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मृणा एवं व्याना। एतः माः वक्ष वाना। অসূত্ৰাকাৰ পতিকা আফিসে প্ৰাপ্তবা।

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ac बोक्नेनान नागत कुछ। बी भी गहा शब्द नीना मस्तक जानक নৃত্ন কথা আছেএবং শ্রীঅবৈত-প্রভুর সমস্ত नोना विभावताल वर्षि उद्देशास्त्र

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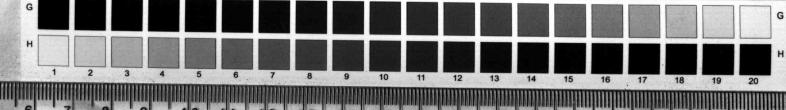
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After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, I can confidently say, with cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage of Dys pepsia in a sort time, effectively and radically However chronic and long-standing 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 estimonials:—

The Hon'ble C. 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, D puty Magistrate of Dacca; writes under date the oth 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.

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Babu Nilmoni Dey Assistant Settlement Officer, writes from Camp Patepur, Dt. Mozafter-pur:—I have tried your Acidity Pill and found them to be an excellent remedy in removing aciditx immediately. They are a great boon after a heavy dinner. They are invaluable in the Moffussil. They should find place in very tourists bag. Please send me two boxes immediately.

Babu Sarasi Lal Sarcar, M. A. writes:—have tried Dr. B.swas's Acidity Pills, and found them to be of great use not only in the case of Acidity but in general Dyspepsia. The medicine, it seems, is prepared solely nom indigenous herbs. and participated in the model of the medicine of

but in general Dyspepsia. The medicine, it seems, is prepared solely nom indigenous herbs, and perfectly harmless. Dyspeptic persons will find it to be a great boon for curing this dread disease.

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professer Govern ment College, Juddulpur, 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 sure to derive much benefit from it.

Babu, Nitrya Godal Dutt, Zemmar Mozilpur writes:—'I have used your Pill an can bear testimony to its marvellous enects, Before I had used your Pil flor a week it cured me of acute Acidity which all other remedies lailed to cure.'

bear testimony to its marvellous enects, Before I had used your Pil flor a week it cured me of acute Acidity which all other remedies lailed to cure.

**Kumar Homendra Krishna of the Sovabazar vay ramily, writes:—"I am glad to state that have been ked much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity rhits. Keally I did r. ... expect so happy a re it Pind.y send me two more boxes."

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P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of fmy friends who are similarly suffering.

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PROPRIETORS.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

(Native Opinion.)

UNDER the auspices of the Association for Industrial Education in Western India, an interesting lecture was given in the Native General Library Hall at Poona, on Tuesday evening dast, by Mr. E. D. Talak, of Ahmedabad. Mr. Talati who some time ago was Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, is now Principal of the Ahmedabad High School, and has for nearly the last eight years devoted himself to industrial pursuits in his leisure hours and has brought up his son to follow a very useful art instead of pushing him on in the beaten track of the now pushing him on in the beaten track of the now overcrowded learned professions. Mr. Talati in his address to the Poona audience dwelt on the necessity of industrial development in

The lecturer on being introduced to the meeting said that it was an auspicious thing that the head of the enducational depertment, that the head of the enducational depertment, the fathers, who were confronted by the question, 'What shall we do with our boys?' and the boys themselves were present to hear him. He said he had been agitating this question in Gujrathi newspapers for the last two years, and that the Deccanis would now carry on the agitation. Coming to the subject of the lecture itself Mr. Talati dwelt at some length on overcrowding and its evil effects on the learned and semi-learned profess ons, and exhorted the B. A.s. and others to take up some industry after their University course was over. He pointed out the necessity of general education, and emphasised the study of the sciences as being the basis of industral education. Eight years ago, when making the choice, at Karachi, of a profession for his son Mr. Talati's attention was drawn to the export of his son which in the state of the sta Talati's attention was drawn to the export of hides and skins which averages to 10 lakhs for six weeks for Bombay aloue; and Mr. Talati forthwith determined that his son should become a tanner and leather-dresser. Father and son therefore set to leave this son. become a tanner and leather-dresser. Father and son therefore set to learn this trade and persevered in the face of various difficulties, there being nobody to initiate them in the art, and the work being very dirty. By patience and preseverance, however, and after considerable pecuniary sacrifice, the father and son have attended considerable proficiency in the craft, and the specimens exhibited we warv good. Proceeding with his lecture Mri very good. Proceeding with his lecture Mri Talati said that every one now complained of our wealth being taken away, but very few devote themselves to wealth-giving industries. A manufacturer besides being an independent man is a benefactor of the community, and the supporter of a number of workmen; industrial enterprises are a way to opulance, while the services or the learned professions have made very few people rich. England has become the richest country in the world on account of its manufactures. Germany is account of its manufactures. Germany is following in the same line; "Made in Germany" being now proverbial. Japan has during the last twenty-five years made rapid strides in industial development, while she was only a little while ago, in perhaps a worse position than that of India. Nearer home, Ahmedabad mustbe considered a comparatively richer city than Dombay, and is the most enterprising in India. She has at this time 30 cotton mills, I metal factory, I glass factory, 2 carpet factories, I match factory, I pottery factory, I ice-factory, severel paper manufactories of the old style, a leather factory, a bobbin factory (the only one of its kind in India), a canvas-hose factory, besides rice-pounding factories, iron foundaries besides rice-pounding factories, iron foundaries besides rice-pounding factories, iron foundaries and a dyeing factory with steam power. Even Bombay cannot show such many-s ded industrial development. After thus dealing with the necessity and the advantages of industrial development, Mr. Talati gave four cautions to the young pursuer of industrial knowledge; 1st not to think of pleasure while studying, 2ndly, to have patience, 3rdly, not to think one's self above one's business, and lastly to work with one's own hand. The necessity of giving these caveats. not to think one's self above one's business, and lastly to work with one's own hand. The necessity of giving these caveats, Mr. Talati demonstrated from his personal experience Mr. Talati then referred those who sought for information on industrial subjects to the Handbook of the City and Guilds of London who annually hold in India examinations in 64 industries, and replied to the minor objections such as the want of knowledge, of money or of influence to establish in some industrial business. He also hoped that the Association for Industrial Education would help those who wanted some help in the above ways. In concluding his address Mr. Talati said that the regeneration of India depends chiefly on industrial development; he hoped that Industrial Associations would be started all over the country and that India would with their help soon be the foremost manufacturing country in the world.

THE following extract from the London Weekly Sun will, it is to be hoped, have some effect on our anglocised brethern:

Mr. Justice Philmore, on taking his seat in the Vacation court on the 25th August last, and speaking with regard to a list of 19 applications to make absolute decrees nist, in as many divorce suits tried during the last sittings, said he understood it had been the practice of late years that those desirous to have their marriages dissolved could not be expected to wait until after the long vacation, and the onerous duty of making the decrees absolute was cast upon the vacation judge. "I was not consulted about this," continued his Lordship, but on the whole I have come to the conclusion that it is my duty to register these decrees but I cannot take this step as a Christian man without saying how very much I regreton social, moral, and religious grounds, that these facilities should be given to people to dissolve the marriages which they have contracted. But what the state has in its wisdom or unwisdom decreed must be carried out by the officers of the law, and inasmuch as I neither make marriages, except as a civil officer appointed for the purpose, I pronounce that the decrees n si which the registrar will read be made absolute." The registrar then read the list of decrees, which were made absolute accordingly.

The above is a terrible testimony to the terrible practices in England. The Madras Missionary who denounced the butterfly buoyancy and advocated the absolute necessity of the introduction of the purity of the famale sex did disclose no less a terrible state of things of the English in India. The greatest fool in the world jis he who does not like to profit by experience. It will thus be sheer folly on the part of the Indians, if they do not yet cease to ape the fashions of the so-called civilized of the west.—

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A FEW WORDS MORE ABOUT THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

WE need hardly point out to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that the constitutional part of the Calcutta Corporation is considered, and rightly considered, to be its most important part. And why should it not be? For, the authors of the present constitution were at least as great as Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Calcutta presented a spectacle in 1875-76, when the present Act was first passed, the like of which has never since been witnessed. The Indian and European residents of the city banded themselves in opposite directions-the one supporting the present constitution, and the other opposing it. Be it recorded here that the Europeans condemned the constitution, not because it contained the elective principle but because the elective system was not given in its entirety.

All the questions now raised by Mr. Risley, to condemn the present system, were then raised and discussed thread-bare. Nay, eminent counsels of the Calcutta High Court were engaged to appear before the Bengal Council to oppose or support the principles of the Bill, introduced by Sir Richard Temple. In this way, the measure was allowed to be discussed by the public for months together, and, after mature deberations, the present constitution was l as the most suitable to the cir-

of this city.
the Indians were not perfectly the constitution; they accep principle that something was nothing. Indeed, every one the constitution is not perfect. said to have an elective Muut the representatives have no The complaint of the ratet their representatives are not but the servants of the exeofficers of the Corporation, and that mey are censured for shortcomings for which they cannot be held justly responsible. But, considering the temper of the Europeans, they cheerfully accepted the little boon which was generously offered to them by Sir Richard Temple.

Well, the Act introduced by the Temple Government, passed through another ordeal in 1888 under the supervision and guidance of such an able officer as the late Sir H. Harrison; and the constitution of 1876, with slight modifications, was adopted, after a very full and thorough discussion in the Legislative Council We trust Sir John West and the Sir John West Si cil. We trust, Sir John Woodburn will never permit this constitution,—the work of some of the most distinguished officers of the Government,-to be tampered with, unless a strong case has been made out against it by its opponents.

Let us see on what pleas was the revolutionary measure introduced by Sir A. Mackenzie. If the Indians were represented in the Corporation by members elected by themselves, the Europeans also were represented there by their own men, by their Chambers and Trades Association, by the Chairman and all the important executive officers, and by the Government itself When the Government granted the privilege of election, it thus sought to protect the interests of the Europeans by various safe-guards; and this meant divided authority between the elected Indian members and the executive officers of the Municipality. The Indian members watched the interests of the Indian, and the executive officers watched those of the European rate-payers, and there was thus a division of authority. But, when there is divided authority there must be dissipation of energy. Sir A. Mackenzie was determined to do away with this state of affairs; he would not permit divided authority.

Of course, he might have adopted the

natural and usual course, and accomplished his object by strengthening the hands of the elected Commissioners. But that method did not commend itself to his judgment; for, he was an autocrat, and he had no love for the Bengalees.

So he provided that the Calcutta Muni cipality should be governed, as he himself governed the Province of Bengal. He was the Chief with an executive Council to help, and a representative Council to advise, him. So he would have the Municipality put under a Chief with an Executive Council

to help, and representatives to advise, him.

Though an autocrat, Sir A. Mackenzie was also a Liberal. So he would not meddle with the elective system. He would allow the rate payers to elect their fifty representatives as now; but he would not permit these representatives to meddle with the work of the Chief and his Executive Council, as he himself did not permit the representative members of his Council to interfere with his own work. The elected Commissioners, like the representative members of his Council, would, however, be allowed to make long speeches on the budget and large projects laid before them. So by this scheme, Sir Alexander Mackenzie would satisfy all parties. He would allow the citizens to elect their representatives as now, and thus he would please the Indians. But he would not allow the representatives to interfere with the work of the Chief and his council of 12, and by this arrangement he would

We would not object to Sir John Wood-urn's accepting the arrangement, provided to things were done beforehand. One is that the limit of taxation should be fixed by burn's accepting the arrangement, provided two things were done beforehand. One is that the limit of taxation should be fixed by law, according to the capacity of the rate-payers, and, secondly, the Indians should be relieved of the burden of paying for the comforts and luxuries of the Europeans; ed, of "regenerating the country or dying in and for imperial purposes. If the Indians were thus relieved, of paying for matters in which they have no concern, they would not mind in the least to make over the entire. First, thing that one should was to attempt the sessions Judge. Indeed, it was a serious allegation against a Sessions Judge that he had defeated the ends of justice by misdirecting the jury; and that Sessions Judge an Englishman and not a native! But was not the izzut of the executive authorities at stake? So the Crown counsel appeared before the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court removed from the scene. mind in the least to make over the entire control of the Municipality to the dark man and his close bureau. Let Sir John Woodburn prepare a statement, to see how the Municipality has been unjustly burdened. Let the Government remove this

works and leave a fragrant remembrance of his rule behind. This so-called reform of the Calcutta Municipality will only create discontent and unrest in the the country. We have had enough of them, and we have had enough of them, and we have had enough of them, and we have had enough of them. discontent and unrest in the the country. We have had enough of them, and we now want peace, perfect peace. The present Act quite serves our purpose; and if there is defect here and there, it can be easily remedied. The present Bill is a methodless jumble and full of controlling sections which will not only reduce local self-government into a farce, but prove ruinous to all finding the coveted wreath, prepared wreaths for themselves, which they put on their own heads; but they made themslves only ridiculous by their efforts.

And thus the country was not regenerated. Besides the wreath question, other causes operated to prevent the growth of patriotism. If they did not know to love, they knew very well how to hate. And how energetically will not only reduce local self-government into a farce, but prove ruinous to all A hated B, and B hated C, and vise versa! It is said that when Krishna-prem (love of

THE TWELVE PATRIOTS.

SEEING the miserable condition of their country, twelve patriots dedicated their lives to the cause of their mother-land. Let us regenerate our mother-land or die in the attempt,—said they in one voice. We are only twelve now, we shall be twelve millions in time;—said they again with enthusiasm. They prepared draft rules, issued subscription books, and home tion-books, and began to enlist members, in short, to work in right earnest.

At the outset they were disturbed by shadowy pictures of wreaths of glory floating before their eyes. The first patriot is to have those wreaths, and the idea disturbed them all. The picture of the country, to which they had dedicated their lives, began, day by day, to grow indistinct, as the wreaths, day by day, increased in size and brilliancy. The wreaths occupied the hearts of the twelve patriots, and they forgot the sorrows of their country altogether.

The first patriot is to have the wreath! And who is to be the first patriot? The twelve patriots began to quarrel amongst themselves for the settlement of this all-important point. If they had truthfully and honestly sat to settle this matter, they could have done it without much difficulty. But as each one of them coveted the wreath of glory, the quarrel amongst themselves became interminable. Each of them claimed to be the first patriot,—"I am he," said every one of them.

Each proposed himself, though there was could be done. As they could not come to an agreement, they parted in anger, the twelve patriots taking twelve directions, each following himself; for, though they, each of them was a leader, none of them had any following.

An effort was made, by one outside this

twelve, to bring the patriots together once more for the settlement of the difference which had parted them. But they declined to meet. Each called the other a self-seeker; each declared solemnly that patriotism required courage, sacrifice and self-extinction which, though he had them, others had not. So they refused to meet again. But yet three remained, to continue the struggle; the others gave up their active labours.

These three began a tringular warfare. If only two of them had been able to agree to work in concert, they could have crushed the third and thus reduced their common adversary. But each of them differed from the other completely; and thus A differed from B, B differed from C. and C. differed from A., and vice versa.

It was the wreath floating before their eyes which caused much of the mischief. In justice to them, it must, however, be said not, however, contain a word of these grave that none of them admitted that the wreath had anything to do with his movements or opinions. As a matter of fact, many of them actually were not aware that it was

had to decide the question whom they had to follow. The country refused to follow either. As regards C, though he gave up all active contest, he did not cease to do all the mischief he could to his adversaries. follow either. As regards C, though he gave up all active contest, he did not cease to do all the mischief he could to his adversaries. Judge charged the jury in a careful What he did was that whenever a question was proposed by A or B, he insinuated that both A and B had a sinister motive. He not only declined to accept the proposal, but What he did was that whenever a question not only declined to accept the proposal, but persuaded others to follow his example.

Of the nine who had in the beginning

please the European community. In short, his Bill means to give the shadow to the Indians and the substance to the Europeans.

Indians and the substance to the Europeans.

removed from the scene.

Iid mischief in various ways. Whenever any proposal was made to him he shook his head disapprovingly. He never accepted proposals, nor did he ever give any reason why he did not accept them. He saw, however, that by the attitude he had assumed, he had acquired a name for middle.

