

MR. W. S. CAINE, the most prominent philanthropist in the world, at least the most prominent member of the Temperance movement, is now also one of the most prominent friends of India. When he first came here, his object was to stop the spread of drunkenness in this country. On that occasion he was an honored guest in the Government House. Step by step he was led to feel more and more sympathy with the people of this country; and now, when he comes to India, his countrymen take no notice of him, and he has to seek the hospitality of the Hindu! Such is the fate of those who show any sympathy with the Indians! There are one or two European merchants here who are "cursed," with what is called pro-native tendencies, and they find themselves outcasts from their community. Lord Curzon has adopted "sympathy and courage" for his motto. Certainly if his Lordship adopts "sympathy," he must also adopt "courage" with it.

Bishop we... spread of Christian... own utterance is likely to... impression created by the... Welldon. The Viceroy has, with frankness, disclosed what he feels on this subject, in his letter to Mrs. Besant. Let me reproduce it here, though it appeared once before, to impress it the more on the minds of our readers:— "I am directed by His Excellency to say that he understands that the scheme which you describe is an attempt to provide for Hindu youths an education which shall combine the advantages of western knowledge with a study of the spiritual precepts embodied in their own religion. His Excellency is in agreement with the proposition that any education that is to leave a permanent impress on character must have a religious and moral as well as a secular basis. Light comes from many quarters and the teachers of the youth of a community can hardly err if they draw the attention of their pupils to that which is best and purest in their national faith."

Curzon... question... to let His Excellency... of a vexed question... not have ventured to... if His Excellency himself... encouraged them to do so, by his... openly and solemnly made before the... that he would rule the Empire with... pathy, and stick to his opinions with... courage.

What we have said above we... list of the officials, who have... because of their sympathetic at... As the people of this country... the list is not complete. We shall... with Lord Ripon. His Lordship did... particular for the Indians. His local... government scheme was inaugurated... for the relief of the over-worked District... officers, than for the benefit of the natives... of the soil. On the other hand, Lord Ripon... scrupulously avoided interfering with Anglo-... Indian interests. The outcome of the Ibert... Bill, over which the Anglo-Indians made... such a row, was immensely beneficial to their... community; for Lord Ripon conferred by... that measure the boon of jury trial on the... European residents of the Mofussil which... they did not enjoy before. He, however, treated the people of India with some... measure of sympathy and justice, and the... latter reciprocated his good feelings; hence, he was hissed out of this country by his... countrymen!

First, let it be borne in mind that in the above, the Viceroy does not speak in a diplomatic language, but gives out his sentiments in the freest manner possible. and the sentiments that it contains, prove the fact conclusively that, in the above the Viceroy only says what he sincerely believes and feels. His Excellency's first principle is that education, to be useful, must be based upon "religion" and "morality." If His Excellency had left the matter there, the utterance would have been only the more diplomatic. But what follows removes all doubt about the real intentions of the Viceroy. So the Viceroy says, "Light comes from many quarters." Is it so? We did not know that this was the opinion of those who held the Christian faith. So we, poor heathens, are not altogether immersed in cimmerian darkness. We are delighted to learn that we are not totally blind, and that we have some light to guide us. And then Lord Curzon ends by advising the Hindus to take their inspiration from their own Faith! This wise injunction ought to be cherished by the Hindus as a very precious one. One of our sacred books, the Vishnu Purana, however, anticipated Lord Curzon. It says: "If every man sticks to his own Faith and sincerely follows its teachings, he is sure to obtain salvation in the end." The position of Lord Curzon is so high,—that of the absolute ruler of three hundred millions,—that it has the likely effect of making weak heads giddy. The other day, we talked of the blessings which Lord Curzon enjoys; we hope he will be pleased to diffuse them in as copious a manner as he has received them from his kind Maker. If the obligation of Lord Curzon to his Maker is immense for the blessings that He has showered upon him, the only way of paying the debt, on his part, is to bless his less-favoured fellows.

