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Guaranteed in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. No other preparation like it The iron used in this preparation, combined with the other ingredients, acts like a charm in its wonderful strength to the entire system. No need for injection, therefore no danger of producing stricture.

WE BOLDLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC, that owing to the excellent qualities of GENO we daily receive a number of orders from eminent MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS as well as MEDICAL OFFICERS from different parts of INDIA, BURMA, and CEYLON. When once introduced repeated orders always follow.

EFFECT.—After taking six doses of GENO the discharge, the Scalding or Retention of the Urine are altogether stopped and the Burning Sensation is no longer experienced. You have only to try once to know its efficacy.

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All Watches are examined and carefully oiled before despatch guaranteed for 3 years

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Name on Dial and movement. Warranted Correct.

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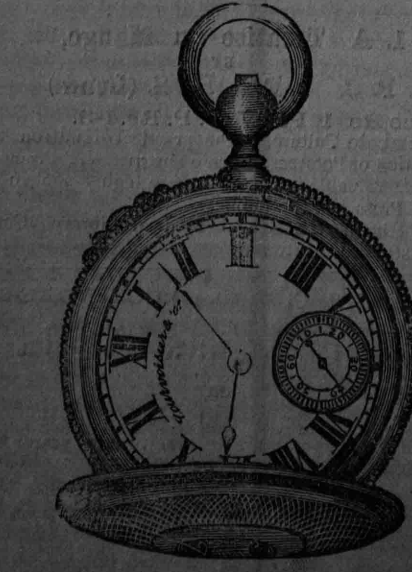
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ACIDITY and DYSPEPSIA are the two most common disorders of the day, and very few are so fortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In view of the fact that though apparently harmless in the embryonic stage, Acidity and Dyspepsia shatter and undermine the constitution in the end and lead to its total wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous in their insidiousness. After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, I can confidently say, with cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage of Dyspepsia in a short time, effectively and radically. However chronic and long-standing the complaint, however violent its attack, the Acidity Pill will give instant and permanent relief as has been proved in hundreds of cases. Here are a few unsolicited testimonials:—

The Hon'ble G. M. Chitnavis C. I. E. Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council, writes:—'The Acidity Pills are giving satisfaction to all those on whom I tried them. Babu Bhobo Tosh Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date 10th March, 1898—Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pain for the last 10 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please send me three boxes of the Pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

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

Babu Nilmoni Dey, Assistant Settlement Officer, writes from Camp Patepur, Dt. Mozaffarpur:—I have tried your Acidity Pill and found them to be an excellent remedy in removing acidity immediately. They are a great boon after a heavy dinner. They are invaluable in the Mofussil. They would find place in every tourist's bag. Please send me two boxes immediately.

Babu Sarasi Lal Sarcar, M. A. writes:—I have tried Dr. Biswas'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 from indigenous herbs, and perfectly harmless. Dyspeptic persons will find it to be a great boon for curing this dread disease.

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

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

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar family, writes:—'I am glad to state that have been much benefited by the use of a box of your Acidity Pills. Really I did not expect so happy a result. I find you send me two more boxes.'

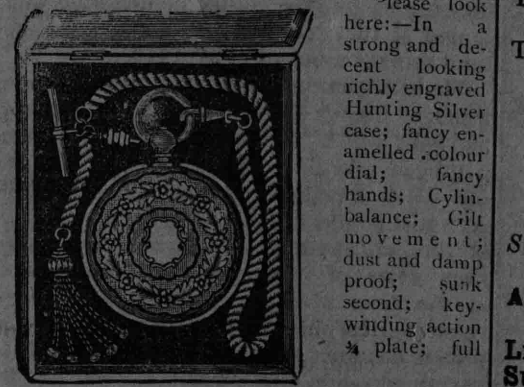
Babu P. De, B. A., Head-Master, Shibpur H. C. E. School, writes:—Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity Pill is an Evergreen remedy for Acidity and Dyspepsia in general so is prepared from innocent drugs, and therefore perfectly harmless. Those that have been suffering from Acidity and Dyspepsia will find in the said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

P. S. I have recommended your Pills to some of my friends who are similarly suffering. The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and Refund the Price in case of failure. Price Rupee One per box. V. P. charge annas 4. Do not fail to give it a trial when every other medicine patent and prescribed has failed to give you relief. You will realise its worth by a week's use only.

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This is a convenient preparation of a well-known, old and established invaluable Indian remedy used by Native Physicians for the last 1000 centuries as a special & general Alterative Tonic, Brain and Nerve Strengthening, BLOOD PURIFIER & Special Depurant. DOSE:—A tea spoonful in a little water three times a day, an hour or so before meals. For children from 15 to 20 drops. Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-0-0. DIET should be light and nourishing; hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

We caution the public against spurious imitations; an indubitable proof of its popularity and the valuable properties of the original preparation. Please observe that our signature in red ink is given across each label.

From J. J. D. Esq., Sudder, 4-4-98.—'The Moonddie Essence has done me a deal of good, and I shall recommend it to my friends. It has a most wonderful effect on the nervous system and is really a Brain Strengthening. You may send me per V. P. P. two more bottles. You are at liberty to publish this, but pray give my initials only.'

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Homoeopathic Branch.

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The only reliable depot in India which imports genuine Homoeopathic medicines for sale in original dilutions from the most eminent houses in the world.

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a new system of medicines of wonderful efficacy. ELECTRO-HOMOEOPATHIC SIKHA DARPA in two parts.

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Dr. M. N. Banerjee, late Family Physician, Hatampore Raj, attends daily from 8 to 10 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening. Advice gratis. A large stock of Homoeo and Electro-Homoeo medicines, boxes, Books English and Bengali and medical sundries always in hand. Orders from mofussil served by V. P. Post.

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SUMMARY OF FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Assets on the 1st January, 1898 ... £4,295,152

Liabilities ... £3,760,974

Surplus ... £ 3,534,178

Do. in reserve ... £ 3,332,495

Total Income 1898 ... £ 8,599,400

The Company's Accumulation Policy grants: (1) Annual Loans. (2) Is incontestable after one year. (3) Has no restrictions whatever. (4) Allows a grace of one month in payment of premiums.

(6) Gives security and proves a good investment. For rates of premium, and different plans of insurance, please refer to our prospectus.

In selecting a company there are certain principles which serve as a guide to an intelligent choice. The principal requirements are:—

1. Age.—Implying stability. The "New-York" was established in 1845.

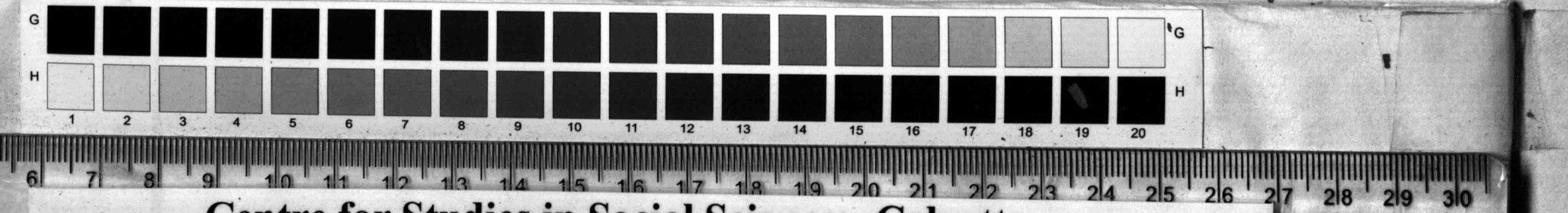
2. Magnitude.—Implying public confidence. The Accumulated funds of the "New-York" are £4,295,152 and its report is filed with favourable results with 82 Governments.

3. Surplus.—Implying safety. The surplus of the "New-York" are £6,866,073.

4. Mutuality.—Implying cheapness and Liberality. The "New-York" is purely mutual, all profits belong to the Policy-holders.

The Accumulation Policies give the largest results of any. THE NEW-YORK LIFE is the only large Life Insurance Company that makes its annual Report early in January, upon the basis of Paid-up Business, and publishes a full and complete Statement, how and where the policy-holders' money is invested.

Apply for full particulars to THE RESIDENT MANAGER or to RAM LAL BANERJEE Agent 44, Shampuker Street, C.



KINGS IN INDIA.

In spite against Tommy appreciate many of his... it is he who has con- or England, and it is he

...nt is Babu Shyama He is a man of good exercise has man. As for fear

...found it occupied by a his wife and a maid. The

...The three began to stare at the lady as if she was other than a human being.

...Upon this one of his comrades came to his defence, and he and Shama Kanta had a regular fight for a minute or so.

...The third then came forward, but he was not a strong man. In the meantime, the first who had now regained his feet, attacked the Babu from behind.

To the Moonsiff we say this, that he did not deserve to have a wife. Those who can not protect their wives from insults must never marry.