God) appears in the heart, it enables the blessed being to regenerate his fellows. In the same manner, when patriotism appears in the heart, it enables the blessed being to regenerate his country amidst all difficulties. It is true, times are out of joint; but that, because, patriotism has not as yet made its appearance in the land.

THE Judgment of Mr. Justice Gooroodas Bannerjee on the so-called Burdwan murder case, is no doubt full of legal technicalities, and may not prove interesting to the general reader; but, some of the knotty questions, raised by the Government in securing the re-trial of the acquitted prisoners, have been dealt with in a way which, we are sure, will still more enhance the high reputation of Mr. Bannerjee as a Judge, which he already enjoys so deservedly. For instance, it was contended by the Crown counsel that certain statements, which were in a manner extorted from the accused persons by the enquiring Deputy Magistrate, ought to have been admitted as evidence against them, and that the Sessions Judge, having rejected them, had vitiated the trial. The contention was urged with some show of reason, and it would have proved disastrous to the liberty of the subject, if it had been accepted. Mr. Bannerjee, it will be seen, took great pains in discussing the point in all its bearings and then establishing the fact on a committed to the Sessions when the first version. information to the police contained no serious charges against him. The incident happened in this wise. It was in a public thoroughfare in the town of Burdwan, in a bright moon-lit night, on the occasion of a Hindu festival, that two Mussalmans, named Ibrahim Shaik and Jadu Shaik, were mortally wounded. It is said that they had a quarrel with Bhairab Chander Chuckrabutty, Surendra Nath Bannerjee and Khettra Nath Gangooly, and were stabbed by them. The first information was immediately after the occurrence lodged by a Mussalman named Kader Bux. This man, in his evidence before the Sessions Court, deposed that Surendra had not only struck Ibrahim in the cheek with a dagger, but also plunged the same dagger into the different parts of the body of Jadu Shaik. The first in-formation, which was ledged by him, did allegations against Surendra. And yet he was put on his trial for murder. As we or opinions. As a matter of fact, many of them actually were not aware that it was the wreath which was the main-spring that was moving their hearts.

was put on his that for hurder. As we said, he happened to be the nephew of a leading pleader at Burdwan, who, it was believed, exercised such influence in the district that the local jury and In the end, C gave up to take any active part, and two remained in the field—A and B. A said, B was a rascal, and B said A was the brotherin-law of a rascal. And the country ought to have stopped here. But, no; were not the local authorities thoroughly dis-So the Government of Sir Alexander

and charged the Sessions Judge with having misdirected the jury on ten separate grounds. The spectacle was curious indeed,—the We submit, however, that the best course for Sir J. Woodburn is to let matters alone. His Honour is not at all bound to take the odium of his predecessor's measure upon his own shoulders. He has to do many solid works and leave a fragrant remembrance of his tule behind. This so-called reform of the Calcutta Municipality will only create the saw, however, that by the attitude he had acquired a name for will show how all these grounds of misdirection, brought against the Alipore Judge, were smashed into pieces by the Chief Justice and Justice Bannerjee. The result is, the humiliation of those who advised the Government to start the Calcutta Municipality will only create the saw, however, that by the attitude he had acquired a name for will show how all these grounds of misdirection, brought against the Alipore Judge, were smashed into pieces by the Chief Justice and Justice Bannerjee. The result is, the humiliation of those who advised the Government to start the times were out of joint and the best thing for them was to keep quiet. And, in this manner, the twelve apostles found themselves, as far as ever, from the liscontent and unrest in the perusal of the Judgments will show how all these grounds of misdirection, brought against the Alipore Judge, were smashed into pieces by the Chief Justice and Justice Bannerjee. The result is, the humiliation of those is accomplishment of the saw, however, that by the attitude he had acquired a name for will show how all these grounds of misdirection, brought against the Alipore Judge, were smashed into pieces by the Chief Justice and Justice Bannerjee. The result is a sever of the chief Justice and Justice Bannerjee. The perusal of the Judge, will show how all these grounds of misdirection, brought against the Alipore Judge, were smashed into pieces by the Chief Justice and Justice Bannerjee. The perusal of the Judge, will show how all these grounds of misdirection and the saw that t Government impugning the administration of justice by one of its acredited and trusted down and harassed in this way. The ac-cused in this case have been simply ruined to extricate themselves from the clutches of the executive. Who is to make good this loss to them, and also compensate for the terrible torture to which they had been subjected for about a year? And where are the real culprits gone?

> A MIDNAPUR correspondent informs us that all the accused in the Ghatal riot case have been acquitted by the trying Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Mackertich. We gave all the particulars of the affair in detail at the time of its occurrence, so we need not enter into them over again. Suffice to say that the people of Ghatal objected to the erection of a plague hospital on a certain spot in the town, and the whole of Bengal was one day startled to learn that there was a fracas, in the course of which the local Police had used guns, resulting in a number of men being either killed or wounded. This bloody incident was followed by arrests, and thirteen men were challaned by the Police judgment was to be delivered. Our correspondent, who was an eye-witness, thus describes the scene as soon as the finding of the court was made known.
> "The large crowd of people were simply delirious with joy, as their movements unmistakeably indicated. Some clapped their hands, some shed tears of joy and some actually danced. While hundreds of men in one voice greeted the ears of Mr. Mackertich with the shout of 'Mackertich Shabeb ko j y.' Well might the official be most satisfactory basis that unless such statements were voluntarily made, in other words, unless they were voluntary confessions, they of it that it was one of the most happy moments of his life." The corthese gigantic proportions if one of the accused had not been a nephew of a certain that of Garhsanker. The Police, it is said, leading pleader of Burdwan. Of course, there fired without orders. At least this was the is no foundation for this absurd belief; but it general impression. The Bengal Governis a matter for wonder how the accused in question, Surendra Nath Bannerjee, was case, and let the public know the official

> > THE following letter on capital punishment appears in the New Age :-

Sir, There is a Russian proverb which says: "Without an imperfect beginning no good end is atta nable." This thought supplies me with the energy, even with my weak powers, to stand forth for the defence of man, to express with my weak voice my deepest indignation and disgust when I hear of an execution having taken place. And living in England I hear of this. to my great grief, too often. Truly this is one of the coarsest, most savage, brutal and base forms of murder." Murders are committed in war. One's

Murders are committed in war. One's heart aches from the consciousness of all the military atrocities. But there a struggle takes place between men of more or or less equal strength; there the possibility exists of even preserving human dignity; there feats of bravery and self-sacrifice are accomplished; there is more of moral error than of moral degradation.

Murders are committed by criminals with the Murders are committed by criminals with the object of robbery or vengeance. These murders are dreadful; their victums are in most cases innocent. But here the murderers, besides our repulsion to their low moral condition, call forth in us deep compassion; and often the murder itself is either accomplished half unconsciously by them or is accompanied by acute suffering before the act, and by equally painful remorse

Whereas "legal" murder, enacted according to the sentence of a court, is something so dreadful that the very thought of it sickens my soul. My soul refuses to allow to this fact the right of existence.

Here there is no room either for struggle or self-sacrifice, pity, nor for passionate and often fatal impulse. Here the victim is in prison confinement, is morally and physically exhausted, bound, bereft of all liberty, in cold blood and with infamous cruelty is coolly stranblood and with infamous cruelty is coolly strangled "according to law," i.e., with general approbation, and often in the presence of spectators who, by their silence and passivity, approve of this greatest of iniquities.

Capital punishment exists in many States, but it is hardly anywhere enacted so often nor with such dreadful, refined, civilised cruelty

as in England - in this country of the greatest individual political freedom. How strange that these two facts—freedom (so-called) and execution—exist side by side. May they be related to each other as cause and sequence? This question is a complex one, and requires careful investigation

question, is, a complex one, and requires careful investigation.

All these thoughts do not allow me rest. By these few remarks, I only wished to put forth the beginn ng, to suggest a question, to elicit an exchange of opinions. I will try to use my powers for the further investigation of this dark region, and I appeal for friendly help from those whose heart, like mine, cannot bear this loathsome legal crime.

P. BIRIUKOFF.

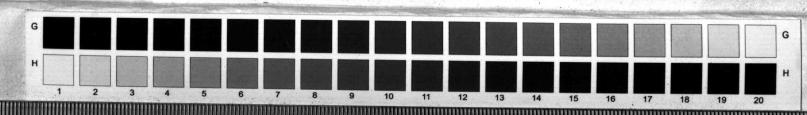
P. BIRIUKOFF.

Yes, capital punishment prevails in England; and this is very much to be deplored. But there, only those are hanged who are found guilty by their own peers. And then, many of those capitally sentenced, are pardoned; and in this way the are pardoned; and in this way the lives of many condemned men are saved. But in India, people, found not guil by their own countrymen, are sentence to be hanged by Judges who are foreigners, and who are imperfectly acquainted with the language, manners, and customs of the country. Here reprieve is almost unknown, while several men are sent to the gallows for the murder of a single individual. We hope to show, in a future issue, with what hope to show, in a future issue, with what a light heart some of our Judges pass death-sentences upon prisoners in this country, and how terrible is the fate of India in this respect, in comparison with England. Capital punishment has been legally aboushed in Russia in 1767, in Roumania 1864, in Portugal 1867, in Saxony 1868, in Holland 1870, in Switzerland (in 17 cantons) 1867 and in Italy 1888.

The Nempasthe lealercaims that England confeired an immen e service uyon Ameirca during the last wer. That paper says that hrance had organized o for midable combination against the Uni States, and that it was England's firm attitude that leb to its dissolution. There is no doubt that England's attitude in regard to the war has brought about a friendly feeling between the two countries, England and America. England now seeks permanent friendship, defensive and offensive. The idea emanaand put on their trial. Messrs, Barrow, K. Choudhuri and Manuel conducted the case for the defence, Mr. K. B. Dutt being engaged for the Crown. The trial lasted of forming a permanent alliance with America could be carried out. In America, the crossion is being discussed vigorously; the question is being discussed vigorously; and though there are leading men in that country who are in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, the majority, it would seem, are opposed to it. Mr. Glen, an ex-member of the Canacian Parliament, has add essed a manifesto, dated New York, August 1, 1898, and is circulating it in Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, British India, South Africa, &c. One has reached us too. We, Indians, have, however, nothing to do with manifestoes, especially those which come from Canada. An Editor here found that a Canada manifesto cost him ments were voluntarily made, in other words, none to second him. So there were twelve resolutions before the meeting of the twelve patriots, assembled for the regeneration of their country. A proposed that he should be the leader. B objected, and advanced his own claims to the leadership; and in this manner all these twelve resolutions had to be settled before any other business could be done. As they could not come to second him. So there were twelve resolutions were voluntarily made, in other words, unless they were voluntary confessions, they must never be used as evidence. In making this point clear, Mr. Bannerjee has done a public service. Now a few words as to the merits of the case. This matter was not before their Lordships, so they left it untouched. The general impression is that the case would not have assumed these gigantic proportions if one of the thus cement a permanent union between the two. Russia has removed from the Western hemisphere, Spain has been forced to do it, and why should England remain in that part of the world, says Mr. Glen. We do not think, England will agree to form the sort of union with America, as proposed by Mr. Glen.

> THE Manchester Guardian of 31st August contains an interesting article on the curren-cy question over the signature of Mr. Forbes Mitchell, the well-known merchant of Calcutta, who has now retired to England. Not only have the people of British India been vitally affected by the closing of the mints, but the subjects of the Native States also. Indeed a movement has already been set on foot in the Native States with regard to this matter. The Indian Princes are holders of the largest silver hoards in India. They are, therefore, naturally alarmed by a measure which has reduced by one-third the rupee value of their bullion. Except some foreigners who earn here but spend their earnings in England, the measure will benefit nobody. The masses of the country will be simply ruined if the Government sticks to it.

THERE was a time when European offenders were treated with great severity in this country. We remember a case in which a cultivator of the Baraset district was grossly oppressed by a European, his huts having been burnt down and himself assaulted. The offender was ried before the Sudder Dewanee Court; and the Judge, passing a sentence of im-prisonment, addressed the prisoner to the following effect: "The only justification for our presence in this country is to govern the people well. But how can we do it, if you, belonging to the ruling race and claiming superior education and civilization, treat the poor natives of the country in this brutal way You are an enemy of your own country; you have brought discredit upon it your conduct, and you deserve no pit from me." The result of administer justice in this noble way was tageous both to the ruled



the highest opinion for the sense of justice of the authorities; while the fear of adequate punishment exercised a wholesome check upon those Europeans who were mischievously disposed. It is a pity, this state of things has been entirely changed. Now-adays there is not only one law for the Indians and another for the Europeans; but the same law is differently administered. Cases have occurred frequently, in which Europeans, found guilty of having murdered natives, and sometimes in a brutal way, have been let off scot-free or with a nominal punishment, on the ground of insanity, spleen rupture, or accident, to the wonder of the whole world. Europeans, found guilty of having committed other classes of offences, are also dealt with in the same lenient manner. Is not persona-ting a Government official for doing an illegal act, a grave crime? The authorities view the offence with such abhorrence that he Dacca man, who personated a plague official, not for any nefarious purposes but simply to make a fun, was given two years' mprisonment with hard labour. In the Augier case, Mr. Law, a coolie-contractor, personated such an important official as District Superintendent of Police, not for purposes of joke but with the object of obtaining the possession of a young Brahmin girl, for whom his friend, Mr. Magistrate Augier, had taken a fancy; and he was let off with a fine of only Rs. 100 ! Is not the disparity of sentences Alipore Sessions Judge, with a special jury, composed mainly or wholly of Europeans instead of Mr. Kreig, if Babu Kaminee Kumar was found guilty of a similar offence, would he not have been treated in a different fashion? On the same day that Mr. Kreig was let off, a poor native was also auled up on a charge of theft before Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. Inspector Oakley charged this man with having stolen a bag of paddy from a shop in the New Market. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprionment. Mr. Kreig was only asked to furnish a security of Rs. 1000 for good behaviour, though he had misapproperted property valued at Rs. 1,300; but the New Market man got nine. Market man got nine months' rigorous imprisonment, though he had misappropriated only a bag of rice, worth not more than 4 or 5 rupees I And Mr. Krieg is a man of ome education and respectability, while the other is an illiterate coolie, possessing very little conception of right and wrong In this country, they administer justice tempered with mercy. Justice is, however, the portion of the Indian, and mercy, that of the European, offender !

THE interesting letter of Mr. Mitchael, discusses the questi on the Indian custom of hoarding uncoined silver only from one stand-point of view. There are other reasons why the masses in India hoard ornaments and not coined rupees. The banking system of the West is unknown in this country. The richer classes invest their money in landed property or in commercial business. What the poorer Indians do is to convert their savings into ornaments which they present to their wives who, occasionally on festivals, wear them on their persons, but, as a rule, lock them up for use in times of need. It is thus absolutely incorrect to say, as Mr. O'Conor and others declared, that the Indians, belonging to the higher or lower classes, have hoards of rupees, and that they hide them in secret places. Well, the reason why the lower classes do not hoard up rupees, is that they may be tempted to spend them if they possess silver in that form It is, however, not possible for them to spend their savings if they convert them into ornaments. A ryot may be tempted to spend, say, ten rupees for a festival; but he will never agree to sell the trinket of his wife worth that amount, or his wife will agree to part with sit, and meet the cost of that lestival. In Western countries, people save money by keeping their earnings in banks; here, they serve the same purpose by converting them into trinkets. They, however, pledge this property when they are on the point of starvation or when their lands or cattle are threatened to be sold by the landlord or the Mahajan. The currency measure has, however, reduced this only valuable property of the Indian peasants to one-third of their value, and this means ruin to them. We can speak of one district, namey Backergung, where the transaction of edging ornaments, which was in a ourishing condition and profitable both the ryots and Mahajans, has been almost tirely stopped since the closing of the nts. The agriculturists of that district ill not now get even one rupee by edging an ornament of ten tollahs of ire silver. The impression has got abroad re that uncoined silver has lost all its

LATELY a correspondent of m Dharwar

A Brahmin priest, by name Hayagriva-charya, committed suicide becarse his house was disinfected by Bhangis. The day on which disinfection was done, was the day of the anniversary ef his father's funeral cere-

The tragical incident has since been confirmed officially. In a memo, issued by the District Collector, relating to the facts of the case, that official admits that the Brahmin committed suicide because of his house having been disinfected by low-caste people. The Dharwar tragedy furnishes another silent, though significant, protest against the reckless manner in which plague regulations are some-times enforced. It further proves that the religious and social feelings of the Hindus are not, after all, a myth, but very protent factors in their domestic economy We are glad that the Collector of Dhar war means to profit by his bitter experience—bitter because after a tragedy—and has declared his intention to pay due regard to the religious and social feelings of the people in enforcing plague regulations.

