VOL. XXXI.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898

NO 66.

পদকম্পতৰু

मम्भूर्ग रहेब्राट्ड ब्ला ७।० छाका। পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রন্থ।

অমৃতবাজার পতিক। আফিসে প্রাপ্তবা।

অমুরাগবলা।

मामाइत माम खनाउ। এই থানি উপাদেয় বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ। তুই শত বংসর পূর্বে লিখিত।

মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ অই আনা। অমৃতবাহ্নার পত্রিকা আফিদে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্ৰীঅদৈত-প্ৰকাশ

শীমবৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় অনুচর ও শিব্য শ্রীঈশান নাগর কত। ইহাতে শ্ৰীশ্ৰীমহাপ্ৰভু লীলা সম্বন্ধে অনেক

না ্র কথা আছে, এবং শ্রীমদৈত-প্রভুর সমস্ত শীলা বিশদরপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে। মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা। বাগবাজার পত্রিকা আফিশে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্ৰীশ্ৰীবিষ্ণুপ্ৰিয়া পত্ৰিকা।

दिक्षत्रभा मञ्चलीय व्यथम (खनीत वक्माज मामिक পতिका। वार्षिक मुला २, ७१३ माः। ०। শ্রীণ শিশির বাবুর তত্ত্বাবধানে প্রকাশিত। ज्ञानिक व्यथम इहेट ओ बी विक्रा अधिक। চাহিয়া পাঠান; কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা একেবারে নিংশোষত হওয়ায়, আমরা তাঁহাদের অভিলাষ পূরণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য . আমরা উক্ত নিশেঃমিত সংখ্যা গুলি পুনমুদ্রিত করিতে মনত্ব করিয়াছি। যাঁহারা উক্ত ছয় বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিল্পা উহার কোন বর্ষের পত্তিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা কুপা করিয়া অবিলয়ে चामानिशदक बाना हेर्तन। याँ शाता शूर्व्स छाङ्क रहेरवन छारात्रा প্রতি বর্ষের প্রতিকা দেড টाकांत्र পाইरवन। औरकभवनान द्रात्र, প্রকাশक। অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিশ কলিকাতা।

ties more opened a Job department and dertakes all sorts of

BOOK & JOB WORKS.

Periodicals, Catalogues, Handbills, Programmes, Forms Cheques, etc.,

ENCLISH BENGALI'& NACRI TYPES

in the most approved style, with prompti tude and at moderaty rates. There is also a book-binder, department in connection with the fab department.

Orders always receive THE BEST ATTENTION.

Papers of all sizes and qualitier supplied For quotations apply, to

THE MANAGER: A. B. Patrika, Calcutte.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(In advance).

DAILY EDITION Yearly Rs. 20 0 Rs. 25 0 Rs. 2

SI-WEEKLY EDITION.

Town and Mofussil.

Rs 11 0

R 6 0

3 8 SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS.

th numbers are charged at six annas per copye WEEKLY EDITION.

Town and Mofussil.

Rs. 6 0

3 0

1 12 Monthly SINGLE CUPY THREE ANNAS. Rach numbers are charged at six annas per copy

No advertisement is charged at less than a Rupes, For Special Contract Rates, apply to the

Manager
† All correspondence and remittances are to be sent to
p address of Baba G. L. Ghosk Financial Manager,



BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NONE GENUINE BUT ONE WITH ENGLISH LABEL DR. JAILLET'S

(Feptones and Iron combined in a most assimilable form) A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

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

To be had of all chemists and druggists. For pamphlets etc., apply to Sole Agen o INDIA and CEYLON DAMODAR RATTANSEY. c2. Country Street, Columbia; 27, Kalbadene Road, Bomban.

For the first time in Inda! Latest London Novelty.

THE PRESENTIAOT "PHOTO" WATCH.

AN IMPOROTANT PATENTO IMPROVEMENT WITHOUT EXTRA COST.



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

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

Price Rs. 25 each.

Only a few of these watches received per S. S.

Only a few of these watches received per S. S. 'Oriental.' Please send your order sharp.
Goabagan Lane, G. C. MOOKERJEE & SONS.
Calcutta. Agents for the Imperial Watch Co. of London.

170, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA New indent, Fresh woods, Latest designs.

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

Large stock of Deshi Dhooties and Saries.

New catalague free.

THE LAW OF SEDITION.

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

OPINIONS:

The book seems to be very interesting .- Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D. C. L., Warden of All A very careful statement of the growth of the English law on the subject.—J. B. Moyle, D. C. L. Senior Bursar, New College, Oxford.

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

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

English Law Journal

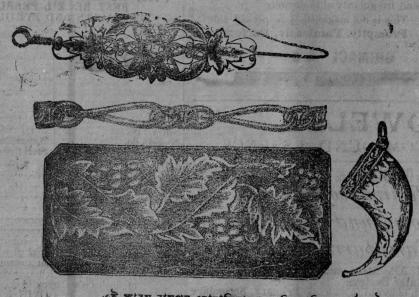
The book is well up to date. Mr. Chaudhuri's observations on the tendency of the new law and in the haste with which it has been passed, are exceedingly caustic and to the point.—Englishman.

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

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

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

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



এই ফার্ম রামপুর-বোয়ালিয়াতে আদি ছাপিত স্বৰ্থ রোপোর ও জড়োয়া অলকার, চাদীর বাসন ইত্যাদি নর্মদা বিক্রমার্থ প্রস্তুত ধারেক। অন্তান্ত অপেকা স্থী ও স্থাত মুগ্যে পাওয়া ষায়। গ্রাহকগণের পাকা অর্ডার পাইলে মফ: খলে পার্শেল পাঠান হয়। বিশেষ বিবরণ সচিত্র ক্যাটলগে ডাইব্য। ১০ আমা कांक विकित लागे।हेटल क्यावेगन द्यस्पहेत्रि कदिशा लागे।न यात्र। अकवात भद्रीका कप्रिया प्रिथितारे मित्रिय बानिएक गातिरवन ।

ৰিপিনবিহারী ও যুগলক্ষ ধর।

बुद्यमात्र धबर (भाषाता

बामशूर-त्याश्विमा (खना हाम्याही। महत्याहब कोषानी

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

BERIGNY & CO.

12, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

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

LAW & Co.

Homœopathic chemists and Book-sellers,
92, BOWBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.
Keep always really a complete stock of American medicines, (including Tissue remedies) book, chests and other requisites. They enjoy the confidence of all for genuineness of their medicines. Catalogue book tree.

ALLAHABAD BANK LD.

Head Office :- ALLAHABAD.

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

LONDON BANKERS :- The Union Bank of , London.

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

[CORRESPONDENTS in Agra, Bankipore, Benares, Delhi, Fyzabad, Lahore, Madras, Meerut, Mussoorie, Nagpore, Rawul Pindee, Simla, Umballa, CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000. Fixed Deposits received on the following terms:—Repayable after 12 or 18 months 5 per cent per annum 5016 ... 41/2

Every describtion of Banking business transacted. Full information obtainable, on application to-T. C. CRUICKSHANK, Agent, Calcutta Branch.



ROSALENE.

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER

Positively the best medicated Hair Oil specially prepared and perfumed for Toilet Use. Keeps head cool, produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning gray. Unrivalled for promoting the growth of the Beard, Moustache, week and thin Eye-lashes. A Sovereign Remedy for Baldness. Restores grey hair to its natural color and removes Scruff and Dandruff, etc. Absolutely free from any metalic or other injurious incredients. PRICE ONE RUPEE, POSTAGE As. 8.

EASTERN PERFUMERY Co.

BAGBAZAR P. O., CALCUTTA

অশ্বগন্ধা বটিকা।

हेश शांकू मिर्सलात अकती मरशेषश । अहे ঔষধ এক পক্ষ কাল ব্যবহার করিলে পাচকাগ্নি বৃদ্ধি করত ধাতৃ পুষ্ট হইয়া শরীরস্থ সমস্ত ধাতৃ সম্বনীয় পাড়া সমূলে নিশ্ম লিত হইয়া বৰ্ণ-বল-বীর্য্যাদি সম্পন হওত যুবারতায় বিচরণক্ষম হয়। অতিরিক ইন্দির সেবন জন্ম ইন্দির শৈণিলা, অতিরিক্ত চিন্তা বা অধায়ন আদি দারা মানসিক দৌর্বলা এবং ধারণা শক্তির হ্রাস হইলে এত-দারা বিশেষ উপকার সাধিত হয়। অপিচ ইহা অতিশয় মেধা ও স্মৃতি বর্দ্ধন করিয়া থাকে। मूना श्राठि कोंगे। ७० विका २, घ्रे छाका, छाक माक्षम हाति जाना। जिः शिः जारक महेत्म इहे অশ্না অতিরিক্ত লাগে।

ডাক্তার চন্দ্রনাথ রায়। २० नः वांशवां द्वीरे किन्वां ।

HALF-PRICE SALE. PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427)

NEW EDITION: ENLARGED.

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

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

Just Out.

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

নয়শো রূপেয়া।

Price As. 12, To be had at the Patrika

Benevolent Fund Ld.

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

R. C. ROY.

Mnaging Director.

41, 42 Sukea's Street, Calcutta.

No Case Hopeless!

OUR CELEBRATED SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES OUR CELEBRATED SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES is guaranteed to cure this almost incurable disease even in its worst stage. It rets like a charm—the most stubborn and oppressive case yields to its curative power after a few doses. It entirely removes general debility, burning of the palms and soles, weakness of the brain, excessive thirst, aching pains in the limbs, semihal weakness resulting from excessive urination or discharge of saccharine matter with the urine and acid cructations, drowsiness, ctc. Numerous cases have been cured with the most signal success. Out of thousands of testimonials, only a few are given below:—

bech cured with the most signal success. Out of thousands of testimonials, only a few are given below;—

M. MEYERS ESQ., Govt. Press, Rangoon, telegraphs on 5-7-98:—"Please send another bottle Diabetes Specific, much improved." Mrs. F. G. Wood, N.-W. Railway, Sibi, writes:—"I am glad to say that I am better after taking your Specific." A M. Bose Esq., Zemindar, Dum Dum, writes:—"* Five years' Diabetes completely cured." N. SUR Esq., Shambazar, Calcutta, writes:—"I have derived much benifit from using your veluable Specific." RAO SAHIB C. Ranga-IVA, Retired Judge of the S. C. Court, Nagpur, writes:—"I am glad to inform you that I have derived much benifit from the use of your Specific. The bottle has not yet been exhausted." G. W. Grey Esq., Loco Department, N.-W. Railway, Sukkur, writes:—Please send another two bottles of your Specific. The former one s eems doing me much good." A. CHATUNAMBIER ESQ., Pensioned Dist. Munsif of 1st grade, Melure, Telli cherry, writes on 6-6-98:—"Your specific for Diabetes is undoubtedly a boon to the public. A relative of mine, who had been suffering from Diabetes and who derived no benefit from native medicines of different kinds, has considerably improved by the use of the Specific which I obtained from you. She is still using this medicine and I hope that in course of a few months more she will be perfectly cured of this foul the Specific which I obtained from you. She is still using this medicine and I hope that in course of a few months more she will be perfectly cured of this foul disease. I have recommended this medicine to some of my friends." H. CALLARMAN ESQ.. Kidderpur, Calcutta, writes:—"Many thanks for your Specific for Diabetes. Its effect has been excellent on me."

Price per bottle Rs. 3 only.

Bewere of spurious imitations. Write only to:—

MANAGER,

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,

THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS Ranaghat Bengal.

> REGISTER YOUR NAME FOR THE FOURTH EDITION

THE CIVIL OFFICER'S CUIDE?

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

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

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

copy of the GUIDE at once.

Parts I, II, and IV will be useful even to those

who are not in Government employ.

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

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

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

cine and Medical Ald, Dismissal &c. nave been given.

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

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

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

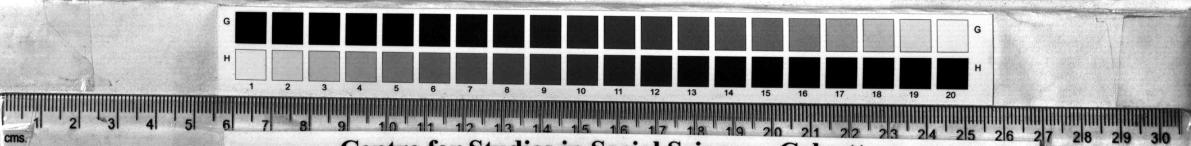
through two previous editions.

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

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

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

B. V. R. CHAUDHIRI,



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

"THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE."

BY JOHN COWAN, M. D. A book well worth possessing by every thoughtful man and woman.

The "Science of a New Life" has received the highest testimonials and commendations from leading medical and religious critics; has been heartily en-dorsed by all the leading philanthropists, and recom-mended to every well-wisher of the human race. If mended to every well-wisher of the human race. If you are married, or are contemplating marriage, it will give you information worth hundreds of dollars, besides conferring a lasting benefit not only upon yourself, but upon your children. Every thinking man and woman should study this work.

A Sixteen-page descriptive Circular for the above, Post free.

The book is a hondsome 8Vo., and contains over 400 pages, with more than One Hundred Illustrations, and will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price Rs. 15. Or by V. P. Post Free.

H. C. SOOR & Co.,—Book-Sellers. 22, Mohendra Bose's Lane, Shambazar, Calcutta.

Dr. Stolberg

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

Dr. C. Stolberg, Specialist, Bangalore.

সর্পাহাতের চিকিৎসা।

७ष्ठे मः ऋत्र ।

মৃল্য পাঁচ আনা মাতা। ডাক্মাণ্ডল অই আনা। এই পুস্তক-লিখিত প্রণালী অনুসারে চিকিৎসা क्तिल मर्भेषष्ठे वां कि कथनरे गतित ना। देशा চিকিৎসা প্রণালী এত সহজ এবং পুস্তকের ভাষাও এত সরল যে স্ত্রীলোকেরা পর্যান্তও এই পুস্তক পাঠ করিয়া অনায়ানে চিকিৎদা করিতে পারে। গ্রন্থকার তিশ বংসর যাবভ वहे खनानी जन्मादि जातक मर्भन्छे वाक्तिक निष्ठ एक हिक्दिमा करिया आताम करियोहिन, এবং অপরকেও আরাম করিতে দেখিয়াছেন।

এই সকল কারণে প্রতি গৃহে ইহার এক এক থানি পুস্তক রাখা এবং বালক বালিকা-াদগকে অত্যাত্য পুস্তকের সহিত ইহা পাঠ করান

वीतानाथनान वाय। অমতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিস, কলিকাত।

FOR SALE. SEEDS, PLANTS, FRUIT GRAFTS, ROSES.

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

Calcutta.

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

Native Vegatable Seeds, for the ensuing Summer and Rainy seasons, redy and may be despached on the shortest notice. Our Vagetable Packet contains 20 varieties of seeds suitable for the season. They are all fresh, best and genuine and specially selected for the Tea and Indigo Concerns. We grow these seeds in our farms; so we can guarantee every satisfaction and can supply them in any quantity. 20 sorts of Vegetable seeds—Such as different varieties of Sags, Brinjals, Kumrah, Chichingah.

tity. 20 sorts of Vegetable seeds—Such as different varieties of Sags, Brinjals, Kumrah, Chichingah, Karola, Uncha, okra, Cucumber &c. &c., a large packet Rs. 2., a small packet Re. I.

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

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

Timber tree seeds of various sorts each packet 4 annas Santalum Album ... 20 seeds 8 Annas Camphor ... 12 4 8 Annas Comphee Arabica and Liberia 8 annas per paper of each sort.

Daturah (Gold treble) 4 annas per paper.

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

Plants supplied at moderate prices and have accepted.

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

Plants supplied at moderate prices and very carefully packed.

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

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

N. B.—Our patrons and constituents are respectively.

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

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



Having Large Stock of Wellmade Substan tial and Fashionable Furpiture.

Inspection

Orders Executed prompt-

PUBLIC PRINTER,

4. Grant's Lane, Calcutta.

(Formerly connected, in responsible capacities, with some of the leading Printing Establishments in India, such as Messrs. Thacker, time. Spink and Co.'s Press, Calcutta Central Press, City Press, Newal Kishore Steam Press, Indian Press, Cambridge Steam Printing Works, etc., etc., is now prepared to undertake

PRINTING WORK

of every description on the most favourable terms. Every facility afforded to Authors, and technical advice given on all points regarding good work. Satisfaction guaranteed. A trial order solicited.

Syed Muhammad Latif, Khan Bahadur, F. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., etc., Divisional and Sessions Judge, and Author of several Historical Works, says:—"Nothing can excel your skill and experience as a Printer.

[Please mention this paper.]

A WARDED a higher class certifica e for exce A lent Medica preparation at the Pest of D. in India by Sir Rivers Thompson (Lt.-Govr. of Bangal) President of the Calcutta Exhibition

SWEET EMULSION?

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED By Dr. H. W. JONES, M. D., M.R. C.S., London This is an excellent and innocuous preparation sweet to the palate universally known as preferable to Cod-Liver Oil and Sarsaparila, having great to Cod-Diver On and Saragania, having great nutritive and blood purifying qualities & guaranteed to cure—Piles Rheumatism, Chronic-Gonorhoea, Emaciation, Diabetes Spermatorrhoea, all other diseases of dyspeptic nature and Imparties of the blood. Price 8 oz. phial Re 1 8, pack

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

Chemists and Druggists.

Horework the weak frame. We dicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

Chemists and Druggists.

Towa Pharmacy—No.181-2, Dhurrumtolah Street. Calcutta. Mofussil ditto—Tallygunj, Calcutta.

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



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

PAUL & SONS, 2, I ower Chitpore Road, (2nd floor) Calcutta

> नाहि खनी व जा छि र्क किया कर्क् क अपूर्मातिल। ছত্ৰপতি শিবাজী ১॥•

শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত সত্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী মহাশয় প্রণীত।

भाजी महानव महादाहे श्रामान वारम बार्य खम् कवित्रा देशत तहना कतित्राह्न. निवकीत था वर्ष विकुछ कीवनी कात नाहे, देखियरमा नांना । त्रात्र अक्वाप श्रेवारक ।

यहात्राध लाजाभाषिका ३, । वाम त त्मव याथी । यहातामात विकुछ कोवना २० वर्ष वशानित द्वीषे तरहड ट्यान फिलिबती ७ अञ्चाल श्चकांनव भावता बाहैरव।

क विकासान

John S. Verona, ONORRHŒA

DISCOVERED by a by the and recognized as u.e latest edition of the only safe, sure and

CONORRHŒA AND CLEET

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

The cure is permanent and radical. It relieves the patient promptly from the most dis

Value returned in Case of Failure. To ensure a permanent and radical cure the Calcutta patients are requested to see the Doctor, Mussassi patients should, when ordering for a phial, write in detail the disease.

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial; V. P. P. As. 6 extra
DR. H. BISWAS, 11, Annanda Chatterii's Lane Bag-bazar,

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

"ILY-FLUTE

The best Harmonium for playing Bengali and Hindustani airs. Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and bound workmanship characterize this High Class

3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, 38, (best 40.)

Mofussil Order executed by V P. P.

Catalogue free on application.

ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

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

Phials of medicine, a droper, and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-4, 6-4, and 11-8, respectively.

M. O. Fee and Postage extra. M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO.

II, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

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

A Modern Scientific Purgative

A torpid Liver and atony of the intestine bring about that wretched state of Nervousness, Sick Headache and Biliousness, which so many suffer from.