THE TILAK DEFENCE FUND.

ELSEWHERE is published an account of the Tilak Defence Fund. It will be seen that over half a lakh of Rupees was raised from different parts of India for the purpose.

The experiment, of hunting out sedition, succeeded beyond the expectation of the most sanguine experimentalists. It was proved beyond doubt that, under the authority of the law of sedition, warrants could be obtained for the mere asking, and the entire staff of a newspaper sent to night.

And why were all these done? They were done because the Bombay Government had committed a blunder! Is not that the fact? When the whole country had been convulsed in this unprecedented manner, funds were sought to be raised for the defence of Mr. Tilak.

Here is the purport of a conversation which a friend of Mr. Tilak, in Calcutta, had with one of our enlightened men who had been asked to contribute his mite to the Tilak Fund, and whom we shall call A.

Tilak's Friend.—You know Mr. Tilak is in difficulty. It is the duty of every one of us to help him. It is not Tilak alone who will suffer, but the whole country, if he is allowed to go undefended.

A.—(with a start). What do you mean? To help Tilak, who has been charged with sedition? What, if the authorities come to know of it, and what, if they deport me like the Natus?

T. F.—Yes, Tilak has been charged with sedition, but that does not prove that he is guilty of the offence. On the other hand, we know he is innocent, for it is impossible for an educated Indian in his position to commit sedition.

A.—What you say is quite true; but to tell you frankly, I am afraid of mixing myself with this business. Surely, you shan't be able to protect me if they deport me like the Natus!

T. F.—There is none here and you have faith in me. Hand over to me privately your contribution in currency notes, and your name will be kept a secret.

A.—In currency notes? I venture not. They are numbered you know and detectives are about.

in touch with the authorities, he had to be very cautious in his dealings with a matter like this. Unfortunately, it is men like A. who have got money and who can render substantial help when our public men are in difficulty.

The above indicates that there is yet hope for the country. The Bombay proceedings literally stunned the nation. They brought despair in the mind of every Indian and tended to crush out hope from the heart of even the most ardent well-wisher of the country.

The Tilak prosecution has given evidence of another agreeable fact. It is this, that the people in different Provinces of India are bound up together by one bond of sympathy. Mr. Tilak is only a poor Mahratta; but, because he sacrificed himself, as it were, for a principle, therefore the whole nation sympathised with him when he was prosecuted and incarcerated.

The only disagreeable feature in the account is that the Times of India netted Rs. 2090 and the Bombay Gazette Rs. 103. Surely a pice of this fund ought not to have gone to the pockets of the proprietors of the above mentioned papers.

The Times remarks, that the total loss of life throughout all India for the plague has not increased the general death-rate by one in 2,000 during the worst year. The mortality caused by the disease in this country is infinitesimal compared with its ravages in mediæval Europe,—or the havoc committed in this country by cholera and malarial fever.

The disconcert sown by Lord Lansdowne was nourished faithfully by his successor Lord Elgin. The origin of this disconcert may be traced to the Age of Consent measure. Never was a measure so little wanted, and never was one so universally resented as that stupid piece of legislation.

Truth is responsible for the following curious story.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been on a shooting expedition among the Carpathian mountains, and he let it be known that he was most anxious to slay a bear. It so happened that shortly after entering the forest two bears were put up, which animals appeared more disposed to approach the sportsmen with amicable intentions.

THE Arbitration Act introduced by the Government of Norway and Denmark in this respect. A few years ago, a Christiania, where all civilized nations were decided by them that jails should be abolished and offenders should be punished with fines only.

If any dispute arose, it was decided by the village punchayet, which cost the litigants very little or nothing and rarely embittered the feelings of the parties towards one another as it does now. Things have taken a quite different turn. India is now as litigious as any country in Europe.

The Bombay papers have published the following sensational telegram. Starting telegrams have been published in Bombay regarding British naval preparations in Colombo and in the Far East. There is a report from Hongkong stating that it believed that France and Russia have combined.

VERY recently, a deputation of about thousand people wanted upon the Collector of Beilgaum to request him to reconsider his order about the evacuation of some twenty-six streets at Beilgaum, where plague has been raging with all fury.

WITH reference to the imp Raja Chitpal Singh, Joint-Magistrate of Beilgaum, no charge of misbehaviour, correspondent, exists. The Raja of the Statutory Civil Service, that he is not qualified to discharge his duties.

THE Karachi Municipality and their Engineer, Mr. Strachen, who is now in England are likely to come to a fight shortly. The Municipality are now in financial difficulties owing to extraordinary expenditure consequent on plague and are curtailing expenses for their very existence.

read them. However, but when the carcasses examined, both noses were as if a ring had been worn. On investigation it turns bears are now very scarce the local authorities had the Prince's desire to kill on be gratified, so they had purcha from a travelling showman, and them out an hour in advance of hunting party at a spot where the ain to be pounced upon.

THE rumour of war need not alarm sensible man. War is no longer a tournament of knight errants, assent for the purpose of amusement. No days war means a death struggle. If land ever fights, it will fight for India. English people are too sensible to fight for sentiment. We presume, these war preparations mean nothing in particular. England and Germany fight with France and Russia, there will be an end of the affair is, however, so involved in mystery, that no body knows even the of the warlike preparations in England.

BUT is it a fact that three of the candidates, who succeeded in passing last Civil Service examination, were recommended by the Medical Board? We heard it is a distinguished gentleman, the father of one of the successful candidates, who heard it from his son. We shall continue to hope that the information is correct.

We are glad to learn from the Madras Standard that arrangements for the next Congress are being vigorously carried on both in Madras and in the Mofussil. The Mofussil has begun to respond to the call from the Hon'ble Mr. Viziaraghava Chari of Salem has sent a handsome sum as his first contribution from his District. Madurai, Coimbatore, Bellary and several other towns, have also sent their first remittance to the Congress fund. These are the surest indications of activity in the Mofussil.

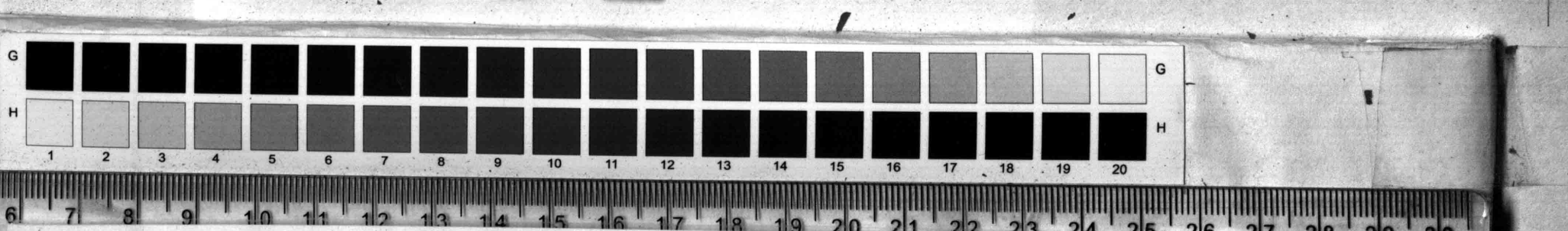
THE Bombay papers have published the following sensational telegram. Starting telegrams have been published in Bombay regarding British naval preparations in Colombo and in the Far East. There is a report from Hongkong stating that it believed that France and Russia have combined. Besides the defence squadron there are in Bombay harbour H. M. S. Marathia Racon and Sphinx. They are being repaired in the Government dockyard and the first named will be ready to depart. The repairs of all three are being pushed rapidly in view of the political situation.

VERY recently, a deputation of about thousand people wanted upon the Collector of Beilgaum to request him to reconsider his order about the evacuation of some twenty-six streets at Beilgaum, where plague has been raging with all fury. The courteous way in which the members were received by the official very favorably impressed them. They pleaded their poverty as an obstacle in the way of carrying out his orders. The Collector reasoned with them and at last agreed to let them one week's time to see if the plague was decreasing; and if not, then to evacuate the houses. Though Beilgaum is as much as Dharwar, the sympathetic attitude of the District Collector has gone a long way to disarm opposition in the carrying out of these measures.

WITH reference to the imp Raja Chitpal Singh, Joint-Magistrate of Beilgaum, no charge of misbehaviour, correspondent, exists. The Raja of the Statutory Civil Service, that he is not qualified to discharge his duties. He has been secretary an irregular manner. These facts coming to the notice of the Local Government, they should be called for an enquiry into the conduct, which has been a Commission will probably be appointed. The members are Messrs. Galbraith and...