OUR first proposition, as we have already explained, is that, India is governed by officials, and even the Secretary of State is guided by their representatives. Such an arrangement exists nowhere else in the world. Well, such being the case, they stand by one another, so that if one of them unfortunately proves a black sheep he has very little to fear. Generally speaking, these officials are very able, individually most of them are all that is desirable, but yet they have to exercise excessive powers, and are almost irresponsible. All of them have not strong minds, and those amongst them who are weak fall a prey to the circumstances that surround them, and they become a little troublesome to those over whom they hold sway.

of his e... journey, pa... foot; but he... after the second... Surgeon. Then, again, Bachelor of Medicine, Surgeon was only a Licentiate in... of the Bachelor, the latter was—let us call it—the moral superior of the former. If the man, therefore, did not die a natural death, the reasonable inference is that he possibly died on account of some mistake committed by the Civil Surgeon while operating upon him. Indeed, there was nothing in the case to engage the serious attention of any body, much less of the Civil Surgeon, who himself was concerned in the matter. But what happened was this. The Civil Surgeon held a Past Morjem examination and came to the conclusion that the man had not died from natural causes but of the effects of the operation. The next conclusion he arrived at, strange as it may appear, was that the man had died, not of the effects of his own operation, but of those of Dr. Ghose, though the latter had performed his operation about a fortnight ago, and he only four days before the patient's death!

THEN, take the case of Mr. Cotton. There is no question about his ability and high character. He is also every inch of him an official. All this was long recognised and every body expected that he would one day be the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But he committed the folly of writing his "New India," and making friends with educated Indians; and his name is at once put down in the black book of government. Even the Chief Commissionership of Assam would have been possibly wrested from him, if some unforeseen events had not taken place. We believe that Mr. Cotton does not yet possess the fullest confidence of many of his brethren in the service.

On the other hand, it happens sometimes that an official is fired by the ambition of proving an angel and befriending the Indians. So, we have among officials both friends and others who are unfriendly. We have already said how both these classes of officials are dealt with. An official who proves oppressive is screened, and by that means he is encouraged to stick to his vagaries. And an official who is friendly to the Indians is treated with suspicion and is, if he proves untractable, outcasted. Thus the Indians feel doubly wronged. They see no reason why the officials, instead of expelling the black sheep, should protect him and expel the white one? Why should the officials give any protection to a brother who has failed to do his chief duty, that is to say, to make British rule popular? And if an official tries to act as a philanthropist, why is he not allowed to conduct the experiment?

HERE is, then, the most serious complaint against the present practice. An official who has been able to make himself unpopular is not only protected but indirectly encouraged in his vagaries. And in the same manner, a measure, which is unpopular, is forced down the unwilling throats of the people, merely on the ground of its being hateful. These two propositions may seem incredible, but they are facts, and we can prove this with the greatest ease. Sir Charles Elliott's principle was that if an official were found fault with by the Indian press he was to be protected. In this view we perfectly agree. But what if he were really guilty of the charge brought against him? "Still he ought to be protected"—that was the view of Sir Charles Elliott, and he not only preached but practised it. And is not the chief recommendation of an unpopular measure its unpopularity? This is what Mr. Trehearne said at the Trades Association regarding the Municipal Bill.— Mr. Riskey, too, expressed the hope that the Bill would be passed during the next current year. He also begged to urge the desirability of impressing upon the Government the necessity of passing the Bill quickly. This would put a stop to the undesirable agitation which had sprung up against the Bill.

The Civil Surgeon sent this information to the District Magistrate of Murshidabad, and the latter haled Dr. Ghose up under section 304A of the Penal Code for causing the death of Atul Behary Dutt by doing a rash and negligent act, that is, by performing an unsuitable and highly dangerous operation upon him in an unprofessional and improper manner which resulted in his death. We think this is the first time in the annals of the criminal administration of our country that such a comedy has been red—a Licentiate of Medicine has been charged with such a charge against a Bachelor of Medicine! The Licentiate was, a European and a Civil Surgeon while the Bachelor of Medicine was a native. So what usually takes place under such circumstances, happened here. Ghose produced the evidence of distinguished medical men as Chackerbutty, Ahmed, etc., who had approached the case with a great amount of care and skill which was required in such a matter. But all this went for nothing. The District Magistrate convicted Dr. Ghose and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 500. On appeal the Sessions Judge upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 250. The High Court has honorably acquitted the accused.