Such conditions, which are the result of an accumulation of filth and slime in the bowels, poison the whoie system and

Is something awful (a Contemplate!!!

Grimault's Pills unlike most Cathartics relax and cleanse the bowels, exert a tonic influence on the Stomach and Liver, causing these organs to perform thir functions with healthy regularity and comfort.

GRIMAULT'S I-ILLS cure Dyspepsia, Costiveness or Constinution, Rhumatism, Sallow complexion, Sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels.

This is not magic, they simply aid nature Promptly, Painlessly, Perfectly.

GRIMAUL & CO - PER

POWELL'S

IODIZED COMPOUND ESSENCE

SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD & LIVER CLEANSER is the most effective combination of Iodized Compound Essence of

Sarsaparrilla.

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

THE distressing poison of syphilis with its Primary, Secondary or Tertiary symptoms a specifity relieved. It is of particular service in Syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic Affection of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofulous Diseases, Blotches, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Femalets Complain

Goitre, Liver Complaints and Pimples.

It has the power of causing the elimination of mercury from the system. This essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the Arterial blood of putrid humour, cleanse the

stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of health.

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

Price per bottle Re. 1-10-0. N. POWELL AND CO. BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

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

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

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

Baru Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, Douty Magistrate of Dacca: writes under date th. 6th March, 1898:—Many thanks for your Acidity Pills, I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 16 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time, The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please sent me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

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

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

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

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar wai family writes:—"I am glad to state that have been

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar vaj family, writes:—"I am glad to state that have been Red much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity riills. Really I did ro expect so happy a re lt Pind.y send me two more boxes."

K. Babu P e, B A., Head-Master, Shibpur, H.C E School, wr.ter .—Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill is a vereign remedy or Acidity and Dyspepsia in general, so is prepared from innocent drugs, and therefore, pertectly harmless. Those that have been suffering from Acidity and Dyspeps.a w.ll 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 fmy friends who are similarly suffering.

The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and

Refund the Price in case of i ure.

Refund the Price in case of i ure.

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

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

Ture for

Dysmenorrhœa.

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

BARREN WOMEN

anxious to get a child ought to try once.

Its ingredients are simple and no evil effects are produced and obtained from **Hony Kang**.

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

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

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

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

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

104 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

P. GOVIN & CO.

OPTICIANS AND SPECTACLE MAKERS. BEST BR ZIL PEBRLES.
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.





Gold frame from ... 30 Silver do. Nickel do. Silver do. Nickel do. Metal frame Pebble Spectacles from ... Best Crystal Cataract do.

Neutral tint D shaped Eyepreservers from Railway goggles or dust protectors do.
Testors are sent on deposit of ...

Testors are sent on deposit of ... 10
Orders and repairs of every description are undertaken carefully and promptly executed.
We supply to our mofussil constituents exactly fitting Spectacles on being furnished with information as to their ages, their eye sight distant and near and their power of seeing small letters in day light.

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

H. C. MUKHESJEE'S

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

Paragen Tooth-Powder.--Cheap, Aromatic free from any harmful drug. A medicine for all diseases of the teeth and gums. Try once. Price 2 Annas per tin.
To be had at No. 7-1 Nobin Sircar's Lane Bazar Street, Calcutta.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 25. PRESS COMMITTEES AT POONA .- Mr. Herbert Lewis asked the Secretary of State for India:
Whether he will obtain and lay upon the table of
the House a copy of the Government resolution
authorising and prescribing the duties of Press committees at Poona and elsewhere in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am in correspondence with the Gonernment of Bombay on the subject of the measures to which the hon. member's question refers, and until that correspondence is complete, I cannot undertake to lay any papers on the Table.

Thursday, July 28.

THE COMMISSIONER OF JULLUNDUR. - Mr. Leuty asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Commissioner of Jullundur, when Deputy Commissioner at Jhelum, caused a high Native official, of the Public Works Department, to be whipped because he did not salaam to the said Deputy Commissioner; whether the same gentleman was recently entrasted. ther the same gentleman was recently entrusted with the superintendence of delicate and important plague operations in the Jullundur division; and whether it is proposed to take any steps in the

matter.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have ascertained that it is not true that the officer who is now Commissioner of Jullundur caused a high Native official to be whipped, as suggested in the question. This being so, I do not propose to take any steps to question his fitness for any post to which he may recently have been appointed though I regret the hon, member did not verify before he gave currency to this grave imputation upon the character of a high official (Cheers.)

The Indian Budget. Mr. Vicary Gibbs asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he was able to say on what day he would make his financial statement.

his financial statement.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have already made one annual financial statement, and I do not propose to nake a second, but I propose to set up a committee upon Indian accounts, which will enable members of the Have to call attention to questions connected the Indian administration in which they are interested.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would state on what, date the Indian Budget would be taken?

Mr. Balfour: In all probability it will be taken on the same day as the committee stage of the Appropriation Bill I cannot make an absolute pledge on the subject, but that has been the usual custom, and that custom will be followed probably in the present year.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information as to the reported fighting on the North-West Frontier of India between the forces of the Nawab of Dir and the Bajauris; and whether he is in a position to state the circumstances which have led to the outbreak of hostilities. hostilities.

hostilities.

Lord G. Hamilton: On July 24 I received information that the Nawab of Dir had started for Jandol and subsequently I learnt that on the same day the Nawab had lost 81 kHed and wounded, and Bajaur 1 6 killed and wounded There has for long been triction between the Khan of Barwa, supported by Dir, and Umra Khan's brothers and cousins of Manda, and this dispute has no doubt led to the present hostilities.

THE PENSION OF MAIMED INDIAN SOLDIERS.
Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether 500 native soldiers have returned from the campaign on the North-West frontier of India mained for life by the loss either of an arm or

Whether, under Army Regulations, Vol. I, Part II the pension to which these mained soldiers are entitled is 5rs. or 6s. 8d. per month, on which they are expected to maintain themselves and amilies;

Whether he is aware that great discontent has

been caused among the men themselves, and among the Sikhs generally by, the fact that those who come under the hrst class for simple wounds receive 4rs. a month, while those who are incapacitated in the manner indicated from further service, and in most cases from any work, receive only 5rs;

And, whether he will consider the advisibility of revising the regulations in the direction of more generous treatment of men who have been incapacited in the service of the Queen-Empress.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am unable to give the number of native soldiers who have lost a limb in number of native soldiers who have lost a limb in the recent operations. The pensions of private soldiers in such circumstances would vary, according to length of service, between 5 rs. and 10 rs. a month; a corporal might receive a much as 14½ rs. I am not aware that any discontent on the subject of wound-pensions exists in the native Army; but if it is so, 1 am confident that the Government of India must be conscious of the fact. In the absence of any representation from them, I do not propose to suggest any alteration in these pensions, which must of course be judged with reterence to the general rate of wages and cost of living in India.

THE ZEMINDARS OF KHARIAR.—Mr. erbert koberts asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has yet been able to consider and reply to the petitions presented to him by Lal Brijraj Sinh and other zemindars of Khariar in the district of Raipore, praying for the redress of certain grievances.

Lord G. Hamilton: The memorials are will under consideration, but I hope to send a reply to India upon them by the a iddle of next month.

THE MADRAS TENANCY BILL COMMITTEE.—
Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the

State for India; Whether he is aware that the Select Committee appointed to report on the Madras Tenancy Bill is to hold its meetings in the hills at Ootacamund; that all the non-official members of that Committee have declared their in ability to attend the meetings held at that place; but that, in spite of protests, the Madras Gvernment persists in holding the meetings at Ootacamund; and whether he will direct that proper opportunity shall be given to non-official members to discuss this important Bill in Committee. Lord G. Homilton: The Madras Tenancy Com Lord G. Homilton: The Madras Tenancy Committee decided, by a majority of nearly two to one, hold meetings at Ootacamund, two non-official members voting in the majority. The object of this exceptional step was to avoid further delay in dealing with the Bill, and to make use of the experience and knowledge of certain officers who will shortly retire. But, in consequence of the difficulty which non-official members have in attending meetings at Ootacamund, it has been decided that the proposed amendments shall before they are finally adopted be submitted for considerarion to the Committee in Madras, when it is presumed that all the non-official members will

it is presumed that all the non-official members will Secretary of State's reply to the

proposals of Government of India regarding defensive arrangements on the Peshawar frontier are expected to arrive next month at the latest.

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18, 1898.

THE GAGGING SANCTIONED BY BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS' long-expected motion, in regard to the sedition measures of the India Government, was lost in a thin House, thirty voting for and sixty-six against it. The Liberal members on the Front Bench apparently made themselves conspicuous by their absence. The first question that occurs to us is, -what next? Is not conscription in England only a question of time? The Americans do not know what to do with the Philippines. To own it as property is to give up their traditions. The fat island, no doubt, tempts a good many Americans; but they are afraid to possess it, lest thereby they deviate one step from the path, chalked out for them by their wise predecessors, and thus bring ruin upon their glorious constitution, which has made them so great.

England'so great, and at the same time so

First, the system under which India is governed, has trained a good many adminisexerting their baneful influence in undermining the constitution of England. Administrators trained in India, are already a strong body in the Imperial country, and threaten to grow in strength day by day. Sir Henry Fowler, a Radical of Radicals, temporary contact with the Indian administration. Nay, the disorganization of the this is progress? Liberal party is partly due to this cause. Lord George Hamilton, though a Tory, is also an Englishman. Yet one can see from the Blue-Book that, it was his Lord- THE MUCH-MALIGNED BENGALEE. ship who took chief part in thrusting these un-English measures upon a helpless country. This is the first time—positively the first time—that the British Parliament has departed from the principle which gave life to the British constitution, namely, freedom

These are, however, high matters, beyond the range of an Indian newspaper. Lord George Hamilton was fully aware that he had done something viz., gagged the press in India, which was incompatible with British instincts. So he thought that he was bound to give some explanation; and his Lordship, therefore, consoled the Indians, the British Kadicals and himself with the remark, which practically meant that the measures had nothing serious in them. His Lordship's view was that, though the measures looked terrible, the authorities would never bring them into operation, unless the subversion of the British Empire was aimed at by the offenders.
In this view we fully agree. There is no

doubt of it that the laws will never be set in motion except under extraordinary circumstances, and practically they will be allowed to remain a dead letter.

ly safe. In times of peace, a newspaper of India. In days gone by, the Bengale to create " contempt. " But if a newspaper fireds fault with an official, and if the thing like a crusade against the race. ruffian, that newspaper is likely to be hauled up and punished.

The sword will not be used; it will be kept hanging. And why? Though Lord George Hamilton does not say it, we guess what he would say if the question were put to his Lordship. He would say: "We would need these measures in times of emergency. to rely on the Bengalees for the conquest of Who knows that the sword may not be required at a future period? And thus the country. For, the Bengalees were not then the timid, spleen-stricken race they are the laws providing against sedition, have been allowed to remain."

Thus the Age of Consent measure does serve no useful purpose. It is not wanted, and so it is not car in operation. But yet greatest cowards in India; and that partly it is not repealed. Who knows that it may owing to this reputation, and partly to their not be of use at any future period to a Magistrate?

Lord George Hamilton consoles all those who are opposed to the measures, and, no doubt, himself also, with the observation that as there is no likelihood of the laws being set in motion, there is no harm in keeping them on the statute-book. His Lordship's idea, no doubt, is that there can be no harm in keepi g the swords hanging over the heads of the people of India, when there is no chance of their coming down, without adequate cause.

But what is this adequate cause? These press prosecutions depend upon some very uncertain factors. If Mr. Rand had not been murdered, there would have been no press prosecutions. If Lord George Hamilton had not been Secretary of State, there would have been no crusade against the press. Had Sir H. Fowler done his duty, the country would have not been thus thrown topsy turvy. So the factor of uncertainty remains to exercise a constant terrorism over the minds of the people.

Agreeing fully with Lord George Hamilton, that the laws will never be lightly set in operation, we yet think they will prove disastrous to the interests of the country, if only allowed to remain on the statute-Take the case of a man who finds die.

In the same manner, if you keep swords hanging over the heads of a nation, it will never grow. If you keep a lion in shikarees. Their exploits are now and then

swords always take the vitality and manliness out of those over whom they are kept suspended.

The Government itself has acknowledged that India cannot supply recruits to the British army. 'The feeblest folks in the world" are to be found in those quarters from where Tippoo recruited his soldiers-folks England cannot gag the press of India without stifling that high prin iple, which is the soul of her constitution. India is physically everywhere in the country? Now, the tallest of whom are not over 5 feet. Has day by day, in this manner, taking the life we think, it is the duty of the paternal Govout of that liberal instruct, which made ernment to put a stop to all these things, and we can assure the wise statesmen, who rule over the destinies of India, that one of the chief reasons for this state of affairs, is to be found in these hanging swords, kept trators in despotic principles, and they are suspended from a mistaken policy, which serves no useful purpose but only takes the lives out of people whom they are pledged, and would be exceedingly glad, to nourisn.

In 1878 the people were disarmed. In 1898 they have been gagged. What next? shows signs of aberration, because of his under which India is just now governed, lay hands on his breast and declare that

WE commented favourably on the historical work of Babu Akhoy Kumar Maitra, giving some account of Seraj-ud-Dowla, not known previously. The Englishman has condescended to notice the book. Though his object is to find fault, yet this condescension itself is a proof of the worth of the book. The Englishman finds sedition in the work. The object of the author is to abuse Englishmen! Has the Engli hm in actually got sedition in his head? Can he think or talk of nothing else? This time, however, we must make an admission. The Bengalees have a great cause of grievance against the latter-day rulers of the land. In days gone by, his services, but he was shamming sleep. the Bengalees followed Englishmen, and At first they would try to rouse him Englishmen never moved a step without the by calling out his name and repeating by calling out his name and repeating help of the Babus. In those days, the Bengalees were in great demand, now the rulers by caning out his name and leading the burst. Then they would approach him flung away as of no more use. In those days, every other race in India considered the Bengalees as casteless considered the Bengalees as casteless Hindus who had sold their souls to the miechhas. In those days, the Bengalees were everywhere; they were supreme Not the newspapers will be absolued the North-West and many other Provinces temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and this led his "the Chetties," says Gold temper with sword in hand; and the chetties, "the in Indian States; they were supreme in came next time to tease him, he rose in high was the only trustworthy subject of Her Majesty in India. Now there is some-

Our rulers of the present day do not know that it was the Bengalees alone who helped Englishmen to found their Empire of India. Of course, Clive was a hero; but he could have done nothing with his few hundred British soldiers. He had neither the Goorkha, nor the Sikh, nor then the timid, spleen-stricken race they are now. They were then as strong as any race in India. Here is a quotation :-

I have, indeed, understood from many quarters, that the Bengalees are regarded as the size, the Sepoy regiments are always recruited from Behar and the upper provinces. Yet that little army with which Lord Clive did such wonders was reized at 12 dec. wonders, was raised chiefly from Bengat. So much are all men the creatures of circumstance and training.

Heber's *Indian Journal*, Chapter IV. Yes, men are creatures of circumstance. The English, so brave, had at one time to fly before the barbarians of Scotland. Lord Roberts says, the Goorkhas are the bravest race in the world. This compliment, coming from the bravest General of the bravest race, is of some value. But if Nepal had been conquered, these Goorkhas might have been to-day as weak and timid as Bengalees.

It is circumstance that makes the man. If the Bengalees are weak and timid now, they, under the Generalship of Clive, succeeded in driving the hosts, sent against them by Seraj-ud-dowla. But why is the Bengatee so weak now? It is circumstance that has made him so. Because he is not allowed to fight, nay, even to handle a gun without a licence. If the martial spirit which Clive found in the Bengalee, had been maintained to-day, the British Government might have raised a million of intelligent and sober soldiers from Bengal, instead of relying upon half-barbarians like the borderers.

Yes, circumstance makes the man. The zemindars in Bengal are the only class who swords hanging over his head. Such a have some opportunities of indulging in man will never grow. He will sicken and manly exercises. They are not permitted

will never grow. If you keep a lion in a cage, and a goat in another, close by it, the latter will refuse to eat, and slowly come to an end.

We claim political privileges not from buffaloes and boars, as would delight the vanity but for a processary object. That vanity but for a necessary object. That object is to grow, as individuals and as a nation. What we really want, are not political privileges had obars, as would denght the themselves generous to their lenows. In the bravest European hunter, same manner, there is more credit in being nation. What we really want, are not political privileges had obars, as would denght the though manner, there is more credit in being now dead, was emphatically called the though millions will be found to sympathise though with a found covariant world down was the conditions. tical privileges, but conditions of life which, as human beings, we have a right to.
We want to grow as a nation under British rule. We have an absolute right to tell us that there was no sport in the state of the it, as human beings. But the nation can not grow if it be kept subject to a constant terrorism. That is our chief objection to out sport out of a tiger hunt, said he, sedition measures. Not that they will likely be brought into operation; but hanging sword in hand, and throw out the challenge,

The zemindars of Mooktagacha are, most of them, good shikarees. The annual hunting expedition of Maharajah Soorja Kanta is the delight of many an Englishman. The Rajah of Bhowal, the Rajah of Natore, junior branch, Babu Ganoda Prosonno, zemindar of Goverdanga, the Nawab of Bogra and many others are all Gour, Badul are all lion-tamers, and they all come from Bengal. Their feats in the North West elicited admiration from the bravest Officers who had got their laurels in the border fights. In some of the certificates given to them by Military Officers, the latter allud d to the alleged cowardice of the Bengalees and observed that it would be unjust to call a nation coward which could produce such bold and daring spirits. Even Can the most ardent supporter of the policy now, if the Government were wise, it could raise lakhs of soldiers from the muchmaligned Bengalees.

> feigned deafness to avoid doing his work. He would tall asleep, and then it was a terrible affair to rouse him. For, you know, it is always a difficult matter to rouse turbed and compelled to do his duty. So what he did to avoid the nuisance, was to keep a sword by his side with an tormentors to run away from him. Well, memorial, "influenced some of the Municinear and give him a violent shake when he was sleeping or feigning sleep. The newspapers of India wanted to awaken the Government to its sense of duty, when it the Government gave no response. Then Now that the Government has shown its this explains the subsidence of the opposition referred to by Lord George Hamilton.

to animals, we have just got another Society to prevent cruelty to children. Mr. Justice Norris was the patron of the forme Society; while Mr. Justice Pratt has taken the latter under his protection. The reader may remember how the celebrated donkey of the public or that of the Chetties. washerman, who was sent to jail for having has a right to punish innocent women and children by securing convictions of their guardians. But, it only proves that the law is barbarous. View it in any way you like, you will have to admit that you have no right to punish the innocent children or the wife for the shortcomings of their breadwinner. Mr. Justice Norris had a kind and sensitive heart. Of this he gave innumerable proofs. Only his conduct was not quite reconcilable when his own species were concerned. There is no doubt that a man is as much an animal as a donkey. The duty of his Society, must, therefore, be to prevent cruelty to human beings as well. But the mischief is, men are generally

make a gift and show his generosity than pay a debt and show his sense of justice. This is because vanity is satisfied with settle for themselves. It is in this way that with a fowl carried upside down, yet they will not utter a word of protest when their fellows are suffering from the pangs of hunger, disease, or the rod of the tyrant. Who does not know that the Indian prison system is susceptible of much improvement and that the jails are much worse managed here than in England? Yet they have a Howard Association in England; but there is none in India. A Society for preventing cruelty to children is not needed in this country; for, this form of barbarity is unknown here. On the other hand, such a Society may be a fruitful source of cruelty to many a father and a husband. In order to exist, the Society must hunt out cases, and what this means can easily be understood. As we said, there is not one Howard Associ-Mr. Justice Pratt can found a Howard Association in Calcutta, he will do a thing for which he will deserve the highest blessing from Heaven.

