TTA, FEBRUARY 2, 1899.

IR. W. S. CAINE, the most prominent ilanthropist in the world, at least the ost prominent member of the Temperance ovement, is now also one of the most cominent friends of India. When he first me here, his object was to stop the spread drunkenness in this country. On that ccasion he was an honored guest in 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 ountrymen 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 outcastes from their community. Lord Curzon has adopted "sympathy and courage" for his motto. Certainly if his Lordship adopts "sympathy," he must also adopt "courage'.

ve what we have said above we list of the officials, who have cause of their sympathetic atthe list is not complete. We shall atth Lord Ripon. His Lordship did g particular for the Indians. His local government scheme was inaugurated ore for the relief of the over-worked District icers, 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 Ilbert 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 Moffusil 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!

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-Governof Bengal. But he committed the folly writing his " New India," and making ends with educated Indians; and his name s at once put down in the black book of vernment. Even the Chief Commisseership of Assam would have been ssibly wrested from him, if some unforen events had not taken place. We beve that, Mr. Cotton does not yet posses fullest confidence of many of his bren in the service.

HERE is an 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 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 een 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. BRETT's case leads us to that of Mr. n. He was even a better judge than ; and no Judge perhaps made such for only short periods; no chance of his having ver firmed as a perma-ent Ju High Court. And why? ecause on m and independent attitude ith regard to the Basantapore cow riot ase. In this case, some highly respectable indu gentlemen of Saran were implicated having incited a Hindu mob to loot the mmissariat capile and oppose the police, a local authorities were determined to ave these gentlemen punished at any ost, and did their best to poison he minds of the Government against them, he Anglo-Indian papers, especially the inglishman and the Pioneer, wrote inflamatory articles against the so-called Hindu atory articles against the so-called Hindu oters, and even the *Times* was led to join the conspiracy for the purpose of black-harding the Hindu nation. Fortunate-for the Hindus of Bengal, Sir A. MacDonnell was then officiating for a Charles Elliott, who had gone to highly appointed Mr. Gordon that ally appointed Mr. Gordon it try sensational Basantapore case. The was that the accused Hindus were sted and the local authorities humbled. naries Elliott shortly after returned me his appointment. Mr. Gordon was forgiven, for showing his indepenin the above case. His name found a

pread of Christia. own utterance is likely mpression created by the u Welldon. The Viceroy has, with frankness, disclosed what he feels subject, in his letter to Mrs. Besant. Let reproduce it here, though it appeared once before, to impress it the more on the minds

"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 advantages that he had a local control of the cont position that any education that is to leave a permanent impress on character must have a religious and moral as well as a secular bas. Light comes from many quarters and the teachers of the youth of a community can hardly err if they draw the attent on of their pupils to that which is best and purest in their ational faith."

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. The ring of sincerity in the utterance, 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 dealt with An official who proves oppressive Curzon ends by advising the Hindus to is screened, and by that means he is entake 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 Furana, 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 white one? Why should the officials 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 part, is to bless his less-favoured fellows,

party in honor of Mr. Galloway, a hateful. 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 ressions upon his colleagues as did Mr. Gordon during officiated as a Judge of the Europeans do not make their unhappy art. But he was always 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 their rulers know of it through the press. sing; but real music is a most difficult They do so for redress. But if this very 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 conbe listened to, because they had opposed. sist in subtle touches, the srutees and quarter-tones, which a stranger cannot catch without some experience.

"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 or ving their say," says Mr. Tremearne, at the Trades Association. Why not import the bow-string and stiffs the leaders who are corrying on all this agitation? At in the black book. Mr. Gordon, out of noed and that will effectually put a stop to least one or two of the leaders can be bastior disgust, resigned his post and left all opposition! Oh how fallen! And, these are the advisers of the rulers of the Em-

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

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 tances that surround them, and they become a little troublesome to those over whom they hold sway.

On the other hand, it happens some-times that an official is fired by the ambition of proving an angel and be-friending 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 couraged 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 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 country that such a comedy has against the present practice. An official who red-a Licentiate of Medicine the blessings that He has showered upon has been able to make himself unpopular is such a charge against a Bachelor him, the only way of paying the debt, on his not only protected but indirectly encouraged cine! The Licentiate was, a ho in his vagaries. And in the same manner, European and a Civil Surgeon a measure, which is unpopular, is forced down the unwilling throats of the people, MR. W. C. BONNERJEE wanted to give a merely on the ground of its being These two propositions may Ghose produced the evidence Manchester merchant, who came to Calcutta seem incredible, but they are facts, and distinguished medical men as the other day; but he being in mourning the we can prove this with the greatest ease. Chackerbutty, Ahmed, etc. Sir Charles Elliott's principle was that if an had approached the case with official were found fault with by the Indian of care and skill which was required in 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 pretected"—that was the view of Sir Charles Elliott, and he not only preached but practised it. And is Association regarding the Municipal Bill :-Association regarding the Municipal Bill:

Mr. Risley, too, expressed the hope that the Bill would be passed during the next current year. He also again 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.

What the speaker said was that the measure was unpopular, and that therefore it.

sure was unpopular, and that, therefore, it ought to be passed in a hurry! Now, as the Indians are not savages but fully the peers of those who rule them, one can understand how such a policy strikes them. If a measure or an official proves obnoxious, the people let complaint serves as an argument for continuing or forcing the wrong, what can the people do? If they remain quiet, the rulers

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 these are the advisers of the rulers of the Empire! Yes, every European Commissioner must which gave him instant relief, and ask

foot; but he after the second c Surgeon. Then, again Bachelor of Medicine, Surgeon was only a Licentiate It comes to this then that if the D (the Civil Surgeon) was the racial sup of the Bachelor, the latter was let us can it—the moral superior of the former. If the man, therefore, did not die a natural death, have to exercise excessive powers, and are the reasonable inference is that he possibly almost irresponsible. All of them have died on account of some mistake comnot strong minds, and those amongst them mitted by the Civil Surgeon while operatwho are weak fall a prey to the circums- ing 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 Post Mortem 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!

> THE Civil Surgeon sent this information to the District Magistrate of Murshidabad, and the latter hauled 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 manne which resulted in his death. We this this is the first time in the any of the criminal administration of while the Bachelor of Medicine native. So what usually ta under such circumstances, hap 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

WE are greatly obliged to the Indian Daily News for having taken up this case with vigour. The article of our contempora ry 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 Moffussil 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 Moffussil.

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." 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 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 ment would be ruin to progress in India.

What my countrymen arge is that both these objects could be secured without absolutely destroyed.

of Calcutt latter did, du deprived of it! Dutt is so rea how the Government can is there any necessity to cha system which has worked so last twenty-two years, and which approval of all the Lieutenant-Governors except Sir A. Mackenzie who was a stranger to Calcutta?

THE Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, we are told, s not willing to interfere with the case of Moulvi Fazlal Karim, because the charges brought against him are ex park. We d not quite understand the position of Chief Secretary to the Bengal When one prefers a charit must necessarily be its ex parte chara is held and th

two more toyat Mussalm Nawab Ashanoolla and Khaje Manomed Yusuff, the Chairman of the Dacca Municipality. Let this Commission of Enquiry be composed of these two coreligionists of the Moulvi, and we shall not the chief recommendation of an unpopular measure its unpopularity? This is what Mr. Tremearne said at the Trades conviction, but reduced the sentence to a labide by their decision. The Government, and not even Mr. Bolton, can object to this arrangement. If these two Mussalman gentlemen, after an open 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 Patrika headed "The Last and the West", you exhort your people to "direct their attention to animal magnetism"....."in spiritual matters the abstemious Hindu should secure greater suc-

> cesses 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 Action to 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

I feel sure the book on Lord could have an immense circu Great Britain if properly brought by public, enunciating as it does the si of truths, crystallised into wholesome by the flight of ages and empha the repeated and independent generations of thinkers. It cannot be

generations of thinkers. It cannot be the ever widening British public wand revel in thoughts which are reobservances which are sensible.

The paper of Dr. Mullick reproduce to day for want of spa shall make room for an article of the subject which the subject which appeared in the

SUCCESS OF AN INDIAN IN LONDON.
Lord George Hamilton, no stig artised

of the Ind an t ought to be made e night's debate. This wnich I think Sir H. Fowler, owerful advocate of Municipal n and extension, would find it very demning the proposed Calcutta Municipal Bill." We have italicized two lines in the above for the information of Lord Curzon and Sir J. Woodburn. It is not a mere question of municipal ween men and reform or change that is before the country and the Government. It is a great principle duty of a woman is for which the Indians are fighting—a princirt more than her intellect, ple in which their dearest privileges are involved. If it is possible for any local ruler and, tend children and worto deprive the Indians of any boon already We dare say Lady Curzon will be granted and enjoyed for a quarter of a century, what will prevent another to neak with Hindu ladies, in their language, in the course of a year. The issue a flat destroying the permanent settleway to bring about this desired meeting would be for a Hindu lady to give a party ment of land? It is for Sir J. Woodburn to see whether he should allow himself to be in honor of Lady Curzon, and invite her identified with a measure, which threatens to friends to meet Her Excellency. The be the greatest danger to the liberties of other way is for Her Excellency to give a party and invite Hindu ladies. Alas the people. the time is yet to come for such social atherings; how glad the Indians would time had come! We hope it AMONGST the many questions that the the power of Lord and Lady

e the social barriers that

who had control over the

Municipality used to be elected by the

rate-payers. Under the proposed sys-

tem, only one-third of those, who will

have control, are to be elected! And

it is, in this manner, that the Hon'ble Mr.