HERE is another instance. Mr. Judge Brett became so popular with the people of Bengal that, at the great mass meeting at Jhinkergatcha in Jessore, which was attended by a lakh of people, he was specially selected for praise as a model English Judge. He was as able as he was impartial; and he specially came to the front in connection with a case in which some European indigo planters had sought to ruin an Indian gentleman. Mr. Brett ought to have been given a seat on the High Court Bench; but his popularity stood in the way, and he had to leave the service in disgust.

MR. W. C. BONNERJEE wanted to give a party in honor of Mr. Galloway, a Manchester merchant, who came to Calcutta the other day; but he being in mourning the duty was voluntarily and most generously taken up by Raja Benoy Krishna. The guests that assembled, day before yesterday, at his palatial residence, were, though numerous, yet select. As Mr. Galloway is devotedly fond of music,—he is the president of a musical association himself—he was very naturally entertained with music, at present available in Calcutta. After the performances of the professors, Mr. Galloway, as the guest of the evening, was led to say something. It was the first time that he had the privilege of listening to Hindu music; yet, he said, he could see that it was much superior to what prevailed in the West. What a pity that the Europeans do not make their unhappy lives here a little happier with music,—not what they call music, but music as it has been developed here. The best thing that Lady Curzon can do is to entertain a few Hindu professors, instrument players, for vocal music her Excellency will never be able to appreciate in the beginning. Every accomplished European lady is taught to play and sing; but real music is a most difficult art. Men have to devote at least a dozen years to be passably competent, and women can at best learn the elementary part of it. The mischief is, Europeans have not the patience that is absolutely necessary in the beginning to be able to appreciate Hindu music. The beauties of Hindu music consist in subtle touches, the *sruates* and quarter-tones, which a stranger cannot catch without some experience.

CASES like that of Dr. Khudiram Ghose, which are not rare in this country, daze the people and make them wonder whether they are standing on their legs or on their heads. The facts are already known to the reader. Dr. Khudiram Ghose is a Bachelor of Medicine of the Calcutta University. He has a dispensary at Baluchar near Murshidabad, and has been practising there for a long time. He had the largest practice in that town. One day, Atul Behary Dutt, suffering from retention of urine, came to Dr. Ghose for medical help, and the latter, considering the serious nature of the case, made a supra-pubic puncture in his bladder which gave him instant relief, and ask

We are greatly obliged to the Indian Daily News for having taken up this case with vigour. The article of our contemporary is reproduced elsewhere. If Anglo-Indian papers take notice of such cases, they can do incalculable good both to the country and the Government. The Daily News says that it is a fit case for the Government to interfere. Yes, both the Civil Surgeon and the District Magistrate should be asked to explain how they came to institute such an outrageous case. Dr. Khudiram should also be amply recompensed for the humiliation and mental torture, to which he has been subjected, and the loss of money he has suffered. In the Mofussil medical help is rare; but the manner in which Dr. Ghose was prosecuted will lead medical practitioners to think many times before they venture to perform an operation upon any patient. The immediate effect of the prosecution will thus prove disastrous to the people of the Mofussil.

MR. BRETT'S case leads us to that of Mr. Gordon. He was even a better judge than Mr. Brett; and no Judge perhaps made such a deep impression upon his colleagues as did Mr. Gordon during his brief tenure of office as a Judge of the High Court. But he was always devoted to the people, for only short periods; and he had no chance of his having a permanent seat on the High Court. And why? Because of his independent attitude with regard to the Basantapore cow riot case. In this case, some highly respectable Hindu gentlemen of Saran were implicated in having incited a Hindu mob to loot the commissariat cattle and oppose the police. The local authorities were determined to have these gentlemen punished at any cost, and did their best to poison the minds of the Government against them. The Anglo-Indian papers, especially the Englishman and the Pioneer, wrote inflammatory articles against the so-called Hindu rioters, and even the Times was led to join in the conspiracy for the purpose of black-guarding the Hindu nation. Fortunately, Sir A. MacDonnell was then officiating for Sir Charles Elliott, who had gone to England on six months' leave; and he specially appointed Mr. Gordon to try this sensational Basantapore case. The result was that the accused Hindus were acquitted and the local authorities humbled. Sir Charles Elliott shortly after returned to his appointment. Mr. Gordon was forgiven, for showing his independence in the above case. His name found a place in the black book. Mr. Gordon, out of sheer disgust, resigned his post and left the country for good a year ago.