In his memorial, submitted to the Lieutewith the Chetty brothers of Kalighat, which led to the famous duel between Babus Nath Sen at a meeting of the Corporation involves important principles in which the In the course of his reply to the motion of pu lic generally, and the Hindu community Mr. Herbert Roberts on the Indian Sedition particularly, are vitally interested; and hence opposition, at first aroused by the measure, facts may be briefly stated as follows. Fired it for religious purposes. In April, 1897, he got the sanction of the Corporation for the construction of the temple. Now to the extreme south of the land, there is a house, belonging to certain Madrasi traders known as Chetty brothers. The latter had hoped to have acquired this very plot, in order to enable them to make a better passage to their house through the open ghat. So when a portion of the temple had been built up, they instituted a suit in the court of an Alipur Munsiff, and su ceeded in ob aining an injunction, restraining Babu Golab Roy from proceeding with the work. On appeal, the injuction was, however set aside with cost; and Golab Roy again com menced building the temple. So long, the and the public had nothing to do with it. bari, for, as they alleged, a public purpose, adjoining the land."

We do not know whether the allegation

of the memorialist, namely, that some Commissioners were influenced by the Chetties, is correct or not; but, judging from the proshowed no signs. They hallooed; still ceedings of the Corporation, attached to the memorial, it is abundantly clear that they gave a shaking and used strong expressions. That was their method previously. Commissioners,—one advocating the cause of the Chetties, headed by Babu sword, they have given up that method and Surendra Nath Bannerjee, and the other, defending the side of Golab Roy, headed by Babu Norendra Nath Sen; -and that the former were the loudest in their denuncia-In addition to a Society to prevent cruelty tion, as they posed to speak on behalf of the public. The following extract from a speech of the late Chairman of the Corporation, who was not friendly to Golab Roy, however, shows that it is very difficult to distinguish whether these Commissioners were actuated by their zeal for the good

Said Mr. Bright :over-loaded the animal, was made to suffer from starv tion, though innocent. It is with circumspection. It should be made absorbly with circumspection. from starvation, though innocent. It is quite true that the law does not and cannot take cognizance of the consequences which punishment, inflicted on a criminal, may have on the members of his family. This does not prove, however, that the Society with circumspection. It should be made absolutely certain that they were not being made a tool of by any of the parties, but were only acting in the interests of the public. The Corporation could only acquire land for the public convenience; they had, therefore, a great responsibility in the matter. Originally the responsibility in the matter. Originally, the quarrel between the parties was purely a private quarrel with regard to a certain passage; and the Commissioners were bound to see that they were not drawn into that quarrel.

At the above meeting, Moulvi Seraj ul-Islam, a disinterested Commissioner, re-

There was a good deal of feeling in this matter; he, therefore, thought, the Commissioners ought to adopt the view of the Said another Commissioner :-

He thought, the Commissioners would be acting simply as a cat's paw if they acquired this land in the interest of the Chetties. The Commissioners thus cannot escape

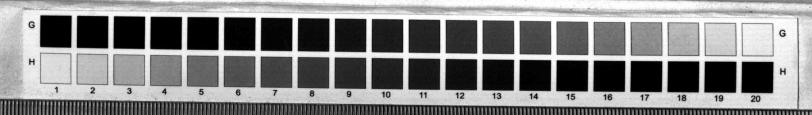
ought to have been left to the parties to a good many elected Commissioners have brought discredit upon the Corporation and themselves, and endangered the cause of local self-government in the country. It is a pity that they do not fully realize the serious responsibility of their position. GOLAB Roy and thet hetty brothers fought for a piece of land in a court, and the former

won. Just then we find some Municipal

an affair which was purely private and which

Commissioners, taking advantage of their position, intervening in the matter and trying to deprive Golab Roy of the advantages that had been to him by the court. What does this aspect of the case prove? It proves that when the Chetty brothers had no chance in the law court, they influenced some Municipal Commissioners to help them. It is impossible to resist the moral conviction, that in this matter some of the Municipal Commissioners were influenced by the Chetty brothers to secure to them by zubber-Nawab of Bogra and many others are all first-class Shikarees. Suresh Biswas was the foremost lion-tamer in his time. Indeed he may be said to have originated the id a of tablish such a Society? He will then earn the gratifulde of the entire nation. Indeed, if will not save them from the suspicion that attaches to their motives and actions; for, if these Commissioners were moved only in the interests of the public, they would have not shown such strong partizan spi it in all their proceedings. Fancy one nant-Governor of Bengal, Babu Golab Roy himself entirely, insinuated that Golab Roy Podder narrates the history of his quarrel was a rake and lewd man, and charged Radha-Krishna Himself with being fond of licentious dances! As to the existence Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Norendra of private feelings, the Chairman and some disinterested Commissioners bore ample for the decision of the question as to who was the greater Hindu. The case, however, been saved all this exhibition on the part of some of the elected Commissioners if the parties were left to themselves to settle their Act, Lord George Hamilton said that the it requires more than a passing notice. The only drawn the Corporation into a private had subsided, as the intentions of Govern- by the laudable ambition of erecting a ment in a most awkward position. Well, temple of Siva and Radha Krishna on the at a general meeting of the Corporation, ing to the Secretary of State, the Indians are now quite content with the late repressive purchased a small piece of land, m asuring opposed to Golab Roy, consisting of a are now quite content with the late repressive measures. Better let us here tell a story. There was a servant who was very loth to do his duties. He was slow, indolent, and the industry do his duties. He was slow, indolent, and on the understanding that he would utilize the follow-plot of land on which the temple stands and which belongs to Golab Roy should be content with the late repressive purchased a small piece of land, in asuring only 7 chuttacks, from a Hindu lady, in December, 1894. In the pitta it is distinctly ing resolution against infeen, namely, the plot of land on which the temple stands and which belongs to Golab Roy should be acquired for the public benefit, the Chetty brothers paying the cost of acquisition. The sanction of the Government is now wanted to put this resolution into force. That is to say, the Government is asked not only to be a party to this zubberdustism of the twenty Commissioners, but to dismantle a Hindu temple in which images have been set up and duly consecrated! Would not such an act be a gross outrage upon the religious feelings of the entire community? Where would be the safety of the Hindu, or, for the matter of that, Mahomedan, religion, if the Corporation were allowed to interfere with the religious institutions of the country in this fashion? What would prevent the Corporation next quarrel was between two private parties; time to pass a resolution for the demolition and the public had nothing to do with it. But when the matter had progressed thus far, Musjid of Dhurrumtolah in the so-called in his interests of the public? If anything has a few minutes after, he explained to his pal Commissioners of Calcutta to move the British Government, it is its noble policy fellow-servants that if he were disturbed in Corporation to acquire the land, on which of non-interference in religion. We fancy that violent manner when he was taking a your memorialist was building the Thakur- that the Gove nment of Bengal will and use his sword. After that his fellow-namely, for improving the bathing-ghat of 20 out of 75 Commissioners, and cause not deviate from this policy at the bidding an uproar in the country by committing a religious outrage. Be it noted here that, of these 20 Commissioners, eight were Europeans, and the rest, at least, the majority of them, indifferent Hindus, one going the length of abusing the divine couple Radha-Krishna. We think, they were not the fittest persons to deal with such a delicate question, especially as many of them were actuated by partizen spirit. It is not for us to suggest the course the Government should adopt. All that we can say is that the destruction of a Hindu temple should by no means be resorted to. Cannot the Corporation review its own decision? The Government, if it likes, may send back the resolution to the Corporation for re-consideration.

THE following appeal, just disposed of by the Allahabad High Court, shows the spirit, which guides a class of Sessions Judges when dealing with criminal cases. There is a small village in the district of Budaon, where a strong popular belief prevails to the effect that a ghost resides there, which can assume any form it likes. The belief may be absurd; but all the same it has firmly taken hold of the minds of the villagers. Now it so hap-pened that a boy of 17, some time ago, left his village at II P. M. to attend a noutch party in a neighbouring village. It was a moon-lit night, and he had scarcely left home when he saw something in the shape of a sleeping man. He was so terrified by the appearance that he stood there transfixed like a statue, for, he felt no doubt in his mind that the terrible thing was the ghost. In his disordered brain, he saw it to grow bigger and bigger and to be approaching. At this critical moment, he took courage out of despair, and struck the "ghost" with his lathi, which killed him, and he turned out to be a villager. The boy was, in have some opportunities of indulging in manly exercises. They are not permitted to fight for the Government; so, they have some opportunities of indulging in well. But the mischief is, men are generally from the unpleasant remark that they appear to be more generous than just. Gold-smith said that one would more readily party, and that they were led to meddle with murder in which the delinquent deserved.



A Sessions Judge, indeed, takes serious responsibility upon himself when he disagrees with assessors or Jurors and sends a man to jail or the gallows. As he is not immaculate himself, the best course for him is to abide by their opinion or verdict, unless its perversity is plain on the face of it. Here is another case in which another Sessions Judge, this time belonging to Bengal, disagreed with the assessors and punished a prisoner; but, the High Court, agreeing with the assessors, set aside the conviction and sentence. Backergunge has the reputation of being a turbulent district. As a matter of fact, a large number of murders are committed there every year. But that is no reason that almost every prisoner, hauled up on a charge of murder, should be convicted and hanged or transported without conclusive evidence. The general impression is that these murders are committed ber last, in his house, while he was sleeping with his wife Lakhi Bibi. The latter screamcommission of the murder and not subsequently. It was quite evident to the assess ors that she was tutored to give evidence opinion that the latter should be acquitted. The Sessions Judge, on the other hand, took a quite different view. He thought that Lakhi might have been persuaded in the beginning not to name the prisoner, but that she told the truth afterwards. Now for rect. Indeed, the balance of probabilities was equally divided. Under such circumstance, the Judge should have yielded, and not taken the awful responsibility of convicting the man and passing the highest punishment upon him, next to capital sentence. It is quite true that he honestly believed the man to be guilty; but his two colleagues also honestly believed that he should not be convicted on the evidence before them. As the Judge is only a human or innocence of the man depended upon ers shall exist only to sanction their d ings might be made to say one way or the other by a little manipulation, he should have never gone against the opinion of the assessors and dealt with the prisoner in the way he did. As stated above, the High Court has set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the prisoner's discharge.

WHEN famine visited Behar last year, all the chief posts were conferred on the Europeans, to distribute relief. Thus a number of Europeans profitted while people starved. All the private estates in that Province, as we pointed out the other day, are now in the possession of the lifth money of the lif a number of Europeans profitted while day, are now in the possession of the Europeans. They take fat pay and do before their eyes, there will none even to work which could be done by competent Indians for half or one-third of that amount. In this way, there is scarcely a respectable appointment in the Behar estates which has not been occupied by one belonging to the ruling race. The Municipality of Patna may easily provide a post for a native of the soil, namely, its Engineer-Secretaryship A European, however, is after it and he is strongly backed by the District Magistrate. Of course, amongst the applicants there are a good many Indians who are Magistrate would have none else except a one of the Municipality, neither commissioners of the Municipality, neither and doing. They must let the Government know in distinct language that they don't trate wants him. And why? Because he has been recommended by some European gentlemen. Mr. O'Reilly is not a professional Engineer, and it is, we believe, essential that the Secretary should be one; but the Magistrate would yet have none but this European applicant. The Commissioners have not yet seen their way to appoint Mr. O'Reilly; but surely they cannot afford to disoblige the District Magistrate.

THE Desmier case has been disposed of. The reader may remember that on the

punishment, it was this. But the Sessions 31st July, while out shooting at Hyderabad, Engineer-Secretary. If we remember aright, were awarded whenever such a case occur-

THE citizens of Calcutta, we are afraid, have not yet realized the nature of the revolution which the Calcutta Municipal Bill seeks to introduce; for, then, they could not have slept over the matter in the way they are doing. We shall only touch a few salient features of the measure. The Comby a few badmashes. They, however, ma- missioners now fix the salary of the Chairnage to escape, while innocent men are punished; and hence the crime continues to flourish. One Abdul Rahim was murdered on the night of the 13th Septem- Government which will appoint and fix the salaries of these two important officers. Similarly, the Commissioners are to be ed, and other inmates of the house came deprived of the right of appointing the and found her holding her husband who Heath Officer, the Engineer, the Secrewas bleeding from his wounds and died tary, the Collector and the Assessors, which shortly after. Information was immediate- they now possess. Is this not a grave enly given to the police by a relative of the croachment upon a most valued privilege? deceased, who stated that Lakhi could not In the Muffasil, they have been deprived of recognise the man who had murdered her the power of appointing even their village husband. Subsequently she impeached one watch. The citizens of Calcutta should Meajuddi, who was put on his trial on the tous consider it a great privilege that they charge of murder. Lakhi was the only eyewitness, and the assessors disbelieved her as they naturally thought that if Meajuddi had really committed the crime, she would from them. But more. Under the present have named him immediately after the arrangement, all the proceedings of the executive are subject to the review of the Commissioners. Even the old Justices exercised this privilege in 1863. But against the accused; and so they were of the Corporation is to be relieved of this power, which is to be transferred to the Chairman. Even in the Budget the Corporation will have no voice. In the case of a General Committee, the voice of the former, as now, will not be supreme; but "the aught one knows, either view might be cor- Chairman shall refer the matter to the Local Government whose decision shall be final." The power of giving contracts is also to be taken away from the hands of the Corporation and made over to the Government, the General Committee and the Chairman. As regards the General Committee, the reader is already aware that it shall consist of only

> IT is for the citizens of Calcutta to decide whether they prefer the proposed arrangement to the present one. They have now got fifty of their representatives, with some powers, to watch their interests in the Municipal Board. They can now appoint their own Vice-Chairman, Health Officer, Collector, &c, and control the Budget. They can now check the high-handedness of the executive officers through the before their eyes, there will none even to enter a protest. The citizens can now compel their representatives to get their grievances redressed; but, under the proin the old days of Sir Steuart Hogg, disposal of thirteen persons, of whom only deserve this punishment. If the Government heeds them not, let them then ask the rulers to do away with the farce of the elective system altogether, and convert the Municipality into a department of Govern-

ELSEWHERE we noticed the proposed appointment of a European Engineer-Secretary in the Patna Municipality. From the

charged by the Magistrate of the Tando Behar! Now is there a Municipality in Division Courts, who found that it was a case of pure accident. Of course, it was a a European Secretary? We think, there case of pure accident; but these accidents are is none. Dacca had an Armenian Secregetting as plentiful as berries. Is there any other country in the world where people are Yet he could not hold to the post long, shot in this accidental manner? We think, it and had to give it up. The cry raised is time that some steps were taken to prevent these accidents occurring so frequently. We do not remember to have come across patriots gone? If they had not joined the a single instance in which a European, officials and sought to discredit the Bengalees figuring in an accident case, was punished. A European shoots a man accidently, is put on his trial, and then let off. is perhaps not an estate in Behar This is what always happens. But, we think, which had not prospered under Bengalee these accidents cannot be stopped if such a procedure is always adopted. Indeed, why should not a European handle his gun carelessly if he were not held responsible for the results of his act? If some punishment The late Maharajah of Hutwa was almost a ruined man, and owed his prosperity red, these accidents would have been rarely heard of. Those who kill or hurt people through carelessness, should at least be dethis gentleman, who also served the Hutwa prived of the privilege of handling a gun in estate with equal zeal and ability, are, however, now mere cyphers after the death of the Maharajah. They have been supplanted by Europeans, drawing double their salary, though they have yet to learn the affairs of the estate. The Beharees should make common cause with the Bengalees and save their Province from the inroads of European adventurers. We also appeal to Sir John Woodburn to help the Beharees out of their difficulty. If all their estates, Boards and Municipalities are allowed to be inundated with European place-hunters, where are I the educated natives of the soil to go and eurn their bread? A good many estates are under the Court of Wards; the Government is thus directly responsible for the thrusting of a number of highly-paid Europeans in Behar.

BABU RAMTONU LAHIRI, who died on the 14th instant, and who lived forgotten after he had retired from society, was one of the best-known and best-abused men in the country forty years ago. He was a friend of Babu Ram Gopal Ghose, though he did not agree with that great man as to the way India should be regenerated. Ram Gopal was for political, and Ramtonu for social, reform. Babu Ramtonu had the courage of his conviction; and when he began to run counter to the social customs of the people, there was a great outcry in the country. It must be borne in mind that it is easier to break through the shackles of social customs in a great city like Calcutta which is very aptly likened to a great desert, than in a Moffasil difference between the Corporation and the town like Krishnaghar where Babu Ramtonu lived. We heard many ridiculous stories about Babu Ramtonu in our earlier days. One was that he ate nothing but beef! Of course, he was outcasted and subjected to all sorts of social persecutions. But Babu Ramtonu did not care. He had a low opinion of his own countrymen, and the very highest for Englishmen. His opinion was that as for political reform, that task samight be safely left to the brave, generous fr four representatives of the people and nine European and Government appointed members. It is this General Committee and the Chairman, who, it is proposed, shall manage into order. Babu Ramtonu could not bear being and liable to err, and as the guilt the affairs of the town, and the Commission- or innocence of the man depended upon ers shall exist only to sanction their doings! Government undertook a crusade against English education, Babu Ramtonu himself being an educationist. His notion was that in the spread of English education lay the regeneration of the country, and that the rulers liked nothing better than the spread of English education in India. When, therefore, this crusade was undertaken against English edu- E. G. Barrow acts for him, and Captain cation, he was staggered. He at first sought Selwyn officiates as Deputy Secretary vice to find excellent motives for this move; but failing to do it, he-burst into tears! For he had to part with the long-cherished notion Commissioners. But under the proposed law, all this will be changed. Their English race. Babu Ramtonu was an honest

In the inquiry by the Cantonment Magistrate of St. Thomas's Mount into the charge against Private Knight in the shooting case at Poonamalli, Mr. Powell, the Public Prosecutor, who conducted the case for the posed Act, these representatives will be Crown, in summing up, said the evidence of absolutely at the mercy of the Executive, who will have everything in their own way. In short, the Bill, if passed, will revive a was deliberation on the part of the accused In short, the Bill, if passed, will revive a state of affairs, far worse than what prevailed a reasonable man, the only conclusion he could a reasonable man, the only conclusion he could come to was that the act was deliberately and place the municipal funds at the entire done and not accidental. The question for disposal of thirteen persons, of whom only consideration was what was the prisoner's four are to be their men. If the citizens of intention. It could not have been to commit thoroughly competent; but the District Calcutta consider the measure a retrograde Magistrate would have none else except a one—and we cannot conceive how it can (Mr. Powell), as counsel for the prosecution had watched the prisoner's case as well as that of the prosecution, and he had tried to find a reasonable explanation for his conduct, but ment know in distinct language that they could not find one. The only explanation he don't want the change and that they don't (Mr. Powell) could offer was that although the prisoner was not actually drunk yet he was in a semi-drunken state and while in that state he acted recklessly. The question whether prisoner had committed culpable homicide, caused grievous hurt, or caused death by a rash and negligent act, would have to be determined by the jury. The act, according to the story of the prosecution, was a most barbarous one, and the accused and his comrade Driver Gerrard, of the 42nd and Actillary was a most barbarous one, and the accused and his comrade Driver Gerrard, of the 42nd and Actillary was wanting in adjaces have Field Artillery, were wanting in ordinary humatary in the Patna Municipality. From the letter of our Gya correspondent, it will be seen that, a European has already been thrust upon the Municipality of Gya as

Talcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA,

SALVATION FOR ALL,

SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE.

