers say you manufacture three of 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, quinsy, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, colds, pains and swellings. A bottle of this liniment in the house, will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it a py drug store

## DR. MACKICHAN'S AMENDMENT.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, in accordance with notice given, moved "That section 6 of the committee's report be omitted, and suggested the insertion of some words in its place and made a long speech. He said: I am quite prepared to be told that my amendment is only a device for shelving the motion. I know that the mover—Mr. Ranade—will not accept the view, but one or two of those around him have shown a disposition to distrust moderate and well-meant proposals that have sometimes resulted in injury to their own cause. The movement in favour of the Vernaculars was grievously injured at a recent meeting of the Faculty of Arts by an exhibition of such distrust of an amendment which I offered *bona fide*, in the interests of the cause and in line with views which I had impressed on the Syndicate long ago when the question first came up. The mover of the motion, the Hon. Mr. Ranade, repudiated this view of the amendment then, and I know that he will similarly repudiate any like interpretation of the amendment which I now bring forward. And here I may say a word of definite promise so far as I personally am concerned. If this amendment is carried I shall support in the Syndicate the view which I now express, viz., that Mr. Ranade's original proposal is preferable to that now submitted, and may be so safeguarded as to remove from it the objection stated by Government and by many in this Senate. If Mr. Ranade will agree to limit the engagement of the concession offered by his original motion to, say, a single occasion in each examination and provide that each candidate shall *bona fide* prepare for the whole examination, and not a part of it merely, I should be prepared to accept it, and also along with it, the principle of grouping as applied to the final examinations. I feel that this might form the basis of a fair compromise, and I should think that even the Syndicate might be found willing to agree to it. And he concluded with these words: The absence of any expression of approval on the part of the Syndicate would weigh with Government just as much as the knowledge which Government had on a former occasion obtained of the Syndicate's disapproval led it to decline its sanction. I do trust that our friends will show a wise moderation in their attitude towards this amendment, and instead of allowing themselves to become the victims of a kind of Syndicophobia, will endeavour to work through the organized channels of University procedure, and trust the Syndicate, as their own representatives, to think and work in the best interests of the students, whose true academic welfare should be the chief aim alike of the Syndicate and the Senate.

## PRINCIPAL HATHORNTHWAITE'S OBJECTIONS.

Principal Hathornthwaite supported the amendment because it offered a promising solution of a serious difficulty because if passed it would help to release the Senate from an awkward tangle in which it was becoming involved, and because it would have the effect of putting the deliberations and proceedings of the Senate into the more correct and constitutional groove of recognising the Syndicate as their duly authorised Executive Committee. Latterly, they had been travelling off the rails in a most alarming manner and in most alarming directions, and it was high time to return to the paths of sobriety and moderation, and to the regular and constitutional procedure of former years. He had already on former occasions spoken at length and *ad nauseam* on the subject of passing examinations by compartments and on the principles underlying such a system, and so he would not weary the Senate by any iteration of well-worn arguments, but he would confine himself to a few observations on the suggested letter to Government with the appended scheme for the division of the examinations into parts, and he would take the paragraphs in order. Having criticised several paragraphs in the Committee's letter in his own way, he remarked:—As a matter of fact the change now proposed, this grouping of subjects was in the same direction as all attempted recent legislation in the University, in the direction of lowering the fences and of making things easier for weak students, the class who least deserved sympathy; and the inevitable result must be the depreciation of Bombay degrees and the lowering of their value not only as an academic distinction but also as a certificate of fitness for official life," as was well stated in the letter from Government. He did not say that weak students should have no concession made to them, but the matter should be much more carefully considered than was possible by that committee. Proceeding to paragraph 5 on the relation between the Syndicate and Senate, he would not say much, as he was himself a member of that much maligned body, the Syndicate. Formerly the office of Syndicate was honourable, perhaps even desirable; it had long ago ceased to be desirable, and would soon cease to be honourable, if the Senate persisted in the tactics lately employed. The office was both onerous and thankless, for, in return for the services of busy men, freely and gratuitously rendered through a sense of public duty, ingratitude was the only reward, coupled with detraction and misapprehension of motives. Such a state of things was most creditable to the University. In his opinion there was nothing unreasonable in the very natural view taken by Government that the Senate and the Senate's Executive Committee, the Syndicate, which consisted of experts solemnly elected every year by the Faculties and representing all possible sections and interests, should be in substantial agreement on all important questions, and that something was seriously wrong when this was not the case. This was all the Government letter stated and was a most pertinent observation. Paragraph 6 was proposed to be omitted by Dr. Mackichan's amendment, and so he need not discuss it, and would merely express an earnest hope that the amendment would be accepted in the generous spirit in which it was offered.