THE Karachi Municipality and their Engineer, Mr. Strachen, who is now in England are likely to come to a fight shortly. The Municipality are now in financial difficulties owing to extraordinary expenditure consequent on plague and are curtailing expenses for their very existence. Accordingly, they asked Mr. Strachen to extend his leave for a period of two years on an allowance equal to his pension. But Mr. Strachen would not agree to this arrangement, and wrote to say that he had an agreement with the Municipality for another five years to come and he would be soon leaving Karachi. The Municipality were taken aback by this reply and at once wired him to the effect that, if he did come out, it would be at his own expense and risk. It is stated that Mr. Strachen is on his way to Karachi to fight out his battle.

DALHOUSIE is just now exercised over a novel case, which has just occurred there. The facts are these: The widow of a Military Inspector of Schools, a few days ago, called to see a lady who had two or three days previously announced a domestic occurrence. The widow, though not even a casual acquaintance of the family demanded to see the mother and baby, but, was informed by the European nurse that the admittance of any one was strictly prohibited. Whereupon the widow made a most unexpected and determined attack upon the nurse, striking her in the face, and endeavouring to force her way in. Assistance was quickly rendered, and the police communicated, and a complaint has now been filed at the Assistant Commissioner's Court for the purpose of prosecuting the nurse for trespass.



Correspo

THE TILAK DEB

TO THE H

SIR,— I beg to send h... mation and for the info... bers in your province, m... ment of accounts of the... the defence in the prose... situated in Bombay in... printers and publishers... new papers in this pres... Subscribers to the Fu... that a substantial balanc... remains out of the m... making all disbursemen... them to determine in w... is to be utilized. Variou... already made, and the... into consideration at... most important of the... following:—(1) a pur... Mr. Tilak; (2) a scie... merial in his name;... press prosecutions in... for the repeal of sed... to promote industrial... plus to foreign countri... Germany and America... are out of question as... to consent. Either of... very appropriate if cert... could be removed. Of... other proposals that... some one promising th... country would have t... The money has been... the accompanying st... Promissory Notes of... handed over to truste... board is formed. S... requested to intimi... undersigned at an e...

Subscription from... Ditto ditto... Ditto ditto... Baroda, Deccan... nara, Madras Pr... Nizam's Don... Maratha Coun... Provinces, Oudh... Provinces, Ber... Central India.

Mr. L. P. P... Mr. Garth (f... Fees of M... and Mr. J... Travelin... Counsel... including those of M... dhar, Bar-at-Law... Printing charges:—... Times of India' Press... Kipon Press... Govardhan-Mudralaya Press 410-0-0... 'Bombay Gazette' Press 103-0-0... Bombay Education Society's... Press 65-0-0... Praja-Bodhaka Press. 12-0-0... Miscellaneous expenses as per Soli... tor's Bill:— 3,285-2-0... Translation Fees 1,905-12-0... Court Fees 329-12-0... Reporter 475-0-0... Postage and Telegrams 318-8-0... Carriage hire of Counsel 92-0-0... Hotel charges of Mr. Chaudhuri. 164-2-0... Fees of the Solicitors (Messrs... Bhaishankar and Kanga) as per... their bill 4,800-0-0... Ry. fair and other sundry expenses 720-0-0... Expenses for the Appeal to the Judi... cial Committee of the Privy... Council— 8,617-9-6... Passage by sea and rail paid... to Mr. F. M. Kanga, Solicitor... for his trip to England 1,500-0-0... Ditto for the Hon. Mr. D. A... Khare 1,500-0-0... Telegram Charges 293-0-0... Postage freight and other... charges for free distribution... in England of 780 copies of... the Tilak Case pamphlet 619-0-0... Counsel, Solicitor and other... expenses in England:— 4,626-5-0... Counsel's fees, printing... and other charges, as... per Solicitor's bill. £260... Mr. Pugh's fee for con... sultation in England £ 24... Reporting telegraph and... other expenses £ 19... Total £303... @ 1-3 23-72... Loss in exchange 78-8-6... Expenses in the 'Poona Vabhav'... Case 2,500-12-0... Counsel's fees. 1,400-0-0... Solicitor's fees, printing &c.,... as per bill of Messrs... Dikshit and Dhanjishah... Solicitors 1,044-12-0... Bhatta and other expenses 56-0-0... Contribution to the expenses of... the 'Voda-Vritta' case, paid through... Mr. M. V. Bhat, High Court... Pleader 230-0-0... Grand Total Rs. 43,353-13-6... Balance in hand. 10,057-3-3... Invested in Government... Paper at 3 1/2% of the... value of Rs. 10,000. 9,531 7 4... Cash in hand 475 11 11... Total Rs. 10,057 3 3... Grand Total Rs. 53,373-0-0... Bombay. } M. G. DESHMUKH... Treasurer.

FROM the Lone Star State comes the following... letter, written by W. T. Cass, editor of the... Mt. Vernon, (Tex.) Herald. "I have used... Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy... in my family for the past year, and find it the best... remedy for colic and diarrhoea that I have ever tried... Its effects are instantaneous and satisfactory, and I... cheerfully recommend it, especially for cramp colic... and diarrhoea. Indeed, we shall try and... bottle of it on our medicine shelf as long as we... have." For sale by... SMITH STANISTREET &... B. K. PAUL & CO.,

WE are glad to announce that plague is rapidly decreasing in Bombay, the latest returns showing 8 new cases and 8 deaths. The week's total shows a greatly improved state of public health, being only 654, equivalent to a death-rate of 39. 10.

"A SINGH" writes to the Pioneer, saying that dismissal from the service has proved sufficient punishment to Sirdar Gurdial Singh and suggesting that the Government would be magnanimous enough not to prosecute him criminally. Whether the Government acts upon the suggestion of "A Singh" or not, there is no doubt of it that precedents are in his favour. Mr. Crawford was found guilty by the commission, who sat to try his case, so also was Mr. Fordyce. But none of them was criminally prosecuted.

THE latest missionary case hails from an obscure place in the Madras Presidency, called Vythiri. Here are the particulars taken from the West Coast Spectator: "A few days ago, however, a Tamil-Brahmin at Vythiri resolved to embrace the faith of Christ and was quietly baptised together with his wife and child. The father of the wife, however, appears to have made an attempt to rescue his daughter from the padres. But the latter, so our story goes, waylaid him as he was carrying her off, and took her back to her husband's new home. The woman, we understand, is 20.

THE case in which the South Indian Post stands charged with defaming the Hon'ble P. Rathenasubapathy Pillai, in an article headed "Our Municipal Chairman and the Secretary" (the Hon'ble gentleman being the Chairman) is posted before Mr. H. G. Stokes, Head Assistant Magistrate of Nagapatam. The passage to which Mr. Rathenasubapathy has taken objection runs as follows:— "Of course, the Secretary will scarcely be able to prove that the various faults pointed out were deliberately committed with the connivance of the Chairman concerned to discredit the administration."

THE Benares bear incident has been allowed to be passed over quietly. Yet the animal which had strayed from the Regimental Barracks seriously mauled four persons, resulting in two deaths. The city authorities have, however, not thought it necessary to call upon the owner of the bear to explain his conduct, for allowing it to escape and cause so much blood-shed. Now compare the sequel of this bear incident with that of another, which happened a few days ago at Benares. A tame monkey had got loose and walked away with an infant. The infant was, however, rescued, without injury to its body. Nevertheless the owner of the animal was hauled up before a court of law and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25. The owner of the bear is a European and that of the monkey is a native. Has this fact anything to do with the difference shown in the treatment of the two incidents?

AN Ahmedabad correspondent has furnished us with the particulars of an old story, which may be of some interest to the reader. Last year, when the Bombay Government lost its equilibrium of mind and saw specters of sedition on all sides, it is but natural if they detected sedition bacillus even in Ahmednagar. One morning the citizens of the town were startled to learn the Ahmednagar Education Society had dismissed five of its able teachers. It soon transpired that they were removed, under instructions from Government, on suspicion of harbouring seditious intentions. And do you know how the Government came to know this? Why, the headmaster, who is an able and highly educated man, had delivered a speech, which the Government did not like, the two others contributed to a local paper, called the Sadashini, in which the speech was reported and the rest held shares in the registered company to which the newspaper belonged! The terrible attitude of the Bombay Government so frightened the proprietors that they discontinued the Sadashini. We are now told that one of these teachers has taken upon himself the task of reviving the Sadashini.

THE Inspector-General of Artillery arrived at Kurrachee on Tuesday and will, till the 6th instant, inspect the batteries in Kurrachee and Manora.

THE broach murder case in which seven men were accused of the murder of a wealthy landholder concluded the other day, when four of the accused were convicted and sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, and two to five years.

A MEMORIAL on the subject of the reform of the courts will be presented by the Rangoon Bar Association to the Viceroy on his arrival here. The Mahomedans will also memorialise on the grievance regarding the slaughter of kine at the Bakr-Id.

AN escort of one native officer and 30 rifles from the 29th Bombay Infantry at Hyderabad (Sind) has been detailed to accompany the Assistant Superintendent of the Persian Gulf Telegraph on his annual inspection of the land telegraph line from Karachi to Gwadar.