Risley wants to maintain and extend the elective principle! Sir J. Westland, in the

same extraordinary manner, intends to

remove racial distinction. And how? He will have no Bengalis in the

Account Department without severe examinations. But he will have Eurasians and

Europeans admitted without any examina-

tion at all! And more, no Bengali is to

expect more than Rs. 30 in the beginning,

but a Eurasian or a European should begin

on Rs. 60. It is, therefore, natural that

Sir J. Westland has been recommended as

eminently fitted to go up to the India Office,

so as to be able to continue his services

to the European and Eurasian communities,

and, in this manner, remove race-distinction !

The Finance Minister leaves India next

March. We have always recommended

to the Europeans the Hindu method,

which is to spend their last days in medita-

tion, spiritual culture, and the worship of

God. But they prefer to die in harness! What a mistake to die in harness, and to be

suddenly transferred to another world with

quite different surroundings ! A man, who

uncomfortable in the other world. We

write below in detail the way Sir

proposes removing race-distinc-

the annual meeting of the Trades

ation the President said in refer-

to the Municipal Bill:-" I am

to see that the European commu-

at one in regard to the measure."

Europeans are at one in regard to

pposition to it, the fact is established

dispute that, the measure is for the

neasure, and if the Indians are at one in

ans and Europeans,

shores. We hope essings will be

in return,

Viceroy will have to study, one is how Sir James Westland sought to remove race distinction from the offices under the Comp troller-General by a circular. This circular of the Finance Minister. In that circular regret was expressed, because, "our offices will be filled from top to bottom with Bengalees exclusively," and suggestions were offered that Europeans and Eurasians should be selected from outside on Rs. 60 without examination, and gradually romoted to the grades of Superinten nt and Chief Superintendent. The sysof entering into the offices is this: re a clerk is appointed to the st grade in the Accounts Department, carries a salary of Rs. 30 a he must not only pass the ce Examination but also another

examination. Nor is this all. assed these examinations he must e a post of 30 Rs. In order get promotion, safe-guard against jobberies, but or securing efficiency. The object of the circular is, however, to keep the examinations for the Bengalis, and provide for the direct admission of the "Poor Whites" into the subordinate grades of the Accounts Department. In short, the chief provision in the circular is to appoint out-siders, belonging to the European and Eurasian communities, at the lowest grade on Rs. 30 unless he has passed at least two examinations and served as an apprentice for at least two years. But a European or a Eurasian should be directly given an appointment of Rs. 60 without any creed, we suppose. And this, we were assured by Sir James Westland, when replying to a question put on the subject in the Supreme Council in March 1897, would not tend to give rise to racial dis-tinctions, but would abolish them!

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 dies in harness, and who has not been British Government, the Royal Proclable to prepare himself for death, must mation, 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, pre-sumably 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:

dispute that, the measure is for the of the former, and the injury of the The object of the Europeans is to measure a race-question, and thus

rought from ere he was get-Rs. 250 per mencounts Service Examination.
Salready four candidates named to have successfully passed this exami-

Babu Upendra Lal Banerji, M.A. "Kailas Chandra Das, M.A. Mr. E. P. Jones, B.A. Babu T. K. Acharji, 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. 93, has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 95 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.

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 is popularly known by the name of "The Westland Circular," because, it was issued by the Comproller-General at the instance services that Mr. Digby can rest assured that he has the sympathies of his numerous friends in India, a country he loves so well. The are not known fully in India. It was he who was the chief adviser of Mr. Bradlaugh in Eugland 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 moura for the departed.

THE West Coast Spectator to hand receives apprentice for several years and apprentice for several years and Basel Mission at Calicut was assaulted and very roughly handled by some employes of another examination. The method was the best that could be devised not only as a safe-guard against jobberies, but or securby 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 influ-ence and Christian sympathy, remarking once to posts of Rs. 60! So the arrange-that in the great country, in our relations ment of the Hon'ble Finance Minister is to many millions of its people how much this. No Bengali should be appointed to 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 spiri given an appointment of Ras of some provided and simply by virtue of his colour and and simply by virtue of his colour and appeal to all that is highest and noblest in appeal to all that is highest and noblest in appeal to all there come times of sorrow, 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 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 readering 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-

to report such cases from Empire or ano her; and published by the military authorities published by the limitary authorities anent 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 stone be held that the time has come to put a stop to such proclivities. We take the following from the Lucknew 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

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 years, they consumed 204,675 tons more. For molas ses 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 tons, or a good deal less than that of the previous year when it had been 760,657 tons. This is chiefly attributable to the reduced exports to the United States. There were exports of sugar of class B, 478,812 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 GreatBritain and to other "over sea" countries. especially Japan and British India." While on the subject of the sugar industry, we believe we should also speak something of the threat-ened fruin of another Indian industy by the competition of Germany. They are pre-paring 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.

#### 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 Med cal and Engineering Examinations;

Med Provided the Provided Householder of the Provided Householder or M. B. Examinations ... Monday, the 13th

March 1899, and following days.
L. M. S. Examinations, ... 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th April 1899.

F. E. Examinations ... 10th, 11th, 13th 14th,,

15th, and 17th April 1899.

L. E. and B. E. Exam nations . . .

Monday, the 10th July 1899, and following days.

2. The Entrance Examination in 1900 will be held on the 5th March 1900 and following

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

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

Applications and fees for admission to the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on

or before the 26th May 1899.

Applications and fees for admission to the B. L. Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 26th October

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination for Honours in Law 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 ad mission 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 kee up an establishment of elephants to satisfy hi

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 town of the ing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousand 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 who sing cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severify and frequency of the paroxy as of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by TH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO.

LORD GAURAN SALVATION FOR ALL

SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE. Paper cover Cloth bound The price of Volume I is the same as the

Postage extra.

To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta. This is what Colonel Olcott writes in the 7 ophist says about the book:—

This is what Colonel Olcott writes in the 20 sophist says about the book:—

This book, of which only the first volume has ye appeared, gives a very intersting account of the life of Lord Gatranga, or Sir Krishna Chaitanya who lived in India in the fifteenth century. The playful way wadness, the entrancing beauty and sweetness of the child Gauranga, with the occational wise sayings that ell from his lips making those round him wonder if he were Sri Kishna come again to earth, the strange experience at his investitute with the sacred the 41, when he was for a time glorified and all present fit that he was indeed Sri Krishna; the change that thin came over him causing him to develop into the intellectual giant who showed to kitle religious devotion his youth spent in the midst of those who flocked to his tole, attracted by his great I arning and his loving unselfish disposition; all these are described with a simplicity and sympathy that cannot fail to arrect the reader. But the chief interests of the bin the latter part which begins by oppligrimage to Gaya, where his experience with the safred thiread was repeated, remarkable for his bhakti as he had his intellectual power. The steps by gradully gained the control of Gauranga, are told with an understand which show that the author knows so working of occult laws; while the describe various occasions on which Sri Krishna he thimself in Gauranga in all His glory, well in

working of occult laws; while the descript various occasions on which Sri Krishna II. 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 effects of bhakti in purifying and ennobling the and character of the devotees. The greatness of theme is sufficient to make any writer feel the utinadequacy of words; but it has here been treated wit 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 other faiths that is expressed throughout, gives the both a pur, healthy tone and it would be impossible fany one who und rstands what bhakit is, to read with cut 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 -91117 for Rs. 1,000 Rs. 10 each

> TOTAL Rs. 2,000 G. L. GHOSI A. B. Patrika

A CURIOUS FISH.—A large fish was caught by some fishermen at Shangoom, Mr. H. S. Ferguson, F. L. S., D recto Government Museum at Trevandrum, is a half-grown specimen of the Indo-Basking Shark (Rhinopon typicus), mea about twenty-two feet.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Consider of the Bhagalpur Division, is referent the Civil Service in April, after an interng career. Mr. Williams goes from Burdwa to Bhagalpur, Mr. Kennedy reverting to t former Division from the Additional Comm sionership of Patna, which desirable app ver, believed that Mr. O'Donnell will be offe ed the important office of Census Commis sioner for India.

A HUGE SNAKE.—A correspondent writh he Hindu Ranjika that Munshi Jessai Miah, manager of the Jalpaiguri Tea Gara shot recently a big snake in the garden. One of Khubbur was brought to the manager that a neighbouring thicket a python was swaling a goat. He at once repaired to the gun in hand and death in his eyes. sight that met his eyes was a streetainly a horrible one. The goat while the snake was devourir upwards, slowly and grindi Three shots were spent killed. It measured looked like a log of wo

A Dog Srory.—I McQuaid sends the fo tory :-"On a certain T story:—"On a certain The any in Dece 1879, a black and tan terrier was lost in Chardeh Valley, some nine miles from Sherpur Canton nepts, near Kabul. military reasons, the troops retreated Chardeh to Sherpur, where they were so convested by the Afghans, that every, gas or other opening was so barricaded that even a rat could enter. In spite of this the following Wednesday, the dog mad way to his master's quarters within the Cament, having spent a week amongst the Afghans and the comment, and the comment of the comment of the comment. ment, having spent a week amongst the A who were investing the position, prest without food, as of all animals, except dog is most detested by them.'