Paper cover Cloth bound

> Postage extra. To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.

Indian Sketches,

Shishir Kumar Ghose, WITH AN INTRODUCTION

W. S. Caine.

(Extracts from the Introduction)

"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of Shishir Kumar Ghose."

PRICE-I RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS. To be had at the "Patrika' Office, Calcutta.

SNAKES, SNAKE-BITES AND

Their Treatments.

PRICE-12 ANNAS.

To be had at the "Patrika" Office, Calcutta.

MONETARY. - Yesterday's quotations were 1-3 7-8 for demand and 1-4 1-8 for six months.

H. E.'s BURMA TOUR.—Lady Elgin will accompany His Excellency the Viceroy on his Burma tour.

LORD ELGIN'S TOUR. - His Excellency the Viceroy may possibly visit Chittagong and Lower Assam en route to or from Burma.

OBITUARY. - A correspondent wri es :- I am sorry to convey to you the news of the death of Babu Ramtanu Lahiri at a ripe old age early on Sunday morning, the 14 th instant.

OFFICIAL TOUR .- Mr. C. E. Buckland, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, left Calcutta on Tuesday morning for a long tour in the Sunderbuns, and the Khulna and Jessore districts.

A BENGALEE PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY.—Mr. S. C. Mahdanabis, B.S.C., F.R.M.S., F.R.S.E., has been appointed Professor of Physiology in the University College, Cardiff, for a year, in place of the distinguished Physiologist, Professor, Hayerett, on Jewes Physiologist, Professor Haycraft, on leave.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. E V. Levinge acts as Collector of Customs in place of Mr. Baker, and will be succeeded as Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue by Mr. E. M. Konstam.

SIR A. MACKENZIE.—The "I. D. News says that some of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's friends in London seem to anticipate that he and honest race that ruled the country. will, before very long, be looking out for a seat

> LORD ELGIN'S VISIT TO BURMA. -Lord Sin:la about the second week in November, and the arrangements made last year will pro-

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.-Major-General Maitland, Secretary in the Military Department, proceeds on privilege leave for three months from September 7th, Colonel Colonel Barrow.

THE COMING CHRISTMAS.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Bengal Government pointing out that as Christmas Day falls on a Sunday, Tuesday, and sincere man, and a very gentle and lovable being. No one was better loved holiday under the Negotiable Instrument

> A CASE UNDER THE AGE OF CONSENT ACT The "Chinsurah Bartabaha" understands tha. the District Magistrate of Hughli has comt mitted a case under the Age of Consent Act to the Sessions in which one Fakir, a car-penter, residing at Bali, is the accused person. The trial will shortly be held at the Sessions.

> THE RAINFALL. - The rainfall returns for the whole monsoon period from the 1st June to date show that the downpour has been heavier than over Burma, the West Coast districts and the central parts of the country; normal over Upper India; and more or less deficient over Bengal, Assam, North Bombay, Raj-putana and Madras.

CONJUNCTION OF TWO PLANETS. -A contemporary writes : - Those who love to gaze at the stars will be interested to know that on the 19th instant, the two queenly planets, Venus and Jupiter, will be in conjunction. They wil be easily discernible in the western sky immediately after sunset and will set at 8-39 P.M. and 8-41 P.M. respectively.

SECOND MONSOON FORECAST.—The second SECOND MONSOON FORECAST.—Ine second forecast of the monsoon will shortly be issued. Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter, holds, we understand, that the duration of the rains will probably be normal, i. e., to the middle of September, and that they will be fairly well distributed. Present indications point to the absence of cyclonic storms during the closing period of the monsoon.

REGISTRATION.—The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned, as an experimental measure for one year, the establishment from ast September, of a Joint-Sub-Registry office at Bankipore, having jurisdiction over thanas Chauk Kalam and Mal Solami in the Sadar, and than Fatter in the Potential Chauk Chauk Fatter in the Potential Chauk Fatter in the Sadar, and than Fatter in the Potential Chauk Fatter in the Pote and thana Fatua in the Barh sub-division of and thana Fatua in the Barh sub-division of the district of Patna. The Special Sub-Registrar of Patna will henceforth have jurisdiction over thanas Bankipore, Pribahar, including the independent police out-post of Sultanganj, Alamganj and Khwaja Kalan, in the Scar sub-division, and the Registration sub-district of Barh will henceforth be restricted to than Barh only to thana Barh only.

CROP PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.—There was , good and general rain during the week which has improved the prospects of the winter rice, and transplantation is now going on everywhere. More rain is, however, still required in Contai, More rain is, however, still required in Contai, Uluberia, Diamond Harbour, Jalpaiguri, Mymensing, Bihar, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, North Bhagalpore, and Godda. Reports of the early rice, jute and other bhadoi crops and of sugarcane and indigo continue favourable. The harvesting of early rice and jute is progressing, and the manufacturing of indigon has been appropriate the progressing of the progressing and the manufacturing of indigon has been appropriate the progressing and the manufacturing of indigon has been appropriate the progressing and the manufacturing of indigon has been appropriate the progressing and the manufacturing of indigon has been appropriate the progressing and the manufacturing of indigon has been appropriate the progressing and the manufacturing of indigon has been appropriate the progressing and the manufacturing of the progressing and the progres go has begun. Prices generally were stationary. There were cases of cattle-disease in several districts, and no want of fodder any-

THE LATE BABU TARAKNATH PALIT.—The Hon. Mr. Grimley, senior member of the Board of Revenue, on taking his seat after return from tour said, addressing Babu Ram Charan Mitra, who appeared before him in a case—"As this is first time that I have sat to hear appeals since the death of Babu Taraknath Palit, I take the opportunity of expressing my sincere and deep regret at his death I knew him for a very long time since 1874 in fact, and he has always been THE LATE BABU TARAKNATH PALIT. - The time, since 1874 in fact, and he has always been of great assistance to the Board in cases in which he has appeared. By his death I have lost a friend and I shall be glad if you will communicate to his bereaved family how much I sympathise with them.

MERMAID DEFAMATION CASE.—In what is known as the Mermaid defamation case, lat the High Court on Tuesday morning, Mr. Edwards, of the firm of Messrs. Orr. Robertson and Burton, acting under power of attorney on behalf of Lieutenant Lethbridge, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawalpindi, renewed his application against the proprietors and publishers of the *Indian Planters' Gasette* before Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, claiming Rs. 10 000 damages Justice O'Kinealy, claiming Rs. 10,000 damages and an injunction restraining the defendants from making any further comments on the case. His Lordship admitted the plaint. The *Planters' Gazette*, in its issue of the 16th July, published an article in which it was stated that Lieutenant Lethbridge was under

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

FROM Friday the 11th instant to Monday the 15th instant there were three fresh cases and five deaths. Thus the total of "true cases" up to the 15th were 212 and deaths 175.

A CASE of the true plague has occurred at Ootacamund. The case is said to have been in ported from Bombay. -A. I.

THE returns in Karachi for the 16th show 3 cases and I death; totals to date, 3,161 cases and 2,488 deaths. Pretty well all the special Doctors and some plague Superintendents have been struck off duty.

THERE were 21 attacks and 15 deaths from plague in Bombay, on Tuesday the total mortality from all causes being 103 as against 135 last year, and 113 the year before. There has again been a marked increase in the deaths from all causes during the past week the from all causes during the past week, the number being 743 as compared with 655 in the previous week, a rise of 88. The deaths from plague number 103 as against 85 in the preceding week.

THERE were 71 cases and 70 deaths re-corded in Hubli on the 13th instant, and five cases and four deaths in Bhor. In Hubli there were 12 cases among the Europeans in the General Hospital, of whom seven have been discharged, and five remain under treatment. All cases are progressing well. Surgeon E. S. Chenai, chief medical officer, Southern Maharatta Railway, who is in charge of the European General Hospital there, has inoculated more than 300 persons

THE Consul for the Netherlands notifies the Government of India that the Netherland-Indian Government have still temporarily prohibited the importation into the Netherland-Indies of used bags coming from or transhipped at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi.

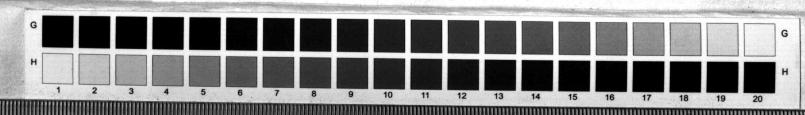
THE Commissioner in Sind has been requested by the Bombay Government to ask the Karachi Municipality to make a fore-cast of its expenditure for plague operations, assuming that the epidemic continues on its present decline and that, on its extinction, the expenditure will be restricted to guard against recrudescence, and also to estimate what advances and loans it is likely to require to meet the anticipated expenditure.

On Saturday there was a case in the city of Poona imported from Bhor, I death in cantonments imported from Belgaum, I death in the Suburban limits imported from Belgaum.

The military authorities have formed a segregation camp, south-west of Bakri Hill, for native officers, men and their families, who are returning or joining regiments in Poona.

It will be under the control of a native

THE following rules have been issued in connection with plague precautions on the S. W line of the Madras Railway - (1) All railway carriages containing passengers from plague-infected parts and holding tickets to Met-tupalatyam shall be locked before arrival at the Podanur Railway Station. (2) After the train has entered the Podanur railway platform the locked carriages shall be opened and each passenger coming or believed to have come from an infected part shall be examined by the from an infected part shall be examined by the medical officer, who will give him a passport if there are not sufficient grounds for detaining him under the plague regulations. (3) The Madras Railway Company shall not carry any such passenger beyond Podanur unless he produces a passport signed by the inspecting medical officer.



HIGHLY-DEVELOPED SENSES IN INSECTS.

CAN it be that bugs are endowed with a wonderful sixth sense? Prof. C. V. Riley thinks, he has discovered satisfactory evidence of tele-pathy among insects—that is to say, a sixth sense, by which they are able to communicate ideas from one to another at great distances. The power, as illustrated in the case about to be mentioned, evidently depends not upon sight or smell or hearing. The fact that man is able to transmit sound by telegraph almost instantaneously, around the leaves and the second of the case of the neously around the globe, may suggest some-thing of this subtle power, even though it

furnishes no explanation thereof.

Once upon a time Prof. Riley had two ailanchus trees in his front yard. They suggested to him the idea of obtaining from Japan some eggs of the ailanthus silk-worm. Hegot a few and had been greating the larvey and watching hatched them, rearing the larvæ and watching anxiously for the appearance of the first moths from the cocoons. He put one of the moths in a little wicker cage and hung it up out of doors on one of the ailanthus trees. This was a female moth. On the same evening he took a male moth to a cemetery a mile and a half away and let him loose, having previously tied a silk thread around the base of his abdomen to secure subsequent identi-

Prof. Riley's purpose in this performance was to find out if the young male and the femnle moth would come together for the purpose of mating, they being in all probability the only insects of their species within a distance of hundreds of miles, excepting only the others possessed by Prof. Riley himself. This power of locating each other had previously been remarked in these insects. In this case, sure enough, the male was found with the captive female the next morning. The latter had been able to attract the former from a distance of a mile and a half.

Concerning the ordinary senses of insects comparatively little is known. Most of them certainly see well, the eyes of many species being far more elaborate than those of human beings. The eyes of common house flies and dragon flies are believed to be better fitted than the human eye, for observing objects in motion, though those creatures are short-sighted. It may reasonably be supposed that insects possess taste, judging from the discrimination which they exercise in the choice of their food. That they have smell is a matter of common observation, and has been experimentally proved by Sir John Lubbock and others.

Most insects seem to be deaf to the sounds

which are heard by human beings. At the same time there is no question that they produce sounds and hear sounds that are entirely beyond our own range of auditory perception. Sir John Lubbock has said that we can no more form an idea of these sounds than we should have been able to conceive a notion of red or green If the human race had been blind. The air is doubtless often vocal with the sounds made by insects of so high a pitch as to be entirely out of range of man's power to hear.

Certain senses in insects appear to be beyond

comprehension. The neuters among the ants known as "termites", are blind, and can have no sense of light in their burrowings; yet they will reduce a beam of wood or an elaborate piece of furniture to a mere shell without once gnawing through to the surface. An analogy is found among mammals. A bat in a lighted room, though blinded, will fly in all directions with great swiftness and with infallible certainty of avoiding concussion or contact with any object. It seems to be able to feel at a distance.

-From the Washington Even:ng Star.

A FEW days back a bottle-washing machine for the Medical Stores, Madras, having arrived from England, has been fitted up and is now in working order.

IT is said that the Bombay City Improvement Bill has at length received the be immediately put in operation.

IT has been notified that the Competitive Examination of candidates for the post of Munsif in the Punjab who have been accepted on Register B. will be held in the Lahore Chief Court building on the 6th, 7th and 8th October next.

AT the annual Railway Conference now sitting at Simla, the question of light railways on the frontier for strategic purposes will be fully threshed out. Two points will obviously have to be considered : (I) the programme of lines to be constructed leisurely in time of peace; (2) preparations to be made for lines that may actually have to be laid at rapidly as possible, when a campaign is in progress.

THE forces of both Dir and Nawagai dispersed on the 11th and returned to their homes. The Dir and Nawagai Khan were to have left Jhandoi on the 12th and a few men only of Jhandol Khans have been left in Palosi and in the position held by the Khan of Nawagal at the mouth of the Gambli Valley till a settlement is agreed to. The Khan of Nawagai is sending his son and the Khan of Mundab; and the Nawab of Dir is sending two leading Akhundzadas to Major Deane to discuss the posi-

THE frequency of collapses of pucca buildings and attendant fatalities, was under consideration at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Committee last Friday when the cause was explained. It appeared that one of these fallen houses was originally used as as godown, but somehow, subsequently, seven storeys were built upon the old foundations and plinth. Mr. Kabrajee pertinently enquired whether the Engineer's Department were aware of this at the time when the alterations to the premises were taken in hand. The Chairman said that the Act did not empower the executive to prevent any new storeys being added to old houses, and the necessity of amending the Act in that respect had previously been recommended. The Executive Engineer explained that the accident in question was a cartificate of their mental and physical cants, we appointed Mr. T. Nixon as our that the accident in question was due to rotten beams hidden in the masonry work. Dr. Katrak, who stated that there are in Bombay many old houses which are liable to fall at any moment, enquired whether the Municipality had power to examine rotten beams and posts in such buildings, and Mr. Muzban said that, unless a house was in a ruinous condition, they had not. They could not open a wall to examine a beam, and here the matter was apparently allowed to drop.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I have read the letter of my neighbour, Dr. Hurro Nath Roy, with much interest. I hail the advent of the "Gourango" Somaj" with delight. Such a society is a dire necessity in the country. I think there are millions in Bengal who take Sree Gourango for an avatar and they should come forward and join the Somaj. That is very wise provision of the Somaj, that no regular subscriptions are to be paid but voluntary contributions are acceptable. Here is a plan by which the Somaj may be self-supporting. We tried it with success at Burrisaul. We had a Somaj there one of the object of which was to distribute charity to the poor and the needy; but one of its rules was that no subscriptions are to be collected. It was, however, provided that every member of the Somaj should set apart a handful of rice required for his daily consumption. In this way, a large quantity of rice was gathered every month, and distributed to those who were in need and who were real objects of charity. If any member of the 'Gourango Somaj' follow this practice, a large amount of money may be collected without any effort, for the spread of the faith of our Lord.

RAKHAL CHANDER ROY.

41-42, Sukeas' Street.

Motussil Rews.

BANKIPUR, Aug. 12.

Our City Fathers are again in an awful fix. They deserve being sympathised so as to complete the circuit at least once in guard the interest of the rate-payers who have elected and sent them as their representatives in the local municipality, and, on the other, they have to cheerfully bow down to the mandate of the ruler of the district. Their lot, therefore, is certainly unenviable. How Mr. LeMesurier should have conceived so tremendous a passion for providing a European with a highly-paid post in the Patna Municipality is a thing which indeed no one is in a position to explain. This time a certain Mr. L.O'Reilly, who is as unknown to us as many other heaven-born things are, takes Mr. King's place and has been placarded all over as the candidate most deserving of our Municipal Commissioners' unqualified support at the meeting to be held on 17th instant "to consider the selection." The new candidate, whoever be may be, is, at all events, "not a professional Engineer" though Mr. Le Mesurier acknowledges, rather apologetically than otherwise, to have "received strong letters of recommendation in his favour from Surgeon Major Dyson, Sanitary Commissioner, and Messrs. C. R. Mariott and F. R. Roe, Magistrates of Monghyr. "These", our Chairman proudly continues, "I shall have much pleasure in reading to the Commissioners at the meeting." In his recently-issued circular, notifying the nomination of Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Le Mesurier has named only 5 persons as "the best qualified" men amongst all the applicants numbering about two hundred. How strange indeed it is that he should have found not even a single native as a "qualified" candidate for the post in question, though, I am told, that the number native applicants far exceeds that of the European!— poor natives! they are but natives and how they can be placed on equal footing with their European brethren—I mean masters! I wonder if any native candidate too had had the honor of being interviewed by the learned Chairman who says in his circular above referred to:— "I have made further enquiries and have personally interviewed a number of candidates. I regret the delay in making another selection; but it has been necessary to make private enquiries in several parts of India and fix dates for candidates to see me." Frankly speaking, it must be owned that Mr. Le Mesurier seems to be more determined than was the late Commissioner of Patna, Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, to get a European appointed to the post of Municipal Secretary; and, as such, his attitude in this respect can only be characterised as one of supreme indifference to the wishes of those for whose benefit the new secretary is said to be appointed. We shall watch with interest how our City Fathers come out from committee room on the 17th. Last time the opposition was led by Babu Guru Persad Sen, and it is to be trusted that that fearless speaker will again come to the needed help of the whole body of the Patna

GAYA, AUGUST 14.

OF late, the Municipal Boards have been seized with the mania of appointing Engineer-Secretaries. Gaya got a European Secretary and so had Patna advertised for one. Previously, our Municipality had the services of a paid Vice-Chairman on a monthly salary of Rs. 250 per month. Subsequently at the last election time, there was a friction in the native camp, and the the considered a luxury. If more attention were paid to its cultivation in India, a similar profitable return might be anticipated. The poorer classes in Travancore result was the introduction of a rich commodity, viz., an Engineer-Secretary on a monthly salary of Rs. 400 per month. At the time of the said appointment, it was expected that a European servant will prove very serviceable and true to the salt of his master.

rate-payers.

But they did not consider that native servants, howsover high their position, are more pliant and flexible than their European friends. Servants, no doubt, they may be; but they are prone to consider themselves masters of their own masters. This is what experience of the various estates has proved. And yet we were inadvertently led to commit the folly of bringing in a European. Now another mis-ake that we committed in the selection of tur Secretary was that we saw with delight the certificates of good conduct and aptitude Secretary.

The principal object of appointing a Secretary was that the Vice-Chairman, being in vast practice as a Vakil, had no leisure to go round the wards on inspection duties. To our misfortune, we found, when Mr. Nixon joined his appointment, that he had defect in one of his legs and that he had constitutional gout! This incapacitated him from discharging the principal duties for which he was appointed.