THE annual land grant to native officers of the local corps and Hyderabad Contingent has been bestowed this year on Subadar Major Durga Singh, Bahadur, Bhopal Battalion.

THE East Indian Railway had during the last month a record week; its earnings exceeding those of any similar period in the history of the line.

THE heavy rain on the Nilgiri Ghauts has so damaged the permanent way of the Nilgiri Mountain Railway, that the Madras Railway Company, who have taken over the management of the line, have been forced to apply to Government to close the line to all traffic till January, in order to carry out repairs, which will be extensive. The most serious damage is the carrying away of a small girder bridge over a ravine, by a boulder nearly fifty tons in weight falling on it. Government have sanctioned the closing of the line to traffic, but the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway hopes to have the line open again by the 20th December, in time for the Christmas traffic to the Nilgiris.

there are many turbulent Mussalmans at or near Baraset. The Mussalmans of Chourashee have a historical fame. But then the parties implicated in this case may be all as innocent as the villagers in Bengal generally are. Besides, the official in charge of the case is a distinguished member of the Service. Let us wait till the case is decided.

THE inventor of dynamite entertained the notion, that he would confer a benefit upon mankind by his discovery. He thought that the properties of this destructive agent when known, would lead all nations to put a stop to war. He found, however, at last to his sorrow, that dynamite, without stopping war, only made it more bloody and dangerous. Hiram Maxim has the distinction of being the inventor of the gun that goes by his name. By this terrible machine thousands of men can be pulverized within a minute. Is he to be congratulated on the invention? We think, his reputation is not to be envied. No man with ordinary principles of humanity, would like to be in his place. The great inventor is just now in trouble. He has been charged with bigamy. He says that his brother, who is his deadly enemy, has set the woman upon him. Hiram Maxim admits intimacy with the woman, but denies marriage. Long terms of imprisonment ought to be the fitting end of such inhuman monsters as those who invent infernal machines.

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphed us yesterday to say that Mr. Justice Strachey is likely to fill the post of the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court vacated by Sir L. Kershaw. At first sight, the arrangement would seem improbable, for Mr. Strachey is comparatively a young man, who has seen a few years' service on the High Court Bench, and thus his promotion means injustice to others, who have greater and juster claim to the appointment. But then one should not lose sight of the valuable services rendered by him to the Government last year, when it was in the greatest possible difficulties. Indeed, so extraordinary was his decision in the Tilak case that it drew strong and scathing comments from many English papers who cracked jokes at his expense. Such being the case one need not wonder if a grateful Government gives Mr. Strachey a prize-appointment, ignoring the just claims of others. But it will be altogether an amusing arrangement if Mr. Justice Strachey is offered a prize post for having given an interpretation which convulsed the world with laughter. Did he not say disaffection was want of affection?

WE thank the Pioneer for having published extracts from some correspondence on the subject of police zoolium in Champanan, supplied to it by one Mr. W. S. Irwin. The Pioneer's article is reproduced elsewhere. They disclose a horrible state of affairs, and the Government is bound to take note of them. It appears from these letters, that it is the custom of the police in the district to impress forcibly any number of bullock carts they may want for use, both inside and outside British territory, to retain them for an indefinite period on a payment of nominal hire. One correspondent states that two carts were impressed and kept for 17 days and returned in a wretched condition. A second declares that, in the middle of sowings, he was required to furnish twenty pairs to go to Nepal. A third states that, carts are often seized without any actual requirements and, after being kept waiting for days, are dismissed without any payment. Both the planter or factory owner and the ryot suffer from this system, and as the former is often in a position to protect himself, it is the latter who mainly suffers by the system. When a European planter like Mr. Irwin has taken upon himself the task of airing public hardships on this score and has secured the co-operation of the Pioneer, we are sure, that the agitation will not go in vain.

A CORRESPONDENT writes— I wonder on what grounds the Medical Board have rejected Babu Jotindra Nath, but their decision seems to be strange when the following gentlemen, suffering from great physical infirmities, have been deemed not disqualified to be members of the Civil Service.

Mr.—hand paralysed unable to write, can hardly sign his own name.

Mr.—paralysis of the whole body, can't more a step without of crutches.

Mr.—was also paralysed, and he could not move without clutches.

As regards the Medical Board they are of course a non-political and hono-able body. But the opinions of Medical Boards are not always conclusive. This is what the Indian Daily News says on the point:

It is said that this is the first occasion in which an Indian student has been rejected on medical grounds, and we think that the practice, which seems hitherto to have prevailed on this point, might reasonably be followed in the present instance. We, ourselves, have known one Calcutta doctor say that a man's life was not insurable, and another Insurance Company's doctor, a week after, to say that he was a first-class life; and this, too, with full knowledge of the first doctor's opinion. Medical opinions are not infallible. We have the celebrated Calcutta plague now reminding us of that.

The Statesman also condemns the action of the Medical Board.

failure. Sardar Gurdial Singh is not a representative of the degraded Indians, but the nominee of the Government of the Hindus, but of the Government which nominated him. As a member of the Civil Service, Sardar Gurdial Singh has been caught, that is all. But corruption is not unknown in the ranks of Civilians.

THE second volume of Lord Gauranga is out, and the English-reading public will now have an opportunity of knowing the career of one, who is being worshipped as an incarnation of Lord Almighty in Bengal and many parts of India. The book we can not praise, for we are intimately connected with it; but we can have no objection in speaking frankly of the Personality, described in that book. Madame Blavatsky enumerates in her book "The Secret Doctrine", the divine characters that appeared in the world, viz, Krishna, Budha, Jesus and Gauranga. The world has some knowledge of the first three, but none whatsoever of the last. The sayings and doings of the first three characters are involved in obscurity, for they flourished thousands of years ago. But those of the last, Gauranga, who appeared only four hundred years ago in a city 60 miles from Calcutta, have been preserved even to the minutest details by his immediate followers and contemporaries. We present the Personality of Gauranga to the world, and we have every reason to believe that Indians have no need to be ashamed of their present. Atheists and Christians, philosophers and laymen, Englishmen or Chinese, every one is likely to benefit by coming in contact with the exalted Personage, whose name sends a thrill of joy to millions of people of Bengal, and of the North-West. Mr. Caine, himself a devout Christian, says:—

It is Shishir Kumar Ghose's ambition to be the interpreter of Sree Gauranga, not only to men of his own faith, but to devout students of western religion, believing that Jesus of Nazareth is equally a Messiah, and that in the mastery of the teaching of both these God-sent messengers, lies the solution of the unity of the world's faith, and the only successful check to that materialism and agnosticism bred by western culture, which to his view threatens to overwhelm all faith in a supreme Creator and Saviour of mankind.

The first volume of his life of Sree Gauranga has just been published, and whatever its readers may think of the views therein propounded by the author, it is a book that merits, and will undoubtedly secure, the respectful study of every religious Hindu as well as every Christian who realizes the oriental origin of his faith, and desires to follow the development of the influence of Christ's teaching over oriental races.

** No man of other faith than my own, brings home to me, like Shishir Kumar Ghose, the strength and truth of Paul's sermon at Athens on the altar inscribed "to the unknown God," in which he declared that "God giveth to all life and breath and all things, and hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on the face of the earth.....that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him and find him, though he be not far from every one of us."

The author in his preface suggests: "Who knows but that India was conquered so that Lord Gauranga might be proclaimed to the world?" The English people have given us a beneficent rule, and in return the Indians present to their brethren in England and other parts of the world, as they have been doing from time immemorial, a new and pleasant way of salvation. They will find, in the career of Lord Gauranga, the question of salvation discussed in a manner as was never done before.