MAULED BY A TIGER.—An artificer being to the crew of H. M. S. Melpome in hospital in Rangoon with a badly meleg. He and a friend accepted an involute take a look at two tiger cubs in Dal Street. The owner, an Armenian, it cubs out of the cage for his visitors to a look at and one of the brutes fasten a look at and one of the brutes faste hung on to the seaman's right calf was only after getting a severe clou-head that he could be induced to let injured man was severely bitten, the teeth nearly meeting, the cub, whi about 30 in high, having a formidal teeth. The wounds were dressed by surgeon, and recovery will probab

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 3

inucane, L.C. S. yesterday. Mr. Ir. Finucane to-day, reverts to the Board of evenue as the Senior Secretary.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.-The programme of the next meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council will include the passing of the Bill to exempt Public Buildings from the operation of the Municipal Law, and also the presentation of the Select Committee's reports on the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, and Bill relating to pretroleum

LADY EXAMINERS. - For the first time in the history of the Calcutta University, two Bengali ladies have just been honored with seats on the Board of its Examiners. Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, M.A., Lady Principal, Bethune College, and Mrs. Nirmalabala Som, M.A., in English and Philosophy, have been appointed to examine the papers of Entrance candidates for next year.

RANAGHAT-KRISHNAGAR LINE.—The construction of the new line of Railway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar is expected to be completed by the end of next month, when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be asked to formally open it. the station buildings, locomotive shops, and necessary offices have been erected, and there is practically now only one mile of the permanentway to complete the section. This is the third line which Messrs. Martin and Company have contracted for and successfully carried out within the past four years.

ATTEMPTED DERAILMENT. -A dastardly attempt was made to derail the up Darjeeling mail on the Northern-Bengal Railway on Wednesday evening. Five sleepers were placed on the Atrai Bridge, two at each end, and one in the middle. The bridge is a long one of iron girders, its position on the line being about 38 miles beyond Sara. The approach from the south is luckily by a long gradient, up which trains have to go slowly. The engine knocked the sleepers aside, and no damage was done. The Ass stant Inspector-General of Railway Police proceeded to the spot on Thursday to investigate the case.

INDIAN RELIEF SOCIETY. - A meeting of the Indian Relief Society took place last Monday at 6 P. M., at the Grey-street residence of Raja Binaya Krishna Bahadur with the Raja Bahadur in the chair. Among the resolutions passed were:—"(1) That an address of welcome be presented to His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston; (2) That in view of the fact that the Calcutta Municipal Bill is the greatest danger that has threatened the liberties of the Indian people during this century, active and vigourous steps be taken to carry on the agitation against the Bill, in co-operation with the Municipal Bill Committee." New members were elected and the meeting dispersed.

SUNNY SOUTH BY RAIL.—Though the ridges are unlikely to be completed for another ighteen months, the East Coast Railway will probably be sufficiently advanced by next hot weather to permit of passengers going from the Rupnarain through to Madras. The principal rivers will be crossed by diversions during the hot season which will again be replaced by ferries when the rains set in, and as the Rupnarain crossing at Kola is only about five hours' run by steamer from Calcutta, this should enable the journey all the way to Madras to be accomplished in little over three days, which is a considerable reduction on the time the journey now takes by sea.

THE HINDU COLLEGE, BENARES.—His Highness the Maharaja of Benares has given to the Hindu College land and buildings of the value of one-half a lakh of rupees. princely donation enables the Board of Trustees at once to begin preparations for adapting these buildings to college purposes. The main building is an exceedingly handsome structure, built by the grandfather of the present Maharaja as a summer palace, and left unfinished at his death. It will now form one side of at his death. It will now form one side of the college quadrangle. The site is in the district known as Luxa, in the healthiest part of Benares, in the midst of large gardens owned by wealthy residents in the city and used as pleasure gardens in summer. We hear that Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter has joined the Board of Trustees. His career as a Judge of the High Court makes his name a tower of strength to the movement. Committees to strength to the movement. Committees to raise funds for the college have been found at Madura—the Benares of Southern India, at Tanjore and at Salem.

THE Jamrao canal work in Sindh is proceeding apace, and is expected to be finished by the end of the ear 1900

A SERIOUS raid is reported near Juliun ur, in the Kurrum Valley, where three hun dred Chamkannis have come down and attack dd a party of villagers cutting wood. Thre eillagers were killed and five carried off. Th vnhabitants of the neighbouring villages hav istarted in purch, but it is not known how they have fared.

A COMMENDABLE arrangement has been made in connection with the Quarantine Camp at Ahmedabad. Several residents have been appointed as volunteers for work in the different wards, and their certificates, that people are in wards, and their certificates, that people are in a position to stand security for their presence, f wanted, are accepted by the plague authorities at the railway station. This does away with unnecessary inspection.

A SEPOY belonging to the 7th M. I. was reaught on the night of the 16th instant while trying to rob the house of his Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. M. Pritchard, sinusted at the corner of Prome and Cheaper.

ituated at the corner of Prome and Cheape Roads, Rangoon. The man was detected by an orderly, who gave chase, the would-be burglar, in trying to escape, running into the arms of the beat-constable, who arrested him.

4 10 C 44 4 44 44 44

AMONGST the con tral College at Benares

Justice Subramania Iyer, who generous sum of Rs. 25,000.

The Secretary of State has same remission of two lakhs of rupees on the paid by the Burma Ruby Mines Companion of the mines having failed to yield the return which was expected

during the past few years.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on the 28th instant, Mr. J. Sanders Slater examined Balkrishna Hari Chapekar in chambers end recorded his statement.

BOMBAY plague returns for Monday give 98 cases and 76 deaths, with a total mortality of 240. Last year there were 152 cases and 138 deaths, with a total mortality of 307. Some 10 dead bodies were found in the streets; they were all plague cases.

THE villages of Sowedi and Chichondi, of the Ahmednagar District, have become greatly affected with plague, so much so that the former village is to be evacuated.

KARACHI returns for the 29 h ultimo show I case and 3 deaths; and for the 30th, I case

and 3 deaths. A CUTCHI, on arrival at Karachi, on Friday morning, by the s. s. Amra from Bombay, developed plague on Saturday at the detention camp at Keamari. The Port Health Officers immediately boarded her, suspended work, and stopped all communication with the vessel till a thorough disinfection was effected. The vessel sailed the same day for Bombay, via

Cutch, carrying the Plague Comm ssioners. SENTENCE of ten years' transportation was passed recently on the late Burmese head clerk in the Deputy Conservator of Forests' Office, Pegu, for embezzling three sums of money, amounting to Rs. 12,000. On appeal the sentence was reduced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the Judicial Commissioner of Rangoon. The total defalcations are very large.

NEWS received on Thursday from Mr. George, with the Southern party of the Buimo-Chinese Demarcation Commission, shows that good progress continues to be made, and no serious difficulties have arisen to interfere with the marking out of the frontier up to the border

of the Wa country. On the morning of the 26th instant Balkrishna Chapekar was taken to Professo Velinker, at Bomb 19. He had, some year ago, seriously assaulted the Professor. Hi brother Damodhur was with him at the time Chapekar was at once identified. Mr. Tanner of the Public Works Department, with whom Professor Vel nker is now staying, when questioned whether he knew Balkrishna, said he did not recollect seeing him before.

A NOTICE appeared some time ago of a case brought by Major the Hon. R. Tyrwhitt, R. A., against a firm of native bankers, Madho Lall and Co., for dishonouring a cheque drawn upon them by the plaintiff. The case has recently been decided in the Assistant Judge's Court at Agra with the result that the bankers have been adjudged to pay Rs. 1,000 damages and costs on the full amount claimed, viz.,

Rs. 3,000. IT is understood that the following ques tions affecting Burma have been practically settled during Sir Frederick Fryer's recent visit to Calcutta: Lower Burma will have a High Court with three Judges, and the pay of officers in the civil administration will be assimilated to that in the other non regulation tional grant of twenty lakhs of rupees for public works in Burma for the ensuing financial year.

# CURRENT PRICE REPORT.

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ORDER SUPPLIERS. No. 2/1, Rajarbagan Junction Road, Simla P. O., Calcutta.

An I ditor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Cough Remedy.

DURING the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. EDWARDS, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by\*

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sion of th The underm are appointed to a Dy Magtes and Dy to the head-quarters stations

mentioned opposite their names
Babu Sris Chandra Basu, B. A., 22 Maulvi Abu Nasr Muhammad Ar

Babu Purna Chandra Maulik, Proby Dy Colle-Murshidabad, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the district of Burdwan. Mr W H H Vincent, Magte and Collr, is appointed to act until further orders as Addl Dist and Sess Judge of Jessore with Khulna Brahmins, and Backergunge, on being relieved of his sure to

he Sonthal Parganas dist. Mr C P Caspersz, Dist and Sess Judge, on leave, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Saran, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G W Place or until !further

present appointment as Offig Dy Commr of

Mr A P Pennell, Dist and Sess Judge, appointed to be temporary Addl Dist and Sess Judge of Saran, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offig Dist and Sess Judge of that district.

Maulvi Subhan Ali Khan, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Gaya.

Mr. J L Herald, Dy Commr, Hazaribagh, is allowed furlough for nine months. Mr. H TS Forrest, Offig Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Ranchi, acting for him.

Mr. Forrest is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the third grade of Magistrates

Mr. C H Bompas, Offig Dy Commr, Jalpaiguri, is allowed furlough for nine months.

Mr Dwija Dass Dutt (Class VII of the Prov Edl Service) is appointed temporarily to be a Professor in the Dacca College, with effect from the date on which he joins that appointment,

vice Babu Mohit Chandra Sen, resigned. Lieut.-Col. T. Grainger, I.M.S., Offig Civil Surgeon of Champaran, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Darbhanga.

Asst. Surg. Nemai Churn Chatterjee, of the The undermentioned students of the Medl.