THERE is a sequel to the tragic event of Dharwar, which has added to its sensational character. There is no doubt of it that the party, who is most interested in removing all sorts of wild rumours about the suicide of the Brahmin priest, is the local plague officer, who is no other than the District Magistrate and Collector himself. But between the two cases very great? Here are the facts of another case, Mr. H. Kreig, a carriage examiner of the Bengal Central Railway, and Mr. T. Burns, Manager of the Khurda Jute Mill, were travelling in the same train. The latter lost his gold watch and chain worth about Paragonal affront any attempt to throw light on the subject. Shorthy after this content on the subject. and chain, worth about Rs. 1,300, and com-municated with the Railway Police. The event, the Municipal Commissioners of esult was that Mr. Kreig was arrested, and Dhatwar called a meeting of the Corporathe stolen property found in his possession. He was tried before Mr. Richardson, the Alipore Sessions Judge, with a special jury, caused by the incident, and obtain a removal of the obnoxious features of the and the jury returned a unanimous verdict existing arrangements for house disinfection. The Collector got angry when he mercy. And the Judge released the heard of this and presented nimself before the meeting. What followed is thus deshis good behaviour for one year! Now, Hindu:-

As Ex-officio Pres dent of the Municipality he duly made his appearance in the Municipal Hall on the appointed day, and in a tone in which supercileousness and wrath combined in equal proportions, told the assembled Commissioners that it was invented assembled Commissioners. missioners that it was impudent on their part to meddle with matters which were beyond their jurisdiction. He was in independent charge of the plague operations in his district; and his actions, whatever their consequences, were under no circumstances to be made the subject of a Municipal debate. Any Commissioner persisting in the discussion of the plague measures after this warning was, in Mr. Cappell's own words to be peremptorily "turned

The Municipal Commissioners who are all gentlemen of position, were simply taken sidency College, and, after obtaining his aback at the conduct of the Collector; and, degree of B. A. with Honours, he proceeded gentlemen of position, were simply taken as their work was one of pure love, six of them found no difficulty in sending in their resignation immediately after, with an intimation that they would never withdraw eldest brother Kumar Anath Krishna Deb their resignation unless the Collector apolo

this sad affair. But the official would never allow it to see the light of the day. The editor of a Kanarese paper at Dharwar applied for a copy of this letter; but this request was not granted. All that, he Collector did was to publish a mem o, from which the following extracts are made:-

On the 31st ultimo, I was inspecting the town in company with Dr. Hornabrook and the Chief Plague authorities including the Huzur Deputy Collector and other Native gentlemen. Haigreevacharya, a Brahman mendicant prest, and was removed to Hospital.

The disinfection was carried out next day The disinfection was carried out next day; the brother-in-law (who is an educated man, speak ng little English) being present. It was done with the utmost consideration, the only objection raised being as regards the water brought by the disinfecting party. This party, which was under two European Health Inspectors, then emptied away all the water and the house-owner supplied his own water, which was exclusively used.

which was exclusively used.

Later in the day, this man was found dead in a well; and he undoubtedly committed suicide. A letter reached me by the post the same evening, purporting to be written by the deceased, stating that he could not continue to ive owing to the oppressiveness of the Plague

I have considerable doubt whether this letter was really written by the suicide. It is in Balbodha' and the brother-in-law says he never saw the man write at all; another person who knew him, says that he could not write, and that he has himself written letters on his behalf.

I have ascertained that Haigreevacharya was a man of low intelligence; and one story which seems probable is that when he was "leeping his godroom" another man ridiculed him and told him that it was no use his attempting to get rid of the defilement of his house.

This or some similar idea seems to have excited him and to have led to the suicide.

Distored versions of what occurred seem

Distored versions of what occurred seem to have gained credence, and the District Magistrate trusts that the Press will be careful not to give currency to unauthenticated stories which may have the effect of adding to the difficulties which the plague authorities have to meet in their endeavours to cope with the epidemic.

Dharwar, 4th September, 1898. September, 1898. District Magistrate

The Collector talks of distorted versions sent the following thrilling news to the of the affair. But surely, the man's commit-Mahratta: the plague measures, is not a distortion of facts. And, pray, what prevented the Magistrate from publishing the letter? Against the genuineness of the letter, he could say nothing definite: it was all guess on his

part. On this point, the Mahratta remarks:

Now there is ample evidence to prove that Hayagrivacharya could write Balbodha, and as

To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta. he seems to be not quite an unknown man, the publication of the letter would set all doubts at rest.

It is remarkable that there is not one word of regret in the memo. of the Collector regarding the unfortunate tragedy!

CAPITAL punishment is unknown in the Nizam's territory. Death-sentences are not passed upon ordinary murderers. Only those criminals are capitally sentenced who are bloody rebels. Ordinary murderers are sentenced to life-imprisonment. Previously they were transported to the Andamans, but as the British Government charged the Nizam's Government heavily for taking charge of its transported convicts, so the practice of trans-portation for life has ceased to exist in Hyderabad since some time. In the place of hanging the custom of beheading prevails in the Nizam's dominions. But though some prisoners, after a due trial, had been sentenced to be beheaded by the courts of law, the sentences have never been carried out; because the Nizam, whose sanction is necessary to give effect to these sentences, has always withheld it. Not a single case of beheading a prisoner, upon whom death-sentence had been passed, has occurred since the accession of the present Nizam to the gadi. This speaks volumes in favour of His Highness's humanity. The Nizam also looks upon his Hindu and Mussalman subjects with an equal eye. He has other sterling qualities; but he can not utilize them for the benefit of his people for the simple reason that he is not the master of his own kingdom. nob on all

FROM private telegrams we are glad to learn that two Bengalee youths, who went up for the Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination. have passed it successfully. One is Kumar Manmatha Krishna Deb, a son of the late Kumar Ananda Krishna Deb Bahadur and a nephew of Rajah Binoy Krishna. The other is Babu Charu Chunder Dutt, a son-in-law of Babu Hem Chunder Mullick, of Wellington Square. This is the first attempt of the latter, who was coached by the late Mr. Wren. We are not aware whether Babu Charu Chunder is a graduate of the Calcutta University or not; but Kumar Manmatha Krishna was a brilliant student of the Pre being also a highly-educated man, and his gized to them for the insulting language he had used towards them. third brother, Kumar Pramatha Krishna being now a B. A. student of the Presidency nad used towards them.

Nor is this all. Before the Acharjya committed suicide, he wrote a letter to the Collector. In the interests of all parties concerned, its publication was most essential convergement received from his uncle Rajah sconception in regard to couragement received from his uncle Rajah

WE are requested to state that Mr. Tilak wishes to convey to all his friends and sympathisers his heartful and warm thanks for their overwhelming kindness and good wishes expressed in the numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters which he has received from various quarters throughout ndia, and which he finds it impossible all to acknowledge individually. Mr. Tilak fur-A plague case was found in the house of one ther says with his usual humility that he feels himself unworthy of such kindness, and apprehends that it would never be in his power to show that he deserved it all. He also takes this opportunity to thank those who have invited him to their places, but regrets that The cannot accept their kind invitations on account of the promise he has made to Government not to take any part, directly or indirectly, in any demonstrations on account of his release, conviction or sentence.

> ELSEWHERE will be found an article, head-ELSEWHERE will be found an article, headed "Indian Alchemy" re-published from the Calcutta University Maguzine. The article in French, which has been translated into English for the Magazine by Mr. C. R. Wilson, was, based on the original writings of our distinguished countryman, Dr. P. C. Roy, of the Presidency College. Dr. P. C. Roy has already acquired a distinguished place in the scientific world by his original researches and discoveries; and the fact that his writings have ormed the basis of an article by an eminent ormed the basis of an article by an eminent French scientist for publication in a foremost French sentific journal, adds a new feather to his co

> IT stated that the Late Sirdar Daya's Singh has bequeathed fifteen lakes of rupeer for the foundation and maintenance of a Theistic College at Lahore, and for over half-a-lakes for a free library and

SIR G. NAIRNE leavs Simla on the 26th of October en route to Bombay. His Excellency halts at Umballa on the 27th and 28th, Meerut 29th and 30th, Agra 31st an 1st of November, reaching Bombay on the morning of the 3rd of November. Sir ha ries embarks for England on the 5th of ov ember in the "Arabia."

Talcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA,

SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE.

Indian Sketches.

Shishir Kumar Chose, pisoqqo on evi no Bylin ti

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 surjace of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply neeresting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE."

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SNAKES, SNAKE-BITES

here and QUAS, it c Their Treatments.

amble and the Anna criming sections who To be had at the "Patrika" Office, Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT NOTICE. - The Telegraph Department notify that, owing to heavy floods and interruption of communication between Jalpaiguri and Kuch Behar, deferred messages for Upper Assam will probably be greatly delayed.

MOVEMENT OF OFFICES.—The Pioneer's.
Simla correspondent writes: In a very short time the order must issue regarding the move of the general offices to Calcutta and it is pretty certain that the usual procedure will be follow Nothing short of plague in a virulent form in the cold weather capital next month will cause any change in the annual programme.

Mr. Nogendra Chander Mitter who having passed the Philosophical Tripos at Cambridge, became a Barrister-at-Law, and on his return, was enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, and for some time was Law Lecturer in the City and Ripon Golleges, has just been appointed Professor of Ph losoply in the Dacca College.

ATTENDANCE AT CONVOCATION.—It has been resolved by our University syndics that graduates and those who are about to receive degrees should have a special place assigned to them in the Convocation Hall, that for the year 1899 and after, all successful candidates for degrees, who are present at Convocation shall have the use of Cap and Gown gratis; and that candidates receiving their degrees in absence should be each charged Rs. 1.

THE GAURANGA SAMAJ.—A meeting of the Hat Khola Branch of the Gauranga Samaj was held on Thursday evening at 29, Shova Bazar Street. Pundit Shama Churn Mukerjee Bazar Street. Pundit Shama Churn Mukerjee recited a portion of the Chaitanya Charitamirita. Babus Joteendra Nath Mitra and Rasik Mohun Chakravarti delivered addresses on "Lord Gauranga and His teachings." The meeting came to an end by Babu Sharat Chunder Chowdhury and some other gentlemen singing Kirtan composed by the former.

CROP PROSPECTS IN BENGA beavy rain accompanied by high wind throughout the province during the week ending September 19. Heavy floods are reported from the Patna Division, specially from Muzaffarpur and Champaran, and have done considerable and Champaran, and have done considerable damage to the bhadai crops. In some places the rice crop has also been submerged. In Noakhali some damage is also reported from excessive rain. The general prospects of the crops in all other parts of the Province are favourable. The bhadai crops are being rapidly harvested. New aus rice and makai are selling chean. In Champaran prices which rose last week owing to the floods, have fallen slightly. Cattle are generally, in good condition, except in the flooded tracts. Some cattledisease is reported.

CLOSING OF THE MINTS. - There is one very nteresting passage in Mr. Stephen Ralli's evidence, where he produces a letter from the Lords of the Treasury to the Government of India. In 1879, the Lords of the Treasury wrote as follows to the then Secretary of State for India:—"The Government of India's proposal to restrict the free coinage appears open to those objections to a token currency which have long been recognised by all civilised nations, vis., that, instead of being automatic, it must be "managed" by the Government, and that any such management not only fails to keep currency at par, but exposes the Government, which undertakes it, to very serious difficulties and temptations. It appears, too, that the Government of India, in making the present proposal, lay themselves onen to the same criticisms sal, lay themselves open to the same criticisms as are made upon Governments which have depreciated their currencies. In general the object of such Gevernment has been to timinish the amount they have to pay to heir creditors. In the present case, the object of the Indian Government, appears, to be to increase the amount they have to receive from he r tax-payers. My Lords fail to see any ifference in the character of the two transac-

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY .- The Eng lishman says:—There is a strong movement in favour of the reform of the Calcutta Univesity, A memorandum has been drawn up by three or four prominent European educationalists or four prominent European educationalists of this city which, if accepted, would go a long way to putting the University on a good workman-like basis. The principal suggestions are:—(1) that the Entrance Examination, as at present constituted, be abolished; (2) that there should be a three years' course for the pass schools and a four years' course for the bonours school at the B. A. and (2) for the honours school at the B. A.,; and (3)

and the standard of honour courses raised and the standard of honour courses raised. The suggestion that "the University should limit itself to its proper function of providing a true University education" is one of those obvious truths which need constant reiteration. There is no doubt that at the root of all the evil is the fact that the University aims at two incorporatible and a suggestion. versity aims at two incompatible ends, viz., to fit men for subordinate positions in Government and mercantile offices, and to give a true University education. It is right to mention that the memorandum has been put forward to serve rather as a basis for discussion than as embodying a final and detailed scheme of reform.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FROM Friday the 16th instant to Friday the 23rd instant there were two "suspected cases" and two deaths reported. So, up to the 23rd instant, the total of the "true cases" were 230 and deaths 192.

THERE were 27 attackes and 16 deaths in Bomboy on Thursday.

THE plague returns in Karachi for Thursday show cases nil and 2 deaths.

Four fresh cases and two deaths occurred in Bangalore on Wednesday.

THE Lahore Tribune says:—A Punjab gentleman who had been detained once at Chausa says that he would prefer an attack of the plague to a stay in the dismal reed huts in Chausa. The former would be a far more agreeable alternative according to his experience.

PLAGUE continues raging at Bhor and the surrounding villages. Two fresh, were reported from Bhor on W and two cases and two death

called Poomardi; three cases a at Karewadi. Another village door, in the Chikodi taluka, has attacked with plague.

THE Plague Committee of decided that in future if the an infected house and those remove themselves to the other Lyari river they will not be in Further camps will be provide who cannot afford to erect their cuation of the house in which plagamust be within twent-four hours and of neighbouring houses within two days.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Madras Municipality on Tuesday the subject of plague preventive operations was again under discussion, and it was resolved that the meeting be adjourned till the 27th instant to allow the different Commissioners to assemble meetings of the residents of the divisions to lay the subject of caste hospitals before such meetings and find our now far the residents would agree to the suggestion and subscribe funds the purpose. the purpose.

THE plague seems to have left the Punjab and villages are being uncordened and the villagers returning. In some cases notably the villages of Dosough, Kalan and Sarhal Quazian it is not considered safe to remove the cordon yet. The approach of the cold weather will show whether the province is really clear of the disease, It is now a month since a village was attacted and great hopes are entertained that there may be no recrudescence. Since October last be no recrudescence. Since October last year 3,406 persons I were attacked in 87 Punjab villages and 2,105 deaths occurred.

Punjab villages and 2,105 deaths occurred.

It is high time Mr. Steele did away with the inconvenience occasioned to the Hyderabad public by the rule requiring the relatives of a deceased person to produce a certificate from Medical officer in charge of the Central office before the body can be disposed of. Even at Karachi the Plaine Committee has decided hat passes for cremation or burial should be given by the Superintendents on the production of a certificate of death signed by any qualified Medical practitioner who attended the patient luring his last illness. At Hyderabad, where there has not been the ghost of a plague case for several months together, there should no longer be any restriction as to the disposal of the dead. The utmost that even extraordinary vigilence could demand would be to enforce a rule s milar to that adopted at Karachi.—

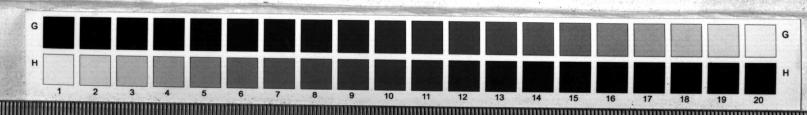
Probhat.