## MR. MEHTA'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that there had been a sort of a triangular duel during the last half hour. Dr. Mackichan, in his pursu-

sive way, accepted the principle of Mr. Ranade's proposition, but he proposed an amendment which contemplated the carrying out of the reform by a more constitutional and regular method. Principal Hathornthwaite, who rose to support the amendment, was totally against the principle, and yet he supported the amendment. Mr. Kirkpatrick rose to oppose Dr. Mackichan and supported Principal Hathornthwaite so far as the principle was concerned. He would leave the three gentlemen to reconcile their differences between themselves. It was too late to take up Mr. Hathornthwaite's tale of grievances as a Syndic. He (Mr. Mehta) could have stated a great deal about the tale of ingratitude, detraction, and misrepresentation, but he would pass it over just at present. He was sorry that Mr. Hathornthwaite was grieved at the reward which he thought he had won after services which, it must be admitted, were of a very valuable character to the Syndicate and the Senate. That gentleman seemed to have completely misunderstood the position of those who tried to set right the constitutional relation between the Syndicate and the Senate. Those who spoke about the Syndicate on the previous occasion did not for a moment calumniate or malign the members of that body. What they had been trying to do was to remove the misconception which somehow or other Government had got about their dealing with the Syndicate, and it passed his comprehension why they should be called ungrateful and the rest of it on that account. Whenever a reform was proposed it was customary with the Senate to say Oh! there is going to be a great revolution. Mr. Hathornthwaite had told them that the Senate was going at an absolutely break-neck and tremendous pace; but for aught they knew the Senate, instead of going a break-neck pace, was going at a creeping or snail's pace. The reform in question had been hanging fire since December, 1894, and it seemed to him that in spite of a large preponderance of the Senate in favour of it, they were as far removed from carrying it out as ever. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan exercised a prophetic spirit, when he said that probably it would be attributed to him that the motive which induced him to bring forward his amendment was to delay the matter as much as he could. They had all very great respect for Dr. Mackichan, and there was not a single member of the Senate who would attribute any such motive to him, and Dr. Mackichan had therefore proved a false prophet in that respect. (Hear, hear and laughter.) He (Mr. Mehta) asked the Senate what would be the result if the amendment was passed. The past experience of the Senate showed that by passing the amendment they would be shelving the question for six months, or for the matter of that a year or four years.

Dr. Mackichan: Not even six months. Mr. Mehta said his past experience had made him an unbeliever in these things. However that might be, he would ask why was it called a revolutionary and crude scheme, which, it was said, had been suddenly started upon the Senate. The speaker then referred to what had been done by the Senate on previous occasions in the matter, and concluded by stating that if the Senate refused to pass Mr. Ranade's proposal they would be stultifying themselves.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan's amendment was then put to the vote and declared lost, 32 members having voted for and 39 against it. Mr. Ranade's proposition, together with Mr. Setalwad's amendment which was accepted and carried by 39 against 5 votes. Mr. Setalwad's amendment was as follows:—

"That the words beginning with 'Registrar up to the end be omitted, and the following be substituted in their place:—

"Syndicate be requested to forward the reply as drafted by the Committee to Government, submitting along with it for sanction the exact additions to and alterations in the regulations that may be necessary to carry out the proposals and recommendations shown in the Committee's report."

## THE GROUPING OF THE SUBJECTS.

As it was past 7-15 p. m., the Vice-Chancellor and most of the European and a few native members left the meeting, the chair being taken by Principal Hathornthwaite, the senior member, present.

Professor Muller then proposed that the meeting be adjourned till Tuesday next.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Covertan, and on a division two or three members having voted for and a large number against it was lost.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Ranade and himself agreed to accept Professor Muller's amendments Nos. 2 and 3, which were as follows:—

2. In section 3 of letter omit sentence beginning "Candidates who have passed at the First L.L.B., &c. . . ."

3. In section 5 omit last sentence beginning "It may be also mentioned, &c. . . ."

Professor Muller then rose to propose his first amendment, and while doing so he said:—I wish to protest against the continuance of the proceedings of the Senate at a very late hour, and after the whole of one side of the House had left the room. It shows that the gentlemen who belong to the opposite side are afraid to openly discuss the subject. I wish to enter my most emphatic protest against such conduct.