Coll, Calcutta, are admitted into the service of Government as Asst. Surg Babus Mohendra Kumar Chakravarti, Debendra Nath Hazra, Kshirode Chandra Ghose

and Nani Lal Pramanic. Babu Bejoy Kesub Mitter, B L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Patiya, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Sarat Kishore Bose, or until

further orders. Moulvi Amir Ali, who is now acting as a Munsif of Comilla, is appointed to act as a Munsif of Tippera during the absence, on leave, of Babu Umesh Chunder Chuckerbutty, or un-

til further orders. Babu Hari Prasanna Mookerjee, Munsif of Sudharam, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Kali Prosanna Bosu Rai Chowdhury, Munsif of Sudharam, is allowed leave for

three months. Babu Rajendra Lal Ghose, Munsif of Naugaon, is allowed leave for three months. Babu Umesh Chunder Chuckerbutty, Munsif of Comilla, is allowed leave for thirty-five

The undermentioned Probationary Sub-Dy Collrs, are appointed sub pro tem to be Sub-Dy Collrs of the fourth grade, and are post-happy bride being carried home. ed to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned opposite their names, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the

Babu Nirad Krishna Roy, B A, Mymensingh, Babu Sisir Kumar Chatterjee, B A, Bhagalpur, Babu Kandhji Sahay, B A, Shahabad, Mr C C

Pereira, Howrah.

Mr J W Engelbregt, who had forfeited his appointment as sub pro tem Sub-Dy Collr by over staying his leave, is re-appointed sub pro tem to be a Sub-Dy Collr of the second grade and is posted to the Sitamarhi sub-divn.

Babu Probhat Chunder Mukerjee, sub pr tem Sub-Dy Collr, Sitamarhi, is transferred to the Burdwan Divn.

Maulvi Fazuloor Rahman is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Jehanabad, in the district of Gaya, during the absence, on deputation, of Maulvi Syed Basharat Karim Ahmad, or until further orders.

Babu Tarak Nath Roy is appointed to be Jt. Sub-Registrar of Barisal at Rahamatpur.
Maulvi Mofazzal Hosain, Rural Sub-Regis trar of Nandail, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Daudkandi.

Maulvi Bazlur Rahim, Rural Sub-Registrar of Daudkandi, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Bhandaria.

Babu Jogend'a Narain Roy, Rural Sub-Registrar of Bhandara, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Nandail.

Asst. Surg. Jogneswar Mukerjee is appointed

to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further

Asst Surg Benode Behary Ghosal is appointed to officiate at the Madaripur Sub-division and Dispensary, during the absence, on deputation, of Assistant Surgeon Roma Nath De, or until further orders.

Asst Surg Hem Chunder Sen, Offig as Teacher of Materia Medica in the Campbell Medical School, is allowed leave for three

The Best Medicine For Rheumatism.

THE Best Medicine For Engumentsm.

"I THINK I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by

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sure to be carrie marriage expenses has necessity.

#### MONSTER METEORITE.

A valuable addition to the treasures of the Meteorogical Section of the British Museum is on the way from Australia. This is what is known as the "Bruce" meteorite-a monster stranger from the skies, weighing close upon four tons. It has had an interesting career. Where it came from, of course, no man knoweth but it fell at Murrangeng, in S. Australia. Mr. Bruce, who mow lives in Scotland, bought it farmer who had no use for meteorites for £2 for the purpose of presenting it to the British Museum. The Government of Victoria interested itself in trying to retain the curiosity, and offered Mr. Bruce £1,000 for his rights but the Scotsman replied that "money would not buy it;" so the article is now on the way over. It is composed of almost pure iron, and is said to be the most rare specimen of its sort in the world, though as to weight and composition it does not beat the fortyton meteorite said to have been discovered by Sir John Ross in Greenland in 1818. Another celebrated meteorite, the "Cranbourne," found in 1865 in Australia which has been in England, Motihari Dispensary, is appointed temporarily in 1865 in Australia which has been in England, to have medical charge of the civil station of has been re-purchased by the colony and Champaran, in addition to his own duties

#### MARRIAGES IN PRISONS.

THE number of persons who have entered into the holy bonds of matrimony while undergoing sentences in prisons is not so small as one might be inclined to tnink. We question whether such a thing is possible under the British laws, and we have searched i vain for any record of such a case in the United Kingdom; but in France, Germany, and Russia such marriages are not extremely uncommon; indeed two or three have occurred within the last few

Quite recently a most romantic marriage, took place in a German prison. A man of good position having been arrested upon a rather serious charge within a few days of his approaching marriage, and as his trial was likely to be a portracted one and his remarks many, he and his fiancee petitioned the authorities to allow them to be married in prison. Permission was granted, and the lovers met in one of the prison offices. There was no bridesmaid, no best man; the bride was alone the bridegroom only attended by warders! Quite recently a most romantic marria

parted, the man being led back to his cell and the un-happy bride being carried home to her relatives in a fainting condition. The one gleam of brightness the bride had to lighten her marriage-day was the know-ledge that her husband might be restored to her in time, since his trial might result in his acquittal.

Some time ago a French prisoner, under sentence of death, obtained permission to marry his fiancee in prison to facilitate the disposal of his small property; and it is probable that no marriage was ever conducted in such distressing circumstances as in this case.

The bride was conducted to the prison by two The bride was conducted to the prison by two relatives, who at the gloomy entrance passed her into the care of the governor of the prison and the chaplain, who were both deeply moved by the young woman's suffering. She was carried, rather than led to the office where her condemned bridegroom was waiting; and there a scene beyond the power of pen to describe took place between the lovers. describe took place between the lovers.

No sooner were the two made man and rife than No sooner were the two made man and trife than they were separated—almost by force—the bride returned to her home where she entered on a long and terrible illness, which nearly robbed her of her senses and her husband went back to the condemned cell to await his execution, which was arranged for the following morning. Married one day, and executed the next. However deserving of the extreme sentence, one cannot but pity the wretched man whose fate carried him so quickly through two such events.

In many of the French penal settlements, male prisoners are allowed to marry female prisoners, and live together during the terms of their sentences. This is a system which is very severely criticised by experts on the subject of the punishment of criminals, but the prisoners themselves favour the system, and marriages between two criminals in French settlements are of almost weekly occurrence. In many of the French penal settlements, male The system led to a very remarkable affair a short time ago.

time ago.

A young man, who was engaged to be married, was arrested and heavily sentenced to penal servitude for a very serious crime. His sweetheart, who was passionately attached to him, was grief-srticken at having to surrender her lover to such a long and terrible fate, and she heroically or foolishly—which you will—petitioned the authorities to allow her to be married to the man and share his sentence. Her prayer was refused and driven to madness by the refusal, she committed a crime of such a serious nature as she deemed certain to carry her to the prison where her lover was then lodged.

At her trial she stated that her sale

At her trial she stated that her only reason for her crime was the hope of reaching her lover and she implored those who would decide where she would undergo her sentence to send her where she could marry her lover, and share the horrors of his sentence. Probably out of pity for the woman, her strange request was granted, and shortly after reaching the prison, she married the man of her choice.

be announce

A distinctly friend adopted by the French

A case of suspected from Port Louis, in Mauritia

M. Mazeau, the first President of Cassation, has reported to the Cab t is unwise to entrust the decision of the Dreyfus case to Judges of the criminal section alone. The French Cabinet has, therefore, decided to submit a Bill to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday next, empowering the Go-vernment to refer the Dreyfus case to the united sections of the Court of Cassation. The case will consequently be heard before a bench of sixty Judges.

The report of a plague case \_at Port Louis has been confirmed. There are now several cases of plague under treatment there.

London, Jan. 28.

Advices from the Soudan state that the
British flag has been hoisted at Wady Halfa

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has ado ed the commercial agreement between Fran and Italy by 226 votes against 34.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The French journals the Temps and the Debats regret the decision in the Dreyfus case as being derogatory to the judicial sytem of France.
Stormy debates are expected in the Chamber of Deputies.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Latest despatches from General Otis indicate a quieter feeling among the Filipinos, and it is hoped that the danger of hostili-

The Bill to refer the Dreyfus case to the united sections of the Court of Cassation was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies o-day and referred to the Committee. M. Dupuy, the Premier, has undertaken to submit M. Mazeau's report to the Committee

BALKRISHNA HARI CHAPEKAR was brough back to Poona on Sunday last, from Bombay. He will be tried before Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, on the 4th proximo.

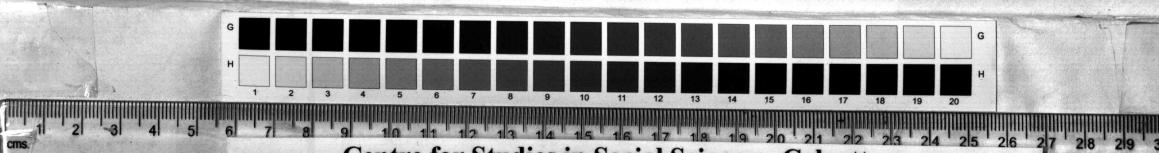
DACOITIES are just now said to be preva lent in the Rawalpindi District, Attock alone reporting six cases.

NEWS received from Kabul yesterday gives a good report of the Ameer's health.

A SOMEWHAT unusual procedure was adopted by a well-known Mahomedan trader in Rangoon who appointed two Christian traders n the town as executors or trustrees of his will. The testator died recently leaving two widows, a minor son, and a married daughter.

His estate consists of houses and jewellery valued at something under a lakh of rupees, i. e, the proportion he could devise. The question which the Courts in Burma have now o consider is as to who are to be the Trustees of the will, the Christian or Mahomedan executors.