"Let the drums be beaten and let not the condemned have an opportunity of defending himself," says the Captain who is in a hurry to hang an opponent. "Let the Municipal Bill be passed in a hurry so that rate-payers may not have an opportunity of voicing their say," says Mr. Trehearne, at the Trades Association. Why not import the bow-string and stifle the leaders who are carrying on all this agitation? At least one of two of the leaders can be bastioned and that will effectually put a stop to all opposition! Oh how fallen! And these are the advisers of the rulers of the Empire! Yes, every European Commissioner must

THE London Times of the 13th instant, to hand by yesterday's mail, contains the following letter from Mr. R. C. Dutt:— MUNICIPAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES." SIR,—I have read with much interest your article on this subject in The Times of this morning, and your remarks about having a strong executive in Indian municipalities, and reserving in the central Government stringent powers of control. I have myself been an executive officer in India all through my official life, and I entirely agree with you on both these points. To have a weak executive or to reserve no powers of control in the central Government would be to ruin progress in India. What my countrymen urge is that both these objects could be secured without absolutely destroying the representative system as the Cal-

THE Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, we are told, is not willing to interfere with the case of Moulvi Fazlal Karim, because the charges brought against him are *ex parte*. We do not quite understand the position of the Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government. When one prefers a charge against an official, it must necessarily be *ex parte* character. It is held and the opportunity is what we wish to see with a fair trial.

enquiry, come to the conclusion that the Moulvi is a victim of Hindu conspiracy, the Government can, then, prosecute the signatories to the petition and get them severely punished. But the scandal will only go on growing and the prestige of the Government will suffer, if no notice is taken of the specific and grave charges levelled against an important official like the Moulvi, by hundreds of respectable people.

A LONDON correspondent writes:— In one of the classical editorials in the A. B. Patrika headed "The East and the West," you exhort your people to "direct their attention to animal magnetism."... "In spiritual matters the abstemious Hindu should secure greater successes than European races." I beg to enclose the reprint of a case of Mr. S. K. Mullick which made a great sensation in London, and when published occupied the place of honour amongst the "Original Articles" of the week in our leading weekly. So you see with all your so-called degeneracy you still give the Western mind a point or two to ponder over. I feel sure the book on Lord Curzon would have an immense circulation in Great Britain if properly brought to the public, enunciating as it does the story of truth, crystallised into wholesome maxims by the flight of ages and emphasis by the repeated and independent successions of thinkers. It cannot be the ever widening British public will revel in thoughts which are rare observations which are sensible. The paper of Dr. Mullick should be reproduced to-day for want of space shall make room for an article on the subject which appeared in the (LONDON)— SUCCESS OF AN INDIAN IN LONDON. Lord George Hamilton, Editor.

G H
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
cms. Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

...shooting down on the increase. Almost we to report such cases from the Empire or another; and told that stringent circulars have published by the military authorities the issue of shooting passes to European soldiers. No one would like to stand the way of another's enjoyment or amusement; but if the sporting proclivities of Tommy Atkins are so often to lead to fatalities, it must surely be held that the time has come to put a stop to such proclivities. We take the following from the Lucknow Advocate:—Two privates of Meerut Cantonment stand charged with shooting several villagers, one of whom is dead and one lying in a precarious state, before the District Magistrate of Meerut. The defence is that the villagers were aggressive and that the soldiers fired in self-defence.