Professor Muller then proposed and Mr. Covertan seconded certain amendment.

After some discussion, the amendment was put to the vote and lost, 3 members having voted for and 32 against it.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. having completed his tour, returned to Naini Tal on Tuesday.

Two hundred rifles of the 34th Pioneers have proceeded to Ali Musjid from Landi Kotal to build a proper enclosure for the weekly convoy.

HON. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer County (W. Va.) Court, says that he has had three cases of flux in his family, during the past summer which he cured in less than a week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Mr. Bush also states, that in some instances verree, he twenty hemorrhages a day.—Glenville, W. Va. *Parklander.* 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 smile should keep it at hand.

## ON THE ROAD TO CABUL

By MISS LILLIAS HAMILTON, M.D.  
VI.

JELLALABAD is chiefly interesting to us Britons on account of our connection with it during the first Afghan war, when Sir Robert Sale held it against hordes of Afghans, and, in spite of an earthquake which destroyed a considerable part of the fortifications, all through the winter of 1841-42, but to the casual visitor it has other attractions.

The climate in winter is as nearly perfect as any climate can be, just cold enough to be fresh and pleasant, though occasionally the winds are both stronger and keener than one would choose. I was rather amused one day when I remarked on the strength of the wind to one of the chief officials of the city, he said, "Oh, of course, the whole world knows about our winds, that is why the town is called 'Jella'bad' (had being the Persian for wind). The inhabitants had found a most ingenious derivation for the name of their city, quite unconscious of the fact that 'abad' is a very common termination of the names of places in the East, and simply means 'founded' by e.g. Hyderabad, founded by Hyder; Ahmadabad, founded by Ahm.d. The gardens, when I first visited Jellalabad, were just one mass of most glorious flowers, and the soil, where it is irrigated, is exceedingly fertile. Oranges lemons, and citrons grow like weeds, and the air was scented with their blossoms. The lemons are very much the same as those we use in this country, and are sent in thousands to Cabul, for not only are they valued as forming one of the chief ingredients of most of the sherbets, but they are much used by the hakims (herbalists), and are supposed to have wonderful medicinal properties. The oranges, however, are quite different to anything I have seen in Europe. They are of two kinds—one thin-skinned, pale in colour, very juicy, and almost tasteless, exceedingly refreshing on a hot day, the other wonderfully dry and quite bitter. This latter is much used as a medicine.

It was very interesting to me to notice how unconscious the hakims are of the valuable medicinal properties of many of the common plants that grow in profusion all over the country, merely looking on them as poisons or intoxicants, and therefore to be avoided, whilst cultivating other and infinitely less valuable ones with the greatest care and attention. Bryony, deadly nightshade, stramonium, the dandelion, all well-known and valued by the old-fashioned British herbalists, grow in vain as far as their healing virtues are concerned in Afghanistan, whereas violets are largely cultivated for medicinal purposes, as also are lotus-flowers, from the seeds of which a very refreshing sherbet, which has very insignificant value, medicinally, is prepared. The pomegranate, too, is highly esteemed by the hakims, but the pomegranates of Jellalabad are very poor in comparison with those of Kandahar, which are frequently as large as a child's head; but the flowers and foliage of some of the varieties growing in the palace gardens, make it well worth the gardener's while to grow them quite independent of the value of the fruit, so beautiful are they. Those who have only seen European pomegranates, and, very naturally, think them not worth the trouble of peeling, may take my word for it that they have only seen apologies for pomegranates not the real fruit.

The plain of Jellalabad, which covers an area of between eighty and ninety square miles, and is nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, is by no means all garden, though. By far the greater part is practically desert. This is not because the soil is necessarily unproductive, but is simply due to the difficulty of irrigation. If only the Ameer could be induced to make reservoirs and store the water which is at certain seasons so plentiful throughout the country, Afghanistan might really become the Garden of Asia; in the meantime a large proportion of it is uninhabitable and waste.