A SPECIAL State durbar was held on the 20th ultimo at Trivandrum, at which the Acting Resident delivered to the Maharaja of Travancore a communication from the late Viceroy formally intimating that an addition of two guns had been made to His Highness' salute as an Empress-day distinction, betokening that the Queen-Empress appreciated His Highness' good government. The missive was presented to the Maharaja on a silver salver and was handed by His Highness to the Dewan to be read aloud. This done, at salute of thirty-one guns was fired in Hon of Her Imperial Majesty, followed immed by a special salvo of twenty-one suns Nicholson then addressed His Majesty congratulating him on behalf of He Majesty Government and on his own on the honour bestowed on personal token of Her Majesty's and and regard. The Dewan, on beh Maharaja thanked Mr. Nicholson congratulations and said His Hig valued the distinction received of Her Majesty's special for token of the interest taken perial Government in this Staalways been honoured by the trie protection of the British power. He added the Dewan, felt his obligation tinue to merit further confidence by sustained endeavours to prom fare of his people. The function with the customer furnalities and



al Society in February 1896, for his de-onstration of the shift in the axis of rotation of the earth, undertook first a most careful computation of the orbit from the observations now in our possession and computed an ephemeris for the opposition of 1896. It was very faint at that return between the eleventh and twelfth magnitudes—say about one-twenty-fifth of its brightness in 1894—but the interval of time pation rather than have spoken of the midity of capital. Do we being smaller, it would neccessarily be nearer low much native iron ore is the place pointed out by the ephemeris. And it an furnaces ? Do not the only was actually discovered on four plates taken at Arequipa in April and June, 1896. It was now edia work up imported iron? of your phrase, therefore, as an n rather than as an assertion; easy to improve the elements of the orbit, and compute a better ephemeris for 1893 and 1894. It y help to widen our outlook and to has been already identified on six plates taken late our energies for the future. between 1893, December 19, and 1894, April 18 You proceed to say that there is an impression

that a disposition exists on the part of the Government to obtain their requirements from England without first ascertaining whether they can be supplied on equally advantageous terms on the spot. I am glad that this is only an impression; because an impression is something that is capable of effacement, unless it be well-founded. I have looked into the matter, and I have not so far found sufficient justification for the belief. As long ago as 1883 the Government of India issued special orders to the Local Go vernments to purchase, whenever possible, in the local markets articles of bona fide local manufacture, and, unless price or quality compelled a different choice, invariably to give the preference to Indian over European manufacture, such preference to extend also to articles locally manufactured from raw material imported from Europe. A schedule was at that time drawn up of all the objects that might be so preferred, and no more than one occasion since, notably in June of last year in the case of articles of iron and steel manufactured in India from imported material, that list received a considerable extension; while certain firms of high standing, some of whom are, I believe, members of your Association were selected as qualified to tender for the Government contracts in articles of steel and iron. I find, indeed, that of all the stores purchased by Government, a proportion of one-third, amounting to a total value of 154 lakhs or over one million sterling, in 1896-7 procured in India. These isted of iron, copper, hardware, and cutlery, explosives, cotton and silk fabrics, and many other sorts of goods. When the Viceroy drives in a Calcutta-made carriage with Calcutta-made harness, and writes his notes for this speech on paper manufactured in a Bengal mill, it cannot be said that he exhibits any reprehensible ind fference to the patronage of local industry or enterprise. When the British soldier goes into action, or performs his regimental routine in India, in clothing and in foot gear that come from Indian factories, his energies are directed to the defence of an interest the produce of which he carries upon his own person.

So far, therefore, from holding that there is ground for lament, I think, on the contrary, that there is much cause for congratulation, and that India is daily asserting her reasonable pretentions in louder and more insistent tones. While I am here—and— I think I may safely say for long afterwardsshe will receive from me, in the prosecution of these ever-growing claims, the whole of my sympathies and as much as may be given to me

Gentlemen, may I thank you in conclusion, for this singularly beautiful casket, as happy in its symbolism as it is elegant in its execution? It is a specimen, I understand, of local design and manufacture; and it reflects, if I may say so, infinite credit upon a hand craft in which I have long been keenly interested, viz, the native silver-work of Hindustan.

### THE NEW PLANET.

THOUGH a round dozen at least of "minor" planets have been discovered in the five months since Herr Witt lighted upon our little neighbour world, no ambiguity in the least attaches to the phrase "the new planet." A dozen or ven a hundred new minor planets of the ormay kind would not contend in interest for noment with an object the mean distance nich from the sun is less than that of Mars, any which comes much nearer to the earth than other celestial body, the moon alone

as far as Siberia or Nova Zembla, for in that case he would certainly have succeeded in communicating with the civilised world. The general movement of the temptest which prevailed towards the East precludes the hypothesis of the balloon having drifted towards Greenland or Spitzbergen. M. Lachambre, therefore, considers there can be but three hypotheses concerning the spot at which the balloon touched ground. The first is that it reached Franz Josef Land. In that case Andree would have recognised the impossibility of proceeding northward, and would have come southward. The explorers would have easily reached Cape Flora on the eightieth ectly sufficient observations had been of Herr Witt's new planet for its of the later down, it became the supposed of the supposed to the earth in the early approach to the earth in the early rage, and at once the suggestion was not perhaps it might have been photographic at one observatory or another. The ternational Association of Observatories purpose of photographing the entire has been now at work for several and it might well happen that the planet appear on one or more of its plates. It is departure as to what he would do if such an aclose before its course was run, would have come southward. The explorers would have the eightieth laughed and said he should do so again if he liked. Then she had told him she would put an end to this farce, whereupon he had laughed again, and said she was bound to keep to her engagement for themselves and to shoot sufficient bears, seals, and morse to feed upon. The second hypothesis is that the balloon fell into the sea to the south-east of Soilzbergen. Being questioned a few days before his departure as to what he would do if such an must have made a specally d at one observatory or another. The nternational Association of Observatories

landed from his balloon side of it, and that he was ob-where the balloon fell, No reasonable can be formed before the expiration o ears. If after the expiration of that period from nor been heard of, it is only then that he might be regarded as having perished.

#### MARJORIES ENGAGEMENT.

and reduc-

ne brightness of earance of "new"

therefore, not photoscale once for all, but on a

often as possible.

and will no doubt be found on several more when

there has been time for their detailed examin-

ation. It may be added that Mr. Chandler's

The labour involved in Mr. Chandler's computations and in the examination of the photo-

graphs undertaken by Mrs. Fleming, who

presides over the department at Harvard

College which is charged with the photographic measurements, was very great. In parti-

cular near the outset of the work, a star was

found on one of the plates near the supposed

place of the planet, and on that plate only.

It proved, however, to be merely a new vari-

able star, but it might have led the searchers

nto a long and fruitless search in a wrong

There can be no doubt that the complete

scrutiny of the plates available will enable the orbit to be laid down with extreme precision;

for during two months of the time during which

it was being thus unconsciously watched it was within 19 millions of miles of the earth

-five millions of miles nearer than our com-

There has been considerable controversy as

to what name should be given to out strange

little new neighbour. Mr. Chandler pressed hard for "Pluto," but the discoverer, Herr Witt,

has rejected this infernal suggestion and has closed the discussion by naming it "Eros."

And surely more appropriately. For the name of "the little god"—erratic, elusive, yet

ever meddling in the affairs of men more than

all the other members of the Pantheon put

together-is very appropriate for the little

world which has escaped observation so long,

nd yet which comes so much more closely

han any other to our own. But it is likely that

for a good time to come it will still bear with astronomers its original alphabetical designa-

THE CHANGES OF ANDREE'S SAFETY

APPARENTLY the hopes of Andree's friends that

APPARENTLY the hopes of Andree's friends that the intrepid explorer may yet return have not died completely with the return empty handed of Herr J. Stadling's mission sent to search Siberia for him. M. Lachambre, the aeronaut, who made the balloon in which his friend started on the 11th of July,

the pigeon was found.

Mr. Walter Wellman, who is very competent in such matters, and is himself preparing a Polar Expedition, declares that under such meteorological conditions the balloon must have been carried first

Sea, and then towards Franz Josef Land. If the passengers in the car of the balloon then touched "terra firma" it could not have been elsewhere than

within the limited space between the Behring Sea, Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla to the south, and Franz Josef Land and the Polar Ocean to the north—that is to say beyond the eighty-fifth or eighty-sixth

It is thought improbable that the aeronaut drifted

as far as Siberia or Nova Zembla, for in that case he

panion planet Venus at her nearest.

direction.

tion of "D Q."

Chandler, of Boston, U.S.A., who

the gold medal of the Royal Astrono-

"HE won't take 'no' for an answer," asserted she, tearfully, "He says he never will give up hope. Hateful thing!"

"Don't be spiteful!" remarked her companion,

calmly.

"It's all very well for you," she cried, indignantly.

"You have never been worried into your grave by an odious man."

"I wouldn't grieve if I were you; you don't look as though you are going to die."
"Ugh!" said she disgustedly.
They were sitting under the shade of a huge oak at the bottom of the lawn; she was ninteen, very

pretty, and pouring her woes into the ears of her cousin Jim. She did not realise how much she was in the habit of confinding all her troubles to him. He realised it, but had never been known to make any remark on it, so whether it pleased him or not no one knew. Certain it was that he listened. The one knew. Certain it was that he listened. The present grief—or the cause of it—was simple, "An odious man" had been very attentive to Marjorie for some time, and had finally asked her to marry him. She had refused, and we heard the result in her wrathful words to her cousin.

first orbit proved very accurate, the error in the daily mean motion being only three-fifths of a

her wrathful words to her cousin.