The mistake had been committed and there was no remedy. But fortunately the appointment was conditional for six months appointment was conditional for six months only; and, therefore, the Commissioners had one hope of bidding him good-bye towards the end of the probation period. Mr. Savage, the then Chairman, who had made the appointment, was transferred in the meantine, and Mr. Oldham officiated for him. When the appointed time arrived for him. When the appointed time arrived, the record of the diligence of Mr. Nixon was blank, and he could not show any act was blank, and he could not show any act which he had done for the Municipality in return for Rs 2,400 which he had drawn during the sīx months. I may add here that during this time the Commissioners had resolved to introduce Part IX of the Municipal Act in this town and also to Municipal Act in this town, and also to introduce the Tramway system for the purpose of carrying away the night-soil. It was also resolved to ask Government for a loan to carry out the said schemes. Mr. Savage and Mr. Nixon both went to Calcutta; and, we were told on there return that there was hope of the loan being granted. When, however, the appointed hour arrived, the last day for Mr. Nixon, his further connection with the Municipality was very strongly objected to. But the Chairman thought fit to extend his probation period for the contract of the contract another six months, distinctly admitting that the Secretary had done *nothing* to commend himself to the Board, but excusing him for his himself to the Board, but excusing him for his having been laid up for a greater portion of the time, and urging that a chance might be given to him. Since then about 3 months have already rolled away, and I dare say, nothing new or extraordinary has come to light so far as the working of the man is concerned.

the week, and to submit his diaries to the Chairman. Does he do it? Almost all the Commissioners say that he is seen very scarcely, and that when he goes out, he sits a phaeton and drives in the streets. It should on a phaeton and drives in the streets. It should also be enquired whether he avoids or sees the lanes which are generally very dirty and which abound in Gaya.

From the preceding facts, the Municipal Boards and those native estates which have got the mania of having European servants, will please draw a moral and learn a good

CASSAVA FLOUR.

THE Planter of Saturday, 13th August, has the following reference to this subject: The Englishman has recently given publicity to some remarks about Cassava flour and the method of preparation, and it may be useful if we give further details. The plant is a Native of South America, and yields the tapioca of commerce. The following account of the preparation of this substance is given by Ainslie, and is quoted in extenso by Drury in his useful plants of

"An amylum or starch is first to be obtained from the fresh roots which starch, to form it into tapioca must be sprinkled with a little way converted into viscid irregular masses which must be dried in the sun till they have become quite hard, and then they may be broken into small grains for use." Tapioca is a light and nourishing food, and affords a good diet for the sick. The poisonous substance which resides in the root is said to be hydro-zyanic acid. It can only be expelled by roast-ing, when the starch becomes fit for food. This starch being formed into granules by the action of heat, constitutes the tapioca of

Cassava flour is obtained by immersing the grated starch in water when the flour is self-deposited and afterwards washed thoroughly and dried in the sun. Cassava is said to ly and dried in the sun. Cassava is said to be very nourishing, one acre being equal in its nutritive qualities to six acres of wheats Recently much attention has been paid to the cultivation of the plant, for the purpose of exportation to Europe from the West Indies, it having been found to be a most profitable article of commerce and one requiring little article of commerce, and one requiring little or no care in its cultivation, the plant thriv-ing on the most barren soil. This is equally the case in Travancore, where the cultivator has a merely to clear away the low brushwood and plant it, when it will spring up laxuriantly on the most rocky and exposed situations, either in the vicinity of the sea or inland.

Simmonds says on the subject:-"The experimental researches of Dr. Shier have led him to believe that the green bitter cassava will give one-fifth its weight of starch. If this be the case, the return per acre would, under favourable circumstances, when the land is properly worked, be enormous. On an estate at Essequibo, an acre of cassava, grown in fine permeable soil, yielded 25 tons of green cassava. Such a return as per acre would enable our West India colonies to inundate Great Britain with food, and at a rate which would make flour to pated. The poorer classes in Travancore use it as food, especially when rice becomes scarce and dear, and nearly one-half the population of several of the southern districts live on taploca in the months of July, August and September. They reduce the root to powder for coujee, and cock the raw root for curries.

It is from the juice of this plant that the Red Indians in South America prepare the most deadly mandioc poison with which they tip their arrows. This is procured by distillation, and it is said that thirty drops will cause the death of a human being in six hours. Cases are not infrequent of children being poisoned in the country by incautiously eating the roots before they have undergone the necessary preparations.

An extract is made from the concentrated juice of the root called Cassareep, the poisonous principle being destroyed during

the course of evaporation. It is used in the.
West Indies for flavouring soups and other
dishes. It is a powerful antiseptic.
In Jamaica the scrapings from the fresh
roots are applied to bad ulcers.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. A. C. Roe, Sanitary Commissioner, Pun-jab, has been granted furlough for one year and 214 days from 13th August. Surgeon Major C. J. Bamber, Civil Surgeon, Rawalpindi, will officiate for him.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

Aga Hasham Shah, member Aga Khan's named Jiva.

BOMBAY, AUG. 15.

member Aga Khan's at Poona by a Khoja

Dr. Bahadurjee is dangerously ill with typhoid fever since Thursday. Grave fears

typhoid fever since Thursday. Grave lears are entertained about his recovery.

One gang of dacoits in Nassik is broken. All men including leader Chimnya were arrested, except five killed. The Hyderabad gang is also captured. Two more gangs in Ahmednagar and Thana have not still been captured. Ito infantry are sent. still been captured. 150 infantry are sent. The police are pursuing the dacoits vigorous-

His Excellency the Viceroy very likely leaves Simla on the 9th November.

Mr. Hewett, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, leaves for England on three months' leave.

Mr. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has been granted three years' extension of service.

Rs. Odrdon has been freed and in income.

Rs. 94-4-o has been fixed as minimum for he 3½ per cent loan.

Lieutenant-General Russell, commanding forces, Bengal, leaves India on 8th October. He will take up command of the Suksu divi-

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, Aug. 14. The Nile expedition is rapidly concentrating at Atbora. The latest news indicates that the Khalifa will fight. Sirdar Kitchener with the Warwicks Lincolns and Seaforths has left Atbara for the front.

LONDON, AUG. 14. The American Government notifies all Cuban Commanders of the signature of the peace protocol and acknowledges General Gomez, the insurgent leader, as Commander-in-Chief.

LONDON, AUG. 15. A semi-official Russian statement says that Russia is solely anxious to secure her recently gained advantages in the Far East, and contemplates no fresh acquistitions. It is further stated that Russia has no desire to injure the economic interests of Great

Telegraphic advices received to-day state that Manila surrendered unconditionally on Saturday last after the bombardment of the outskirts of the city by the American forces. Augusti, the Spanish Captain-General, escaped in the launch of a German cruiser, which was in waiting. The city is reported to have

LONDON, AUG. 16. The appointment of the Hon. John Hay as American Secretary of State is confirmed.

suffered no damage.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

Reuter telegraphing from Hongkong says that owing to the situation in the Far East the visit of H. M. S. Powerful to Java has been cancelled, repairs to the Barfieur have been postponed and the Blenheim, which lately arrived in China with relief crews, has been ordered to remain on the station.

LONDON, Aug. 17. Anarchy reigns supreme in the interior, of Crete. Over 1,500 outlaws are at large and murders are daily increasing.

LONDON, AUG, 17. The St. Petersburg Viedomosti states that within the past few weeks Great Britain of South Arabia from Babelmandeb to the Gulf of Oman.

THE Pratibasi of this week has a fine likeness of Mr. Curzon, thus forestalling its older

THE Viceroy's Gold Medal for the best prize in the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition has been won by Captain Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

LALA KAUSHI RAM, Head Assistant, Office of the Postmaster-General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Manager, Dead Letter Office, Punjab, during the absence of Mr.J. E. Oliver, for three months.

THE "Hindu" understands that Mr. T. M. Swaminatha Ayyar, son of the late Sir T. Muthuswami Ayyar, has offered to the local University a sum of ten thousand rupees, for founding a law scholarship or prize in memory of the late father.

MR. GEORGE CURZON will be the youngest statesman who has held the office of Viceroy with two notable exceptions. When Lord Mornington (afterwards Marquis Wellesley, was appointed he was only 38 years of age: and when Lord Dalhousie was appointed he was only thirty-five. Mr. Curzon is the eldest son of the Reverend Alfred Nathaniel Holden Curzon, the Reverend Alfred Nathamer Holden Curzon, 4th Baron Scarsdale, and at present rector of Kedleston, in Derbyshire. His mother was a daughter of Mr. J. D. Senhouse of Nethershall, Cumberland: she died in 1875. Mr. Curzon is the eldest of a family of eight, consisting of four sons and four daughters. Mr. sisting of four sons and four daughters. Mr. Curzon married in 1895 Miss Mary Victoria Leiter, a daughter of Mr. L. Z. Leiter of Washington and a sister of Mr. George Leiter of wheat cornering fame.

The Victorian Government has appointed undertake executive committee to representation of the an executive committee to undertake the representation of the colony at the Greater Britain and Paris Exhibitions as follows:—The Hon. J. A. Taverner, member of the Legislative Assembly, Minister of Agriculture, chairman of committee; Messrs. R. C. Anderson, President of the Chamber of Commerce; the Hon. F. T. Derham, President of the Chamber of Manufacture; H. M. Gooch, President of the Central Wine Association; W. Knox, President of the Chamber of Mines; Thomas Skene, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victodent of the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria; the Hon. L. L. Smith, chairman of the Exhibition trustees; and J. E. Sherrars, secretary.

Active work has been commenced, and there is every prospects and successful representation.

Special attention will be paid to products for Suropean markets.

PLAGUE CASES IN CALCUITA.

BABU NALIN BIHARI SARCAR, Municipa Commissioner for Ward No. 4, has issued An Analysis of Plague cases in Calcutta, from which we make the following extract:-

The total number of cases reported as plague up to yesterday (13th August, 1898) is 224. Ou of this, fourteen cases have been eliminated one case having been entered twice by mistake and 13 having proved to be non-plague cases the actual total therefore aggregates 210.

Of the 210 cases, 174 have died, 29 have ecovered and 7 are under treatment. Of the total number, 51 were found dead, and 159 were removed to the various hospitals. The following table shows the result of cases admitted into hospitals:—

© Medical.

Proposition of Campbell.

Campbe Total. Dead ... 63 21 14 13 1 11 ... Cured ... 20 3 1 ... 1 Under treatment 6 ... I

Of the total number of plague patients, 118 are Hindus, 61 Mahomedans, 27 Christians, 2 Chinese, I Burmese and I Jew. It is noticeable that of the 118 Hindus, only about 25 are Bengalis, as indicated by the names, the rest being up-country men, Oorias and others. Analysing the cases by sex, we find there are 169 males and 41 females.

Analysing the cases by age, the following figures are obtained :-

Under 5 years Between 5 and 10 years

"It and 20 years 21 and 30 years 31 and 40 years 41 and 50 years 51 and 60 years ... 14 " 61 and 70 years " 71 and 80 years ... 85 years

Unknown—7.

The most striking fact in regard to the present outbreak of plague in Calcutta is that although the disease has been in our midst for 18 weeks, the total number of attacks has been only 210; while in Bombay, Karachi and Poona, during the same period of 18 weeks from the detection of the first case, the numbers were 4,123 3,456 and 2,224 respectively. It may be argued that the period of 18 weeks in Calcutta (April to August) comprised the summer season, which is said to be unfavourable for the growth and spread of plague. able for the growth and spread of plague; while in the three towns in the Bombay Presidency the same period comprised almost entirely the winter months, when plague is believed to break out generally with great virulence. But taking the corresponding months in respect of these four towns, the following figures are obtained:—

14th April to 13th August 1888

Ditto—1897 Calcutta. Bombay. Karachi. Poona

In Calcutta however plague began with the beginning of summer and has continued during the rains without the disease so far breaking out in an epidemic form or proving itself infectious. We must, therefore, patiently await the advent of winter to see whe ther the disease would grow and spread-Should the plague in winter continue to be. of the same sporadic character, as it has, been during the summer and the rains, it would then be time for the public of Colorite. within the past few weeks Great Bitiain to approach the Government for the total abolition of the plague regulations or such modifications thereof, as might be deemed necessary and expedient.

THE Persian Steam Navigation Company intend claiming 2 lakhs as salvage for S. S.

IT seems we shall not hear the last of the Lachmipur trouble. Only the other day we announced that Mr. Craven, Junior Deputy Collector, had been appointed tutor to the Kumar. It is said that the Lachmipur Rani has applied to the Collector of Bhagalpur to appoint a Behari or up-countryman—at any rate a Hindu tutor as advertised and to remove Mr. Craven.—Behar Herald.

REPLYING to an address from the Municipal Commissioners of Srirangam, who requested the restoration of certain elective rights which the Government had curtailed, His Excellency the Governor of Madras, while promising that Government would take the first suitable opportunity for granting the request said: "I will just here make the remark that while I and my Government are in warm sympathy with municipal institutions in this country, we are known to the remark that the country was are known to the country was a second to the stitutions in this country we are bound to keep a watchful eye upon them. We look upon municipal institutions as valuable in more ways than one. In the first place, they relieve the Government, which is already overpowered by the amount of administrative de-tails which fall upon it, of a considerable number of important duties; but, in the second and far more important place, these municipal institutions serve as a school for teaching the people of this country the duties and capacity of self-government. While, therefore we value these institutions for these reasons, it becomes all the more important that we should watch them with a jealous eye. I do not mean to say this is the only country in which municipal bodies make mistakes and even do worse than make mistakes. Among far more advanced communities than that among which I am living at the present moment municipal faults-and municipal crimes, I may say-are of very frequent occurrence, I regret to confess. You must not imagine from my admission in this way that I mean at all to encourage you to believe we look lightly upon these faults or mistakes to which I allude. The lesson I hope you will take from me, if you will take any lesson at all, is that you are to set an example to the more enlightened municipalities who are guilty of the shortcomings to which I have been obliged regretfully to allude,"

Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., who was received with loud applause, said: The reso-

lution I have to move is this: -"That this meeting conderns the new Sedition Law of India, (1) which makes invidious distinctions between different classes of her Majesty's subjects; (2) which seeks to restrict the free discussion of Indian measures by her Majesty's Indian subjects in England, by threats of prosecution on their return to India; (3) which takes away the liberty of the Press that has been enjoyed in India for over half a century, and substitutes a method of repression unworthy of the British Government; (4) which empowers magistrates in India, who are heads of the police, to demand security for good behaviour from editors of local police in order to get him convicted. newspapers, to refuse such security when offered, and to send the editors to gaol with hard labour, without trial for any specific offence; (5) and lastly, which is based on suspicion and distrust against the people, and is thereby calculated to align the specific by the specific of the suspicion and distrust against the people, and is the specific of the specific

I feel some hesitation in rising to move ago another Indian Viceroy, Lord Lytton, who gagging act. He gagged the Vernacular Press The Liberal Government came into power two years after and that Act was expunged from India as well as in England. Once more, at the death of Mr. Gladstone involves some degree of appreciation of those righteous principles which guided his life, asking him whether, before such an Act was passed, he would give the House of Commons an opportunity of knowing and discussing the details of the measure. Lord George Hamilshow from the Elue-book which I hold in my hand that Lord George Hamilton has not acted "Shame.") He has not allowed the Indian with regard to this Act, but he has in some respects forced the Indian Government to go further in the methods of repression than the Viceroy intended or desired to do. Soon after this, Parliament was prorogued, and the House did not re-open until February. Then the -(cheers) who discussed this proposed law wish to read, because it truly describes the nature of the Act which has since been passed. He said, "The result of the new law, if passed, will be to open up an endless vista of prosecutions against editors of newspapers in India." Another member who sits on the Government side of the House, Mr. Maclean, said, "You can govern India by your justice and generosity, and in case of need by force of arms, but you will never do it by preventing the free expression of opinion among the people." (Cheers.) What was the reply of Lord George Hamilton? He assured the House that the law was under the consideration of the members of the Viceroy's Council, and that it was not then the proper time to discuss it in the House of Commons. He said that after the been published, but no opportunity for discussion has been given; nor will it be given until the closing days of August, when the Indian budget will be discussion. ed, as usual, before empty benches. (Cheers and cries of "Shame.") I am not at all surprised at this unwillingness of the Government to discuss it, because the Act contains provisions so antagonistic to the principles of British law that the most powerful Government we have known for many years may well hesitate to bring it before the House of Commons. The law consists her Majesty in any place without and beyond British India." That means that if any thire Indian subject of her Majesty critical amendment to which I wish to allude.

MR. R. C. DUTT'S SPEECH AT THE cises, in a way which the new law forbids, the acts of the Indian Government in this tion have been tried by experienced judges. Now, this important class of offences are to this evening, the Indian Government takes the power to prosecute that Indian gentleman, not in this country, not before an English magistrate or an English jury, but when he goes back to India, four, five, or six years hence. Then he will be taken before an Indian magistrate who is also the head of the local police. (Cries of "Shame.") In every civilised country the law declares that an offence shall be tried in the country in which it has been committed, but the Indian Government, in its anxiety to get all native Indian subjects with-in the clutches of the Indian law, have provided that, wherever the supposed offence is committed, the Government will wait until the supposed offender goes back to India, and will then haul him before an Indian magistrate who is the head of the suspicion and distrust against the people, and is thereby calculated to alienate the people and weaken the foundations of the British Empire in the East."

Intercept, if an Englishman Should be 53 misguided as to write something in newspapers here, or to speak something which might increase the ill-feeling between race and race in India, there is no provision for prosecuting him in India. this resolution because, as you are aware, have spent the best years of my life in the service of the great Indian Government, and I feel a pardonable pride in having done my back to India. Is this in conformity with the promises and pledges so often given of equal classes of her Majesty's subjects? some hesitation in accepting an invitation to (Cries of "No.") Now let me pass on to the speak on the subject of the blunders of the main alteration made in the Penal Code, and (Cries of "No.") Now let me pass on to the Indian Government. But the blunder on this that is the definition of the words "disaffecoccasion has been so serious, and is liable to tion." The word was carefully defined by a be followed by consequences so disastrous, that I felt I should not be doing my duty towards my countrymen, or to the Government which I have served so long, if I did not on this it so as not to include such disappro-I have served so long, if I did not on this of the measures of the Government bation of the measures of the Government I have served so long, if I did not on this occasion raise my warning voice against this reckless and unwise piece of legislation (Loud cheers.) The idea of gagging the Press of India is not a happy one, not even a new one. As most of you are aware, about twenty years of you are aware, about twenty years. most of you are aware, about twenty years criticisms are-and I trust that all British subjects in all parts of the world will waged another frontier war, conceived the idea always critcise the acts of the Government, of silencing criticisms in India by means of a and so help the cause of good administration agging act. He gagged the Vernacular Press y an Act in 1878, and you know what follwed. The Liberal Government came into power two enters often and that Act was a few and two with a desire to render obedition. Will you believe it, that this most necessary the Statute Book of India—(cheers)—by that great and righteous statesman whose recent out in the present law? And will you believe death has caused sorrow and lamentation in it, that the provision has been so struck out now, we have a Viceroy who has passed another law, gagging this time not only the Vernacular Press but the whole Press, English vernacular Press but the whole Press, English against the recommendation of the Viceroy, by and Vernacular, Native Indian and Anglo-Indian. I shall be very much surprised if (Cries of "Shame.") The Viceroy said in his this Act remains very long on the Statute despatch that it was not necessary to amend Book. I feel perfectly sure that, if the universal sorrow which has been manifested India had laid it down that the section did in substance reproduce the law of sedition in force in the United Kingdom. He added, righteous principles which guided his life, then there is not the remotest doubt that the able to amend the section. It might be possible then there is not the remotest doubt that the leaders of Liberal thought in England will take an early opportunity of removing from the Statute Book an Act which is a disgrace to British Legislation. (Cheers.) With these few remarks I think I will now at once go into some of the details of the Bill. You know that, about this time last year, a hint was received by some members of the House of Commons that it was contemplated to pass an alteration simultaneously with the change of alteration simultaneously with the change of Commons that it was contemplated to pass an Act to silence criticism in India and to gag jurisdiction." Not only that, but Lord George the Press. The Leader of the Opposition put | Hamilton also sent out a suggestion of what a question to the Secretary of State for India, the definition should be, namely, that "disaffection includes all feelings of ill-will."
(Laughter.) So, if the remarks which have just fallen from our Chairman about the details of the measure. Lord George Hamilton replied that the Indian Government was primarily responsible for the maintenance of the Indian Government was primarily responsible for the maintenance of the Indian Government was primarily responsible for the maintenance of the Indian Government was primarily responsible for the maintenance of the Indian Government was primarily responsible for the maintenance of the Indian Government was primarily responsible for the maintenance of the Indian Government was primarily responsible for the Indian Government was primarily responsible for the maintenance of the Indian Government was primarily responsible for the maintenance of the Indian Government was primarily responsible for the Indian Gover peace in India, and the Indian Government, misfortune of making with regard to the new therefore, should have the initiative on all sedition law are exciting in you any feelings in India freedom of expression through the for him.