At Jellalabad I had my first experience of Afghan hospitality. The Ameer's eldest son was staying there at the time, and he sent us innumerable trays of sweets and fruit and cakes, over which were thrown magnificent cloth of gold covers to keep the contents from the dust; but we did not see him. It appears that it is against Afghan court etiquette for any member of the royal family to receive visitors, until they have been introduced to the Ameer himself. But we were the recipients of many little courtesies, for which I, for one, was deeply grateful. Among other things we were provided with really comfortable charpots (bedsteads), which fastened on to the top of a camel's load, added but very little to his burden, and were most convenient to us, and made us independent of the villagers, who had hitherto supplied us at each station.

We were put up in what is called the Great House, which is a house built in the best Afghan style in a garden next the palace. I say "Afghan style" because all the new Cabul houses are quite differently built, as is also the Ameer's own new Jellalabad palace, but with that one exception, the guest house is the best house in the town. The floors were all covered with rich Persian carpets, embroidered felts, and dhurries; there were several chairs of different patterns, evidently either brought from India or copied from English patterns, and one roughly-made deal table. That was all the furniture that was considered necessary for six English men and women. Whatever else we required we were supposed to have brought with us. I wondered at this at the time, but I afterwards discovered that it was all quite in accordance with Afghan customs. Even when the Ameer himself is on the march, everything he requires, his arm-chairs, his elaborate candelabra, writing table, and every other luxury is carried about with him; so that miles away from home you find him using just the same pieces of furniture that you were familiar with in his Cabul palaces, and the extraordinary part is that they do not seem to get much the worse for the hard wear, which speaks well for the makers.

Mr. Elphinstone, who went on a mission to Afghanistan in 1809, described a wonderful portable two-storied house he had seen, that could be erected by 100 men in an hour. That, alas! is no more; and is, as a matter of fact, no longer required, as the present Ameer has so many really fine houses in so many different places. It is, however, quite a common sight in Cabul, when any of the Princes are spending the day out in the country, to see a page galloping along the road carrying quite a large velvet-covered arm-chair.

I do not suppose that anywhere, unless in the Far West of America, the Afghan could be beaten as a horseman. Neither saddle nor bridle seem in any way a necessity, and they gallop along, carrying heavy weights in their hands or under their arms, or on their heads, and think nothing of it.

When I was travelling with Prince Nasr-Ullah, it amused me very much to see the contrivances for carrying breakables, dozens of globes for his candles and lamps, for example. Two square wooden boxes, generally iron or leather-bound, with four short legs, were fastened together by thongs, at such a distance as to admit of their being comfortably balanced on either side of a pony. Into divisions in these boxes each glass was fitted, space being no object. Tray after tray was filled in this way, and the boxes securely fastened to prevent the trays from rattling. With two such cases, one on either side of his pony, you would see a boy flying along, regardless of paths or boulders, hills or precipitous descents, so long as he reached the new camp sufficiently long before the Prince's arrival for the arrangements to be complete. One might have imagined he had nothing more breakable than cotton-wool under his care, so careless did he appear to be, and yet I am bound to acknowledge that the breakages were remarkably few.

But when I first made the acquaintance of an Afghan city I knew nothing of these customs, and I found it distinctly awkward having no furniture, as all my boxes had to be properly inspected, and to have nowhere to lay down a single article out of my hand was a little trying. Moreover, those who fondly imagined that they were going to find a gazir (washerman) to do up their dresses or shirts were sadly disappointed. All the rain and river-stained clothes sent to the wash were returned in the condition that we should call rough-dried. That was the best that could be done for us in that line at Jellalabad; and every one who knows how dependent one is in India on washing dresses will sympathise, for, excepting a cloth dress and a homespun, I had nothing else with me. I had only gone up to Afghanistan on a six months' trip, and they had seemed to me the most suitable form of apparel for the summer. At Jellalabad I first found out that I was wrong, and had made a mistake I never ceased regretting the whole of my first year in the country; for until, with much care, I had trained a man myself, the difficulties I went through, in the modest desire to be tidy, were enormous.

It was not as though I had nothing else to do either, and could devote a certain regular time to it, for I had not been long in Cabul when I found that my time was more than occupied. But after all, that was only one of many difficulties, the fact being that I had not had the faintest notion of the country I was going to before I started. If I had formulated my conception I would have said, "Simla," without the "fashion." Whereas it turned out that without any of the conveniences, I may say necessities, so easily obtainable in Simla, I was expected to be as well, if not a great deal more handsomely dressed in Cabul than I should as a rule have thought necessary in India, and furnished with as full a complement of trained servants. To my astonishment I found that Afghan ladies are excellent judges of material! Design, fashion, style is quite beyond them, but the Sultana could form a better estimate of the wearing value of French brocades, satins and velvets than I could, and I do not consider myself wholly ignorant on the subject.