THE arrangement that Syed Yusuf-ud-din's case against the Secretary of State for India will be heard in the Residency Court, Hyderabad, implies that the conduct of the defence will fall on the Punjab Government and counsel will have to be instructed by it.

MR. PADMANABHA Iyer is a Sub-Magistrate *MR. PADMANABHA Iyer is a Sub-Magistrate of Ottapidaram in the Tinnevelly District, Madras. He is a very unpopular officer; and his conduct has been the subject of interpellation in the Madras Legislative Council. Lately he had to give evidence before the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, and the Judge found that his evidence was untrustworthy, that his procedure in the case was irregular, that he was unable to explain his own statements, and that he affixed his signature to an inquest report without trying to ascertain its contents; yet, the utmost that the Government has been able to do in regard to him is to transfer him to a different place in the same district.

The Charu Mihir of Maimansing publishes

The Charu Mihir of Maimansing publishes a glowing description how a maker of counterfeit coins, a Mussalman inhabitant of Narainpati, was caught red-handed at 4 o'clock in the morning by the local Police. But, surely, their feat was eclipsed by a late District Magistrate and Joint-Magistrate, (one of them has long retired from the service and the other holds a high office) who showed greater tact and pluck in seizing Roop Chand, a well-known forger, while engaged at his nefarious work. The latter lived in a village, few miles off from the town of Jessore. His illegal acts were well known, but he was too clever for detection by the Police. The District Magistrate and the Joint Magistrate took upon themselves the task of capturing Roop Chand. They formed a plan; and, on an appointed night, they came to a place, not far off from Roop Chand's house. There they changed their dress and metamorphosed themselves into women by putting on sarces and wearing ornaments. They the walked to the house of Roop Chand. The novel attempt, proved successful; for, Roop Chand was caught red-handed. The Charu Mihis of Maimansing publishes



Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: VACATION BENCH. -SEPT. 23.

(Before Justices Stevens and Pratt.)

A SENSATIONAL CASE. MR. Lall Mohan Ghose with Babu Dasara-thi Sanyal moved on behalf of Gyan Chandra Rai Chowdhury, of Baruipur, 24-Pergunnahs, for the transfer of a case pending against him in the court of Hemendra Lah Kastagir, him in the court of Hemendra Lal Kastagir, Deputy Magistrate of Chybasa, to a court of competent jurisdiction in any other district. From the affidavit of the petitioner it appeared that he served as a tax daroga of the Municipality at Chybasa from 4th February to 30th May last when, by a resolution of the Commissioners, the post was abolished and the petitioner made over his charge to the Nazir of Collector's Court in obedience to an order of the Deputy Commissioner, who is also the Chairman of the Municipality. The peritioner alleged that he incurred the displeasure of Mr. W. B. Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner, and of Mr. W. H. Thomson, the Deputy Magistrate, in connection with an amateur theatrical party which was started sometime before with the approval of Mr. Bompas, a former Deputy Commissioner. After the petitioner had made over his charge on the 26th June, Mr. W. H. Thomson, the Deputy Magistrate, told Babu Bhagabati Charn Chowdhury, a pleader, practising in the Chybasa Court, and who is the petitioner's brother-inlaw, that the petitioner should at once feave Chybasa or else he, Mr. Thomson, would prosecute him for bad livelihood. The petitioner was thereupon obliged to leave Chybasa with his family, although his wife was very matthe time, and reached his native home at Baruipore on the 29th June. After his departure, one Mohendra Nath Deb, formerly a tax daroga of the Municipality, was pro-secuted at the instance of Mr. Thomson, the Deputy Magistrate, who is also a Municipal Commossioner, for issuing a false cart ticket. At the time when the prosecution was started the petitioner was in Bauripore, and on the August, without any previous summons, Deputy Commissioner issued a warrant for the arrest of the petitioner, without any provision for bail, to ensure his attendance in the Chybasa court to give his evidence as a witness for the prosecution in the above-mentioned case. The petitioner surrendered himself on the 23rd August before the Deputy Commissioner, and on that day was examined as a witness for the prosecution and after his examination was over the petitioner was fold by the Deputy Comm ssioner to see h m before he left the court. On that day at about 5-30 P.M., the petitioner saw the Deputy Com-missioner again in Court and the Com-missioner on seeing him asked him "Is there anybody to stand security for you?" The petitioner having replied in the affirmative, the Deputy Commissioner said "Better look for them, you are enlarged on a bail of Rs. 5,000 and saying this he left the court. No outsider being in court at that late hour, petitioner could not communicate with any body and was sent Sadhu Charn Sanyal, a man of considerable property, offered himself as a security, but he was not accepted and the petitioner was not released till 4 o'clock that day when Babu Bhagabati Charn Chowdhury stood as a surety. The Deputy Commissioner then directed the secution of the petitioner for embezzlement of three small items on a note submitted by Mr. Thomson, the Deputy Magistrate, and made over the case to the file of Babu Hemendro Lal Kastagir, Deputy Magistrate,

the High Court for a transfer. Their Lordships after hearing counsel issued a rule on the Deputy Commissioner to show cause why the case should not be transferred to Manbhum. Meantime all proceedings were

for trial. As the petitioner was afraid that

under all the circumstances stated above he

would not get a fair trial at Chybasa he moved

directed to be stayed.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay leaves Poona on the 1st proximo for Bombay, and on 3rd idem, proceeds on tour till the 15th October, when he returns to Bombay and then proceeds to Mahableshwar, where the Government will be established.

A woman named Yesu, was charged with having murdered her son for want of food, and then attempted suicide, before the Sessions Judge of Thana, and sentenced to four months simple imprisonment for the second offence and transportation for life second offence and transportation for life for the first. Stern justice has, no doubt, been avenged; but does the duty of the Administration end here? The matter, indeed, becomes grave when it is remembered that this was not the first case of the kind at Thana. A mother kills her own son for want of food, and yet Thana is not a famine district officially. The Bombay Government output at once to institute an entire ernment ought at once to institute an en-quiry into the condition of the class to which this woman and others like her

belong.

IT may not be generally known that Germany owes its present greatness to its system of education. What that system is, is thus described in an American paper: "When Germany was born again, nearly a generation ago, there came with the new birth the new genius of German education. It touched the Universities of the empire; and the dreamers, theorists, and cosmopolitan philosophers of the past vanished, to be succeeded by a band of loyal, patriotic, practical instructors, who have since become the admiration of the world. It extended its inspiring influence to the German youths and transformed them from the mere reasoners, poets, and writers of the past, youths and transformed them from the mere reasoners, poets, and writers of the past, into the stalwart workers and men of business that they are today. It reached out to the factories, the shops, and the fields of the empire, and from the feeble industries of a disunited people rose the giant industry of the present empire. It waved its magic wand over the

empire. It waved its magic wand over the ports of German commerce, and there sprang into being the mighty merchant marine which we carries the imperial flag into all the seas the earth. And, finally it puts its stamp so lainly on the geologists, chemists, geographers, travellers and historians who had gone forth at its bidding to accomplish these worldwide results, that to-day their work is recognized and appreciated as the product of German University education,"

Correspondence.

DECAYING INDUSTRIES OF SYLHET.

TO THE EDITOR.

Str.—In re your paragraph on manufactur-ing industries in Bengal and the excellent sug-gestion of forming a band of Bengali patriots to foster and resuscitate these decaying and dead industries, in to-day's "Patrika," I beg leave to send the following observations to you for publication. It is a subject in which I have thought and felt much. The district of Sylhet, to which I belong, had once many very thriving industries. But most of them have perished, probably on account of the same cause to which you assign the destruction of the Benyal industries. Those the destruction of the Bengal industries. Those which still linger, have also very little vitality in them, and will soon die out if left uncared for. The blacksmiths of Panchgaon, even at the present day, can make iron and steel articles of high quality. They can produce knives, daos, khargas, &c, of excellent workmarship, which will satisfy the most fastilious taste; but this important industry does not receive such encouragement as it deserves. These articles are little known outside Sylhet, and, in consequence, do not find market even in Bengal. another very important, and I am glad to say, thriving industry, is carried on by the people around Balaguni, viz., the making of parts (mats). It is found throughout the district; but it flourishes most near about Balagunj Some workmen of this place can produce very nne and exquisite patis, even of ivory, which cannot fail to please the rich and luxurious of Calcutta and other places. These part are so comfortable that he who has one used them cannot do without them But this excellent industry also labours unde the greatest of all difficulties, -insufficient sale the greatest of all difficulties, —insufficient sale. The Manipuri inhabitants of the town of Sylhei, who can weave good pieces of sheet, kheshas, &c, deserve to be encouraged and patronised. I don't wish to tax the patience of your readers with a long story, and hence I desist from speaking of other industries to-day.

The remedy you have suggested, is just the best physic that can be thought of likely to give life and strength to this waning system. A large company, with head-quarters in Calcutta and agents at the different centures.

cutta and agents at the different centies of industries all over the country, will go a great way towards preventing a general wreck of our manufacturing industries, on which the life of thousands of our poor countrymen depend. These agents can bring together the artisans of their neighbourhood, can advance to their small capitals, and thus get their productions and then send them up to to Calcutta and other markets for sale. A right move in this direction has recently been made by Dr. M. N. Ray, at Kaligatcha, in Sylhet, whom you have justly commended for bringing together a number of workmen and thus turning out various south of the south of the same of gether a number of workmen and thus turning out various sorts of cultery. Other similar establishments may be started when a central company has been formed. Every person, rich or poor, should contribute towards, the establishment of such an inspection. titution, which is not only patriotic but promises to be profitable.

JAGANNATH DE.

THE LATRINE AND MONKEY-KILLING QUESTIONS IN PURI.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,-We are all grateful to you for your serious and earnest efforts to stop the sacri-eges, the most unique in its character, that have been committed by a purely Hindu municipal body, so to speak. The more we think about the matter the more we shudder at the audacity of the Committee of the Co city of the Commissioners who profess to be

of the origin of the latrine question.

From time immeniorial, it was the custom that only four or five sevaks of Jagannath Deb (called night guards) could, after a fixed hour give a short description

soon or because it might not be carried hither and thither by insects or to stop bad smell. Early in the morning a certain class of people, something like Nabashakh, who were accessible to the mandir, (this class still exists) entered it and cleaned it of the offensive things, and they were paid for their labour. Even now the same practice continuing the continuing the same practice continu their labour. Even now the same practice continues. The guards of the night are still given salt every day (perhaps, now, for no purpose) and still there are those people of Nabashakh class who clear the impurities, in case they are of insignificant quantity.

But with the change of time, through the mismanagement or inadvertence of the Superindent of the temple, the temple has, of late, become the haunt of begging Brahmins and nothing-to-do Pandas, who remain the whole or most part of the night in the temple and desecrate it, committing nuisance. Besides those who sell mahaprasad, remain, against the custom, with the r children till late at night, who also defile the nooks and corners of the temple. Hence the night-soil accumulated. the temple: Hence the night-soil accumulated, is vast and can not be removed by the Hindu servants, alluded to above. With this plea of the shortcomings of the mandir authorities, the Municipality is committing another gross outrage on the Hindu religion, not even still known to the Hindu public. They take Rs. 400 or 500 from the mandir authorities, and yet have arranged for ordinary mehtars to enter the temple for cleaning purposes. Now, you must mind, the temple is not accessible to lower classes of Hindus no, not even a washerman can go up to the image of Patitpaban at the lion gate, not to speak of the mehtars. So everything is being managed here at he temple. Hence the night-soil accumulated,

W. Baggett, of Oak Grove, Fla., had an attack of the measles, nearly three years ago, and the disase left him with very severe pains in the chest 'I thought I would die," he writes; "but to my great joy I was saved by Chamberlain's Pain Balim. Pains in the chest nearly always indicate theapproach of pneumonia, and by promptly applying this liniment on a flannel cloth, which should be bound on the chest, an attack of pneumonia may be prevented It is always prompt and effectual. For sale at 25 and to cents per bottle by

the morning and violates the distinct in jun-tions of the Rajas from time immemoral. The pilgrims come and go They are not permanent residents of the town nor do they stay there long; so they remain quite ignorant of this grossest possible violation of Hindu custom. It is only after 4 or 5 months' residence here that we have come to know this, some of us being eye-witnesses to the fact. The chances are ten or one that sooner or later the Conservancy Inspector (now a Eurasian) will enter into the temple itself for inspecting (Vide the Municipal Act.)

Several places in the Mandir being defiled, the Municipality erects the latrine in question. But we say, that will not answer the purpose for which the latrine is built. First, because it can accommodate only one or two persons at a time, while out of 500 men in the temple, some ten persons may have the necessity of using it at once. Secondly, unless the Municipality employs executive force to compel them, why should the indolent people in the temple take the trouble of going far to the privy in question? They will rather pollute the places, as now. In case the municipal body has to employ their police force to compel the immates of the temple to se the latriner, why should not they are inmates of the temple to se the latriner, why should not they, we argue, employ the police earlier, without terecting the latrine in question and fine everybody who would commit nuisance within the precincts of the temple? That will remove grievances of all. They may erect a privy on the other side of the road for the convenience of those people, and thereby they will not commit a sacrilege and wound the feeling of the public. This is the best and smoothest solution of the problem to us smoothest solution of the problem to us. The rumour is that as long as the agitation

continues, the latrine will not be made but no sooner will the agitation subside the Municipality will complete it; so they do not demolish it. By the the bye, we must say that we hear, many of the Municipal Commissioners are against the measure. It is said that the proposal of the erecting of the latrine in question was made at a Municipal meeting of three or four Commissioners, after consulting the Magistrate. The people of the town (the Mahantas, some of them millionaires, the Raja of Parikoot, and other gentlemen of the town) some 650 in number,) petitioned the Municipality to demolish the datrine, while some 50, of whom most were officials.—Munsiffs, Deputy Magistrates, etc—memorialized the Magistrate. This was done one month before. So the strange part of the question is that the Magistrate does not give any written order still and Municipality does not dispose of our petition

As to the monkey-killing question, we have no language to describe the horror of the sight. Some 2,000 of the poor creatures have been killed, their blood and carcasses presenting a shocking sight and their goung ones hovering helplessly to and fro, when they escaped. Sometimes the males acted as mothers to the poor motherless young ones. It was begun some 6 or 7 months ago on account of the petition of some 100 rate-payers. But as soon as we came here, some 80 rate-payers applied the Municipality for stopping the cruel act. That body did not take any notice of the petition. During the Car Festival, the killing was stopped for a month. It is believed they did so from the policy that the pilgrims from the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab night not see it and take offence. In fact, some of the Shadoos from Hanumangarh (Oudh) were much enarged when they heard of the cruel practice of killing the monkeys. thought that it will never again set in.) But alas! as soon as the festival was over and

(called night guards) could, after a fixed hour of the night, remain in the mandir, when all the rest were made to go out and all the outer gates were shut and locked up. In case of exigencies of natural call of these five, each was every day supplied with a quantity of salt, to be spread over the nightsoil, either with to be spread over the nightsoil, either with the matter into earth light the matter light t are strongly against the cruel practice) as rate-payers wrote very reasonable letters to the Municipality against the killing. The result of the petition you know from telegrams; they ask the opinions of the Pundits. Now you must know, most of the Commissioners are for the killing of monkeys, and the guartier is alkilling of monkeys; and the question is, therefore, more stiff and hopeless than the latrine question. They have procured some Pundits of this place to say for them. So you have to see that all the Indian Hindu papers must stir and agitate.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,-It is apprehended that during the coming winter the plague will work its greatest bavoc in the metropolis, although we have, by the grace of the Almighty, averted the crisis (prophetically (urged)) during the rains. And the hesitation of Simla

R. James E. Ferrell, of Burnt House W. Va. has discarded all other diarrheea medicine and now handles only Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrheea Remedy. He has used it is his family and sold it to his customers for year and has no hesitation in saying that it is the be emedy for colic and diarrheea, he has ever known It not only gives relief, but effects a permanent core It is also pleasant and safe to take, making it an deals remedy for bowel complaints. For sale by SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. CO., PAUL Chemist,

present in a very bad way, all secretly and at an hour of early morning, when very few care to know what is going about. Unfortunately the Pandas do not object to these municipal outrages, as they consider the municipal body as peremptory as the Government itself. So the matter stands thus: the mehter enters the temple early in the morning and violates the distinct in juntations of the Rajas from time immemoral. fever of Europe does not appear in its original form in Bengal, but assumes a mala-rial garb and it is never found to rage in epidemic form here. Accordingly a cit-like Bombay, washed by the waves of the se and wholly free from any indigenous poison, is more likely to foster plague germs than Calcutta, already full of the malarial

and and cholera germs in abundance.