For a few minutes silence reigned under the old oak. Then Marjorie spoke quite timidly for her.

"Jim, I want to ask you something. You won't mind, will you?"

"Try me," laconically.

"Well, you know he says he won't stop coming until I am engaged to somebody else. Jim, would you—do you—that is—well, will you let me be engaged to you?"

lim sat up straight on the grass and started at her

engaged to you?"

Jim sat up straight on the grass and started at her.
"What do you say?" he asked.
She colored a good deal.
"Of course," hurriedly, "I only mean in fun, just for a few weeks, you know to get rid of him."

Jim resumed his recumbent position, tilting his

hat over his eyes.

"You need not be horrid about it, Jim," went on Marjorie, her cheeks still brightly flushed. "It won't hurt you; he will soon go away, and then it will be over again. After all, we are cousins, Jim."

"Yes, we are cousins," he repeated.

"And you will let me? Do, Jim," coaxingly.

Iim did not speak for a minute; when he did it was

Jim did not speak for a minute; when he did it was without looking at her.

"Let us understand each other, Marjorie. You want to get rid of Vernon; the only way to do so is by being engaged to someone else, and you want me to be that someone else. Is that it?"

"Ver" agreeful Marjorie engagely. "I have for a

"Yes," assented Marjorie, eagerly. "Just for a few weeks, you know."
Jim looked straight at her.
"For a few weeks?" he replied.
"Yes, of course."
"And then?"

"Why—and then we shall be the same as we were before."

"Shall we?" "Don't be ridiculous, Jim. Of course we shall,"

cried Marjorie, sharply.

Silence again for a few minutes.

"Will you or won't you, Jim?"

"Oh, I will," he said slowly.

"Thank you" in a relieved tor you would. You don't know how thankful I shall be to get rid of that man," with a little sigh "Of course you will tell them at once?"

"If you wish it," from under the hat. You don't know how thankful I shall

"I think it will be best. You can go in now Jim. He will be there, and I hope he will go at once and stay away for ever, " and with a little nod she disappeared.

Left to himself, Jim lay still for some time; then

he rose with rather a grim smile on his good-look

he rose with rather a grim smile on his good-looking face.

"I'm ready enough to anything for her," he muttered and he picked up her book, "but I never thought it would come to this," and he turned towards the house.

It was a week later. Marjorie was sitting on a low chair in her pretty bedroom, presumably reading, Really, she was thinking. Her engagement had not been a success; in her own words, Jim "had been horrid." He announced the engagemont, and then, for the first two days, he had nost obviously kept out of the way; the rest of the guests at the house where they were staying wondered to see him so unloverlike, and had commented on his a itude to his sweetheart. loon in which his friend started on the 11th of July, 1897, has again set forth his views on the possibility of seeing him one day back in France safe and sound. He says that when Andree flew his third pigeon, the only one found, he had previously indicated his position and complained of being carried westward, which would throw light on the satisfaction shown by him in returning southward. It may, therefore, be regarded as almost certain that the balloon passed within fifty or sixty miles to the east of the Seven Islands of Spitzbergen, where the pigeon was found.

Marjorie, hearing this, asked him crossly if he could

"What do you mean?" he replied.

"Well, can't you be more attentive to me—that is," with flaming cheeks, "pretend to be. People are talking, and—"

"Pardon me," he interrupted. "When we entered upon our—compact, shall I call it?—you did not say that you wished me to undertake the duties of a—lover."

"Well," avoiding his eyes "I don't exactly mean that. Just be—be pleasant enough to make them think we are really engaged, or they will know that it is a hoax, and Vernon will be back again."

"I see," he returned. "Here come Golightly and Miss Skuse. I'll kiss you just here, and they will see, and ""

"No!" cried Marjorie, in a horrified tone, but it was too late. Before she could move Jim bent and lightly kissed her cheek. She hardly

and lightly kissed her cheek. She hardly remembered what happened after; she heard Miss Skuse laugh as she made her escape.

Since then Jim had acted the devoted lover to perfection. He made much of Marjorie, had kissed her twice when he knew somebody was looking, and had caused several indignant outbursts from her. Only last evening he had called her "My darling girl," before that hateful old Colonel Windus, and when she remonstrated afterwards he had called girl," before that hateful old Colonel Windus, and when she remonstrated afterwards, he had only laughed and said he should do so again if he liked. Then she had told him she would put an end to this farce, whereupon he had laughed again, and said she was bound to keep to her engagement for

She could not help noticing and admiring his tall graceful figure as they crossed the hall together. Certainly he was a charming companion, and in some ways she would be sorry—yes, sorry—to go back to their old relations. If he had been tiresome at times, he had always known how to please her,

d, softly as he followed her to the

"Now I am at your service," said Jim, closing

Marjorie started. "Oh, Jim, I wanted to ask you—will you put an end to this stupidity of ours, this sham engage-

"With pleasure," he returned, with alacrity.
Marjorie's face exhibited faint surprise. She had Marjorie's face exhibited faint surprise. She had not thought he would have been quite so pleased. "Thank you; that is all right, then," she said, in a small voice, moving towards the door. "Wait a bit," he said, detaining her. "I am afraid you are misunderstanding me. I will put an end to the sham engagement by turning it into a real one."

She grew suddenly white; her hands trembled

"What do you mean?" she whispered.
"You have had me on trial in a way, Marjorie,

now take me for good. Marry me."

She lifted her startled eyes to his; they met an expression in them which caused her to lower hers

"Why do you say this Jim?" in a shaky voice.
"Why do most fellows ask girls to marry them?"
e said, slowly. "I suppose it is because 1 love

"Jim !.," was all she gasped, but he must have understood, for in a moment she was in his arms, and he was saying, unsteadily, "My darling, my darling !"—"Star."

### ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN AMERICA.

the United States of late. Ten years ago there were but 2,050 road miles of street railway in the United States, on most of which animal power was utilised. In 1894 the mileage had increased to 14,470 of which In 1894 the mileage had increased to 14,470 of which 12,133 miles were electric. The capital invested was 784,81,3781 dols. and the number of persons employed was not less than 14,000. The total mileage of electric railways in the United States up to October of 1897 was 13,766 miles, cut of a total mileage of 15,718 and of these but 947 miles were horse car lines. The total capital invested was 846,131,692 dols., and the number of employes may be safely estimated at not less than 166,000.

# A NATIVE OF INDIA IN A EUROPEAN MINISTRY.

"O ANGLO-LUSITANO," the chief organ, we believe of the Goan community in Bombay, it its issue of the 7th instant, presents to its subscribers a portrait of a distinguished son of India, with a brief outline of he remarkable career. The gentleman in question is Conselheiro Elvino Jose DeSouza e Brito, who twenty-five years ago left his native town of Goa for Lisbon to carve out a career for himself, and to-day he occupies the eminent position of Public Works Minister in the Lusitanian Cabinet. Mr. Brito was born in 1851 at Goa, and after completing his educa-tion at the Escola Mathematica Militar, he took up Eng neering as a profession. He then obtained a scholarship from the Camara of Ilbas, which enabled him to go to Portugal and enter the University of Coimbra, where as well as at the Academy of Oporto he distinguished himself. Mr. Brito passed the final examination in Engineering with the highest number of marks, and was at once appointed Chief Engineer of the Douro Railway. He also earned distinction and renown Railway. He also earned distinction and renown as Director of Agriculture, which department of as Director of Agriculture, which department of State he brought to a remarkable degree of efficiency and perfection. We next see him entering Parliament as a Progressista, where he soon made his mark. After the last general election, when the Progressives came into power, Mr. Brito was entrusted with the portfolio of Public Works. His is the first instance, we think, wherein a native of India has risen, through ability, and force of character, to the high office of a Cabinet Minister in a European State, and we therefore think no apology is needed here, for alluding to the subject in our columns. columns.

### A CITY OF LAVA.

"WHAT Naples owes to Vesuvius," writes Mr. "What Naples owes to Vesuvius," writes Mr. H. J. W. Daw, in the "Windsor Magazine," "it would be didicult for figures to express. It is a world of lava. The city is built of it, and the streets are paved with it. This lava is one of the best building stones known, since it is very durable, costs nothing, and is easily worked by stone, cutters who ask and receive nothing in particular by way of wages. These facts explain the mad fancy of the Neapolitan citizens for stone embankments. the Neapolitan citizens for stone embankment hundreds of feet high, which in any other city wou be luxuries only possible to millionaires. Lava is everywhere—in streets of lava, staircases, statues, drinking-troughs, bric-a-brac, and jewellery of every conceivable kind.

### A WEATHER-DRIVEN CLOCK.

A GENTLEMAN named Burton, of Philadelphia ssesses a clock which is kept in perpetual motion

by the action of the atmosphere.

The clock has not been wound up for three years and-a-half, but it has run all the time. It may be said to be wound by the solar system. In this invention the axiom of heat expanding and cold contraction in the heat

tracting is the basis. The clock is wound by changes in the temperature, the principal force being in the day and night

The owner of this curious clock found that there is The owner of this curious clock found that there is an average difference of 20 deg, in the temperature of the night and the day. The day, of course, is the warmer. The heat of the day expands the atmosphere, and the lower temperature of the night contracts it.

This is how Mr. Burton applied the force to his clock—an ordinary old style clock using a weight; outside of his house he has a tin tank, 10ft. high and oin, in diameter. It is airtight.

and 9in. in diameter. It is airtight. From it tube runs into the cellar.