THE Madras Standard has published a very good account of Babu Ananda Mohun Bose, the President-elect of the forth-coming Congress along with an excellent portrait of his. The account has been furnished by Babu Sivanath Shastri

THOSE who administer justice in this country should never read Anglo-Indian newspapers, if they have a mind to perform their duties conscientiously, uninfluenced by outside and interested opinions. Anglo-Indian papers, as a rule, will try to influence the minds of Magistrates and jury when one of the parties is a European. A lad in a village near Baraset, received a wound from the gun of a European, and there was possibly an attempt to arrest him and hand him over to the police. Immediately the Anglo-Indian papers, tried to influence the mind of the public against the villagers. They said that the wound was a slight one, but the assault on the European was brutal; that he was tied to a tree; that he was beaten; and that his watch was stolen! Now, is it not a shame that the Anglo-Indian papers should try to defeat the ends of justice by abusing the power they enjoy! The case is on trial, and no one knows as yet anything about it. How do they know that the wound was very slight, that the assault was brutal or that any assault at all had been made? The account surely came from the complainant, if not evolved out of pure imagination. We must say this is disgracing the art of journalism. In the present case it is quite possible that the European was brutally treated, but they let the true facts of the case be read in the part of law. We know

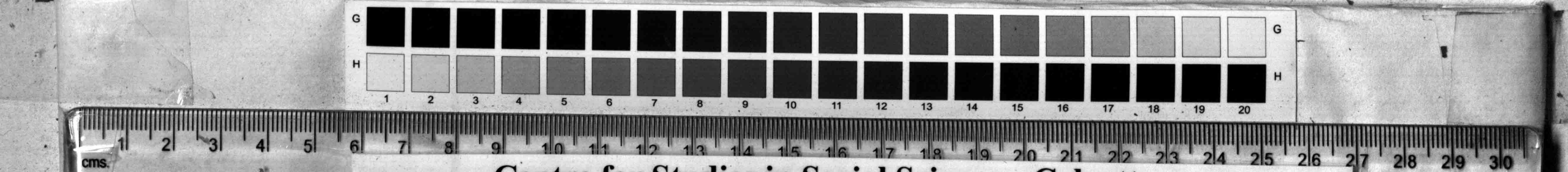
an inhabitant of... a certain treasure... of Treasure... ought to give notice... to be legally entitled... owing to the ignorance... the man failed to give the... and thus he lost his... The Board of Revenue, how... with the man and recom... Madras Government to waive its... treasure, because of his ignorance... But the Government was not in the... to act up to this recommenda... administered a mild rebuke to the... this display of extreme generosity... ed it out that the property had, under... of the Act, absolutely vested to the... ment by the failure of the finder to give... and that therefore it was not a question... a right not yet asserted, but returning... finder as a gift property which had... belonged to it. The Government, how... in the heart of its hearts, was not satisfied... its own decision. It ordered the return... of the property to the finder and took the... half itself.

THE spectacle of a member of the Indian... Service being severely assaulted and figur... in the law courts as a complainant is very... in this country. Such a case however... ed, a few days ago, at Lahore. The... Deputy Commissioner had just sentenced... belonging to the Lahore railway... refreshment-room to rigorous imprison... assaulting Mr. Pison, a member of... Commission: one named Foncca... months' imprisonment, including 21... solitary confinement; Lobo and J. M... to two months, including 14 days' soli... confinement; and F. D. D'Souza to... The complainant, who is an Assistant... Commissioner at Multan, stated that he was... Lahore about midnight on the 21st... o'clock, and sent his servant for a bottle... of water, who found the refreshment-room... and the waiters refused to serve him... Pison then went himself and obtained... soda; but F. D'Souza, the manager of... refreshment-room, objected to his making... entry in the complaint book. A scuffle... sued in which, the other accused joined. Mr... Pison was hustled out after being badly cut... bruised by carving knives and forks.

THE case in which Private Knight stood... charged with having shot dead a lad of 16... med Chinaswamy, was disposed of on... Wednesday at the Sessions of the Madras... High Court. The accused has been sen... ced to nine months' rigorous imprison... ment. Our readers already know that the... circumstances under which the boy came... his death were most extraordinary. He... as accompanying some troopers from the... Coonamalee barracks to Avadi, when the... accused Knight pointed an unloaded gun at... some natives in the bandy, who got frighte... and jumped off. He then inserted... the charge and the gun went off, wounding... Chinaswamy, who fell, and he was left there... for. He was subsequently carried to... Coonamalee hospital, where he expired... jury in giving their verdict, which... was unanimous, referred to the brutal... conduct of Knight in leaving the boy thus... uncared for on the road. The punishment... inflicted was, as we said, nine months' im... prisonment. The punishment is adequate... when it is taken into account that Knight... a European. It must be considered ex... cessively lenient, judging from the usual... of punishment that prevails in this... in dealing with the Indians. Let... be the case. If an Indian had shot... an lad and left him uncared for in... and if that lad had soon after died... little doubt of it that the... had been sent to jail for

refers "to the brutal attack"... by the Scotsman. The... exposure and dismissal of... ing. As regards the article... it is based upon fictions... an unscrupulous correspon... it is disgraceful for a gen... to utter an untruth. But what... when announcing to the... was an "Advocate of... the Times is the leading or... in, the most respected... ential paper in the country.

as Englishmen are of... they are passionately opposed to... giving any to their fellow subjects in... India. They do not approve of competi... tive examinations here, for competi... tive examinations mean loss of power... and patronage. They want to keep the... final decisions in such matters in their... own hands. They will not allow the... public to compete, but only those they have... selected. When the examination is over... they will yet keep the power of offering any... prize in their own hands. Suppose in an... examination the first seven are Hindus... and the twenty-fourth is a European. They... will ignore the claims of the successful... Hindu, and offer the prize to a European... in the 24th place. We are told this is done... for political reasons. But then what is the... meaning of this competitive examination?... How will you persuade the Hindu, who... has obtained the fourth place and been... made to vacate in favour of the 24th in... number, that justice has been done to... him? They also nominate members of... the Civil Service. A high official is... pleased with the attitude of a nobleman... who speaks nothing but pleasant things, is... very humble, obliging and servicable. In... short, he has no objection to abuse the Congress. His son, therefore, earns a claim... upon the Government. The high official... recommends for the son of the nobleman... he is admitted into the Civil Service... any man disgraces himself, it is not... responsible for his



VARIATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY DISTRICTS

EDITOR. ... ago, a proposal was ... Government for the ... Municipality into ... the Garaganore ... Kamahatti Municipality ... are many important ... in the above area, viz., ... of Sinter is also in ... Municipality, Nawparah, ... proper, Bomughli, ... Kamahatti, ... and Belghoriah. So ... municipal area seems to ... and a little unwieldy ... Commissioners of ... Board were ... representation to the ... of the desirability ... municipal area into ... The area would ... by Magazine-road ... from west to east. ... Municipality ... square miles, and the ... nearly 3 1/2 square ... each returning two ... and No. 2 and 3 ... So, there are 14 ... nominated ones. ... of 3, and 6, ... in the Baranagore ... portion of No. 3, 4 ... in the Kamahatti ... annual income of the ... thousands of rupees, ... posed, the Baranagore ... more than half ... considering the advan- ... advantages of the pro- ... might be safely said ... tend towards the ... and prosperity of ... and that the Divi- ... Buckland, has ap- ... the final decision ... Lieutenant-Govern- ... His Honour that ... for the local public.