Indian measures. I particularly invite your of ill-will—that is sedition! If the remarks of ill-will—that is sedition! If the remarks of ill-will—that is sedition is sedition. The press of the proposition of ill-will—that is sedition in India freedom of expression through the for him.

Mr. Nagendra Chandra Mittra, Dy Indian measures in India freedom of expression through the press. (Cheers.) If there is a sedition is sedition in India freedom of expression through the limits are sedition. hand that Lord George Hamilton has not acted law for Calcutta excites any feelings of ill-in accordance with this statement. (Cries of will—that is sedition! And if the remarks of (Cheers.) The remedy for the people's dis-Government to take the intiative altogether Indian frontier war produces such an effect the Viceroy did not desire it, although he thought it "unwise," yet it is probably not known to you that legislation in India is to question was raised by one of our truest friends in the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Roberts this country, and the Viceroy had virtually to accept the orders of the Secretary of State for in an eloquent and convincing speech. I will India. (Cries of "Shame.") The definition in an eloquent and convincing speech. I will not repeat all the remarks he made on that oceasion, but there is one sentence which I wish to read, because it truly describes the nature of the Act which has since been passabout the important changes in the Criminal Procedure Code. One of the most startling of these is that which classes the editors of newspapers with vagabonds, professional thieves, and professional burglars-(laughter)-in so far that a magistrate is empowered to demand from them security for good behaviour, to refuse such security when offered, and to send them to gaol with hard labour, without any specific offence having been proved. (Cies of "Shame.") For you will understand that if any specific offence is proved, proceedings are brought under the Penal Code. If no specific offence is proved, then, on vague information, on vague stories heard by the magistrate, he can fall back on the Criminal law had been passed it would be published, Procedure Code, and send an editor to prison if desired, and the opportunity would then come for discussion. The papers have since have hitherto empowered the magistrates to characters. I myself, as an Indian magistrate, have exercised this law for about 20 years. When I found crime increasing, and the universal suspicion of villagers pointing to a particular man as the author of the crime, I have called on such man to give substantial security for his good behaviour, and on his failing to do this I have sent him to gaol with hard labour. This law has so long been reserved for habitual offenders, for notorious thieves, burglars, and extortioners. It has now been extended to editors of newspapers. (A Voice: "A downof two amending Acts. One amends the Penal Code, and the other amends the Criminal Procedure Code. With regard to the Penal Code, section 4 is repealed and the following is substituted for it. "The progive security for good behaviour on the strength of information he had revisions of this code apply also to any offence committed by any native Indian subject of

tion have been tried by experienced judges. Now, this important class of offences are to go before district officers -men of high education and responsible position, no doubt, but men who represent the Government in their districts, and who are mainly responsible for the peace of their districts. So that virtually it comes to this, that the man who is the head of the police and the virtual prosecutor in all criminal cases, is to try editors or bind them down for good behaviour. I can only say that this condition of the law reminds me very strongly of the law which prevailed in England 200 or 300 years ago for stamping out witchcraft. They took an old woman suspected of being a witch and threw her into a deep pond. If she floated, that was con-sidered a proof that she was a witch, and she was burned at the stake: if she sank, that and she only sank, that proved that she was innocent, and she only died of drowning. (Loud laughter.) So in the case of editors, if any specific offence is proved against them, they are convicted and sent to gaol under the Penal Code. If no specific offence is proved against them then they are not convicted, but are sent to gaol for failing to furnish security for good behaviour under the Criminal Procedure Code. ("Shame.") I have only to add a word or two. I have told you that I have passed the best years of my life in the service of the Indian Government, and for many years I was in charge of important districts which in area and population far exceed the limits of an ordinary county in this country. Being thus isolated as a Govern ment official, in the midst of vast populations, I felt that my own security, and the security of the Government which I humbly tried to represent, rested on the confidence of the people in the justice and fair play of the British Government. It is with deep regret that I have to say that I can hardly remember and a Voice: "Very true," It is a calamity that this should be so. It is a grave calamity that the very foundation of British rule in India, our confidence in the justice of English rule and English administration, should be shaken; but it is a still greater calamity that the British Government itself should in this Sedition Law show its weakness and its want of trust in the people. (Cheers.) In the interests of my countrymen and of the Government of my country, I do not because the Viceroy of India consider- ask those men who shape our destinies ed it necessary to do so for the safety to turn back from this policy of coerin the people by which the British Empire in India has been established, and by which alone it can be maintained. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. S. Zeauddin A. Balkhi seconded the resolution. He said that Mr. Dutt had surely said enough to convince them all of the evils against which the resolution protested. Sir William Wedderburn remarked in the House of Commons last week that it required a long spoon to supkail with the Government of India. And indeed it required a bold and daring man to give the people of India even a mouthful of truth when for so doing he was liable to be sent to gaol without being tried for any specific offence. Henceforth the leaders of the people in India could not, and dared not, speak and write openly and freely on the wrong-doings and injustice of any Govern-ment official there. Mahomedans, Hindus, and Indians of all communities were suffering under the same grievance. (Hear, hear.) While on the one hand they had been educated to understand their humiliation and degradation, on the other hand they were denied oppor-tunities of discussion and of making known to the Government what they believed to be the drawbacks of the administration. (Cheers.) Nothing could be more unwise than to stop which my esteemed friend Mr. Bose may it come to light; if people were not allowed to Schools, Cuttack, is appointed to act as a make later on about the proposed Municipal law for Calcutta excites any feelings of ill-will—that is sedition! And if the remarks of would end in a great catastrophe.

Will—that is sedition! And if the remarks of continuous control of the proposed Municipal would end in a great catastrophe.

Will—that is sedition! And if the remarks of continuous control of the proposed Municipal would end in a great catastrophe.

Will—that is sedition! And if the remarks of continuous control of the proposed Municipal expression.

Will—that is sedition! And if the remarks of control of the proposed Municipal expression is the proposed Municipal expression.

Will—that is sedition! And if the remarks of control of the proposed Municipal expression is the proposed Municipal expression.

Will—that is sedition! And if the remarks of control of the proposed Municipal expression is the proposed Municipal expression.

Will—that is sedition! And if the remarks of control of the proposed Municipal expression is the proposed Municipal expression.

Will—that is sedition is a control of the proposed Municipal expression in the Dacca Collge.

Mr. S. C. Hill, Inspr. of Schools, Bhagal-pur and Chota Nagpur Circle, is allowed. my esteemed friend Mr. Khalil about the Indian frontier war produces such an effect on your minds—that is sedition! (Loud laughter.) This is how the Act was proposed to be altered, and although the Viceroy did not desire it, although the thought it "unwise" yet it is probable their sufferings and with their legitimeter. their sufferings, and with their legitimate duties. hopes and aspirations." (Cheers.)

Mr. Akbar briefly supported the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

No district camps of instruction will be held during the ensuing cold season. A cavalry camp, the usual artillery camps, and some small hill training camps will be held.

THE Bajour outbreak seems to have come to an end. The latest news is that Nawagai's laskhar dispersed on the 11th, and it is believed that the Khan of Dir's did likewise at the same time. Fighting, therefore, may be said to have ceased.

THE rainfall during the last few days has been exceptionally heavy in some parts of the N. W. Provinces, and we hear that in some districts a great part of the land is under water. The four tahsils of the Etawah district, for instance, showed on the 7th and 8th 10:53 inches, 7'44 inches, 7'45 inches and 7'22 inches, The fall was almost as heavy in Hamirpur. There has been no such rain since 1891.

THE latest reports from Bajour show that with hard labour. The Government of India the trouble there is apparently over. The tribesmen ranged under two rival standards take this course with regard to notorious bad have dispersed to their homes; disgusted, it is said, at there being no chance of fighting. Most probably their supplies have been exhausted, as few lashkars can hold together for more than nine or ten days. The Newab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai are now left with their personal retainers, and it remains to be seen whether they will make an amicable settlement or withdraw and leave things in statu quo.—Pioneer.

SIR A. HAVELOCK told the people of Trichinopoly on Thursday that out of 20 different railway schemes submitted by the Madras Government to the Government of India Government to the Government of India twelve have a good prospect of being favorably considered, four others are less promising but not hopeless, and the remainder belong to—well, the very distant future. "Schemes which will altogether include 4,428 miles," he said, "are pretty well secure, and further schemes covering 300 more miles, are further schemes, covering 300 more miles, are progressing satisfactorily."

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Maulvi Abdus Samad, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three

Babu Opendra Chandar Mozumdar, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Murshidabad, is transferred to Backergunge.

Babu Ram Narain Banerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Malda, is transferred to Burdwan. Babu Nadia Chand Dutt, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to Malda.

Babu Doorga Das Mookerjee, Offg Dy Magte
ann Dy Collr, is posted to Faridpur.

Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee, Offg Dy

Magte and Dy Collr, Faridpur, is appointed to be on Excise duty in the district of Muzaffarpur. The undermentioned officers are transferred to the districts mentioned opposite their

Babu Gangadhar Ghose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on Excise work,24 Parganas, Dacca. Babu Charu Chandra Mittra, Offig Dy Magt and Dy Collr. on Excise work, Dacca, Burdwan.

Babu Dumri Lal, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on Excise work, Darbhanga, on leave, Champaran.

Babu Ramapati Chatterjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on Excise work, Champaran, Shahabad.

Babu Nogendra Nath Mitter, substantive pro temparo Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on Excise

work, Shahabad, Darbhanga. Babu Atal Behary Bose, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on Excise work, Cuttack, 24 Parganas.

Babu Debendra Kumar Mitter, substantive pro tempore Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on Excise work, Monghyr Cuttack.

Babu Atul Chandra Dutt, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on Excise work, Muzfaffarpur, Mymensing.

Babu Dumri Lal, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on Excise work, Darbhanga, is allowed eave for one month and ten days.

The order of the 8th August, 1898, posting Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, now employed on settlement duty Muzaffurpur, to Hooghly is cancelled.

Mr H F E B Foster, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Meherpur, Nadia, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-five days.

Babu Prokash Chunder Roy, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Gaya.

Babu Mon Mohan Roy, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Nilphamari, Rangpur, is allowed leave

for one month and twenty days. Babu Umaprasanna Guha, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Mymensingh, is appointed to have

charge of the Nilphamari sub-divisien of the district of Rangpur. Babu Nobin Chander Sen, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Mymensingh.

Babu Bhupati Chakravarti, Dy Magte and Asst to the Commis ioner of the Chittagong division.

Mr. A. W. Cook, Asst Magte and Coll, is posted to Darjeeling.

Babu Paresh Chandra Dutta, Spl Sub-Regr of Rangpur, is allowed leave for three

Maulvi Syed Abul Mansur, Rural Sub Regr of Gaibanda, is appointed to act as Spl

Sub Regr of that district. Maulvi Shah Muhammad Yakub, Spl Sub Regr of Monghyr, is allowed leave for three

Maulvi Mohammad, Quaem, Spl Sub-Registrar of Palamau, on leave, is appointed to act as Spl. Sub-Regr of Champaran.

The orders of the 18th July, 1898, granting privilege leave on half pay for two months and three weeks to Babu Sa-i Bhusan Sen, Head Master, Rajshahi Collte School, and appointing Babu Loke Nath Chakrabarty, Second Master of the Rajshahi Collte School, to

known be the heers.)

O stop

leave for forty-two days.

Babu Hari Prasad Banerjea, Asst Inspector

of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, is appointed to have temporary charge of the office of the Inspr of Schools, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle, in addition to his own

Mr. J. H. Gilliland, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed leave for two months and five days.

Babu Jogesh Chunder Sen, Sub-Dy Collr and Khas Tahsildar, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, Babu Bonomali Pramanick is acting for him. Babu Balaram Das Gupta, substantive pro tempore Sub Dy Coll, is allowed leave for three

Babu Raj Mohan Gaugopadhyay, substantive pro tempore Sub-Dy Collr, and Superintendent of Distillery, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to the Russa Distillery in the

24-Perganas district, Babu Norendra Kumar Ghose acting for him.

Babu Paramesh Prassanna Roy, substantive pro tempore Sub Dy Collr, is posted to the Rampur Hat sub-division of the district of Birbhum. Babu Ashutosh Mookerjee, substantive pro

tempore Sub Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the Burdwan Division. Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, Sub-Dy Collr, is posted to Nadia.

Babu Jadu Nath Das, Sub-Judge, Gaya, is allowed leave for two months and ten days.

Babu Lal Bihari Baduri, Munsiff of Malda, is

allowed leave for thitteen days.

Babu Aditya Chandra Chakravarti, Munsiff of Kendrapara, is allowed leave for twenty-eight

Babu Gopal Krishna Ghose, Munsif of Balasore, is allowed leave for one month.

MR. VINAYEKRAO LAXUMAN MANKER, who went to Edinburgh a short time ago to appear for the L. R. C. P. examination of that University, has successfully passed it and is preparing for the D. P. H. examination.

In reply to the petition of Mr. Sadashiv Ramchand Natu, on behalf of his brothers, Balasaheb and Tatyasaheb, Government has simply to say that in conformity with a certain section of the Regulation XXV of 1827, the petition for the prisoners must be signed and sent in by the prisoners themselves, and that, therefore, the petition of Mr. Sadashiv cannot be considered.

THE UNVEILING OF THE NAWAB ABOUL LATEEF MEMORIAL TABLET.

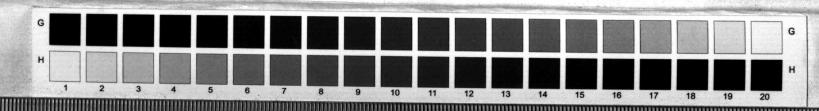
HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal unveiled the memorial tablet in memory of the late Nawab Abdul Lateef Bahadoor on the 13th instant which was placed in the west ving of the Elliott Madrassa Hostel, in the presence of a respectable gathering.

Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, President of the Nawab Abdul Luteef Committee, said : At this late hour it is not for me to inflict a long speech on the audience, or attempt to recount the many distinguished services rendered by my late esteemed friend Nawab Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadoor, both to the Government and the people and especially to his own community. Happily his personal merits and his services are too well-known to need any recapitulation from me. I will, therefore, read a short note furnished me by the Memorial Committee, giving a brief account of the memorial meeting and the manner in which the fund raised by the public subscription has been disposed of: "On the death of the Nawab Bahadoor Abdul Luteef, C. I. E., a wellknown and distinguished Mahomedan gentleman of this town, in order to perpetuate his memory, a public meeting of his friends and admirers was held at the Town Hall under the presidency of the Chief Justice of Bengal, on the 11th August, 1893. A Committee was appointed to raise subscriptions for that purpose, and a sum of Rs. 5,400 was eventually in their hands, after defraying ex-penses, which was chiefly contributed by the Hindoos, Mahomedans and Europeans, In January 1897, in order to perpetuate the memory of the deceased Nawab Bahadoor in a suitable manner, the Committee decided to transfer the amount to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for the purposes of the Elliott Madrassah Hostel, under certain conditions. The Government of Bengal accepted the offer of the Memorial Committee and ordered that the western wing of the upper story be called after the late Nawab Bahadoor, and that the me-morial tablet be placed in a conspicuous part of the memorial wing. The inscriptions on the tablet was settled by Sir Charles Elliott and was approved of by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Sir Alexander Mackenzie had further been pleased to allow the Committee of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta, at whose instance the Memorial Fund was inaugurated, to nominate sixteen paying boarders, who must belong to the better class of Mahomedans for accumulation in the memorial wing." The words of the inscription speak themselves, and I will, therefore, without further preface beg to request Dy Collr, Khulna, is apppinted to be Personal that your Honor will be pleased to unveil the memorial tablet.

Sir John Woodburn said:-I am very glad to think that the name of my old friend, Nawab Abdul Luteef, is associated with a wing of this building. His services to brother Mahomedans were only a part of the services he rendered to his country. Foremost in every good work, what higher happiness can a man have than that? But I think that his many friends and admirers have decided well in making a wing of this institution a memorial to his honoured name, because it is an institution characterised by that spirit of benevolence which was the idea of his whole Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman said :- Nearly-

three years ago, on the eve of the departure of Sir Charles Elliott, it was my privilege to second a vote of thanks to His Honor in connection with a certain ceremony regarding this hostel, and to-day it is my proud privilege to second the vote of thanks just proposed to His Honor Sir John Woodburn, for the great kindness he has shown to the Mahomedan community by performing two most interesting ceremonies. The early history of education among Mahomedans in Bengal would show tha causes much retarded their progress in edu-cation, first their want of means and secondly the want of boarding houses or hostels for our boys in Calcutta and other large Mahomedan centres. It is a well known fact that certain Mahomedan gentlemen who made Mahom dan education their special forte persistently moved on this behalf and the generosity of our benign Government offered special facilities in the way of Maho-medan students to prosecute their studies in schools and college. But the Elliott Madrassah Hostel which has just been opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, is the first institution of its kind, and it is expected that it will be a model to other similar Lostels in the mofussil. His Honor during his late tour had been pleased to give much wise and sound advice to the Mahomedan community, and I earnestly commend the same to the serious consideration of those Mahomedan gentlemen who have the welfare of their community at heart. I feel confident that if His Honor's advice is honestly followed, long before His Honor lays down the sceptre of his high office, many Mahomedan hostels will flourish in various parts of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. It is, now gentlemen, the duty of Mahomedan parents and guardians to send their children largely to this hostel. In 1896 when this hostel was completed, a number of applications were refused owing to want of seats I now sincerely trust that my friend Mr. Rowe may be flooded with such applications, and before long he may see his way to open an "Extension Fund " for constructing a third story in the Elliott Madrassah Hostel. The presence of His Honour is a guarantee of the excellence of this institution. Every arrangement has been made to ensure the health, comfort, and education of boarders. I have now to thank the Lieutenant Governor on behalf of the Mahomedan community for his declaring this hostel open, and also respectfully venture to offer the grateful thanks of my family for the great honour he has done them by unveiling the memorial tablet erected by the Memorial Committee in memory of my late lamented father, the Nawab Bahadoor Abdul

THE Whittaker case, is about to have a sequel. Mr. Templeton feels himself much aggrieved and has filed a suit in the High Court against three of the witnesses in a case in which he was charged with bringing about the death of the unfortunate lady. He claims two lakhs of rupees as damages, and alleges collusion and fabrication of false evidence by the three persons against whom the suit is filed.