## THAT TERRIBLE MOSQUITO

NOT only is the mosquito a disturbing insect, but there are far too many of him. There are, indeed, enough left over, after the rest of the world has been supplied, to provide a sprinkling for Great Britain when the summers are hot. Dr. Koch has just been telling us that malaria, one of the most wretched and debilitating affections from which man can suffer, is "all along of" mosquitoes. They propagate blood parasites—by means, it is to be presumed, of the bloodthirsty little lancet with which, by an incomprehensible provision of nature, they have been provided.

RANJITSINGH, in a cricket match played at Wadhwani, took five out of six wickets for 41 runs. The Prince contributed 54 to the total of 97 made in his team's only innings.

AT a meeting of the Viceroyal Council to be held next month, the Central Provinces Land and Tenancy Bill will come up for disposal. Mr. Chitnavis, member of the Legislative Council, Central Provinces, will attend the meetings in which the Bill will be discussed. He has to propose several amendments.

IT is said that Government may not, after all, borrow 120 lakhs this year. The price of Government paper continues very low, and a further decline would be certain if the loan was announced. The revenues of Government, are, it is said, flowing in an extraordinary manner, railways having already yielded considerably over a crore more than last year, while the land revenue is being steadily paid.

## THEY CREEP ON US UNAWARES.

THOUSANDS of the good people who read these article shave grey hairs in plenty. Are you one of them? If so, do you remember when you saw the first grey hair—on your head, or in your beard, as the case may have been? It was natural enough; time is a bleacher as well as a dyer; yet the discovery was a surprise, perhaps a shock to you. You didn't see that grey hair coming. All at once—it was there.

Now behold how many worse things are like that, and learn a valuable lesson.

"Up to March, 1891," says Mr. John Murray, "I never had any illness in my life. Then, suddenly, as it were I felt that something was wrong with me. At first I had an awful bitter taste in the mouth, and after eating I had a pain at the chest and a horrible sensation at the stomach, as if a hot iron burning me."

"I vomited all the food I partook of, and sometimes I threw up blood. Nothing I ate would remain on my stomach more than a few minutes, and I was afraid to take any solid food. Even milk and slops distressed me."

Being unable to leave the house I sent for a doctor, who said that my stomach was ulcerated. He gave me medicines of different kinds, and recommended applications; but nothing gave me any relief, and I grew worse and worse.

"In spite of the soothing drops I took I got no sleep night or day. The pain was so severe I could not lie down in bed."

"After four months' suffering I was removed to the Grantown Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment and diet. I was fed solely on liquid food, and my stomach was so inflamed and sore that I threw up most of it. After five weeks in the hospital I was worse than ever and returned home. There I lingered on in great pain and weakness month after month. I was now pale as death, and so weak I could not draw one foot after the other."

"I had given up all hopes of recovery, and was gradually wasting away, expecting no relief except in death, which I thought could not be far away."

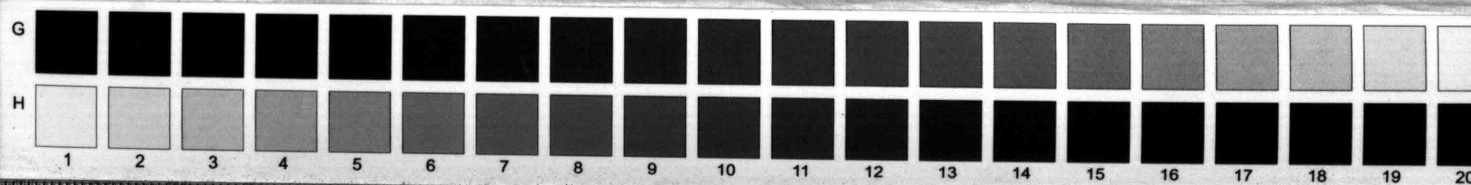
"This was in February, 1892. It was then I first heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and made up my mind to see whether there could possibly be any virtue in it for so desperate a case as mine."