MOHAN GHOSAL

POLICE ZOOM IN CHAMPARAN, BENGAL

MR. W. S. IRWIN, of Soogong, Champaran, sends us a copy of some correspondence which he has had printed for private circulation. It is too long for reproduction in full, but we give some extracts. Mr. Irwin says that in June last he had occasion to write to the Officiating Collector of Champaran complaining that "on the morning of the 12th instant, Anu Ojha and Gosain Ojha, ryots of Chupra Bahar, in this Factory elcaca, reported to me, that their carts, which had been undergoing repairs in a carpenter's shop in Segowlie, had been seized by the Police to carry grain to Nepal. I sent these two men, along with a Factory peon (Hakim Tewarri) to the Segowlie Darogah, requesting him to let their carts go, as they were under agreement and had received advances, to work for the Factory. Hakim Tewarri returned in the afternoon and told me he had seen both the Darogah and the Munshi, and they had flatly declined to release the carts. I then sent S. Sahai Rai (one of my Sildars) to see what he could do; and he on his return reported that the Munshi—he did not see the Darogah—refused to take any steps, but that he had seen the Havildar, in charge of the Nepal Residency Godown, who had let the carts go. While the Sildar was in Segowlie, another Factory ryot, Bisnath Barah of Soogong village, ran up to him, and complained that as he was returning home with a pair of new bullocks, which he had purchased for the purpose of working his cart in the Factory during Mahin, the Police and forcibly taken them, had put them into a cart belonging to some one else, and had dispatched them to Nepal. "On the morning of the 13th instant, two constables from Segowlie Thana came again into this *dehat* to impress carts. These men, by name Bankay Singh and Ooluff Hoosain, first seized the cart of a Turcovliah anamil of Jaisingpole village, who was on a visit to my Putwari of Khap Foolwarria; but having received a rupee from him, let the cart go. They then impressed and let go in receipt of a bribe at least one other cart—that of Sootnarian Sahu. Finally they carried off the cart of Suggan Baurt Sahu—a man too poor to bribe them. Sug an Bhurt Sahu's son reported this to me, and I sent with him two peons to bring the cart back, and two others to come back to me with a report in the event of their being any likelihood of a breach of the peace. Subsequently I sent Seosahai Rai, Sildar, and eventually rode out myself to see what was happening. At the ghat, north of Segowlie, I found Suggan Baurt Sahu's bullocks, but his cart which had been very quickly loaded, and been taken across the Sikrana, and as it was about sundown, it was too late to go to look for it. The bullocks I brought back to the Thana. On the way I met the Havildar—the only official of any kind, who up till then I had seen. I spoke to him. He was perfectly respectful in his demeanour to me, though to my servants he was loud-voiced and domineering, and disclaimed any intention of doing anything contrary to my wishes. I am glad to say that, so far as he is concerned, I have no complaint whatever to make. The Police, on the contrary, were as offensive in speech and manner as they dared to be. When I was nearly opposite the Thana, a constable whose name I have since found out to be Gupnat Koorim, ran out and violently seized the bullocks, knocked aside the man who was leading them, and began loudly abusing my servants all round. I warned him that I would most certainly report, and in all probability prosecute him. After a slight delay the Police Sub-Inspector (Darogah), an inexperienced boy, accompanied by the Munshi and one or two other men—came out of the Police Station. The Havildar also came up here. I explained to them that my Mahin would commence to-morrow, the 15th instant; that the carts impressed by them were the property of Factory ryots, purchased with money lent them by the Factory for Factory purposes; that as I understand the law, only carts (presumably in towns) working for hire are liable to impressment, and that in the Mofussil the Zemindar's help should be applied for; that neither the carts nor the mode of their impressment fulfilled these conditions, and that let the bullocks go I would not, if it were necessary to stay in Segowlie with them all night, or until the District Superintendent of Police could arrive. After some talking the Darogah said if I would give it to him in writing that I insisted on detaining the bullocks, he would release them. This I did. The bullocks are now back at their owner's house—where the cart is, I do not know. "I wish to report the Segowlie Sub-Inspector of Police impressing carts in an irregular and illegal manner; Constables Bankay Singh and Ooluff Hoosain for bribery, extortion and oppression; Gupnat Koorim for insolence, violence, and the use of language calculated to cause a breach of the peace. I applied to the carts, I, as representing the Zemindar, will always gladly supply them, if possible; but what I will resist to the uttermost, is the letting loose in my *dehat* of a gang of marauders to practice bullying, bribery, and the extortion of money." Mr. Irwin says he received no reply to this communication, but he heard incidentally that a native Police Inspector had been sent out to investigate, and the latter, who came to see him a few days later, said a charge had been lodged against Mr. Irwin for obstructing and assaulting Residency Officials. Mr. Irwin assumes that in the interval the Inspector had been engaged in fabricating a case against him for coming with five factory servants (Serahar Rai, Narain Rout, Sahet Koor, Mahabir Missir and Gobardhan Rai, which names please note) the cart-owner's son (Dhooman Sai) Mukund Ojha, a complete outsider, and forty armed men to the ghat, and there causing to be assaulted Bansagopal Tewarri—a Nepal Residency peon, who was in charge of the carts going with grain. The Inspector, he continues, held his farcical investigation and went away; he, however, subsequently remarked in the course of conversation to some ryots of a neighbouring indigo concern (Dulowiah) from whom I heard it, that had I treated him to the civility of a chair in my office, he would have written a different report. From this I gathered that the report, so far as I was concerned, was not favourable? The peon's case against me and my forty armed men, &c., was duly tried by the District Magistrate. I was summoned as witness for the defence. I practically repeated what I had stated in my letter already quoted and asked to be confronted with the complainant (Bansagopal Tewarri) so as to be able to swear whether I had ever seen him before or not; but he was not present, and the case was conducted in his absence. Result, that four out of my five servants, the cart-owner's son and the complete outsider (who, unfortunately for him, had business of his own in Segowlie that day) were fined Rs. 10 each. The points emphasised in the above judgment are—(1) that my peons, Seosahai Rai, myself (and of course the imaginary 40 armed men) went to the ghat with the common object of forcibly taking away the cart; (2) that Seosahai Rai arrived before me at the ghat, and committed or caused to be committed the assault before my arrival; and (3) that I did not invoke the aid of the authorities. As to (4) in my letter quoted before the District Magistrate (written before any case was instituted against me or my servants) and also in my evidence in Court, I stated as plainly as words could express it, that my soul and only object in sending Seosahai Rai, and subsequently going myself to the ghat, was to prevent anything like a breach of the peace. As to (2) (vide my letter as above) I appealed to the Police to stop the impressment of my carts, which they flatly declined to do and afterward I took the cattle not to my Factory, nor to the owner's house, but straight to the Police Station, and there they were released by the Police, not forcibly carried off by me; and (3) Seosahai Rai met me on the road to the ghat and returned therewith, but somewhat in advance perhaps 100 or 150 yards of me, and after his arrival, had any assault been committed it must have been in my presence; but no assault was committed. For a revision of this judgment I have petitioned the Sessions Judge for a motion to the High Court. This petition not having yet been disposed of by the High Court, no further reference will be made to it at present. While the above case was proceeding, I wrote to the Managers of the Factories in the neighbourhood of Segowlie asking for their experience of cart impressment by the Police of Segowlie Thana, and I received the following replies: "My dear Irwin,—I was of my carts were impressed by the Police at the Segowlie Station last month to go to Nepal, and it was seventeen days before they got back,—the bullocks in a wretched state. The carts were sent by me to the Railway Station to fetch some important pieces of machinery, when they were seized by the Police. I don't see that they have any right to take the carts outside British territory, &c., &c. Yours sincerely, I. B." "My dear Irwin,—In regard to the impressment of carts, it was in the middle of sowings, and on a night's warning, I was required to stop half the drills of one of my Factories and to despatch twenty pairs of bullocks to Nepal. If the Resident had not been saying there and used his influence on my behalf, the carts would certainly have been seized and the prospect of our crop seriously jeopardised. I have written above of the possible loss to a Factory within reach of the Segowlie Thana from having the cattle under advances to it raided on the discretion of the Police, but the cruelty of the business concerns the ryot. It is the meanest oppression that the cattle on which the ryot depends for the cultivation of his holding should be liable to deportation and destruction in the jungles of Nepal, &c. Yours sincerely, D. C. R." "My dear Irwin,—My experience of cart impressment here in connection with the Resident's requirements is this. Police impress every cart they can get their hands on, and regard to the actual requirement, keep the carters waiting for days and then dismiss the carts not required without payment. It is the custom of the Segowlie Police to impress carts which are not required, solely with the object of receiving payment from the carters to be let off. The Segowlie Police recently seized a string of cats sent by me on my business, and kept those carts doing nothing for three days. In consequence of this I had to pay demurrage on the goods which the carts had been sent to fetch. Carters are forced to take their carts across the frontier both by the Police and the Resident's Agents, and I believe I am correct in saying that in no case does the carter receive more than four rupees for the journey to Bhimfield. The whole system of impressment is an anachronism perfectly needless and utterly rotten. There is no difficulty in procuring carts provided the hire is paid. As regards Factory carts and carts working under agreement, it is simply scandalous that a planter or employer should be subjected to direct pecuniary loss owing to the impressment of his carts (often needlessly) by a vermin police. A system which places such an easy method of gratification in the hands of subordinate native policemen stands self-condemned, and it is not a cause for wonder, that the working out of the system entrusted to such people, should prove a constant source of harassment, loss and trouble, to both planter and ryot.—Yours sincerely, F. D. F." "Other letters I have got but these will suffice. One man warns me that unless I get the better of the Police "we will all have a bad time of it in future"—a nice state of affairs, truly! The wage paid by the Nepal Government and by grain-dealers, &c., for the journey from Segowlie to Bhimfield is from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15 according to the time of year, and there never is any difficulty about getting carts. The Residency Agents pay four rupees and of this sum the Police take one rupee, the Residency Godown people one rupee, he "Sepahi," who goes in charge of the carts, one rupee, and the unfortunate carter goes on a journey lasting from seven to 15 days through the poisonous trail for not one rupee! Is it too much to call this an outrage in humanity?" All this I have represented to the General Secretary of the Behar Planters' Association, who has, I believe, obtained a conditional undertaking from the District Magistrate that in future the impressment of carts for Nepal Residency requirements will be taken out of the hands of the Police, and that a "Chaudhr" will be appointed for this purpose, and that until a proper rate of wage is fixed no more carts will be supplied; so all the harassment I have undergone, has not been quite fruitless. But meanwhile the Police had not been idle. They induced the two Chaudhikars of Soogong village to cause a prostitute in the keeping of the one of them, to institute a false case against Seosahai Rai, Gobardhan Rai, Sahab Kumar—all defendants in the cart impressment case, he it noted—and some other Factory servants, including the village "Gorai," for forcibly evicting her from her house and taking her property. Seosahai Rai was subsequently eliminated, and the case against the other defendants was proceeded with and was dismissed as false. Sanction has been granted for the prosecution of two Chaudhikars under Section 211 L. P. C., but not the Police! Further one of the above Chaudhikars petitioned the Deputy Superintendent of Police against me for looting the jack-fruit of some trees in his *jagir*. This was forwarded I believe, to the District Magistrate with a recommendation that the Police might be allowed to take the matter up. The District Magistrate, however, referred the matter to the Manager of the Bethiah Wards Estate, who asked me for an explanation, and to whom I wrote that "Anoojha Dossad had no *jagir*, nor any jack-trees (as could easily be seen from the village registers) and the complaint was a false and vexatious one. While these Chaudhikars were occupied with these false cases to the utter neglect of their village duties, several robberies and house-breakings took place in Soogong. These after investigation the Sub-Inspector reported to be false charges, got up by me to do him discredit. Another Sub-Inspector was sent out from Motihari to inquire, and he found the charges to be true, and actually recovered a good deal of the stolen property. So much for the Segowlie and Motihari; but while these events were happening in this Factory, one of Motihari Deputy Magistrates had convicted the *Ghura Sahai*, Sub-Inspector, of tampering with and falsifying a document filed in evidence in a false Police case against a servant of Pooorhen Factory, and about the same time the Munsi found the *Kesoreah* Sub-Inspector guilty of illegal practices; however there is no use in multiplying instances, and one can almost overlook such a triviality as the soliciting of bribe of Rs. 75 by the *Ghuhungoo* Sub-Inspector! The fact is that the Champaran Police force is demoralised and rotten from end to end. Sanction has not been given for the prosecution of the Police in any of the above instances, but they have been departmentally dealt with; that is to say, they have been transferred from the thans to other where, as they are perfectly well aware) they can continue their malpractices with the same impunity as heretofore. Unless great and sweeping changes are made from top to bottom, and closer supervision and greater control are exercised, the Champaran Police will continue to revel in wrong doing.—Pioneer.