That there have been real plague cases in April and that the disease has since continued in sporadic form up to the pre-sent day, is beyond any medical doubt. But why then the plague appears so tame and fang-broken here? The history of plague for centuries shows that the giant has been nowhere so tame as in Calcutta. Now the report of the seizures in Calcutta shows that the number of Bengalce victims are proportionately smaller than that of the people of the seizures are proportionately smaller than that of the people of any other nationality. The reason is not far to seek. The people of Bengal are generally malaria-stricken, which condition acts as a prophylactic to the plague poison. It is, therefore, desirable that we should be left alone. In oculations to guard us from it, ought not to be encouraged, at least in Bengal; Pit may do some distance mischief by destroying the milarial germs in the people of Bengal. It would be prudent, therefore, to leave the people alone to the influences and environments of the situation, granted them by wise Providence. Rigorous segregation, tempting moculations, unnecessary and impertment examinations of suspects, should be abolished from the city, to give it a healthy tone of mind and body. It is not always easy to improve matters, as some sanguine professionals would think.

LADY BRUCE'S MARRIAGE.

A SIMLA telegram, dated 22nd Sept., states with Mr. Babington S nith C. S. L, was solemnized to-day at three o'clock at Chirst Church. The church was crammed in every quarter; a large number of persons being unable to gain admittance. The escort for the marriage party was provided by the Simia Detachment of the Punjab Light Horse and Viceroys Bodyguard and was most imposing. Lord Elgin conducted his daughter up the aisle. Lady Elizabeth looked extremely pretty in her lovely wedding gown to Her bridesmaids were Ladies Christian and Veronica Brauce, her sisters, M ss Lucia Young, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Miss G. Morton, daughter of the Adjutant-General Morton, daughter of the Adjutant-General, Miss Bayley, daughter of Mr. C. S. Bayley and Miss Turner, daughter of Major Turner, Viceroy's Bodyguard, Captain Pollen, A. D, C., attended Mr. Babington Smith as Best Man. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the (Chaplan of Simia. Mr. John Elliot presided at the organ and the Viceroy's Band played the Wedding March magnificently. It is needless to say the church was beautifully decorated. The necessary signatures having been affixed in the vestry, the procession ing been affixed in the vestry, the procession returned to Viceregal Lodge (where Lady Elgin held a huge reception, and the usual ceremonies were observed. Eventually Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Smith drove away to Mashobra, carrying the good wishes of all their friends.

THE PRESENTS.

The presents, a number of which were on view in the large drawing room, included many interesting and beautiful specimens of Indian and Dirinese silver work and other Indian art manufactures. Lord and Lady Elgin's present to the bride consisted of a diamond ring, brooch and crescent. The Earl of Southesk, the bride's grandfather, presented her with an onyx and diamond pendant. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a pearl necklace. Special interest attented dant. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a pearl necklace. Special interest attached to two Simla presents,—one a pearl and diamond bracelet presented by 57 young ladies of Simla, which was worn by the bride at the wedding, and another a turquoise and pearl necklace of Indian design presented by nearly 100 Simla children. The latter was accompanied by an illuminated letter signed by all the donors adorned with the monograms of the bride and bridngroom, and a beautifully executed little picture of Viceregal Lodge, and contained in a silver mounted case. The tenants of Lord Elgin's Fife estates sent a very handsome tea and coffee service, and the very handsome tea and coffee service, and the employes on Broomhall Estate a stationery very handsome tea and coffee service, and the employes on Broomhall Estate a stationery cabinet in crocodile leather mounted with silver. Among other presents may be mentioned jewellery, clocks (one a gift of the European servants in Government House), a jade work set with jewels, including beautiful jade and rubby clasp, the gift of Sir Mackworth and lady Young, books, rugs, embroderies, and pictures. The orphan children of the Simla Convent presented the bride with a coverlet beautifully worked by themselves. A very large number of presents have been retained at home as the briddal pair so shortly leave India. The wedding cake was a wonderful master-piece by M. Tancredi, the Viceroy's cook, who has been occupied two months making it. It weighed 700 pounds, and with the stand was nine feet high. The cake was surmounted by a beautifully executed vase full of orange and orchid blossoms, and nothing could surpass its artistic moulding.

The BRIDE'S DRESS.

and orchid blossoms, and nothing could surpass its artistic moulding.

THE BRIDE'S DRESS.

The following are the detail of the bride's dress:—Bodice and train of rich white brocade over a Petticoat of white moussime de soie, draped with fine old Brussels lace (the gift of the bride's mother) and sprays of mounts. ped with fine old Brussels lace (the gift of the bride's mother) and sprays of myrtle. A wreath of myrtle and a Brussels lace veil. Bouquet: lilies and myrtle. Ornaments: perls and diamonds, and a pearl neck-lace (the gift of the bridegroom). The bridesmaid's dresses were white satin merve draped with moussline de soie, blue sashes, picture hats of drawn white satin, trimmed with white ostrich plumes and blue ribbons. Bouquets: white anemones; turtuo se broaches (the gift of the bridegroom), Her Excellency's dress was of steel grey velvet and velvet cape to match, trimmed with white satin and ermine, and velvet toque trimmed with gold and old lace. Telegrams.

INDIAN TELEGR

Prince Ranjitsing company with H Mr. Jolly, a passe Civil Engineering (appointed to the Prov. Branch, Telegraph De. prentice.

Mr. Dallas, Deputy Co the Government of India for aways in has been posted to the GR Jabad Mor

At wedding to-day Lady Elizabeth Bruce was given away by the Viceroy. The party was escorted to and from the Viceregal Lodge by the Punjab Light Horse. The happy party laft Simle for Machana at the latest and the latest and the latest and the latest are the latest and the lat left Simla for Mashobra at about quarte six. The presents were both numerous

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

At to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, in presenting the Reports of the Select Committees on the Central Provinces Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills, said that the changes proposed by the Select Committees would be found in the Reports and that the Reports be taken into consideration four weeks after. The Hon'ble M., Chitnavis thanked the Select Committees for the patient hearing they had given him and for the patient hearing they had given him and telt sure that the Council would do the same. The Hon'ble member also said that the people of the Central Provinces were very grateful to the Select Committees, inasmuch as the Bills would not have retrospective affect seems. would not have retrospective effect, as lorigin-ally proposed. He also suggested that the con-sideration of the Bills be suspended till the first sitting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta, as people would thereby get time to consider the changes made by the Select Con mittees. The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, in reply, said that four weeks' time would be enough for the consideration of the proposed changes.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland, in intro-ducing a Bill to amend the law relating to the forkery of Currency Notes and rank notes, said that he would propose to add two sections to the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to provide for heavier punishment, than at present, for these offences.
General Sir Edwin Collen introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Marine Act of 1887.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

is a mod he, we understand, has the Lorent the them the

The powers are discussing an Italian Circular proposing that the six Powers should again combine for the purpose of inducing the Sultan to withdraw the Turkish troops and officials from Crete within a fixed period. the Powers undertaken to maintain the Sultan sovereignty over the Island and to potect the

M. Cambon, French Ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed Ambassador to London.

LONDON, SEPT. 21. Natives of India residing in the Transvaal will shortly be required to remove to locations outside towns under the recent judgment of the Transvaal High Court.

Germany and Austria have refused to participate in the concert of the Powers proposed by Italy for the settlement of Crete, but have promised not to support the Sultan. The other Powers have agreed to the sheeme, the preliminary of which is the speed. of the Turkish troops and officials from

It appears that General Zurlinden, who was reappointed Governor of Paris on his esignation against Colonel Picquart withoutesignation against Colonel Picquart withoutconsulting General Charoine or the Cabinet.
Colonel Picquart is now charged with forg,
ing a certain telegram addressed to Major
Esterhazy for the purpose of implicating
him in the persecution of Dreyfus. The new
phase in this case has caused disquietude
in Paris. The Dreyfusites declare that the
object is to close the mouth of Colonel object is to close the mouth of Golonel Picquart, who is an essential whitness for

The Times correspondent at Pekin telegraphs that an edict has been issued which announces that the Emperor and all the high Ministers will "kotow" to the Empress to-day.

The anti-dynastic insurrection in China is spreading north-wards, and has reached the province of Hunan, causing disquietude to the Government.

The republics of Argentina and Chile are on the brink of war. The latter country is anxions for British arbitration on the boundary question, which Argentina has hitherto refused to agree to. Both the Republics are mobilising troops.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Queen has sanctioned a semi-public funeral being accorded to the remains of the late Sir George Grey in St.-Paul's Cathedral on Monday next.

Cathedral on Monday next.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

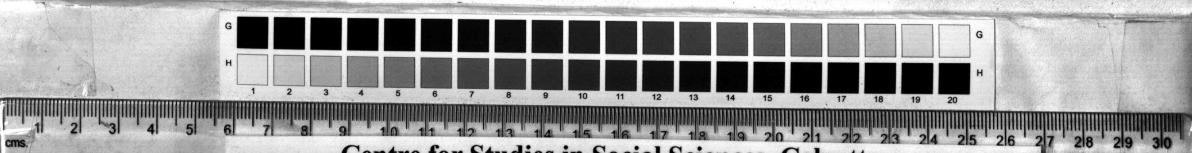
Pekin telegrams state that the Emperor's Reforming adviser has been banished and that the Empress-Dowager has resumed complete sway. The reinstatement of Li Hung Chang is anticipated.

London, SEPT. 22.

Le Temps in an article on the occupation of Fashoda says that the French contention is that Egypt abandoned her suzerainty over that portion of the basin of the Upper Nile which can thus be justly seized by the firs occupant. Le Temps adds that the question is merely one for concluding a bargain.

London, Sept. 22.

An Edict issued from Pekin definitely an nounces that the Emperor has resigned his power to the Empress. It is rumoured a Shanghai that the Emperor is dead, and the the gates of Pekin have been closed.



SIMLA NOTES.

From our own correspondent.) SIMLA, SEPT. 18. ing wedding of Lord Elgin's

Mr. Babington Smith is The function will be the ed; and necessarily marriage will be sent (Christ) Church hop of Lahore, who for that very purpose. Elgin will hold a very Viceregal, Lodge, where all ; but we are not informed d Elgin will do anything to this important event felt among the vast slow to recognise the good qualities of Mr. Babington Smith; and last evening the native clerks, employed in the Viceroy's household presented two addresses of con-

The frontier is again beginning to engage our dention. We are told of raid or jirga almost everyday; but we don't know what the Government intends to do with the frontier. The Secretary of State's despatch has long arrived on the subject; but it is kept as confidential, though one or two items are leaking almost everyday. It is believed here as a fact that the retention of Khyber is imperative and that some small fortification will be built to command the passes, and in keeping the passes open, only Khyber levies will be employed. The control of the Punjab Government will be withdrawn, and the Government of India will assume the direct responsibilities for the administration of the pass. We also understand that the defences of Malakand and Chakdarah will be considerably improved and the Government will not perhaps spare men and money to make those positions well-defended. Hence the military budget of the coming year will be

The financial outlook is satisfactory. The Hon'ble Sir James Westland has been found out in his recent three half per cent. loan We understand that the Government had to pay about six lakhs of rupees as discount, and just fancy the credit of the Government in the money market! The credit of the Secretary of State is none the less. He I ately tendered for Council bills, and whole amount has been allotted in twelve months' bills. The militaries will this year present a big bill for the scientific frontier, and it is Juste possible that the Ho'ble Sir James Westland will have to go to the market again

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis came here someime ago to perticipate in the works of the Select Committees on the Central Provinces Select Committees on the Central Provinces Bills; and he, we understand, has been able to get some concessions from the officials. We are prepared to credit the rumour as truth; and, we are sure, he will spare no efforts to plead the cause of his poor clients. But considering the number of reactionary principles embodied in the Bills, we must admit that it is beyond the power of single-handed efforts to get many concessions or to secure any alterations of main principles. Mr. Chitnavis is, therefore, well advised to ask the Government to fore, well advised to ask the Government to carry the Bill over to Calcutta.

The question of plague in Calcutta is also a very popular topic, as the movements and emigration of the offices depend upon Government, it seems, is quite at a loss to decide one way or the other. But the Bengal Government, we are told, takes an optimistic view of the affairs, and has asked to reduce the number of plague officers in Calcutta. We also hear that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has brought it to the notice, of the Government of India that the imposition of quarantine against Calcutta is having had a

very bad effect upon trade.

The administration of the plague in the that in Bengal. The Garshanker affair has become a scandal; and the Punjab Government is trying to whitewash it. The matter is

under correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. The principal point on which stress has been laid, is whether huts were built or not before the men were turned out of their homes. The Government ought to institute an inedpendent in-quiry into the matter and the result of the enquiry ought to be publicly announced.

The rains have ceased, and we are enjoying a very fair weather. The health of the place has considerably improved with the advant of cold. The Simla Extension

Committee have dispersed after their labours, and their recommendations have been forwarded to the Local Government. We do not know the exact nature of these recommendations; but we are sure many expensive schemes of improvement have been suggested, and to carry those suggestions in to practice, the Corporation will be required to levy another local tax.

Living in Simla is already dear; and the recommendations of the Extension Commit recommendations of the Extension Committee, if carried out, will make it dearer still-Lately the Corporation has spent a good deal of money in building new public latrines and urinals; and more new ones are in contemplation. We do not know whether the President, Colonel Grey, means to turn the city into a stockade of latrines and urinals before he

THE usual camp for siege operations will be held at Pur. In February and March.

THE question of restricting the possession of knives and pistols, which has resulted in increase of murders in some of the frontier districts of the Punjab, specially in Peshawar, is engaging the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province.

A SIMLA telegram to the Statesman says:—
The Government of India have called for report regarding the Hon'ble Mr. Thorburn's statements in reference to the number of transport animals and men impressed for service during the recent frontier operations.

To Whom It May Concern:

Thave been in the drug business for twelve years, an urin that time, have sold nearly all the cough redicnes manufactured; and from my personal nowledge of such remedies, I say that Chambers in's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than ny other on the market.—W. M. Terry, Elkton,

MITH STANISTRET & CO and B. K PAUL & CO Chemists.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

ON the 7th instant before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bannerjee sitting on the Civil Appellate Side, the matter of Srimati Tulsi Dasi, petitioner, W Srimati Lakshy Moni Dasi and others, opposite party, was disposed of. The petitioner brought a suit in the District Court of Hooghly for declaration of her right as the sole for declaration of her right as the sole successor of the property of her husband Gupi Nath Dhur. After the death of the husband the petitioner and her co-widow, Rangamani, were living and they were entitled equally to the property of their husband who died intestate. After the latter's death the petitioner made an application to the District Judge for an order on the Collector of Hooghly to pay the petitioner the whole of the interest due, and this application was opposed by two daughters and three grandsons of the deceased co-widow. The District Judge dismissed the application. Against this order there was an apppeal to the High Court.