This tube leads to a cylindrical reservoir, which receives the air from the tank. In this reservoir there is a piston, whose rod moves with a ratchet between the chain on which the piston depends. The heat of the sun expands the atmosphere in the exterior tank, thus forcing any excess into the reservoir near the clock.

During expansion the piston sizes. To the

During expansion the piston rises. In the night time the contraction of the air in the exterior tank reduces the air in the reservoir, and the piston lower itself. The ratchet arrangement winds the clock.

will not be led Moulvi Fuzlal Karim. matter for himself. Nothing has y heard about the memorial submitted residents of Moonshigunj against Moulvi Fuzlal Karim. I think the Government should order a public inquiry, both in the interest of the public and of the Moulvi interest of the public and of the Moulvi himself. The authorities are no doubt aware, that any conclusion at which they may arrive by private and indoor enquiries, will be very naturally subject to adverse comments, by the party against whom it goes. The question of official prestige, it eems, stands in the way of a public inquiry, but why should the Government be so eager to stand by the man, who is so universally condemned? The Moulvi himself should court such an inquiry if he is really the innocen victim of a Hindu combination, as he says he is By the way, why should the Hindus combinagainst him? He is not the first Mahomedai officer stationed in the district. In recent years we had 3 Mahomedan Munsiffs, Messrs, Rahaman, Taneruddin Ahmed, and Lutefer Rahaman, stationed here while the late Mouly Abdul Guffoor, brother of late Nawab Abdul Luteef, acted as a Deputy Magistrate in this district for a long time. All these officials were even more popular with the Hindus than with the Mahomedans. Even now we have here Shamsululama. Abdul Khair Md. Siddiq, Superintendent of the Madrassa, and Syed Aulad Hossein, Special Sub-Registrar, working in the district for over 15 years. They have, I venture to hope, no cause of complaint against the Hindus. In fact, they are held in high esteem by the public generally. Even against the Hindus. In fact, they are new in high esteem by the public generally. Even at Munshigunj, we have a Mahomedan Sub-Registrar, Moulvi Wakiluddin Ahmed, who also works as an independent Honorary Magitrate. Have the Hindus ever uttered a w against him? I believe he commands the cothen should the Hindus rise in a body again Moulvi Fuzlal Karim? - All the Local Boards this district, except that of Keranigunj, bay got official chairmen this time. Is there any dearth of non-official persons, able to fill up the position? Oh no. It said that one of the local authorities in one of his tours asked a very influential non-official member of the Local Board at Manikani to avert his best influence. at Manikgunj to exert his best influence to return an official chairman. As to the official Chairman at Munshigunj your contemporary of the Dacca Prokash has explained the whole mystery. The Calcutta Municipal Bill must have contaminated the whole country and t' is no longer any wonder that officials should be seen exerting their utmost in these matters.—A cricket match between the Daccel College Athletic Club and the Barisal Recrea tion Club w ll commence here from to-morrow. -We had a very smart shower with a strong gale, last evening. The biting cold of the present season has abated a little. -The price of rice is yet stationary although we expected fall by this time. This is not very hopeful.

the District convinced of

THE actual date of the opening of the M and Kushk Railway was December 2 There was a fete at Kushk Cantonment which the local tribesmen and Afghans bidden. A considerable number of pecassembled on the occasion. Everyt appears to have gone off satisfactorily.

At the India Office the news from Cabul is said to be regarded as serbus. In the eye of Abdur Rahman's death there is likely a violent struggle for the throne. In theory there are laws of primogeniture in Afghanistan, but in practice the claimant with the biggest following wins the day. Prince Habibullah blood, is opposed by the Queen, who will fight for the rights of her infant son, Prince Mahomed Omar. The chiefs are, it is said, nearly equally divided in support of the two claimants. Of late years the Ameer has favoured Habibullah, and has brought him a wife not of rov before the people as prominently as possible so as to accustom them to regard him as the successor to the throne; but the Queen is a woman of determined character, and will hardly give way until she is beaten. Several years ago a revolt broke out in Cabul while the Ameer was away. The Queen immediately donned male garments, put herself at the head of the army, personally led the charge that won the day, and had order completely restored when her lord returned. There are potentialities in such a woman. As for Nas rullah, the Ameer's second son, he is a nonen-tity; and his visit to England has counted against him at home. Our refusal to have an Afghan Embassy in London was a sore blow to the Ameer's pride, and he has always blamed Nasrullah for failing to carry the project through.

An incident occurred in a London auction room the other day, which, the Leeds Mercury London correspondent thinks, is, perhaps, with-out a parallel.—The chief item in a catalog out a parallel.—The chief item in a catalog crowded with curiosities from all parts of world was the gold-headed malacca cane which the Queen was struck in 1850 as she leaving Cambridge House, Piccadilly, paying a visit to the late Duchess of Cambridge. Her Majesty was riding in an open landon on the occasion, and was just nessing landau on the occasion, and was just passing through the gateway when Lieutenant Robert Pate pressed forward in the crowd, and dealt the Queen a heavy blow on the forehead. The Queen, it is said, still bears a slight mark on the forehead as the relation of the outrage, though at the time she remarked, "I am not hurt," and at once commanded the coachman to drive on. These circumstances invested the cane—a very ordinary looking article in itself—with an interest out of all proportion to its actual value, and the announcement of its sale attracted a great crowd of lovers of the sensational and the morbid. There was a bitter disappointment in store for them, however, for when the "lot" was reached, Mr. J. C. Stevens intimated that it had been withdrawn owing to an "unofficial" communication from Osborne. It is understood that the owner had received a private request from a member of the royal fam by to withdraw the article from public sale, and that he felt he had no option but to take this course in deference to such a representation This is the first occasion probably on which an article has been removed from an auctiopeer's catalogue by royal wish.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 3

#### ANIMAL UNAFRAID OF MAN.

PEOPLE talk of the terror of wild beasts. even the lordly tiger or the African lion will never tackle full-grown white man unless they are desperately hungry, and quite sure he is alone. The same holds true of the jaguar, the American alligator, the grizzly bear, and most of the other flesheating creatures which have always been held up as

ears to us from earliest childhood. There are, indeed, very few of all the brute creation who will, without provocation, attack a human being, unless he or she is weak and defenceless. A tropical forest is at first intensely disappointing to the "tender-foot" eagerly seeking adventure. Full though it may be of all sorts of dangerous denizens he may travel through it all day and see no life, but a few birds or monkeys; or, may be, the tail of a snake flicking away into

It is, therefore, the more astonishing to know that there are some few wild creatures which are not only not afraid of man, but will actually go for him at sight with a curious blind, unreasoning fury. Perhaps the best known of these is the peccary, a sort of small wild pig found in the forests of Central America. tral America.

If they catch sight of you, the whole herd—thirty of they catch sight of you, the whole herd—thirty is forty perhaps—some charging down with the utless fury, gnashing their white, sabre-like tusks, very bristle quivering with rage, and their deep itte eyes gleaming savagely. Your only chance is thee; and there you will stay until you can shoot een all, or starve—unless, indeed, assistance is whomist.

The so-called white African rhinoceros-which. by the by, hasn't one atom of white about its whole ody—is another beast to which the sight of man is the proverbial red rag to a bull. The ponderaus brute comes crashing through the thorns of the African bush at a peace which seems incredible for large a creature. And woe betide the attacked unless he can stand coolly and place a heavy bullet in one of the few joints of the monster's a mour-clad hide! Or, of course, he may climb a tree; but let it be a large one, or the three tons of charg-ing flesh may not unlikely smash the trunk or shake

the unfortunate from his perch.

That malodorous creature the skunk, though, apart

That malodorous creature the skunk, though, apart from its evil scent harmlers enough, is another curious instance of an ar mal unafraid of man.

Another dangerer seats is also an inhabitant of outh Central Aprica. It is the forest buffalo—a ature so wage and powerful and so well able to end himself with his gigantic horns, that even himself is generally afraid to attack him, uffalo has a skull so thick and heavy that an y lead rifle bullet will simply flatten on it like

There are several species of animals of which coviduals, having reached a certain age, seem to can that man is not physically formidable unless med. Such are the man-eating tiger so dreaded a India; and quite as terrible, the Burmese manating leopard.

· Coming to reptiles, there are a mongst the snake tribe one or two which will attack men unprovoked.

Most serpents are only too glad to get out of the way, and never strike unless molested. The writer has trodden with bare feet within a yard of a coiled rattlesnake, but luckily he did not see it, and the snake, knowing this, never attempted to

Bu in British Guiana is a snake known as the Bush-master, perhaps the largest of all poisonous snakes. This horrible brute, which reaches a length of eight or nine feet, will fly madly at any passery, and, with head erect, pursue him for hundreds if yards. So fast can it trayel that a man on foot has no chance at all, and its bite is certain and horrible death. There is the appropriate the control of the state death. There is, too, a rare python in the island of death. There is, too, a rare python in the island of death which is quick as lightning in its movements, and flies at the intruder like a savage dog, crushing im instantly in its steely coils. A few years ago a ritish naval officer lost his life by one of these consters when exploring the ruins of a prehistoric emple in that mysterious island.

#### SUSIE NORTH'S LOVE AFFAIR.

MMY RANKIN "listed under persuasion," that 3. bachelor uncle threatened to cut him off with ling unless he reformed, and the army was sidered the likeliest reformatory for the lighteaded generous-handed young scapegrace.

Let him serve his time and earn a corporal's

stripes, and he shall have my shop, as a going concern, and my bit o'money when I'm gone," said the uncle. "And he shall marry old Brewer's girl; and what with the money she'll bring him, and the money I'll give him, there'll be many to envy limmy Rankin."