"Not being able to procure the Syrup in my neighbourhood my son wrote to London for a supply. It may seem hard to believe, but it is true, that the first few doses gave me welcome relief. Continuing to take it I was soon able to take nourishing food, and felt my strength coming back. After a little all pain left me, and I have never ailed anything since; but can follow the hounds and do any kind of work."

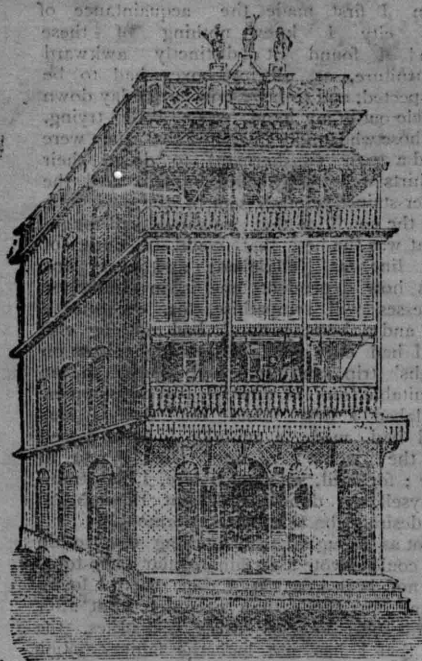
"I think my Creator for making Mother Seigel's Syrup known to me, for without it I should now be in my grave. I tell everybody that it saved my life. You are welcome to publish this to all the world." (Signed) John Murray, Cragnore Cottage, Abernethy (near Balmoral), Grantown, August 28th, 1893.

Mr. Murray is a man of high character, and well known in the district. He is in the employ of D. Jardine, Esq., of Rallock Lodge. His disease was acute inflammatory dyspepsia, for an attack of which (unconsciously to himself) his system had long been preparing. "What seizes a sudden illness," says an eminent physician, "is but the climax of a series of changes which have been going on for a considerable time, the slight warning symptoms not having been noticed by the patient."

So grey hairs come. So disease comes. So death comes. Watch for the earlier signs and keep Mother Seigel's Syrup close at hand.







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It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the  
bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the res-  
piratory centre. It increases longevity and renders  
the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and in-  
telligence 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 secre-  
tions. 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 celestia-  
l physicians, restored the Rishi Chyavana, emaciated  
and weak with age and penances, to the bloom  
and beauty of youth.

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Specific for Diabetes.—The regular use of the  
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removes general debility, burning of the palms and  
soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, semi-  
nal debility, resulting from excessive urination of  
discharge of "saccharine matter with ac urine, and  
said excretions, aching pains in the limbs, slight  
dizziness, and the legs, drowsiness, lowness of spirit—  
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worm, 8 annas per phial. Postage Annas 4 only.  
Kesh Runjana Oil or the best sweet-scented oil  
or verugo, and he-dache, caused by nervous debility.  
It remarkably assists the growth of hair. Price  
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" " Indian Medical Association,  
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ঔষধ এক পক্ষ কাল ব্যবহার করিলে পাচকায়  
বৃদ্ধি করত বাতু পুষ্টি হয়। শরীর সমস্ত বাতু  
স্বচ্ছকার পাঁচা সমুদে নিম্নলিখিত হয়। বর্ণ-বল-  
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General Debility, Nervous Debility, loss of Memory,  
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fully prepared from the Extracts of the finest  
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In strength and sweetness of perfume it will  
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**MUSK LAVENDER.**

This Musk Lavender is prepared by the  
addition of a small quantity of the finest  
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Water. It has a far more pleasing fragrance  
than the ordinary Lavender Water and is at  
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made.

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popular and has the largest sale of all the per-  
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market.

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To correct all impurities of the skin and  
restored the bloom and freshness of health and  
beauty, nothing can equal the Milk of Roses.  
Our Milk of Roses is prepared with the great-  
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remove all freckles, pimples, blotches etc. on the  
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The Milk of Roses is an inseparable adjunct to  
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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 great favor-  
ite with the ladies.

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Prepared by,

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Perfumer,

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**Bhagat Ram's**  
**Herb's Oil.**

It has Two Invaluable Qualities:

(1) Its external application cures fire burns, scalds,  
scorpion, wasp and other venom stings, prickly heat  
and all sorts of itching 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,  
Barister-at-Law, possesses remarkable virtues. It  
is not only good internally for colic pain and  
diarrhoea, 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  
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sending one anna stamps to cover postage. Hot  
season is on, no prudent man and no home should  
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