Andia and Gngland.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 29.

THE SIMLA LECTURE.

THE last Indian mail brought the full report of the extraordinary discussion which took place at Simla last month on the Frontier administration, after Colonel Hutchinson's lecture, at which Lord Elgin and all the great Government Sahibs were present. It appears to have been a carefully "put-up job", which was, however, blown into the air and utterly was, however, blown into the air and utterly demolished by Wr. Thorburn. The incident has been very fully discussed in the press of this country during the week, and it is everywhere felt that Mr. Thorburn deserves well of his country for his fearless exposure of the military domination of the Government of India which, if unchecked, must eventually land India in utter bankruptcy. No man living speaks to the ordinary civilian interest. living speaks to the ordinary civilian, interested in Indian Frontier questions, with more unquestioned authority than Mr. Thorburn, whose life has been devoted to the practical study of the Frontier and its tribes. His books on this subject are the forwards reading of Britane interested favourite reading of Britons, interested in Indian subjects. I trust, Sir Henry Fowler will redeem his reputation with Indian politicians, by insisting upon the appointment of a strong committee of inquiry into the whole inception and conduct of the Frontier campaigns. When we are told plainly by such an authority as Mr. Thorburn that 100,000 animals and 25,000 Punjabi peasants were impressed for service in these mad expeditions, of which not more than 20 per cent. reached the front, I can understand a pregnant sentence which appears in a leading article of the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore that "The result of all this is that at the same time we are building up our frontier as a defence against Russia we are undermining the foundations of our rule by planting them upon a sullen and discontented peasantry.

GOVERNMENT AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

The most serious aspect for the military clique in the Indian Government, is the attitude towards it of the Anglo-Indian press. The Government has a short enough way to silence the native press but even rampant militarism in India will stop and think before it attempts the suppression of the Englishman, the Pioreer and the Times of India. If what I hear be true, the Government is putting all the pressure it dares upon the editors of these and other Anglo-Indian journals It is said that actual threats of suspension have been made, and that when these were derided, they have been told that they would be deprived of all that official information, which is so necessary to papers whose readers are mostly of the offic al class. But Anglo-Indian Editors are not made of the stuff that well stand such bullying tactics. All this should make Sir Henry Fowler insist that the Indian Government should be put on its trial with regard to the scandals of its Frontier administration.

"A SAVAGE FOREIGN COUNTRY."

I am sorry to say, Lord George Hamilton has been disappointed in the promotion for which all his friends (and foes) were hoping. The Governor-Generalship of Canada, for which post Lord George was remarkably well cut out, has gone to the Earl of Minto, a Scotch peer, whose brother, Mr. Arthur Elliott, has just gained a seat for the Tory party at Durham,a service that so far outweigh's anything that Lord George has been able to render to the Government, that it entitled Earl Minto to this great prize. We must, therefore, endure Lord George a little longer at the India Office, with than a column and an important place to the reports of his public speeches, now reports him in a paragraph in an obscure corner and a couple of days after the delivery. The other day I rescued from this semi-obscurity an utterance of this great statesman that goes far to explain the attitude of his mind towards India. He was evidently eulogising the Indian Civil Service and spoke in warm terms of "the young gentlemen who go out from this country to establish humanity and civilized order in a savage foreign ceuntry." If this is the way in which Lord George Hamilton speaks of the great Indian Empire of which he is unhappily the political head, it is little wonder that Lord Galisbury shrinks from sending him out to Canada India a "foreign country"! Surely, he knows that India has been an integral part of the British Empire for 50 years, that Indians residing in Britain enter, from the day of their arrival, upon equal rights, social and political, with every native Briton, that they become at once qualified to take part in full municipal and Parliamenters. to take part in full municipal and Parliamentary rights, electing members of Parliament and in two instances at any rate, themselves being elected to Parliament. India a sarage country! Does this marvellous creature not know that India has 20,000 miles of railway, carrying 120 millions of passengers and 25 million tons of freight in the year; that India possesses a postal system that is a model to the civilized world; a telegraph system of 100,000 miles a magnificent University in every province; 140,000 Colleges and schools; imports and exports of 200 millions sterling; six hundred thousand Government servants; 300,000 soldiers, 150,000 policemen? Does he not know that India possesses that very pinnacle and crown of civilization, an excise system, drawing 12 or 13 millions of revenue from the vice and degradation of the people? That there are elements of "savagery" in India, I quite admit. There are lettres-

MR. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo, who travel for Mansur & Tibbetts, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives travelling men and travellers in general, some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrheea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the bes, remedies travellers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on sceptics, much to their surprise and relief. I hope every travelling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by *

de-cachet, press prosecutions, Gunner Richard- speech by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who sons, Dum-Dum, Guntakul and Dr. Sircar claimed the right to speak as an Englishman episodes, drink-shops, opium-dens, and as well as an Indian. It was, however, as a Cantonment brothels, for which Lord George native of India that he felt the deepest grati-Hamilton is, at any rate, as responsible as the Indian people whom he describes as savages. Some excuse may be found for him perhaps in the theory that he mixes up North Amerian Indians in his mind with natives of India, and is honestly under the impression that young civil servants run daily risk of being scalped! During the vacation, it would be well of the Secretary of State for India to read one or two of the "First Readers" in use in Indian Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

GUNNER RICHARDSON'S CASE.

One of the reasons why the Natu brothers were imprisoned, if I remember rightly, was for uttering warnings against the employment of British soldiers on plague duty. Sir William Wedderburn has been held up to scorn in Parliament for the same offence. I have had myself scurrilous letters for what I have written your columns on the same subject. Gunner Richardson, however, has vindicated us all, by earning a sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment for gross misconduct to a native woman, when engaged on plague administrawoman, when engaged on plague administra-tion. A careful perusal of the reported pro-ceedings, in which the prosecutrix was driven backwards and forwards between the grievance committee at the Fombay Town Hall, and the Mazagon Police Court, before she could obtain justice, explains the hesitation and reluctance with which such charges are made, and the difficulty with which they can be sustained.

THE BARRACKPORE MURDER CASE.

The importance of the new arrangement for cabled messages from India to the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, has been brought out by the incident of Dr. Sircar's murder. Nobody in this country, if it had happened a year ago, would ever have heard of this outrage at all, as Reuter and the Times correspondent only cable murders of Europeans by natives. The trial would have been huddled up in a corner of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, if mentioned at all; and the soldiers who committed this brutal and fiendish murder, would probably, like the Guntakul case, have been acquitted on the ground that it was in self-defence. As it is, the publicity, secured in the British press and in Parliament, by the publication of the telegram from the Calcutta corresspondent of the British Congress Committee, has, at any rate, secured seven years' imprisonment for these murderous reffians who kicked on old man to death. It is difficult to understand this sentence. It could not have been passed at all, unless the evidence clearly showed that the soldiers charged had committed the offence. The offence was murder, or nothing; on the face of it, and without full details, the impression caused in this country is the painful one of gross miscarriage of justice. If a gang of of India, and he had done what little he would of the country is the painful one of between the British nation and the people of India, and he had done what little he would be the country of the country British soldiers, emerging from a river-side pub-lic house in London, had fallen upon a stray Lascar from a P. and O. steamer and kicked the poor fellow to death, they would have hung in a row for it. If Indian soldiers had fallen upon an English doctor in Calcutta in the same way, the Anglo-Indian press would have howled for their blood and for the disbanding of the regiment. Some day God may grant us a MAN for Viceroy, who will venture to carry out the principles of the Queen's Proclamation in courts of justice at any rate and make it impossible that our fellow subjects in India shall be murdered with comparative impunity because their murderers belong to the British Army.

A FINANCIAL COMPARISON.

HULL is a town of some importance and ranks sixth as a sea-port in the United Kingdom; but it is not so important as to justify the ability of its Municipality to borrow money at a lower rate than the great Indian Empire, with what grace we may. It is significant of the utter destruction of Lord George Hamilton's The Hull corporation has just issued a loan its wonderfully elastic finance, the just pride of of an issue of £0000,000, at a minimum price of £93 per cent, or £7 higher than the rate at which the Secretary of State for India ventured to issue his 21/2 loan. All the optimistic eloquence of present and past Secretaries of State about the splendid condition of the finances of India count for nothing, in face of such hard stern facts as these; and every sensible business man knows perfectly well that an Imperial Exchequer that cannot borrow within 7 to 10 per cent of second-class Municipalities, is living in Queer Street.

FAREWELL TO MR. A. M. BOSE. A very interesting gathering took place last Tuesday afternoon at the house of Mr. J. Herbert Roberts, M. P. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts invited a number of the leaders of the Temperance movement to a friendly cup of tea and to bid farewell to the Hon. A. M. Bose, M. A., of Calcutta, who will shortly return to India. The meeting was of a very representative character, in spite of the fact that it was held at a time of the year when so many people are leaving for the country. Letters of apology for absence were received from Lord Kinnaird, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart, M. P. (President of the United Kingdom Alliance); Mr. John Wilson, M. P. (Govan), President of the Scottish Permissive Bill Associations; Mr. John Colville, M. P., Mr. C. E. Schwann, M. P., Rev. Canon Fleming, B. D. (Chaplain to the Queen); Sir William Wedderburn, Bart. M. P., Mr. Krishnarao Bholanath, of Ahmedabad, and many others. Mr. J. Herbert Roberts, M. P., took the chair at the meeting, and, in his opening remarks, warmly eulogized the splendid services which Mr. Bose has rendered to India generally, and the Temperance cause in particular, during his residence in this country. Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M. P., moved the following resolution: "This meeting desires to place on record their warm and grateful appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in India, during the last nine months in this country, by the Hon. Ananda Mohun Bose, M. A. They wish

native of India that he felt the deepest gratitude to Mr. Bose, for the able and eloquent way in which he had advocated the cause of India as well as the cause of Temperance in all parts of this country. He still looked upon Mr. Bose as a young man and he hoped that his future life in India might be full of usefulness

and good works for the people of India.

The speeches which followed, brought out the representative character of the meeting. Mr. Charles Wakely represented the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, of which he is the able and energetic Secretary; Mr. W. Hind Smith spoke on behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, and expressed his conviction that their branches in India were sound on the great Temperance question and would willingly co-operate with Mr. Bose in any crusade he might undertake there; Rev. Dawson Burns, D. D., spoke for the United Kingdom Alliance; Miss M. E. Docwra, for the Women's Total Abstinence Union, of which she is the President; and Mr. W. S. Caine brought up the rear as represent ing the British Temperance League (the oldest Temperance organization in the country) and the National Temperance Federation, oboth of which bodies he is the President. A the speakers united in bearing testimony to the splendid work which Mr. Bose has carried on during the last few months, and all alike expressed the hope that he would be able to render still more effective help to the Association after his return to India. Others would have spoken to the same effect had there been time; for, in addition to those I have named, there their young men to come to Europe and were present Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, M. P. Mr. John Hilton, President of the Friends' Temperance Union, Mr. Thomas Cash, Chairman of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, Mr. J. Martin Skinner, representing the Independent Order of Good Templars, Mrs. W. S. Caine, Mr. W. Bingham, and others. The resolution was

carried unanimously.

Mr. Bose made a characteristic reply full of the eloqueuce which has charmed so many audiences all over the country. He said, he had been quite overwhelmed by the kindness with which he had everywhere been received. He had been warmly welcomed on his arrival in this country; and he regarded this meeting of representative Temperance workers as the finishing touch to his visit. It was quite a wrench to him to have to say farewell to so many kind friends. He felt almost as much at home in England as he did in India, though he was bound to say that he looked forward with great pleasure to meeting his old friends in Calcutta once again. It had been one of his chief aims since he had been in England to to remove the obstacles to the growth of that sentiment. He believed that England's solicitude for the moral welfare of the Indian people was evidenced in such movements as that which they represented that day,a movement whose object was to save the people of his native land from the evils of drink. They stood greatly in need of English sympathy and help in this great cause; and he trusted that it would never be withheld from them. Once again he thanked them for their great kindness to him and for the resolution which they had so unanimously passed.

A vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Roberts

for their hospitality was moved by Mr. John Hilton, seconded by Mr. Scholfield, and carried unanimously, after which the proceedings terminated.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Sir George Birdwood's wide circle of friends in India will be glad to hear that the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the retention of his services as special assistant in the India Office and visitor to the India reputation as a statesman that the *Times* newspaper, which of yore always gave more

The Hull corporation has just issued a loan of £350,000 of 2½ per cent stock, being part of an issue of £0000,000, at a minimum price lation. He has held these appointments since 1878, and during the last twenty years no man living has done more to bring Britain and India into closer and more intimate relations. No one that I know of, is fit to succeed him in those special services to India that must for ever be associated with his name. The India Museum is practically his creation, and is one of the few items of Home expenditure in which India has really got her money's worth. It is, of course, of vast importance to all the indigenous art industries for which India has for ages been famous, and in some of which, notably her loom work, her supremacy has never been assailed, that she should possess in the capital of this country a permanent exhibition of her industries, economic products and fine arts, which is visited by tens of thousands of persons from all parts of Europe and America. The machinery which has been created in connection with the Imperial Institute for the dissemination of business information and for dealing with trade enquiries, owes its inception and establishment to the efforts of Sir George Birdwood; and it has also served as the basis for the establishment of a similar institution in the United States, in which country there is a steadily-increasing demand for Indian products specially textile fabrics. Sir George Birdwood has undoubtedly succeeded in placing India in line with the rest of the civilized world, in presenting her industrial and natural products to the world's markets. Sir George Birdwood is a man of large and democratic sympathies. His mastery of Indian industries has brought with it a true perception of the mental and intellectual power of the Indian people and a hearty sympathy with those reasonable political aspirations which have found expression in the Congress movement to which he has always shown a friendly appreciation. If the "comfort of age is a life well spent," Sir George Birdwood's declining years will be happy and serene. His work has been so uniformly good and has been so carefully rooted in good soil, that it has actually survived transplantation to that barren and arid desert, the Imperial Institute, where it flourishes e green oasis, the one redeeming feature of that stupendous failure.

Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy fell into my hands, just at a time when my two-years old boy was terribly afflicted. His bowels were beyond control. We had tried many remedies, to no purpose, but the little bottle of Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy speedily cured him.—WILLIAM F. JONES, Oglesby, Ga. For sale by *

TIMULATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

There is at any rate one industry which appears to flourish in India, in spite of war, pestilence and earthquake. The coal-mines of India, office, has given a total output last year of 4,063,127 tons, as compared with 3,848,013 tons in the previous year, an increase of 215,114 tons, or about 5½ per cent. The mineral resources of India are very great, and have hardly been explored at all. I have always believing that India could, with a little enterprise of that India could, with a little enterprise. The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied as follows: which the Indian Government have always weighted enterprise in this direction have been fatal to all speculative efforts. No more useful commission could be appointed by the Indian Government than one of mining experts, to report upon the mineral wealth of the country, and how it can be quickly and efficiently developed. To my mind, the stimulation of Indian industries with Indian capital is the way out for many of the most intricate problems which beset the Indian Reformer; and an agitation in favour of it, ought to be set on foot by the Congress party from whom alone sound Radical reforms for India appear to emanate. If the Government would set the example by abolishing the Stores Department of the India Office of London, and starting the manufacture of Government stores in India, Native Princes would follow suit and private enterprise would be further stimulated. But the first necessity is that educated Indians should relax their rigid caste rules, to enable America in great numbers to obtain the technical education which is absolutely necessary, without having to bear the penalty of social and religious ostracism.

SIKH DISCONTENT.

The horrors of war are finding their way into the homes of the Indian people. Many brave fellows have found their death on the frontier hills, and the wounded have reached their families. Over five hundred native soldiers have returned from the mad frontier campaign, maimed for life and unable to earn the bread of their families. Under the army regulations these men, wrecked in the service of their country, are entitled to the magnificent pension of five rupees a month. It is reported that a good deal of natural discontent prevails, especially among the Sikhs, in consequence of this shabby treatment, and that it will seriously affect recruiting in the future. The Indian Government will be well-advised if they reconsider these pensions on a more generous spirit. If they would abolish the Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay and let his Lordship of Calcutta do the work, he would still have a very easy time, and they could raise the pensions of these disabled heroes to 15 rupees a month.

INDIAN TRADES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Messrs. Jeremiah Lyon and Co. have published a copy of correspondence which has taken place between them and the British South Africa Company and Mr. Chamber-lain with regard to the attitude of the Company in the matter of granting trading icences to Indian subjects in their territory. After several letters had passsed between the Company and Messrs. Lyon, the latter wrote to the Colonial Secretary asking-First, whether the Government were disposed to insist upon subjects from India being permitted to trade in Rhodesia; and secondly, whether the right hon gentleman would permit the British South Africa Company to discriminate as to the different British subects having the privilege to trade in their

territory.

The following reply was sent, dated June 29:

"Gentlemen, -I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst., stating that you were informed that Indian British subjects are unable to obtain licences to trade in Chamberlain understands that no distinction is drawn by law between her Majesty's Indian subjects and others in regard to trading

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council was held on the 13th instant at the Council Chamber in Writer's Buildings. There were present:—The Hon'ble Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal [presiding,] the Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, Advocate-General of Bengal, the Hon'ble H. H. Risley, the Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Synd Amir Hossein, the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Synd Amir Hossein, the Hon'ble M. Finucane, the Hon'ble W. B. Oldham, the Hon'ble R. B. Buckley, the Hon'ble C. W. Bolton, the Hon'ble Suckley, the Hon'ble C. W. Bolton, the Hon'ble Shahibzada Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah, the Hon'ble M. C. Turner, the Hon'ble Norendro Nath Sen, the Hon'ble Shaligram Singh, the Hon'ble Kali Churn Bannerji, the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Bennerji, the Hon'ble Jatra Mohun Sen, the Hon'ble T. W. Spink, and the Hon'ble Rajah Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur of Tahirpore.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT DUM-DUM. The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Bennerji asked: -Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph in the Hitabadi of the 8th instant to the effect that the people of Kadihati, a village in the vicinity of the Dum-Dum Cantonment, have been put to serious loss and inconvenience by reason of the rifle practice of the local soldiers, and that one Bhutnath Bagdi was shot through the leg, and the children of Labu Boikanta Nath Chuckerbutty, local medical practitioner, narrowly escaped being shot? If the above statements are substantially correct, will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps with a view to the prevention of such accidents?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton replied as follows: It has been ascertained that the statements referred to by the Hon'ble Member are substantially correct. A proposal for the re-alignment of the range so as to guard against all possibility of danger to the villagers is already under the consideration of the Military Department, and the necessity for completing the work by an early date will be brought to the notice of that Department.

PLAGUE EXPENSES. The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Bannerji

Is it the case that a letter has been addressed by the Government to the Accountant

General by which it is proposed to recover from the local bodies the sum of Rs. 48,392 incurred in increasing the Police force at the Mairwa and Chausa Plague Camps. If so, having regard to the financial condition of most local bodies and the difficulty which they experience in meeting their own legi-timate charges, and the fact that the expenditure is to be incurred in connection

and, in time, her neighbours, with all the iron and steel required. But the conditions with demic Diseases Act which (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, which empowers the Government to determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred in pre-venting the spread of plague shall be defrayed. Such expenses are not merely a legi-timate but a just charge upon the funds of local bodies, so long as they are able to bear them.