Chief Justice.—On the date of the certi-

ficate of the 19th June, 1861, the two widows of one Gopi Nath Dhur were admittedly entitled equally to the income or interest of certain Government paper amounting in value to three or four lakhs of rupees On the 19th June, 1861, a certificate was granted under section 9 of Act XXVII of 1860, under which certificate the Collector was directed to pay the interest on the Government paper in question to the two ladies in equal shares during their lives, but there was no provision as to the distrinction of the interest in the event of the death of one of these widows. This was doubtless an accidental omission or slip. It is undisputed that on the death of one, the survivor would be entitled to the whole of the interest. It is unnecessary to refer to the subsequent partition proceedings which took place between the widows. They have no real bearing on the question, we have to decide. One of the widows died on the 5th April 1898, and then the present appellant or the survivor claimed to be entitled to the whole of the interest. On the 18th May, 1898, she presented a petition asking in effect for the payment to her of the whole of the interest, but the learned District Judge, for the reasons which he has given in judgment, has held that he was unable to make such an order and dismissed the application on the 20th June, 1898. Hence this appeal and with this appeal there comes on a rule for the interference of the Court under section 622 as t was considered doubtful whether an appeal lies from the order. I think an appeal does not lie and that the order we are about to make must be made as upon the rule and not upon the appeal. Since the certificate was granted the Act under which it was granted has been repealed, but in the Succession Certificate Act of 1889 it is expressly provided that nothing in that Act shall affect any certificate Act of 1889 it is expressly provided that nothing in that Act shall affect any certificate act of 1889 it is expressly provided that nothing in that Act shall affect any certificate granted before the commencement of this Act under Act XXVII of 1860. The certificate which was granted under Act XXVII of 1860 is still an existing certificate, and the appellant urges that the certificate ought to have provided for the payment of the interest to the surviving widow, and that it was either by mistake or accidental omission that these words were not inserted, and she asks the court practically to amend he certificate by adding those words. There is, I consider, an inherent jurisdiction in the court to amend accidental slips or omissions in its orders or decrees, and I feel that if the attention of the Court had been drawn to the omissions at the time, the certificates would have been so framed as to provide for the payment of the interest to the surviving wrdows. This would have been at once reasonable and proper. She is clearly entitled to the interest and I think we should endeavour to give her rights in as short and inexpensive a manner as possible. There are certain respondents to this application, to certain respondents to this application, to whom notice was given by direction of the court below, but they have absolutely no interest in the matter, and I don't see how they are entitled to object. By them it is suggested that the appellant can bring a regular suit against the Collector or against some body else. Perhaps she can, but that would be a long and expensive process. and expensive process; and if we can see our way to assist her in a more summary manner we ought, I think, to do so. I think the court has power to amend the certificate on the footing of an accidental omission, and it ought to be amended by the insertion of words prov.ding for the payment of interest, to the survivor of the two widows. The petition must be treated as one asking for such amendment, and the prayer must be amended by asking for the amendment of the certificate in the manner I have indicated. I do not think

there should be any costs either of the appeal or of the rule. Banerjee, J:—I am of the same opinion. I think the absence of the words in the certificate of the 19th June, 1861, sought to be supplied by the present application, must be attributed to oversight; and taken that view of the matter, I think that as that certificate remains in force notwithstanding the repeal of Act XXVII of 1860, under which it was granted, there is power in the court to supply the omission, a power which must be inherent in every court to amend its proceedings so as to rectify an evident error or omission.

RAIN, STURM AND FLOOD.

OUR Faridpur correspondent writes under date the 20th :-

The flood has already exceeded the normal. Still the water is increasing daily. The weather is also very foul. If the flood still rises higher, it will, it is apprehended, do harm to the crops.

Our Chupra correspondent writes under late the 21st :-

date the 21st:—

We are having incessant downpours for the last ten days, but fortunately the river Surju has not risen so high as was apprehended. The flood in this town is partly due to the excessive rains and partly to the Gundak water, which have found their ways through the breaches in the bund (embankment.) The whole of the chanwar to the north of the Railway line presents a vast sheet of water of the chanwar to the north of the Railway line presents a vast; sheet of water, under which the paddy crops lie buried deep. The weather is awfully threatening. Many houses have tumbled down, and

by a vast sheet of water on all sides. The Kamla, the Jeebach and the Bhathi Balan have overflowed their banks and the villages are all under water. The town is only saved; the flood has reached even the outskirts of the town, and if the water does not recede, it will soon be under water like Muzafferpore and Mati-hari. Several lives of both men and cattle have been lost owing to the inundation. Yesterday a boat capsized at the Pipra Ghat and seven men were drowned. At Lohna it is said that two men were carried away by the strong current of a "mone" newly-formed. All the public roads are more or less under water and the villages are in a great distress. Several houses have come down and even within the town the pucca house of a Marwari and several mud-built houses have fallen; thatched roofs have been blown off. The Collector of Darbhanga is expected here to-day; and it is said that he and the Sub-divisional Officer, will vis't the submerged villages in order tofdraw up a flood report. If I can say so, it is raining cats and dogs as I write this letter to you. Traffic is almost at a standstill at a stand still.

"B S. S." writes from Muzarffapur, under

Our town was overflooded with water last week. From the south-west to the south-eastern end of the town the flood was 2 to 3 feet high on the main road, and there was an uniform sheet of water spreading all around like a big lake. The cutchery appeared like a white speck of island in the bosom of the silvery spreading water. The surface of the river water was above the level of the roadland some where, and the whole town would have been swept away by the flood were it not for the timely exertion of Mr. Maude, the Magistrate-Collector, who worked hard and assisted the coolies in making artificial bunds in places to stem the tide of the rising flood. To prevent the outlet of water from damaging the town in toto hundred of boras (bags) were filled with earth and hunkar and dropped down to stop the overflow. The injury done to the District on the whole is indescribable. Many Dehats were swallowed up in the flood and many men, women and cattle were carried away by the current. The thatches of the houses with the inmates thereof were swiming on the surface of the high water. The boldest of the villagers tried to save themselves by climbing up the trees and many pitched themselves with their families on the public road (where accessible) exposed to the horrors of the frowning sky; but even this scanty shelter was denied them as strong blast, with its complement of rain, was beating down everywhere. Chill air penetrated through the bones. Trees were uprooted in numbers the bones. Trees were uprooted in numbers and there was no end to the miseries of those who were exposed to the sky to sustain life against such a dreadful weather. The crops in the fields and the corn in the hamlets of many a village were washed away, and another famine seems impending. A telegram was received from Matipur that a ballast train engine fell through a breach in the line on the night of the 13th instant and there was no trace of the driver and the

REFORMATARY SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

THE total number of boys in the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory schools on the and Hazaribagh Reformatory schools on the 31st December 1896 was 529, of whom 201 were in the former and 328 in the latter. The number of boys admitted during the year 1897 was 78 at Alipore and 89 at Hazaribagh, the total at the two Schools being raised to 696 against 695 of 1896. During the year under report, 103 boys were released on expiry of sentence, 34 on attaining the age of 18 years and 1 by special order of the Government on account of sickness; and 4 died—1 in the Alipore and 3 in the Hazaribagh School. On the 31st December 1897, 554 boys remained the 31st December 1897, 554 boys remained— 212 in the Alipore and 342 in the Hazari-bagh School. Of these 380 were Hindus, 163 Mahomedans 10 aboriginals, and 1 a native Christian. The daily average number, of boys for the year was 190 at Alipore and 344 at Hazaribagh, compared with 215 and 331 respectively in 1896 and 218 and 344 respectively in 1895. The general health of the boys was better than in the preceding year. Though the number of admissions into hospitals in both the Schools was larger, the daily average number of sick was smaller, viz., 5-03 in the Alipore School and 171 in the Hazaribagh School, against 5-35 and 2'12 respectively in 1896. A large number of dysentery cases occurred at Alipore, but the use of rice-water (mar) with a small quantity of salt has since proved a good preventive against the disease and been also beneficial to the health of the boys who have generally going the of the boys, who have generally gained in weight. In the Hazaribagh School there were many cases of fever during the rainy season, which were, however, of a very mild character.

which were, however, of a very mild character.

The instruction in English has been discontinued at both Schools. The educational staff of the Alipore School has been reoraganized and a similar change at the Hazaribagh School is under consideration. The classes will in future be under the inspection of the Education Department. The trades taught in the two Schools have been the same as in the previous years, but a revision is suggested by Dr. Nott the Superintendent at Hazaribagh. The Lieutenant-Governor will await any proposal that the Inspector-General may wish to submit on the subject. Drill and symnastics were carried on in both institutions, and these exercises are reported to have done good to the boys. Another teacher qualified to teach gymnastics should, if possible, be engaged at Hazaribagh in the place of the teacher when her regioned

the peasants, who a few days before had hoped to harvest a bumper crop this year, are now entertaining serious apprehensions regarding their future prospect. The vegetables getting putrified by remaining buried under water for several days together, fill the air with noxious effluvia, and thus threaten the outbreak of cholera.

Our Madhubani (Darbhanga) correspondent writes under date the 21st:

Madhubani is now an island surrounded by a vast sheet of water on all sides.

Alipore School during 1896, it is reported by the District Magistrates that 43 were well conducted, 16 could not be traced, 7 were in Jail, 4 were viewed with suspicion, and 10 were pursuing the same year 76 boys were released from the Hazaribagh School, but information has been furnished in the present report regarding 47 only. Of the number reported on, 36 were well conducted, 4 could not be trace, 2 were in jail, I was viewed with suspicion, and 10 were well conducted, 4 could not be traced, 7 were in Jail, 4 were viewed with suspicion, and 10 were pursuing the trades they learnt at the School. During the same year 76 boys were released from the Hazaribagh School, but information has been furnished in the present report regarding 47 only. Of the number reported on, 36 were well conducted, 4 could not be traced, 7 were in Jail, 4 were viewed with suspicion, and 10 were pursuing the trades they learnt at the School. During the same year 76 boys were released from the Hazaribagh School, but information has been furnished in the present report regarding 47 only. Of the number reported by the District Magistrates that 43 were well conducted, 16 could not be traced, 7 were in Jail, 4 were viewed with suspicion, and 10 were pursuing the same year 76 boys were released from the Hazaribagh School, but information has been furnished in the present report regarding 47 only. Of the number reported by a very lease of the Hazaribagh School, but information has been furnished in the present report regarding 47 only. Of the number reported by the district career of some of the boys released from five to ten years ago tend to show that a fair proportion of the boys who return to their homes and revert to the occupation of their castes after a while become discontented with their position and emigrate to Calcutta or other position and emigrate to Calcutta or other places, where there is a demand for more intelligent labour, and often do very well. It is therefore, possible, he thinks, that released boys returned as "not traceable" may be the very boys who have received the greatest benefit from their detention in the Reformation. tory School, and not those who have returned to a life of crime, as has been generally feared. The Inspector-General has been requested to get the opinion of the Board of Management at Alipore upon this surmise. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the boys who are reported by the District Magistrates as well conducted are now resident with their families. He would resident with their families. He would be glad to know how many of these are following the family trade. He understood that this was the trade boys were, as far as possible, taught in the reformatories, but he has been perplexed by the separate and insignificant item of lads pursuing in freedom the trades taught them in the reformatory schools. It was definitely decided in 1895 that enquiries as to the conduct of boys discharged from the reformatories should be confined to those discharged in the year preceding fined to those discharged in the year preceding that of report. The Lieutenant-Governor acquiesces in this decision. It is not desirable that lads who may be doing well should be hunted by the repeated periodical enquiries of the police. This makes it all the more necessary that the one enquiry, which the police do make, should be a complete and thorough one; for in the results of it is concentrated the whole of our information as to the success or

failure of our efforts at reform. In the Alipore School the profit from under almost all the heads. The total profits of the two schools were Rs. 9,589-11 and Rs. 5,960-0-1 against Rs. 11,189-15-10 and Rs. 4,883 5-10 respectively in 1896. The decrease at Alipore appears to have been chiefly due to the release of 34 of the most skilled artisans on attaining the age of I8, and to the sale at considerably reduced rates of goods which had been in stock for a long time and had deteriorated in value. The chief sources of income continue to be book-binding in the Alipore School and cloth weaving and tailoring in the Hazaribagh School. The average earning per head at Alipore was Rs. 42-0-9 and at Hazaribagh Rs. 25-7-7 against Rs. 60-8-5 and Rs. 19-5-7 respectively in the preceding year. under almost all the heads. The total profits

FAIRLY WELL ISN'T WELL ENOUGH. LET us say that your wages are twenty shillings week. You have worked hard, done your best, and week. You have tworked hard, done your best, and feel that you have earned your money. Very good. Now imagine that when Saturday night comes your employer hems and haws, and wants to, put you off with fifteen. I'll be bound you would think yourself hardly treated. What are the great strikes in this country commonly about? Why, in some fashion they are about wages or hours; it comes to the same thing. Be it understood that the writer uses this fact as an illustration of another fact—that is all. What is that other fact? We will work it out of the following personal statement.

What is that other fact? We will work it out of the following personal statement.

"Nearly all my life," says Mrs. Sarah Dalby, "I have been subject to attacks of biliousness, accompanied with sickness, but got on fairly well up to the early part of 1882. At this time I began to feel heavy, dull, and tired, with an all-gone, sinking sensation. My skin was sallow, and the whites of a vellow tinge."

my eyes of a yellow tinge."

As everybody knows, or ought to know, the colouring matter was bile. The liver being torpid, and, therefore, failing to remove the bile from the blood, it entered the skin; and showed itself on the surface. But the discolouration isn't the worst mischief done by the vagabond bile, containing many poisonous waste elements; it disorders the whole system and sets up troublesome aud dangerous symptoms, some of which the lady names.

"I had a bad taste in the mouth," she goes on to say; "and, in the morning particularly, was often very sick, retching so violently that I dreaded to see the dawn of day.

"My appetite was poor, and after eating I had pain

the dawn of day.

"My appetite was poor, and after eating I had pain at my chest and side. Frequently I couldn't bring myself to touch food at all; my stomach seemed to rebel at the very thought of it."

[This was bad, but the stomach was right, nevertheless. More food would have made more pain, more indigested matter to ferment and turn sour, more of a load for the sleepy liver, more poison for the nerves, kidneys, and skin. And yet without the food, how was she to live? It was like being ground between the upper and the nether millstones.]

"After this," runs the letter, "I had great pain and fluttering at the heart. Sometimes I would have fits of dizziness and go off into a faint, which left me quite prostrated. Then my nerves became so upset and excitable that I got no proper sleep at night, and on account of loss of strength I was obliged to lie in bed all day for days together. I went to one doctor after another, and attended at Bartholomew's and the University Hospitals, but was none the better for it University Hospitals, but was none the better for

University Mospitals, but was none the better for it all.

"In September, 1883, my husband read in Reynolds' New paper about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottol of it. After taking it for three days I felt relieved. Encouraged and cheered by this I kept on taking the Syrup, and in a short time all the pain and distress abated, and I was well—better than I had ever been. That is ten years ago, and since then I have never ailed anything. With sincere thanks, I am, yours truly (Signed) Mrs. Sarah Dalby, 93, Tottenham Road, Kingsland, London, N., January 2nd, 1894."

Now run your eye back to the first sentence of Mrs. Dalby's letter, and you will come upon these words, "I got on fairly well," &c. This is the sad thought. Her life has always been at a discount; she has always got less than her due; she lost part of her health—wages. Do you take my meaning? Of course. Whatever may be our differences of opinion as to the rights of capital and the value of labour, it is certain that every human being is entitled to perfect health—without reduction, without drawback. All the more, as nobody else loses what one person thus gains. No, no. On the contrary, a perfectly healthy person is a benefit and a blessing to all who are brought into relations with him.

But do all have such health? God help us, no; very, very few. Why not? Ah, the answer is too big; I can't give it to-day. To the vast crowd who only get on "fairly well". I tender my sympathy, and advise a trial of the remedy mentioned by Mrs. Dalby.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN CHINA.

BRITISH ADMIRALS INSTRUCTIONS.

BRITISH ADMIRALS INSTRUCTIONS.

The following telegram from Shanghai was published in London on August 29th:—The relations between Great Britain and China are very strained owing to the active measures which the British, Government is adopting for the purpose of bringing strong pressure to bear upon the Tsung-li-Yamen in regard to the concessions obtained from it by British syndicates. This situation is chiefly ascribable to the recent action of the Chinese Government with reference to the Pekin-Hankan Railway concession, Great Britain is now insisting upon the Chinese Government giving all satisfaction in this respect. Admiral Sir E. Seymour, with nearly the entire British squadron, is now engaged in supporting the demands which Sir Claude Macdonald has presented to the Tsung-li-Yamen.

sir E. Seymour, with nearly the entire British squadron, is now engaged in supporting the demands which Sir Claude Macdonald has presented to the Tsung-li-Yamen.