MR. C. MUIRHEAD officiates as Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores. BARUS Baijnath and Bejoynath Sarkar, passed students of the Roorkee College, have been posted to Assam and the Central Provinces, respectively. The programme of Railway construction for the ensuing three years, is now prepared in the Public Works Department.

Calcutta. ... LORD ... ANGA, ... SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE. Paper cover ... 1-12 Cloth bound ... 2-4 Postage extra. To be had at the 'Patrika' Office, Calcutta.

Indian Sketches, BY Shishir Kumar Ghose, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY W. S. Caine. (Extracts from the Introduction) "I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE." PRICE—1 RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS. To be had at the 'Patrika' Office, Calcutta.

SNAKES, SNAKE-BITES AND Their Treatments. PRICE—12 ANNAS. To be had at the 'Patrika' Office, Calcutta.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—The Viceroy held the last meeting of the Executive Council at Simla yesterday.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Meyer, Deputy Secretary, Financial Department, leaves Simla on December the 10th.

THE MAILS.—The mail steamer was signalled at Bombay yesterday at 5-10 A. M. The mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta on Sunday at about 3-38 A. M.

SIR J. WESTLAND.—Sir James Westland leaves Simla on the 28th November for Bombay, and arrives there on the 1st December. He stays about a week and reaches Calcutta on the 10th December.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA.—The Maharaja Scindia is, we understand, likely to visit Calcutta in January after Lord Curzon's arrival.

THE L.-G.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Darjiling for Calcutta by the mail train on Wednesday next. The departure from Darjiling and the arrival at Calcutta will be private.

A PHENOMENON.—A Salem correspondent informs us that the other day a star was visible to the naked eye at 1 P. M. and that the District Munsiif and Sub-Magistrate went out in the open and beheld it next to the sun. More particulars regarding this strange phenomenon would be doubtless interesting.—Hindu.

FRAUD UPON A MASTER.—Yesterday a syce of a Mahomedan gentleman of Ballygunge, was charged with criminal misappropriation, cheating and theft. It appears that some time ago two horses disappeared from the stable of the complainant and afterwards it appeared that the accused sold them in the auction sale of Messrs. Cook and Company and misappropriated the sale proceeds. The Magistrate ordered a issue of warrants.

THE COMING VICEROY.—Intimation has been received that Lord Curzon of Kedleston will hold a Levee at Government House, Calcutta, at 9-30 P. M., on Saturday, the 7th January, 1899, and that Lord and Lady Curzon will hold a Drawing-room at 9-30 P. M. on Thursday, the 12th January. The usual Gazette Notifications will be issued after his Lordship has taken over the Viceroyalty.

IMPORTS INTO INDIA.—The total value of the imports into British India from foreign countries, for the six months from the 1st April to the 30th September, was Rs. 31,13,66,509, as against Rs. 31,51,84,309 for the corresponding period in 1897, thus showing a decrease in value of Rs. 38,17,800. The total value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures from British India to foreign countries for the period was Rs. 54,96,02,335, as against Rs. 41,99,10,257 for the corresponding period of 1897, thus showing an increase of Rs. 12,96,92,078.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—An amusing incident took place on Thursday in the Court of Mr. T. A. Pearson, while his Worship was trying a case of road obstruction. The accused in the case had admitted the charge; but before his Worship could pass any sentence on the accused, one of the native constables in the Court, whose duty it is to call out the amount of the fine for the information of the writer-constable in the lock-up, whether, owing to his zeal to pile up the fines on behalf of Government, or to what is more probable, to hurry on with the work, cried out in his usual sententious voice, "do rupia jarewana" (fined two rupees). "Wait a bit, said his Worship, "I have not fined accused as yet." But, after all, the policeman was right, as the fine his Worship ultimately imposed was actually two rupees.

SUPREME COUNCIL.—At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Chalmers moved that the Bill to declare the Regulations of the Bengal Code and Acts of the Governor General in Council, now in force in Upper Burma, and to make certain provisions regarding the law in Burma and other matters, be taken into consideration. The Hon. Member also moved to insert various corrections and additions in the Bill, in order to make the Bengal Code applicable to Upper Burma conditions. The Hon. Mr. Rivaz moved for leave to introduce a Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law relating to Gladders and Farcy. The Hon. Mr. Chalmers moved for leave to introduce a Bill to Amend the Law Relating to Carriers. The Hon. Sir Edwin Collett moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for securing house accommodation for officers in cantonments.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS. The Home authorities have following composition of the ... Prof. Fraser, Edinburgh; President; Prof. W. R. ... Keuffer, Egyptian Sanitary Board; Hewett, Home Secretary member; Hal fax, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore; Mr. Comming, I.C.S., will member.

SIMLA. Rumour has it that Sir Louis Kerst Justice of Allahabad, goes to Bom Sir Charles Farran, deceased, and gets Allahabad. RAWALPINDI, N. The Editor of the 'Punjab Times' personally notified his intention to the ment Magistrate to apply for transfer Chief Court, passage-at-arms occurred. Magistrate went to the Deputy Commiss on and coming back, granted 28 days jourment.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS. LONDON, NOV. 26

The Deputy Cabinet has prepared programme, which endorses the position M. Delcasse on the Fashoda question.

LONDON. The Ministry bows to the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus undertakes to assist an enquiry.

LONDON, NOV. 26. It is announced at Berlin that the Emperor has curtailed owing to the enesty of the heat.

LONDON, NOV. 26. The majority of Ahmed Fedil's followers who recently made an attack on Gheda are surrendering to Colonel Parsons. Ahmed Fedil has fled southwards.

LONDON, NOV. 26. The statement published by the Daily Graphic that Major Marchand's instructions are to withdraw is denied. The Temps presses resentment at Great Britain insist upon the humiliation of France on the Fashoda question, and hints at a future recasting of international policy which will be directed against England.

LONDON, NOV. 26. Mr. Schreiner, Cape Premier, has introduced a Bill for the Colony to contribute £350,000 annually to the Imperial Navy.

LONDON, NOV. 26. It is officially announced that Sir La Kershaw succeeds the late Sir Charles Farran as Chief Justice of Bombay.

LONDON, NOV. 26. The Daily Graphic states that Captain Balfour carries instructions to Major Marchand to withdraw to Upper Ubanghi, evacuating the posts on the east frontier as indicated in the Anglo-German agreement. Negotiations opened afterwards.

LONDON, NOV. 26. The Admirals at Candia have informed the Turkish Governor that they will occupy the 4th all forts and administrative posts. The Turkish troops; still in Crete are requested to quit forthwith.

LONDON, NOV. 26. General Sir William Butler has been appointed to the command of the troops at the Cape.

LONDON, NOV. 26. Appointments to the Flag are as follows:—Dr. Fra University, President; Dr. W. Pathology at Netley Hospital Sanitary Department, Cambridge; Hewitt and A. Cumme, in the scope of the inquiry into outbreaks, spreads, and the effects of curative serums. The Cape Bombay by the end of the month.

Thirty Austrian marines were sent to Pekiui for the protection of the Chinese.

Mr. Goschen, apologist of a banquet given at She to be present, stated that since at the Admiralty.

Major Marchand, accompanied by his wife, has arrived at Candia. The Turks are rapidly moving to the action of the Admiralty.