SURVEY EXPENSES FOR ORISSA.
The Hon'ble Norendra Nath Sen asked:-Will the Government be pleased to state how long the survey and settlement opera-tions in Orissa have been going on, and when they are likely to come to an end, and also what they have already cost, and are likely to cost hereafter? The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane replied as

The Survey and Settlement proceedings were commenced in Orissa in the month of November, 1889, and will probably be completed within the calendar year 1899. The cost up to the end of July, 1898, has been approximately Rs. 30,50,000, and the further cost to be incurred before the proceedings are completed will probably amount to

Rs. 4,50,000.
AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The Hon'ble Norendra Nath Sen asked:- In view of the apprehended scarcity in several districts in these Provinces on account of deficient rainfall and disease among cattle, will the Government be pleased to give a definite idea of the agricultural outlook generally and of the rice crop in particular?

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

The telegraphic weekly weather and crop reports received from all Districts which are published in the (alcutta Gazette, give information asked for. In the reports for the week ending August 6th, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 10th, it was stated that more rain was then required for the transplanting of the winter rice in some Districts and especially in parts of Bankura, Midnapore, Hughly, and Howrah, but that the prospects of the early rice and the *bhado* crops generally were favourable. There is at present no reason to apprehend scarcity on account of deficient rainfall or disease among A certain amount of sporadic cattle disease is reported from some districts, but there is no indication that cattle disease is more than usually prevalent.

RE-EXCAVATING KHALS. The Hon'ble Norendra Nath Sen asked .-Will the Government be pleased to state whether, having regard to the importance of re-excavating the khals, which have dried up n the Lower Provinces, both for the purposes of sanitation and irrigation something ought not to be done in this direction without delay, and the initiative taken by the Government in the matter, having in view specially the manifest blessing the Eden Canal has proved to those parts through which it runs?

The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley replied as fol-

It is fact that certain Khals in Lower Bengal have silted up from natural causes, but often where this has occurred others have opened out to take their places, and it is doubtful whether a system for a general clearance of old channels would give any beneficial result. Special cases have been dealt with from time to time, as their urgency has been brought to notice, x Gaignatty and Protapkall Khals, while the numerous channels which drain the areas of country protected by flood embankments in the Midnapore and Hughly in Rhodesia, and he is not prepared to interfere with the discretion vested in the local authorities in regard to the grant or refusal of licences in particular cases."

Districts are periodically cleared. At this time of year the silt clearance of Khals is not easily possible, but consideration will be given to any particular cases which may be brought forward. Schemes directed to be brought forward. Schemes directed to sanitary improvements come within the provision of the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, 1895, under Section 3, of which the initiative must be taken by the District Board.

ROAD-CESS REVENUE. The Hon'ble Norendra Nath Sen asked :--Will the Government be pleased to state whether having regard to the fact that the revenue derived from the Road-cess being wholly insufficient to meet the purpose for which the Cess is levied a portion of the in-come obtained from the Public Work Cess, ought not to be diverted towards the opening and maintenance of roads in these Provinces as complaints in regard to roads in the interi-

or are general?

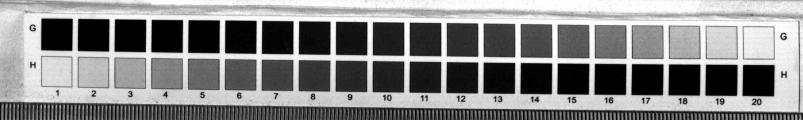
The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied as follows:— Out of the estimated proceeds of the ublic Work Cess during the current year a sum of Rs. 10,86,000 has already been allotted for the construction and maintenance of roads. POLLUTION OF HUGHLY AND BALLY

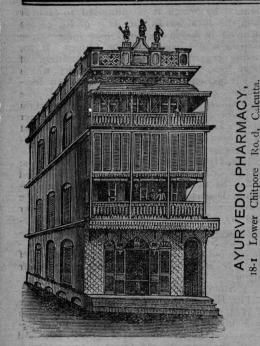
KHAL. The Hon'ble Mr. Risley replied to the question asked in 1895, 1896 and 1897 with reference to the question of the pollution of

reference to the question of the pollution of Hughly and Bally Khal as follows:—
Reports by the Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner on the alleged pollution of the Hughly and the Bally Khal by the affluent of certain mills are now being printed and will be laid on the table, the Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion after personal investigation that no unwholesome personal investigation that no unwholesome waste for the Tittaghur Jute Mills now passes into the Hughly. In the case of the Bally Khal the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner shows that the water both above and below the paper mill is impure and unfit for drinking purposes by reason of the presence of organic matter, the bulk of which comes from the drains and latrines of the Bally and Uttarpara Municipalities. A small part only consists of mill refuse which is of vegetable origin and is comparatively harmless

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul moved that the Bill for further shortening the language used in Bengal Acts, and for other purposes, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Hossein, the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, the Hon'ble Babu Saligram Singh and the Mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.





Novelty in Ayurvedic medicine. KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN'S A yurvedic Pharmacy,

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

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA.

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

he country.

KARNA ROGANTAKA TAITA

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

Price per phial ... [Packing and postage ...

CHYAVANA PRASA

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

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

Price for 7 doses
[Packing and postage , o 4]

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

Price for two boxes of medicine with

a phial of oil

[Packing and postage ..., o 4]

Ri g-worm Powder cures all sorts of Ringworm, 8 annas per phial. Postage Ans. 4 only.

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

We keep ready for sale all kinds of Medicines, Medicated Oils, Ghees, Makaradhawja, prepared under our own district survey.

under our own direct supervision.

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

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

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

NOTICE, OF REMOVAL.

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

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN,

Govt. Medical Diploma Holder, Member of the Chemical Society, Fa is.

"Medical Society, C loutta.

"Indian Medical Association,
Society of themical Isdusty (London),
Surgical Aid Society (London).

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

নতন উপস্থাস ম্ণালবালা।

শীযুক্ত রাম্যাদ্ব বাগ্চি এম ডি সাবিত্রী সম্পাদক কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। এই উপন্যাস থানির সামাজিক চিত্র অতি উৎকৃপ্ত ভাবে সংল ভাষায় লিখিত। ইহা পাঠ করিলে সকলেই मारमातिक मचरक व्यत्नक मिका लाहरवन । वना यां ला ए इंश जिक्शानि डेर्क्ट जीशार्धा পুস্তক। প্রথম একশত গ্রাহক্কে এক খানি এक छाका मुल्लात तुन्तावन तहना ७ जाहे जाना भूटलात अकथानि विश्विका नर्भन उपहात निव, অথচ ডাকমাত্রল ও ভিঃ পিঃ খরচ লইব না। श्रिम लाहेर बन्नो धननः करलक्ष्रीते, कलिकाला

. C. RINGER & CO.,

Homcepathic Establishment, 4. DALHOUSIE SQUARE EAST CALCUTTA.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUFFLY fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive regular shipments from the celebrated and less Homoo. Inaggists and Chemists of Europe and

America,

Just received per P. & O. S. S. "Malta" valuable Homozo, Books- Allen, Buchr, Hull's Jahr Gueinsey and other books. An ther shipment of books from England is very shortly expected.

Price list free on application.

"Once Tried Favored Always."

The "Mundul Flut" "Sruty Mundul Flute"

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



The best Box Harmonums of the ancito play and accompany Bengali, Hindi and English Music.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses Clarionates, Horns, Piccolos, Fageolets, Banjos Guitars, Mandolins, Strirings, Reeds, Piano and Harmor om Meterials and Fittings, Scrings, etc., etc. mest prices. Humble Margins.

Prices of andul Flutes

Ps. 35, 4c, 6c, 75 100 and 150,

Orders Solicited.

Manufacturers, Importers pairers (and Tuners of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires, and all sorts of sittings, etc.

sorts of sittings, etc.
No. 3, Bow Barr Street, and
5, Lower Chirpore Road, Calcutta.

PERFUMERY.

LAVENDER WATER

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

Price per bottle 7 as. and 12 annas only.

MUSK LAVENDER.

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

Price 4 oz. stoppered bottle Rs. 1-8 only. EAU-DE COLOGNE.

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

Price per bottle 8 as. and 14 as. only. MILK OF ROSES

To correct all impurities of one 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 greatest care and the best ingredients and is really a very superior prearation. It will effectually remove all freckles, pimples, blotches etc. on the face, and render it beautifully soft and white. The Milk of Roses in an inseparable adjunct to the toilet table of the English and French Ladies of fashion, and we request our Indian Ladies to test its marvellous powers in preserving and beautifying the complexion. Moreover it will impart to the hands and face the charming fragrance of the Rose flower, and on that account alone will be great favortte with the ladies.

Price per bottle 12 as. only.

Prepared by, H. BOSE,

Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

Runtal-Kanti Taila,



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

ost natural strength and vigour of their brain by excessive mental labour, drinking, unusual intercourse or keeping up nights, will find an infallible remedy in this oil. Moreover it brings sound sleep and cools the hot blood. The like of this excellent oil has

Postage Packing V. P. Com.
As. 8 0 As. 2
Re. 1 As. 2 ,, 2
Re. 1-8 ,, 2 ,, 2 Price 1 Phial As. 8 3 Phials Re. 1-5
6 ,, Rs. 2-8
12 ,, ,, 4-8 ks. 3 ,, 4

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

স্থা প্রাপ্ত।

স্থতিক। রোগের ঔষধ।

আমার প্রপিতামহ কর্তৃক স্বপ্নে প্রাপ্ত এই भरहोयस सांतरन क यांवर जरन क द्वांशी जारवांशा लां कतियार हन। देश धातर विरमय कान नियम প্রতিপালন করিতে হয় না, কিন্তু এই ওবধ সমন্ত স্থানে প্রাচার নাই। ইহার মূল্য न ७ য়ा निरम्भ ; তবে ৮ গোপালবি গ্রহের প্রণামী ও রূপার মান্দুলির মূল্য ইত্যাদি বাবদ মোট ১।/০ লাগিবেক। ভিঃ পিঃ তে ঔষধ পাঠান যায়। বোগার নাম জানা আব্ভক।

वीयठी सनाथ पर গ্রাম কছুন্দী, পোঃ আঃ বগীয়া, জেলা যশোহর

New Books.

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

NORRHŒA, GOM

CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE.

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

Bhagat Ram's Herb's Oil.

It has Two Invaluable Qualities:

(1) Its external application cures fire burns, scaldst scorpion, wasp and other venom stings, prickly heat and all sorts of itchings and skin diseases.

(2) Internally taken it cures Cholera and Gonorrhæa. 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 referenced. should keep it as a safeguard.

PRESS OPINION:

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

stings."

No need of lengthy list of certificates. Any one doubting its efficacy can get a sample phial free on sending one anna stamps to cover postage. Hot eason is on, no prudent man and no home should

Apply to BAKHSHI RAM,

MR. BHAGAT RAM Bar .- at-Law, Gurgaon.

NITYAN-NDA PISWAS Jewellery, Poddary Stop. Rampur Bazar, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.



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

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order, on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.)Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr, Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd Jan. 1890 Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaleah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, hone at and trustworthy in his dealing with his customers. He fully deserves encouragement and patronage.

Dated. 4-2-90 (Sd.)Nil Kant Majumdar Professor, Presidency College. DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have sup-

KAVIRAJ

BIJAY RATNA SEN KAVIRANJA AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA

5, Kumartuli Street, Calcutta

consumption, asthma, pthisis, natural weekness, inervous debility and other troublesome diseases. It is a marvelious remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution. Besides those, the descriptions and effects of this medicine, as proudly related by the rishis (old clever physicians), have all been proved to be true after long trials. Price Rs. 4 for a phial for a month's use, packing two annas. V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition to be paid locelly.

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

Kamdevz-Ghrita.—It is a powerful remedy in cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students—for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity. Ghrita for one month, Rs. 4, packing 2 annas. V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 12 annas.

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

Jivanti Rasayan.—It is a best remedy for all impurities of blood, disorder of the bowels, itching of the body, pain over body, effects of mercury and disorder of the liver. Those who are suffering from the effects of syphilis or mercury are recommended to try Bribat-Livanti-Rasayan. Besides these, in all other casee Jivanti-Rasayan. Besides these, in all other casee Jivanti-Rasayan.

other casee Jivanti-Rasayan is suitable. Each phial Rs. 2, V. P. fee S annas, packing 8 annas and

Finabindu-0il.—It cures all sorts of headache and diseases of the brain, proceeding from too much study, and loss of virile fiuid. Each phial Re. 1, packing I anna, V. P, fee 2 annaz and postage in addition.

Rosharaj-Gil.—This prevents the hair from becoming grey before time, preserves the hair and cures all sorts of skin dis-ases of the head and defects of the hair. It also cures sleeplessness. Its regular use is a preventive for brain and hair complaints. It may be used by myles and females alike and is highly perfumed. The fragrance lasts even after washing. Price is very cheap, if its valuable medical properties are considered. Each phial I Rupee, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and the medical properties are considered.

IEIIAN Gonorrhoa Mixture

CURES THOSE CASES WHICH ALLOPATHS AND HOMŒOPATHS FAIL TO CURE

Price refunded if it fuils.

Prepared exclusively from the juice of the indian vegetables. It cures any kind of GONORRHEA and LEUCORRHEA within 2 weeks. Three days' use will stop the mucus discharge. Received from a Fakir Nepal-Terrai Free from any in-rious ingredients. Who became hopeless The Tribune of Lahore, dated 24th May, 1898, by ng the medicines of Doctors please try nce nd you will see its curative power.

The Perb Oil prepared by Mr. Bhagat Ram,

Barrister at Law possesses remarkable without It is highly englanded by the thousand the charming effect of this vegetable juice arkable virtues. It is highly spoken of by thousands of emi nent gentlemen. Price one phial for two weeks Rs. 2-8. Value payable and postage

BIJOLI KANTI GHOSH, Nebubagan, Bagbazar Calcutta.

Cure Guaranteed. Gonorrhosa

Oure Discovered by an eminent physician of England and recognized by the latest edition of

the British Pharmacopæa as the only sate sure and efficacious remedy for GONORRHEA

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

Acute cases cured radically in three days and chronic p ses in a week It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in case of failure to cure

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

Apply to Dr. A. P. MAZOOMDAR, 2 Bheem Ghosh's Lane, Sinda P. O, Calcutta.

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

THE HINDU SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS SCIENCE AND ART.

The price of the book is one rupee.

The price of the book is one rupee.

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

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

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



PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE Sdectacles and Folders

Steel Frames Rs. 7.
Nickel ,, ,, 8.
Silver ,, ,, 12.
Gold ,, ,, 30. Nickel ,, ,, 7. Silver ,, ,, 10. Gold ,, ,, 25. All kinds of Repairs undertaken. New Frames fitted. Pebbles and Crystals of accurate numbers murched. Special attention paid to Oculists' prescriptions. Motussil orders per V. P. Price list free

OEY, WULLICK & CO
Opticians and Spectacles Makers,
20, Lal L. Street, Calcutta.

ে গ্রন্থ বিতর্ণ।

কবিরাজ মণিশঙ্কর গোবিশজী শাস্ত্রী জাম নগর নামক স্থানের একজন স্থপ্রসিদ্ধ আয়ুর্কেদী চিকিৎসক। ইনি সম্রাত ১৬৬-৬৮ হারিসান রোড, বড়বাজার, কলিকাতায় একটা শাখা ওযধালয় স্থাপন করিয়াছেন। ইনি ইহাঁর কতক গুলি চিকিৎসা ও সাহিত্য বিষয়ক গ্রন্থ বাঙ্গলা ইংরাজি ও হিন্দিতে ভাষান্তরিত করিয়া বিনা মুল্যে ও বিনা ডাক্ম গুলে সাধারণকে বিতরণ করিবেন ঘাঁহার পুস্তক পাইতে অভিলাষ তাহারা অনুগ্রহ করিয়া নিম্লিখিত ঠিকান্ত্র কবিরাজ মহাশয়কে পত্র লিখিয়া বাধিত করি-বেন। নাম ধাম স্পষ্ট করিয়া লিখিবেন। ১৬৬-৬৮ হারিসান রোড, বড়বাজার কলিকাত: ;

HARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE'S

পুরাতন জ্বরের পাচন।

Anti-periodic Decoction
The medicine is in use for over twenty years and cured thousands of patients.

Numerous testimonials have been received.

Babu Adhar Chundra Mookerjee, M. A., B. L.,

Professor, General Assembly's Institution, writes:—

"It is an excellent medicine for chronic and malarious fevers of all descriptions. I tried it several times on myselt and other members of my family, and I am glad to say that it produced wonde.ful effect."

WARAN CHUNDRA MOOKERJEE 326, Upper Chitpore Road, C.lcutte

KING & CO.

THE NEW HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY
83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Under the distinguished patronage of Dr. W.
Younann, M.B., C.M.; B. N. Baneriee, M.D.;
D. N. Ray, M.D.; and all the other leading
Homeopathic physicians of the country.
Just received an import of Medicines. Books and

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

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

muffasil free of charge.

"The Plague and Its Curative and Prophylatic reatment" by D. N. Ray, M. D. Price Re. I. orrespondence solicitéd. Catalogue free.

Wonks Blixir THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

Sp cific for Dog and Jackal bites and the only infa-lible remedy for Hydrophobia

The antidote to canine poison is an indigenous preparation of a veteran and eminent medical man of City, and has been given to us with the bonafide experiment.

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

REMARKS—The medicine should be discontinued when the inflammation has gone deep. REMARKS — The medicine should be discontinued when the inflammation has gone down The cisappearance of inflammation is a sure ndex of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the bite. It acts as a preventive against the development of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine ulst's give immediate relief, the concertrated tin turn of this medicine, sold here at to Bs. per drachm is to be used. The preperation has never heen found to fail a single in a cose. No household should be with at this preparation.

with at this prepart to

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Each phial 2 Rs. exclusive of packing add postage

Sole Agents, B, K, ROR, and BROTHERS,

4, Sookeas Street, Calcutta.

Religious Prolications (in Bengalee)
BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH,
BELI AMIYA NIMAI OHARIT.
Or the Life of Sree Chaitanya Deb.
Paper cover. Cloth bound.
1 (and Ed), 1 0 ... 14 0
HI. 1 1 0 ... 11 0
IV. 1 1 0 ... 1 1 0
IV. 1 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 ... 1 0
IV. 1 0 ... 1 0 .. Postage 1% anna per Copy.

The Hindee Edition of BRI AMIYA NIMAI OHARIT, Translated by SRI MADHU SUDAN GOSWAMI, Of Brindabun,

Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 1-9

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

SRIKALAOHAND GHETA
Religio-Philosophical Poem in Bengalee
With beautiful illustrations:
A BOOK EXPOUNDING A BOOK EXPOUNDING The Religion of Love

Solving the problems of this life and the next BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Rs. 1-8,
Postage o-2-0 two annas.

BRI OHAITANYA BHAGABAT,

SECOND EDITION
Published by
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR SHOSH
Price Re. 1-4.

To be had of the Manager, A. B. Patrika;

Messrs. B. K. Lahiri and Co., 54, College Street
Manager, Sanskrit Press Depository, 20 CornwalliStreet; Manager, Monomohan Library, 203, Corn,
wellis Street; Manager, Indian Pioneer Co., Ld.
28, Shema Charan De's Street; and Messrs. Depositick and Co., 20 Lall-Bazar Street, Calcuttaj

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