It would be interesting to many to know the following statistics of the sugar industry in the German Empire: "During the working year 1897-98 there were at work 402 sugar factories in which the production of beet-sugar was carried on, 50 refineries and 6 independent molasses manufactories. The total production of these factories in raw sugar was 1,844,400 tons, as compared with 1,822,230 tons in the working year 1896-97. The 402 factories consumed 13,697,892 tons of beet as compared with 13,711,601 in the previous year. The work of the refineries has increased considerably, for, as compared with the previous year, they consumed 204,675 tons more. For molasses there was only a small increase of 15,549 tons in the amount worked up. The exportation of sugar of class A was 478,941 tons, or a good deal less than that of the previous year when it had been 700,657 tons. This is chiefly attributable to the reduced exports to the United States. There were exports of sugar of class B, 478,312 tons as compared with 405,114 in the previous year. Of class C, there were exported 25,114 tons, as compared with 21,191 tons. The exportation of the latter two classes, that is to say, of the better refined sugars, has largely increased to Great Britain and to other 'over sea' countries, especially Japan and British India." While on the subject of the sugar industry, we believe we should also say something of the threatened ruin of another Indian industry by the competition of Germany. They are preparing artificial indigo in Germany in which one single firm is said to have sunk millions a crore of rupees in fact. Well, our sugar industry is thoroughly handicapped and if our indigo is to follow suit, very dark must be the prospects before us.

...the new man. brought from there he was getting Rs. 250 per month. he should appear in the Accounts Service Examination. already four candidates named to have successfully passed this examination.

1. Babu Upendra Lal Banerji, M.A.
2. Kailas Chandra Das, M.A.
3. Mr. E. P. Jones, B.A.
4. Babu T. K. Achary, B.A., L.L.B.

This Eurasian has been brought into the office superseding the claims of these 'passed candidates, who are besides all of them graduates. At present he is working as an auditor for three months, then he will be made an examiner for the same period. Thirdly, he will be an Assistant Superintendent for three months, and then he will be a Superintendent. Another "Poor White," who was a teacher in a private school on Rs. 97, has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 99 to 120 without any examination. It takes a life time for a clerk to rise to this grade of appointments. The bringing in of these outsiders has put an end to the future prospects of the clerks serving in the office. Mr. Sanford, the present Chief Superintendent, has virtually put into operation the famous circular of Sir James Westland. The present officiating Accountant-General is quite new to the office, and Mr. Sanford practically rules in the office.

As regards acting promotions, I shall cite one instance to-day. Mr. E. J. Rebeiro, who was getting Rs. 65, has been promoted to Rs. 90-120, superseding the claims of more than 35 clerks.

NAGENDRA NATH PALIT.
Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY, C. I. E., to whom India owes so much, has suffered a severe bereavement by the death of his wife. In such sorrows, it is God alone, Who can offer consolation. Yet if it gives consolation to a human being to know that he has friends to sympathise with him in his sorrows, Mr. Digby can rest assured that he has the sympathies of his numerous friends in India, a country he loves so well. The services that Mr. Digby rendered to India are not known fully in India. It was he who was the chief adviser of Mr. Bradlaugh in England in regard to Indian affairs. We think there are scarcely more than a dozen men in England who have an accurate knowledge of Indian affairs and who can view things from the stand-point of a Hindu; and one of the most prominent among them is Mr. Digby. Death is, however, a blessing, generally speaking, to those who are visited by it, and it ought to be also to those who are left to mourn for the departed.

THE *West Coast Spectator* to hand receives a communication from a reliable correspondent detailing how the European head of the Basel Mission at Calicut was assaulted and very roughly handled by some employees of the Mission's Weaving Establishment at Codacal. It would appear that the European gentleman came to Codacal to enquire into certain complaints of the workmen and ended by using "a little bit of violence" to one of the men who thereupon attacked him in a body and forced him to take shelter in another house. All this is very reprehensible we must say.