In connection with this and similar news from Pekin the Press Association circulated the following:

The news published in London recording the sudden rerching of an accute stage in Anglo-Chinese relati ns is, to a great extent, well founded, but the statements many not be accepted as accurate in every detail. The correspondents information was summed in an observation made in a very high and exceptionally well-informed quarter, to which the statements were submitted—namely, that there was a good deal of truth in the report and something that was not justified by facts, but that it was impossible in the present stage of the negotiations to specify which were the accurate items and which were inaccurate. It is an undoubted fact that very strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Chinese Government, but there is reason to doubt whether the pressure has developed to such a point as the giving of an intimation that any failure by China to observe the wishes of Great Britain will be accepted as a casus belli. As to the statement that the British Fleet, so concentrating at Wei-hai-wei and Hankow and on the Yangte river, it is a fact that they are manocuving with a very definite purpose, and that purpose is to display the determination of the British Government not to be trifled with in its dealings with China. A serious feature of the reported position is that Lord Salisbury has abandoned the "open door" policy, and has substituted for it a policy of spheres of influence, but the PressAssociation states most emphatically that the Premier has not declared his departure from the policy which he has repeatedly enunchated; but with this proviso, the notion that the policy may have been varied or may be subject by the force of circumstances to variation, is by no means an extravagant one. Officially, nothing of any kind is vouchsafed, but the Press Assoc

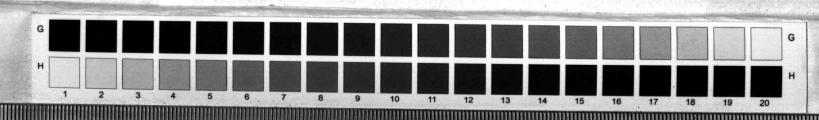
to our *prestige* in Turkey, where it was beginning to be thought that Russia and Germany were to be allowed to have their way in all the world.

MRS. CURZON'S SISTER.

It was quite natural that the American papers should have much to say of Mrs. Curzon's accession to viceregal rank, but some of them have queer ideas on the subject. One newspaper, in publishing Mrs. Curzon's portrait, remarked beneath it that "She will bow to no other woman except Queen Victoria." Then, to the extent of half-acolumn, it is told how this fortunate American woman would have a complete court, "with five or six English Protestant Bishops, and three Roman Catholic Archbishops in attendance." "That she would sit on a thone beside her bushond while Catholic Archbishops in attendance." "That she would sit on a throne beside her husband, while the Governors of Madras and Bombay with their wives and half-a-dozen Major-Generals commanding military districts, also accompanied by the ladies of their family, would make obeisance to her." Also that her carriage would always be surrounded "by Royal escorts of glittering Cavalry," and that "whenever she went out to take tiffin with one of the native Queens a salute of twenty-one guns would announce her arrival and departure!" All of which is Genuine Yankee spoof.

ACCORDING to a return, mombers of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners in Lancashire and adjoining counties, numbering about 18,000, are more subject to accidents while following their employment than they used

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL, in giving his evidence before the Currency Commission, said:—"I suppose if the rupee fell to 1s., you would have, in order to make both ends meet, to raise 10 or 12 crores of rupees as additional taxation, and, I suppose, from my province I should be asked to raise two crores or theretaxation, and, I suppose, from my province I should be asked to raise two crores or thereabouts. I say that it would be an extreme cause of danger." Pressed further, he added:—"I do not think it would be possible. You could not do it without increasing compulsory measures." Asked about the tea estates, he said: "The very existence of these industries depends on the good will and the contentment of the people of India; and I say that if taxation to the extent of eight crores of rupees, not to say, 10 or 12, were imposed, we should not be able to hold India to-morrow without constant danger of tumults and insurrections. It think I am bound to say that I have had exceptional opportunities of knowing what native feeling is as regards the imposition of further taxation in the country." Questioned about the heads under which increase of taxation was possible, Sir Antony MacDonnell replied;—"I should say that the North-West Provinces would be able to furnish about a crore of rupees additional, without injury to the commercial and industrial resources of the country. But to raise that, you have to incur a breach of faith, by increasing the land revenue in spite of the settlements, or you would have to impose unaccustomed and new forms of taxation; should fear the result of doing that The great enhancement of the land revenue above what is gradually proceeding that would be possible, would be on estates that have been permanently settled; but that would involve a violation of faith, and violation of faith would, of course, be incompatible with our position in India":



VDIAN ALCHEMY.

LOT AND DR. P. C. RAY IN THE URNAL DES SAVANTS."

pril number of the Journal des Savants is an acticle which Indians may well read disfaction and pride. The article is by M. elot, one of the leading French chemists, and deals with Indian Alchemy. It is based upon, and very largely reproduces, a manuscript monograph on the subject entitled "Meterials for a neglected chapter in the history of Chemistry, or contributions to Indian Alchemy, by Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ray, Professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta." In this fashion only could Dr. Ray's views have appeared in the pages of the Journaldes Swant, which are reserved exclusively for the writings of the members of the Institute of France. The rule has its advantages and its disadvantages. On the one hand, we thus come to know the opinions of the learned member of the Institute as well as those of the scientist which he reports. On the other hand, we cannot always feel sure that the views so reported have had full justice done to them. In the present instance Dr. Ray believes in the originality of Indian Alchemy and can give reasons for his belief, but M. Berthelot sets them aside, saying that Dr. Ray is influenced rather by a feeling of national pride than the evidence of positive proofs, and himself maintains that "the chemical science of the Indians derives its origin from a double importation: one dating from the eleventh to the thirteenth century which reproduces the characteristics of the Arab science of the time and which doubtless reached India through the exchange of ideas which took place in days of the Khalifs of Bagdad; the other dates from the sixteenth century to the present time and presents the characteristics of modern European Science." Khalifs of Bagdad; the other dates from the sixteenth century to the present time and presents the characteristics of modern European Science." We trust Dr. Ray will, at an early date, give the scientific world the benefit of his views on this interesting subject in an independent form. Meanwhile we must congratulate the learned professor upon his appearance in the pages of the leading Freach scientific journal, and we offer our readers summary of the views of the two savants, French and Indian, as we find them in the article before us.

HOW M. BERTHELOT CAME TO STUDY INDIAN ALCHEMY.

In the course of his studies in the history of che

alstry, M. Berthelot has been led to look for traces of the introduction of alchemist ideas amongst various nations, starting from Egypt and the Assume the course of his studies in the history of chemistry, M. Berthelot has been led to look for traces of the introduction of alchemist ideas amongst various nations, starting from Egypt and the Egypto-Greeks who seem to the learned French savant to have been the source of such conceptions. Alchemy reached the West by two ways, one prosaic and direct, the tradition of commerce and industrial arts, the other indirect and romantic, the conquest of Spain by the Arabs. Alchemy then, it seems, that is to say. Chemistry in its original semi-scientific semi-mythological form, is spread throughout the whole of Asia. There were Persian writings belonging to the times of the Sassanidae and perhaps to still more remote periods, which have influenced the development of Arabian science in a manner parallel to the Syro-Greek texts. In the number of the "Journal des Savants" for October 1897, M. Berthelot recorded the existing traces of these Persian texts and the efforts he had made to recover them. Two years previously Lord Dufferin, then ambassador at Paris, had placed the French savant in communication with Sir George Birdwood, Professor Max Muller and other Indian authorities, with entirely negative results. The head of the Paris had no writings canonical or otherwise, about magic and that magic was an evil art condemned by the Avesta. In the end, however, these efforts of M. Berthelot brought him into communication "with a learned Indian professer of Indian alchemy. It is this memoir which I propose to examine giving a su.nmary of its principal results without sharing in all the opinions expressed." Mr. Ray, who has sent me a manuscript memoir on the origins of Indian alchemy. It is this memoir which I propose to examine giving a su.nmary of its principal results without sharing in all the opinions expressed." Mr. Ray, we may add, also furnished M. Berthelot with a number of references to published authorities such as Albirun's India, and Burnouf's account of the Tantras in his Introduction to the History of the Ind

appear to have held the science in much esteem. He devotes a few pages to it, but affords no definite information as to the existence of any distinctively Indian doctrines. No more does Dr. Ray according to M. Berthelot. All that can be established is that Arab Chinese, and Indian alchemists alike pretended to be able to transmute metals and to manufacture the elixir of life. The most ancient Indian alchemist mentioned by Albiruni is Nagariuna. a native of the fort transmute metals and to manufacture the elixir of life. The most ancient Indian alchemist mentioned by Albiruni is Nagarjuna, a native of the fort Daihak, near Somnath, who lived in the tenth century, the Hermes Trismegistus of India. Like the Egyptian Hermes, or Thoth, Nagarjuna has been assigned a mythical roll many centuries antecedent to his chemical discoveries. The name figures in the canonical, literature of Buddhista about the third century of our era, at a period when there was no trace of alchemy in In lia according to M. Berthelot. Nagarjuna is cited with respect, according to Dr. Ray, in the Rasendra-chintamannis the Gems of mercurial preparations, written by Ram Chandra about the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. He is regarded as the inventor of the processes of sublimation distillation, and calcination, and is said to have been the author of a treatise on magic, the "Yegaratmala." He is in this way connected with Tantric firaditions. His works have been commented on by Gunakara, who calls himself a Buddha and pretends to have written in the year 1240, but M. Bertnelot puts no faith in such statements, as it is the notorious practice of alchemist and magicians to antedate their books. The history of the Indian alchemists becomes more and more confused with that of doctors and magicians till we arrive at the better dated work of the sixteenth century such as the "Bhava-prakasas about 1550. All these persons are relatively quite modern, posterior even to the Arabs, and hence Mr. Berthelot would infer that Indian alchemy was derived from the Arabs.

THE ORIGINAL CONNECTION OF INDIAN
ALCHEMY WITH MAGIC AND MEDICINE.

In its rise Indian alchemy is connected on the ore hand with magic and the Tantras are a collection of magical and mystical doctrines associated at first with Buddhism and afterwards with Sivaism, The importance and the interest of the Tantras for M. Berthelot consist in this that just as in Europe and in China positive science has grown up in association with occult doctrines, so in India the "Tantric system has become the starting point of a number of sciences, real or pretended, such as astronomy, alchemy, magic, and the new medical theories founded on the use of mercury and opposed to the ancient knowledge of simples depended to the ancient knowledge of simples and opposed to the ancient knowledge of mistry to medicine that the alchemists have hired their authority. The Arab physicians were at the same time alchemists, as all authentic accounts of them show, for example the account of Abu Ali al Husain Ibu Sina whom the West knows as Avicenna. So too in India alchemy grew up in conjunction with medicine. From my grew up in conjunction with medicine. From

the twelfth Indian pharm the ancient recent drugs nerciry cilled It seems therefore inco-that the Indians were in that the Indians were in reaction of the Arabs and especial in the Middle Ages there was alcomof medical knowledge between the two Indian physicians went to study at while Arab students came to India to themselves into the secrets of the indigenous theory of medicine. But we have only vague indications of the knowledge thus exchanged. THE EXTENT SANSKRIT WRITINGS ON ALCHEMY.

M. Berthelot therefore passes on from the nistory of Indian alchemists and from these speculahistory of Indian alchemists and from these specula-tions as to the origin of alchemy in connection with magic and medicine to an enquiry into the Sanskrit writings on alchemy which are now extent. Here we touch solid ground, he thinks; here we have chronological data for determining the origin of Indian alchemy and its indebtedness to non-Indian sources. Professor Ray enumerates six principal-Sanskrit works. Sanskrit works.

I. "Rasendra sara-sangraha," or "a collection of the chief mercurial preparations," by Gopal Krishna; probably written in the thirteenth or fourteenth

probably written in the timetened of century.

2. "Rasendra-chintamannis," or "the Gems of mercurial preparations" of the fourteenth century.

3. Sangadhara-sanhita.

4. "Chakra-datta-sangraha," a pathological and therapeutic treatise written, it is said, about 1040.

1. "Rasaratha-samuchuva. or treasury of mercuria

therapeutic treatise written, it is said, about 1040.

5. "Rasaratna-samuchuya, or treasury of mercuria preparations with figures of apparatus for distillation sublimation, calcination

6. "Bhavaprakasas," written about 1550.

All these works are manuscripts. Dr. Ray referred M. Berthelot to the published analyses of them in the catalogues of the Indian Office and the Bodleian library, which g ve extracts. "But these extracts, says the French savant, give us no alchemist doctrine properly so called, but only technical details specially appropriate to pharmaceutical and medical preparatio is. Chemistry comes in here only as the auxiliary of medicine." Both the form and content of these works, and the apparatus described strikingly resemble those of the Arabs; and hence M. Berthelot again concludes that up to the sixteenth century Indian alchemy was derived from the Arabs.

MODERN INDIAN WRITINGS ON CHEMISTRY. MODERN INDIAN WRITINGS ON CHEMISTRY. According to Dr. Ray it is only in Indian works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that we meet with the more modern preparations, such as the preparation of hydrochloric, sulphuric, and nitric acid of saltpetre and of aqua regia. For instance, the Tamil doctors prepare sulphuric acid by burning sulphur with nitre in earthen vessels. Taey got hydrochloric acid from the reaction of alum on sea sult; nitric acid by means of vessels. They get hydrochloric acid from the reaction of alum on sea silt; nitric acid by means of saltpetre, and alam aqua regia by distilling in a glass retort a mixture of saltpetre, sal ammoniac, alum, and green vitrilo. Saltpetre itself was not described in India till a relatively modern epoch; it has no name in Sanskrit. Yet it was a natural saline deposit of the soil of Bengal, and an article which became an important export. It is probable that its manufacture properly so called was not introduced into India till after the discovery of gunpowder, that is, ab nt the fift eenth or sixteenth century. - Calcutta University Magasine.

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

COMING OF AGE CELEBRATIONS.

Indian alchemy. It is this memoir which I propose to examine giving a summary of its principal results without sharing in all the opinions expressed." Mr. Ray, we may add, also furnished M. Berthelot with a number of references to published authorities such as Albiruni's India, and Burnouf's account of the Tantras in his Introduction to the History of the Indian Buddhism.

THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN ALCHEMISTS.

The first work of undisputed date and authority in which we find any extended mention of Indian alchemy is the India of Abu-Raihan Muhammad Ibn hand Albiruni. The alchemist doctrines are there described under the name Rasayana the ceience of mercury in relation to the manufacture of gold and the clixir of life. Albiruni does not appear to have held the science in much esteem. He devotes a few pages to if the transport of the future.

COMING OF AGE CELEBRATIONS.

August 31st was the eighteenth birthday of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland who then attained ther majority. The young Queen that day issued the following proclamation to her people:

On this day, so important for you and for me I desire before all else to say a word of warm gratitude. From my tenderest years you have surrounded me with your love. From all parts of the Kingdom, from all classes of Society, from young and from old, I have always received striking proofs of attachment. After the death of venerated father all your attachment to the Dynasty was transferred to me. On this day I am ready to accept the splendid but weighty task to which I am called. I feel my-self supported by your fidelity. Receive my thanks. My experience hitherto has left ineffaceable impressions, and is an earnest of the future.

My experience hitherto has left meffaceable impressions, and is an earnest of the future.

"My dearly-loved mother, to whom I am immensely indebted, has set me an example and given a noble and elevated conception of the duties which henceforth devolve on me. The aim of my life will have proposed and to govern in the henceforth devolve on me. The aim of my life will be to follow her example, and to govern in the manner expected of a Princess of the House of Orange. True to the Constitution, I desire to strengthen the respect for the name and Flag of the Netherlands. As Sovereign of Possessions and Colonies in the East and West, I desire to obeserve justice and to contribute so far as in me lies to increasing the intellectual and material welfare of my whole people. I hope and expect that the support of all, in whatever sphere of official or social activity you may be placed within the Kingdom or without, will never be wanting.

"Trusting in God, and with the prayer that He will give me strength, I accept the Government."