Reuter is informed that the situation has improved, and it is expected that the end of the present unfortunate situation will be removed, and then the door will be open for the resumption of friendly negotiations which happily characterize the normal relations between France and England.

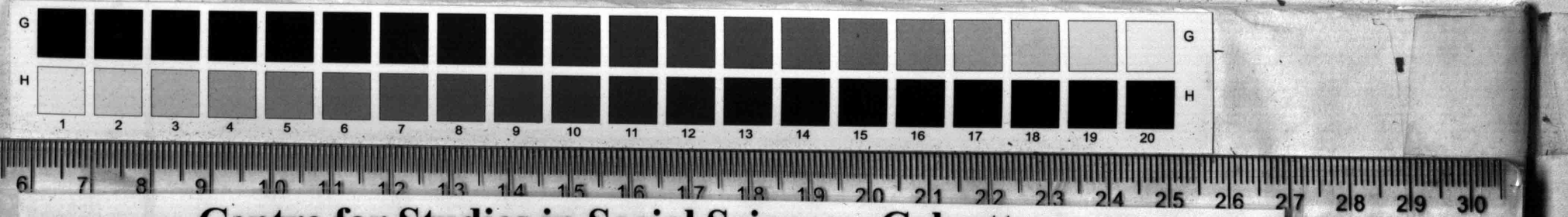
LONDON, NOV. 26. The Daily News' Paris correspondent says that the Deputy Cabinet has decided to withdraw from Fashoda.

Bombay, NOV. 4. The mail steamer was signalled at Bombay this morning at 5-10. The mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta on Sunday at about 3-38 A. M.

LONDON, NOV. 4. The international troops to-day occupied the fortress of Canea, and the four flags, British, Italian, French, and Russian were hoisted with the Turkish. The public offices in Canea with the exception of posts and telegraphs have also been internationally occupied.

The German and Russian press oppose the American demand for the cession of the Philippines.

GOVERNMENT have approved of the titles of Havildar and Naik being substituted for Jangdar and Sidar—be mahouts and drivers heavy batteries of Royal Artillery, these no commissioned officers having ceased to followers, and having been given the status combatants.



BUDDHA.

old that Christianity live by trying to im-

In fact the Burmese may be said to have almost realised Prince Krapotkin's communist ideals.

Christianity is equally practicable. I hope that all my readers will get Mr. Fielding's book as soon as possible.

A. E. FLETCHER.

ETHNOLOGY OF KISSING.

THE kiss was unknown among the aboriginal tribes of America and of Central Africa.

PUNJAB COLONISATION SCHEME.

THE Financial Commissioner, says the Lahore paper, has recently addressed Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers, with reference to the selection of colonists for the area of Government waste land, commanded by the Gueera and Buralla branches of the Chenab Canal.

GREAT AECIENT CONTINENT OF LEMURIA.

Now that Hawaii is part and parcel of the United States, it is of special interest to recall the theory, if not the actual fact, that at one time—away back in the infant days of Mother Earth—California and Hawaii were parts of one and the same great continent.

believe that the coast of the Himalayas south of Southern India, Ceylon, Australia and Tasmania, within a few degrees of the Pacific Circle.

INTERVIEW WITH EDITOR

BY AN EXPERT IN INDIA. I HAVE just had an interesting interview with Mr. W. A. Chambers, that fearless and vigorous journalist.

THE PRESS IN INDIA.

"The Indians," Mr. Chambers said, "plain very bitterly of the way in which they are treated by the Anglo-Indian press."

THE NEW LAW OF SEDITION.

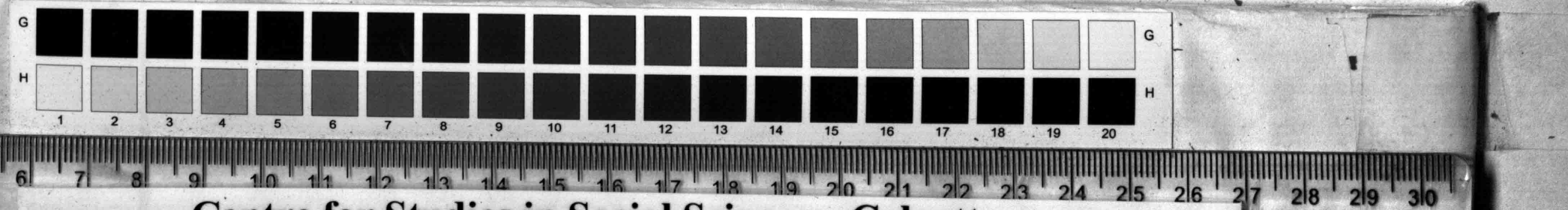
"The new law of sedition," Mr. Chambers said, "is simply too absurd to be put into operation."

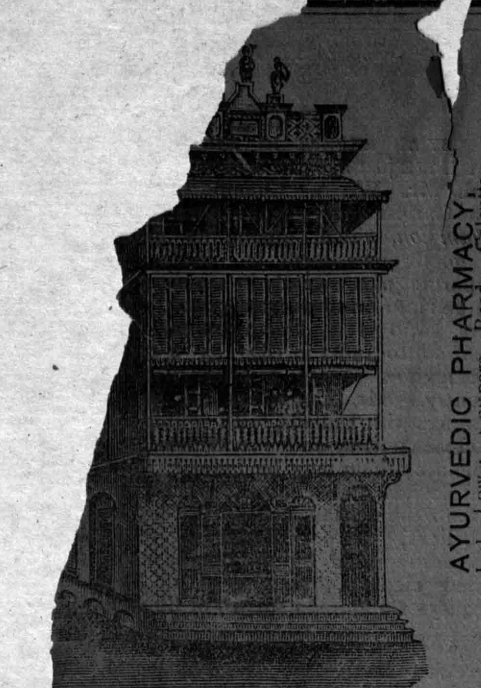
THE QUEEN'S STATUE

Then Mr. Chambers went on to say that the skilful Hindu who has been removing the tar stains from the Queen's Statue at Bombay.

THE CHANCE FOR THE FUTURE.

"And the future, Mr. Chambers?" "The one thing that seems plain is that it is idle to expect political generosity from the Anglo-Indian classes."





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KARNA-ROGANTAKA TAILA, OR EAR DROPS. Cures otorrhoea, otitis, tympanites, inflammation in all other diseases of the ear.

JHYAVA - NA-PRASA. A Health-Restorer. It diminishes the secretion of mucus in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre.

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KA VIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN, Govt. Medical Diploma Holder, AND Member of the Chemical Society, Paris, Medical Society, Calcutta, Indian Medical Association, 50-1, by of Chemical Industry (old), Surgical Aid Society (London).

নতন উপস্থান স্থানান্তরিত। শ্রীযুক্ত রামধন বাগ্‌চী এম ডি সাহাভীকর্তৃক সম্পাদিত কলিকাতা প্রকাশিত। এই উপস্থান স্থানান্তরিত হইয়াছে।

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AN ABSOLUTELY PURE OIL. KUNTALINE is a highly refined and absolutely pure oil. The following Analytical Certificate from the most celebrated and eminent chemist in the land, Dr. P. C. Rai, will prove it.

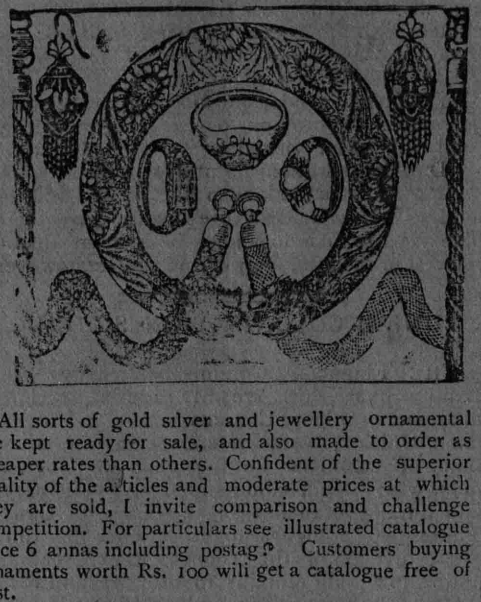
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INDIAN Gonorrhoea Mixture. CURES THOSE CASES WHICH ALLOPATHS AND HOMOEOPATHS FAIL TO CURE. Price refunded if it fails.

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Himabindu-Oil. It cures all sorts of headache and disease of the brain, proceeding from too much study, and of vertigo fluid. Each phial Rs. 1, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition.

Opinion of the Bahadur, C. I. Legislative Council of Moral Science. "The book is of religious Hindu to be taught, I cannot do it as a little manual worth to be read by every Hindu."

Cure Guaranteed Gonorrhoea. Discovered by an eminent physician of England and recognized by the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia as the only safe, sure and efficacious remedy for GONORRHOEA.

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