We take the following from a telegraphic report of Bishop Welldon's first sermon in Bombay. "He spoke of individual influence and Christian sympathy, remarking that in this great country, in our relations to many millions of its people how much do we need to practise the principles of our religion to show our sympathy with races among whom our lot is cast. It is so difficult to understand their ancient habits of thought and life, so easy to say hard, contemptuous things about them. Yet if we are, in reality Christian, if we have caught the spirit of our Divine Master then their very ignorance, if so it be, their very shortcomings, are an appeal to all that is highest and noblest in our nature, and there come times of sorrow, famine and plague when it is not impossible to show that our hearts are touched with feeling for their sufferings. Then it is, if at no other time, in the hour of their distress that we can display what a noble and sacred thing it is to have been with the Master, to have gazed upon the Cross." Noble words worthy of a noble Bishop—words which Englishmen in India, especially high officials, would do well to lay to heart. He believes that the one circumstance which is rendering the task of administration of this country more and more difficult every day, is the want of sympathy and the aggressive and offensive attitude of a large section of the European community here. When the Englishman comes out to this country he brings with him all the high and generous feelings of his race. But the surroundings soon demoralise him and he begins to feel as one belonging to the conquering nation. Little by little, day by day, the smallest acts of uncharitableness which he perhaps unconsciously, but in a great measure owing to a faulty judgment, commits, grow in time into a system of perverted ethics in the eyes of the subject race and when the latter begin habitually to meet with unsympathetic treatment or scant justice they recoil in despair from those who were heretofore their friends and well-wishers. Be it remembered that a single unrighteous act on the part of those whom they have been accustomed to regard with respect and confidence pro-

THE public, however, thought that such an outrageous circular,—which was not only an innovation in favour of Europeans and Eurasians but one against the policy of the British Government, the Royal Proclamation, and the terms of the Public Service Commission,—would not be put in force, but remain a dead letter. But information reaches us that, "Poor White" outsiders, are being drafted in shoals into the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, to fill not only posts of Rs. 60 but higher and lower appointments, presumably on the strength of the Westland Circular. The following communication, which has been placed at our disposal, ought to engage the serious attention of the Government:—

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention again to some more jobberies which have been permitted to be perpetrated in the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal. You have already stated in your issue of 3rd

the annual meeting of the Trades Association the President said in reference to the Municipal Bill:—"I am to see that the European community is at one in regard to the measure." Europeans are at one in regard to measure, and if the Indians are at one in opposition to it, the fact is established and dispute that, the measure is for the of the former, and the injury of the of the latter. The object of the Europeans is to measure a race-question, and thus

JUST V I I OF LORD GAURANG OR SALVATION FOR ALL

BY SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE.

Paper cover 1-7
Cloth bound 2-4
The price of Volume I is the same as the Vol. II.

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

This is what Colonel Olcott writes in the Zaphirist says about the book:—

This book, of which only the first volume has appeared, gives a very interesting account of the life of Lord Gauranga, or Sri Krishna Chaitanya who lived in India in the fifteenth century. The playful way in which the entrancing beauty and sweetness of the child Gauranga, with the occasional wise sayings that fell from his lips making those round him wonder if he were Sri Krishna come again to earth, the strange experience at his investiture with the sacred thread, when he was for a time glorified and all present felt that he was indeed Sri Krishna; the change that then came over him causing him to develop into the intellectual giant who showed to little religious devotion his youth spent in the midst of those who flocked to his lot, attracted by his great learning and his loving unselfish disposition; all these are described with a simplicity and sympathy that cannot fail to arrest the reader. But the chief interest of the work lies in the latter part which begins by his pilgrimage to Gaya, where his experiences with the sacred thread, was repeated, remarkable for his bhakti as he had his intellectual power. The steps by which he gradually gained the control of his Gauranga, are told with an understanding which shows that the author knows the working of occult laws; while the descriptions of various occasions on which Sri Krishna himself in Gauranga in all his glory, well in the tenderness, love and beauty of the Lord, a marked feature in the book is the description of effects of bhakti in purifying and ennobling the character of the devotees. The greatness of the theme is sufficient to make any writer feel the inadequacy of words; but it has here been treated with reverence, and love, and an evident appreciation of the importance of making the one object of life, the finding of Sri Krishna. This, together with the tolerance to other faiths that is expressed throughout, gives the book a pur, healthy tone and it would be impossible for any one who understands what bhakti is, to read it with out being the better for it.

Stolen.