"WILHELMINA."

Queen Wilhelmina, accompanied by the Queen Mother, attended Divine Service in the Great church on the morning of her birthday. The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince and Princess of Wied the principal Authorities and four thousand other

the principal Authorities and four thousand other persons were present.

Solemn services of thanksgiving on the occasion of the Queen's majority were celebrated at Amsterdam in the churches of all Denominations and in the Dutch Church in London.

The Queen Regent of the Netherlands, in a proclamation issued on the occasion of the end of her Regency expresses her pleasure in seeing the whole nation range itself j yously round the Throne of the young Queen and gives thanks to God that her dearest wish has been heard. After thanking all those who have supported her by their love and fidelity, Her Majesty expresses sincere good wishes for the country and its colonies under the reign of Queen Wilhelmina and invokes gods blessings on the youthful Sovereign. May the country "concludes," the proclamation, "become great in everything in which a small nation can be great."

THE Lushais, it seems, have fairly come under the influence of Western civilisation, the missionaries, as usual, being the pioneers. Only a few years ago, they had no written language; but to-day they have grammar and dictionary, and translations of certain books of the Bible in their language are soon expected. There are now two Government Schools—one in Ajial and one in Lungleh—and one Miss There are now two Government Schools—one in Aijal and one in Lungleh—and one Mission School in Aijal. The people have learnt to read and write; and it is said that the progress made in the last four years has been wonderful. But what is perhaps the most important of all is that the Lushais have got a newspaper of their own—a formightly publication, four foolscap pages, under the auspices of the Superintendent,

admitted but the justifica Great writers may sometimes a mar just as great kings and ventured to make their own r be able to plead that the effect measurable with the means emplo A fine language is a noble patrin be jealously even parsimonious wanton clipping and u justifiable "higher law" of which the Aut constitues be admitted. "higher law" of which the Auto-sometimes be admitted. One pittle hidebound in grammatical accuracy a selves out from communion with and pungent delineator of human Balzac because of a few verbal is a story to the effect that once declined to listen to one of once declined to listen to one of pulpit orators of his day on the his (Chesterfield's) sou could never a man who droppel his h's. It is good many people refused to listen John Naylor on precisely similar gr Naylor was as truly and indubitably a whoever trod a platform, a great of power over people in his own rank his own plane of education was ne prodigious; nor could all his proving frequent lapses below even his taste blind such people of supe heard him to his extraordinary magnetic Form and manner are not everything

purity of the

man expr that his sente

"There is a higher Autocrat of the Bro Sudent, when he saw

Form and manner are not every Form and manner are not everything goes for much. Byron who, like many tionally careless men, wrote in great questionally careless men, wrote in great questionally careless speed, is pretty generated by the grammar might of probated by a Board school boy of standard. He too justified himself, in an dialogue which takes place in one of his tween himself and critic:—

dialogue which takes place in one of his tween himself and critic:—

"The very self-same blunder Pope has got, And careless Dryden." "Ay, but Pye has not." 'Indeed!'Tis granted, faith but what care I? Better to err with Pope, than shine with Pye," It is rather a remarkable circumstance that judged on the mere ground of grammar, Dickens who was essentially an idol of the middle and lower classes should be so much superior to Thackery who delighted the less numerous but far more fastidious upper circles, whose manners and customs it was his life-long task to describe. Vet such is the fact, strange as it may appear. Dicken's grammar is as a rule excellent. Thackeray wrote more slowly than Dickens, he dealt with the most polished and refined regions of society, and yet his grammar was far more defective than that of the writer who has been described by superior persons as his vulgar rival. There is scarcely a page of Thackeray's work which would not serve to prove this statement and anybody inclined to doubt it may test its truth with no greater trouble than is required to take down any one of his books from the shelf. Yet—and this is the really interesting and instructive thing about it all—Thackeray was one of the most perfect verbal artists England has produced. No man could say with more delightful charity what he desired to say, no writer has ever touched with a more certain finger the exact note in the perfect verbal artists England has produced. No man could say with more delightful charity what he desired to say, no writer has ever touched with a more certain finger the exact note in the keyboard of human emotion which he desired to touch. Scott, again, furnishes another of these curious paradoxes. Calyle hesitated to claim Scott as "a great man, "but successive generations go on giving him that place in their hearts and that accessable corner of their bookshelves which only the greatest writers—"the kings of our laughter and lords of our tears"—can ever hope to occupy. And no man ever perpetrated more atrocious outrages on grammatical propriety than Scott, in his frequent moments of carelessness perpetrated. Nor were his offences always confined to the field of grammar. He often all wed himself to be contaminated by that false, inflated and radically vulgar style so common among the smaller writers of his day, as when he described a dog-dealer as a "merchant of the canine race," as pretentious, and withal as flat a phrase as was ever penned. Captain Marryat professed that style of writing in all its evil perfection, but it has found its proper level in the older class of sporting paper, whose writers think it fine to call a race-course a hippodrome, and to refer to swimming as "the graceful art of nation.

Outside the merely literary ranks, there are some curious cases on record of distinguished people who never learned the simple trick of writing with even that modicum of grammatical accuracy with which educated folk are usually content. Napoleon both wrote and spelt the two languages he knew in the most execrable style. William the Third, who spoke and wrote all European languages with the facility of a courier, committed in them all blunders of grammar and orthography which the average courier would be ashamed to own. And his wife, Queen Mary, was as bad. There is still extent in the Royal Library at the Hague, a handsome Bible whose flyleaf bears the following inscription: "This Book was given to the K

KUMAR Shree Harbhamji of Morvi, Administrator, Bhurtpore, has been appoint-ed Dewan of Oodeypore.

THE foundation of the new public Offices at Rangoon are sinking on the north side, and the central portion has sunk eighteen inches. The remainder of the foundation of one building have cracked in many places.

It has been decided that the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company is to be provided with a sufficient frontage of the foreshore at Shalimar for purposes of a waggon ferry and a goods station, and that this land is to be sold to them, and not leased, by the Port Commissioners, in order that the latter body may acquire funds to meet the requirements of the rapidly-expanding coal traffic of Calcutta. As to the construction of a permanent bridge over the Hugli, both the Bengal and the Supreme Governments dismiss the question as being at present outside the range of practical politics,

decreeing the closure of the Mints. Although educa-tion is making great progress in India, it has only reached the fringe of the great mass of the people, and there are still tens of millions to whom loss by exchang , closed Mints, and home charges are mean

exchang, closed Mints, and home charges are meaningless terms.

I will now explain why this inveterate practice of converting savings into ornaments has become ingrained in the customs of India. Many Europeans believe that the practice had its origin in a fondness or display of wealth. Not so; it was rather for the concealment and the more ready portability of their wealth, although display may now rank amongst the reasons. But the old reason has still great weight amongst the village and agricultural population of India. When considering this point people in England must recollect that India is merely a geographical name for a conglomeration of peoples and tongues who have been united under one Government for less than 60 years, and have barely yet enjoyed 40 years of internal peace. The great Pindaree war under the Government of the Marquis of Hastings is quite a matter of modern history. Although the march of progress since then in India has been great, there are still people living who remember the depredations of Cheeta Sing, the great Pindaree leader, who died in Although the march of progress since then in India has been great, there are still people living who remember the depredations of Cheeta Sing, the great Pindaree leader, who died in a tiger's den rather than become a prisoner and eventual pensioner of the British. And there are still people living in Calcutta who remember the "Mahratta Ditch," which enclosed the city with the river Hoogly. And going into remote districts in Central India the traveller will still come across villages in which the remains of the great signal drum still exist. This was an enormous kettle-drum fixed at the main entrance of the village, a thing like a great iron potrequiring the whole hide-of one of the largest Indian buffaloes to form the head of it, and when struck it gave out a report almost as loud as that of a 24 pounder cannon. The appointment of village signal drummer was hereditary, and he was as expert in signals as a modern telegraphist. Directly the marauding Pindaree robbers took the field, often in armies of from then to twenty thousand horsemed, the signal drum was beaten, and thus the news passed from village to village with a speed almost equa to that of our modern telegraphs. The drummers of eachvillage being so thorougly trained in the signals by the number of beats and the timing, of them that they could tell the strength of the marauders their route of approach, their approximate speed, and the distance they were off, when they marched and when they halted, etc. On this news being given in each village the men either arranged for defence or flight, but the women and children invariably domned the family savings, in the shape of ornaments concealed under whatever clothing they had, and fied to holes and caves of concealment previously prepared for them, mostly in places the most inaccessible to an army on horse back. The food-grain of the villages was also for the most part concealed in underground stores, and it mattered little whether the huts forming the villages were destroyed or not. Those, being built of mad

them at interest.

There are many reasons for the disbelief in the stability of the British Government, but the principa one is the clamour in the public press of a class of writers whom I may designate as "Little England ers" who get into hysterics over every advance madby Russia in Central Asia. As if the great British nation were afraid of Russia, and unable to copwith here when she may in the distant future reach our frontiers on the north-west of Indial mention this circumstance to show the harm such unpatriotic writers cause amongst the illustrate millions of India, who can neither reason no draw conclusions for themselves, but consider everything written in the newspapers as truth, especially if it savours of being against the Government.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM FORBES MITCHELL, Bon Accord Works, 146, Garden Reach, Cal-

August 4, 1898.

THE Madras Government re-assemb late Madras on the 15th October, from mmer residence on the Nilgiris.

THE Government of India have sanctioned compensation to the extent of Rs. 47,418 to the Meerut Municipality in connection with the water-works constructed to meet the

requirements of the cantonment.

THE Bombay Municipal Standing Committee have decided to present an address to the Victory-elect, and have voted Rs. 1,500

for the purpose.

A GRANT of a quarter of a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned for the collection of Indian forest produce, upon which the Forest Department are now engaged in connect on with Sir Henry King's gift for the representation of India at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition.

THE Assam Times of September 17 says:—
Last week a serious riot broke out amongst some new cooles in the Longsoa Tea Estate, in which Raboo Mohendrn Nath Mitter, the Medical Officer of the garden, was severely handled by some of the rioters. Six persons have been sent up by the police.

NEWS of devastation by floodcomes from every quarter. On both sides of the East Indian Railway line from Dinapur to Luckeeserie, is a vast sheet of water. Many villages are reported to have been submerged. The country between Dinapore Railway Station and the Cantonment has become an inland sea.

REGARDING the Many Regarded to the Regarding of the Cantonment has become an inland sea.

REGARDING the Natu brothers, a correspondent writes from Belgaum:—The Natu brothers are still at Belgaum, busily engaged in doing nothing. The time hangs heavily upon them, and they can do nothing else than oggle on in the streets of Belgaum. Playue has broken out in the bunglow very next to one occupied by the brothers, and three Cases of plague occurred there. They are invoking the Government through the District Magistrate he either to set them free or transfer the somewhere else. But it is one thing beg and another thing to grant. Government has till now paid no heed to the seal yodoes written bg Sitdar Balasaheb. The area actually living in mortal dread of pland as the drowning man catches straw, so Tatyasaheb Natu has, as supposed resource against plague, go self inoculated. The climate not with the members of his family they being not State prisoners so as their power of locomotion even in the of plague, Balasaheb has sent curve away and their household considerably thinned. I provide the present in the

loutta

t genuine musks. This

we have therefore arranged to obtain a same, a large stock of which are always available for sale at this Aushadhalaya.

Asseminusks ... Rs. 40 per tolah.

Nepali and Cashmeri musks Rs. 32 per tolah.

Oh wanap a ha (Thebast of the Ayunvedic rassemans.) It is stated in Ayunveda that the very old saint Chavena had the revival of youth by the use of this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanaprasha."

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

Kalp latitus Battla.—It is marvellous remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of cheeriviness. It is absolutely free from any intoxicating ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box containing pills (for one mon h) Rs. 4, packing I anna V. P. fee 2 annas, and postage 4 annas.

Kamdeve-Ghrit.—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. Chrita for one month, Rs. 4, packing 2 annas. V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 12 annas.

For each and postage 4 annas.

Jivanti Reseaun—It is a best remedy for all impurities of blood, disorder of the bowels, itching of the lody, pain over bedy, effects of mercury and disorder of the liver. Those who are suffering from the effects of syphilis or mercu

postage 12 annas.

Fimabindu-'il.—It cures all sorts of headache and diseases of the brain, proceeding from too much study, and loss of virile fiuld. Each phial Re. 1, pa king I anna, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition.

Addition

Ke har aj Gil.—This prevents the hair from been not ag grey before time, preserves the hair and care in sorts of skin discuses of the head and defect if the hair. It also cures sleeplessness. It is use is a preventire for bain and hair completed. It may be used by myles and females alike that a highly perfumed. The fragrance lasts even after washing. Price Is very cheap, if its valuable medical properties are considered. Each phial a tupee, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and the considered properties.

experiment

ACTION—It arrests bleeding from the bite instantaneous y, subdues inflammation ard reduced swelling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most It p rities the brood by e-iminating the poison.

REMARKS—The medicine should be discontinued when the inflammation has gone down. The isappearance of inflammation is a sure index of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the beat in the strength of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood. When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine all it is give immediate relief, the concertrated tint. when hydrophebia is developed and the medicine ailsts give immediate relief, the concertrated tint to of this medicine, sold here at 10 Rs per drachm is to be used. The preparation has no er heen found to fail n a single instance. No hou chold should be with jut this preparation

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS

Fach paid a Rs. available of realizable and the medicine ailst a give in the concernment of the control of

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

FOR SALE. E-DS, PLANTS, FRUIT GRAF S ROSES

The Cossipur Practical Institution of Horti-Florid Agriculture, 69 Gun Foundry Road, Cossipure

Id Agriculture, 69 Gun Foundry Road, Cossipure a laleutta.

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

Native Vegetable Seeds, for the ensuing Summer and Rainy seasons, redy and may be despached on the shortest notice. Our Vegetable Packet contains to varieties of seeds so the for the season. They are all fresh, best a muine and stecicilly selected for the Tea and have contained we can guarantee every satisfaction and can supply the in any quantity. 20 sonts of Vegetable seeds. Such as different valeties of Sags, Brinjals, Kumrah, Chichingah, Karoja, Uncha, lokra, Cucumber Acc. Acc., a large packet Rs. 2., a small packet Re. 1.

Single papers of Vegetables are sold at annas 4 and annas 12 a packet, large and small, respectively.

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

Timber tree seeds of various sorts each packet 4 annas Santalum Album 20 seeds 8 Annas Copher Arabics and Liberia 8 annas per paper of each sort.

Daturan (Gold treble) 4 annas per paper.

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

Plants supplied at moderate prices and very carefully packed.

Best Fruit Grafts, Chinese pine apples, several road-side and timber trees, most beautiful and scented

Best Fruit Grafts, Chinese pine apples, several roadside and timber trees, most beautiful and scented varieties of select Reses, distinct varieties of Crotons Palms, Ferns, Orcheds, Araucaries, Camellias and Magnolius of sorts, San a um Album Coffice, Campho, Rudrakha, Nutmeg; many other ornamental folioged plants, Culbons plants Dahlias, enoice 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. Gemlemen are rejuested to send in their orders, with a remittance sufficient to cover the flost of plants, and freight. For orther particulars please apply to the Superinterdents.

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

याथ अध

ও তিক রোগের ঔষ

আমার প্রপিতামহ কর্ত্ক স্থে महोस्थ शांतरम ज यावर जातक (ताजी ज লাভ করিয়াছেন। ইহা ধারণে বিশেষ কো নিয়ম প্রতিপালন করিতে হয় না, কিছু এই ওষধ সমস্ত স্থানে প্রচার নাই। ইছার মৃল্য লওয়া নিষেধ; তবে ৮ গোপালবিগ্রহের প্রাণামী ও রপার মান্দ্লির মূল্য ইত্যাদি বাবদ মোট া/০ লাগিবেক। ভিঃ পিঃ তে ওঁবৰ পাঠান যায় েবোগীৰ নাম জানা আবশুক।

वीगठीसनाथ मह তাম কছুন্দী, পোঃ আঃ বগীয়া, জেলা যুশেছির !

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