On the 25th Instant, between Calcutta and Jhinkergacha on the B. C. Railway:—

One G. C. Note	—32987 for Rs. 500
"	"—9117 for Rs. 1,000
Fifty "	Rs. 10 each 500.

TOTAL Rs. 2,000
G. L. GHOSH
A. B. Patrika Office

A CURIOUS FISH.—A large fish was caught by some fishermen at Shangoomr. Mr. H. S. Ferguson, F. L. S., Director of the Government Museum at Trevandrum, says it is a half-grown specimen of the Indo-Basking Shark (*Xhinodon typticus*), measured about twenty-two feet.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, is retiring from the Civil Service in April, after an interesting career. Mr. Williams goes from Burdwan to Bhagalpur, Mr. Kennedy reverting to the former Division from the Additional Commissionership of Patna, which desirable appointment falls to Mr. J. G. Ritchie. It is, however, believed that Mr. O'Donnell will be offered the important office of Census Commissioner for India.

A HUGE SNAKE.—A correspondent writes the *Hindu Ranjika* that Munshi Jessar Miah, manager of the Jalpaiguri Tea Garden, shot recently a big snake in the garden. One of his boys brought to the manager that a neighbour during thicket a python was swallowing a goat. He at once repaired to the gun in hand and death in his eyesight that met his eyes was a straggler, certainly a horrible one. The goat while the snake was devouring it lay upwards, slowly and grinding its head against the near approach of the Three shots were spent, the snake killed. It measured 20 feet and looked like a log of wood.

A DOG STORY.—A correspondent from McQuaid sends the following remarkable story:—"On a certain day in December 1879, a black and tan terrier was lost in Chardeh Valley, some nine miles from Sherpur Cantonments, near Kabul. For military reasons, the troops retreated from Chardeh to Sherpur, where they were so invested by the Afghans, that every gate or other opening was so barricaded that even a rat could enter. In spite of this the following Wednesday, the dog managed to way to his master's quarters within the camp, having spent a week amongst the Afghans who were investing the position, presumably without food, as of all animals, except the dog is most detested by them."

MAULUED BY A TIGER.—An artificer belonging to the crew of H. M. S. Melpomene in hospital in Rangoon with a badly injured leg. He and a friend accepted an invitation to take a look at two tiger cubs in Dalhousie. The owner, an Armenian, took the cubs out of the cage for his visitors to a look at and one of the brutes fasten hung on to the seaman's right calf was only after getting a severe clout on the head that he could be induced to let the injured man was severely bitten, the teeth nearly meeting, the cub, which was about 30 in high, having a formidable set of teeth. The wounds were dressed by the surgeon, and recovery will probably be long job.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

THE following notification, which has been published in this week's *Calcutta Gazette*, will prove interesting to many:—

1. In supersession of previous orders, the following dates have been fixed for the ensuing Medical and Engineering Examinations:—
M. B. Examinations ... Monday, the 13th March 1899, and following days.
L. M. S. Examinations, ... 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th April 1899.

2. The Entrance Examination in 1900 will be held on the 5th March 1900 and following days.
Applications and fees for admission to the examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 23rd January 1900.
3. The F.A. and B. A. Examinations in 1900 will be held on the 19th March 1900 and following days.
Applications and fees for admission to the above examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 6th February 1900.
4. The M.A., Premchand Roychand Studentship, B. L. and Honours in Law Examinations in 1899 will be held on the 27th November 1899 and following days.
Applications and fees for admission to the M.A. Examination in 1899 must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 26th August 1899.

5. The half-yearly second L. M. S. Re-examination will be held on the 27th November 1899 and following days.
Applications and fees of candidates for admission to the second L. M. S. Re-examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 14th November 1899.

It may not be generally known that the Indian tax-payer, who has to maintain Yakub Khan, the ex-Amir of Afghanistan, in a style befitting his high position, has also to keep up an establishment of elephants to satisfy his sporting propensities. Yakub, who resides in the cold season at Dehra, has just gone on a shooting excursion to the Eastern Dun.

For the Babies.

THERE is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by SMITH STANISRETT & CO, and B. F. PAUL & CO.