Jim enlisted, and reformed. But not for the bit of money, no for Bessie Brewer and her legacy.
Susie North was an orphan, "a good little thing," handy with the fingers she worked to the bone for a

Jimmy met her at his mother's lodgings, and it ook Mrs. Rankin three months to discover the mis-

chief that meeting had worked.

"Mother, we're off to Egypt !" cried Jim one day, bursting unex cotedly upon Mrs. Rankin's reflec-

"Oh, Jimmy! When?"
"At once! We're under order's, I've got a day's

Mrs. Rankin began to cry, and Jimmy fell to comforting her. Then they sat down to have a long talk, until Jimmy remembered he must write a letter to catch that night's post.

He wrote it, and while searching in another room

Mrs. Rankin inquisitively read the

Feminine intuition quickly revealed the truth Jimmy was in love with that "little millinery girl," and was writing to tell her so before starting for Egypt. And she knew her son so well. Careless of ncle's plans for his future, heedless of the ruin he would being upon himself by disregarding his uncle's rrangements, he would plunge into an engagement with a penniless girl and end his days in the

degrading career floated picturesquely across is uncle will disown him! Bessie Brewer will her nose up at him! He shan't marry her! He a't' groaned the unhappy mother.

Little Susie North did not often receive a letter

Little Susie North did not often receive a letter and the maid-of-all-work simpered ostentatiously when she carried Jimmy's note up to the busy work-room over the milliner's shop.

Susie sidled to a window corner and read:
'I love you with all my near; and dare hope you love me a little in return. I used to have a bad reputation, among other things, for wasting a lot of money and earning none. I have got over all that since I first met you. Knowing you has made a man of me, Susie; I am going to call to-morrow to ask you to go one better, and promise to make a husband of me when I come back from Egypt, and am able to earn enough to keep us. I simply and am able to earn enough to keep us. I simply aldn't go away without knowing if you cared for or not, so I am coming—"

Susie sat down and hid the precious message; then he picked up a hat shape and a bunch of artificial owers. With her shapely head thrown to one side, he held the flowers against the hat shape, like an

ist gauging effect.
Int it was all pretence. The floating moisture in ac's large grey eyes obstructed the view of hat flowers even if her thoughts made any attempt ncentrate upon her work-which they did not,

preface or warning.

Jim Rankin loved her, and was coming soon to tell her so. Susie dug her needle into the hat shape to the rhythm of that sweet song so many times that she at last drew the eye of the milliner upon

"When you've finished dreaming, Susie North, perhaps you'll do a little work."

It was at that juncture that the servant bounced into the room with the information that Mrs. Rankin wanted to speak to Miss North.
"Considering the time you've wasted already," snapped the girl's mistress, "I hope you'll cut the

nterview short."
Hard-featured Mrs. Rankin rose at Susie's en trance, and her expression gave the lie to the girl's hope that Jim's mother had called to pass a few words of motherly counsel - if not of affection - to im's sweetheart.

"Good-morning, Susie North."
"Good-morning, Mrs. Rankin."
There was a tremor in Susie's voice, and Msr.

lankin grew bold. "My son James wrote to you last night."
"Ye—es."

He is coming to see you to-day." Susie made no reply, but a tinge of colour crept o her pale, round cheeks. 'What answer are you going to make him, Susie

North?"

The girl's breath came quickly. There was no mistaking the defiance in her 'visitor's voice; there was no doubting the hot, angry sensation that rose within herself in opposition. But she bit down the

"Whatever I say to your son, Mrs. Rankin, I

shall say—to your son."

Mrs. Rankin jumped.

"Temper!" she snorted. "Temper!"

"I know why you've come to see me," impulsively added Susie. "To make me say 'no' when he asks me to be his wife. And why? Because I am poor—very poor—and Bessie Brewer's father's rich. There! Now I've said it, and I don't care what I say!"
Susie burst into tears.

"You want Jim to marry Bessie Brewer, and he well off, and all that; and you don't care what

becomes of me, so long as—"

Sobs cut the intended oration short, Mrs. Rankin watched the shaking little body with just enough pity to make her drop defiant mood and assume a whimpering tone. She laid her hand upon Susie's shaking shoulder as if to accentuate her words. "Susie North, Heaven forgive you for what you've just said, and when you and Jimmy's married, and h s uncle's carried out his threat and cut him off with a shilling, and you and your children's

next door to starvation, and I've drowned myself in the river, from grief and a mother's broken myself in the river, from grief and a mother's broken heart, then, Susie North, then—Heaven pity you!"
With which melodramatic effort Mrs. Rankin hurriedly left the shop, with the sound of the milliner's voice ringing in her ears—
"Susie North! Come up directly! You'll have to make up all this lost time after hours!"
Little she gard what happened after hours.

Little she cared what happened after hours. Susie had lived her life—in one sweet hour. The future held but one fear. Jim Rankin's promised call. But it happened that Jim did not call until late in the afternoon and before that, a little ruse—quite a cunning ruse for Susie North—had burst upon her misery, and acting upon it impulsively, she re-fused to see her soldier lover, sending him, instead, the following little note:
"Dear Mr. Rankin,—Thanks for your letter.

"Dear Mr. Rankin,—Inanks for your fetter." am so bewildered by it that I cannot give you an answer until you come back from Egypt. I really mean this so please—please don't call again till then.—Yours sincerely,

"Susie North."

#### III.

Jim Rankin went to Egypt in a mood befitting an encounter with hostile dervishes, leaving his m ther anxious and tearful yet bearing her own separation the lighter in that it also meant Jim's separation

the lighter in that it also meant Jim's separation from Susie North.

The little miltiner's girl, meanwhile, trimmed her hats with methodical regularity, hiding beneath a drawn, grey countenance a deeply growing sorrow that found relief neither in word nor act.

Once a week despite all her entreties, she received a letter from Mrs. Rankin, whose woeful tale of the hardness of widowed life and fear of estrangement between Jim and his uncle (the family's financial fountain head) had its cruel effect upon the sensitive little hat-trimmer. little hat-trimmer.

Jim's proposals by leaving the barrack town ere her lover's regiment returned—and losing herself in some

distant country.

"Good-by Susie," wrote the delight widow.

"You are a dear, good girl. You have lifted a

dead weight from my tired shoulders; may you find your reward. Good-bye!"

Meantime, news from the seat of war had been plentiful and satisfactory, and individually, Jim Rankin's name was upon England's lips. In the brief space of ten turbulent minutes he had won undying fame—and a chance of the V. C.

Susie read it all with greedy avidity, and the gnawing increased tenfold. But her grief was her own. Except that her face looked thinner every day, while her large, trusting eyes grew bigger than ever, nobody remarked decided difference in Susie

Until the day before that appointed for Susie's departure—the day before the return of Jim's regiment to the barrack town, then Susie astonished her friends by the brilliant colouring of her cheeks and the sponeous flashes of her humour.

The girls in the workroom winked at each other. "1 know," they whispered. "Jim Rankin's comin' tome, I know."

home, I know."

The town had decided to give the regiment a triumphant welcome. A holiday was proclaimed. From the station to the barracks the worn but glory. covered troops were to march' neath arches of flowers

and wind-stirred flags.

A line of the latter was fastened from the shop where Susie worked to its opposite neighbour across the road. And Susie stood and watched the flags unfurl in the gentle breeze.

To-morrow the man she dared not love in the light of day would march beneath that string of flags. From ten thousand lusty throats would ring a cry of welcome; Susie was going to leave the town in the early morning—never to return. She alone of all that wild, enthusiastic city would be silent when her brave lover marched beneath the flag he had served so well.

Susie waited till the street was asleep and the house in darkness; then she softly opened her bed-room window and gazed at the great Union Jack

that swung almost within arm's length.

A blush of pleasureable anticipation covered her pinched cheeks. She would welcome her lover after all. He would never know; no one would ever guess it; but to-morrow, when the panting train had laid a hundred miles of earth between the heartbroken girl and the triumphal arches, she would

'' He is now marching under my flag and the wind is singing my greeting above the housetops:

"Bravo!"

That was the word she intended to work in coloured worsted across the big Union Jack. That was to be her welcome to Jim Rankin.

Needle and worsted lay ready. The flag was almost within arm's length—almost, not quite. Leaning far out of the window her straining fore-finger stretched to within an inch of the windstirred

Susie's cry wakened the slumbering street. She had overbalanced herself, and, when they found her, was lying on the asphalted pathway, quite unconscious. Corporal Rankin, V.C., called at the hospital the following evening, and Susie North did not leave the barrack town as arranged.

#### THE HUMAN LOVE LETTER.

EX-PRIVATE Arthur Wright, lately discharged as medically unfit from the King's Dragoon Guards, is at the service of ladies and gentlemen desiring a per-

at the service of ladies and gentlemen desiring a perfectly safe medium for secret correspondence.

He is endowed with a remarkably sensitive skin, upon which a weal, such as in the case of school boys results from the heavy stroke of a rod or cane, rises in response to a very slight pressure. If you draw your thumb nail smartly across Mr. Wright's arm, though it may leave no scratch nor other mark at the moment, yet in a few moments up comes the white line of a weal to mark in the clearest and most distinct bas relief the white line of a weal to mark in the clearest and most distinct bas relief the line of the nail stroke. And if you take a pencil or a piece of wood, such as the butt end of a penholder, and with it trace any signs, letters, or characters upon any part of Wright's body, the design will presen ly appear as plain as print, will remain so for twenty minutes or half an hour, after which it will fade away and totally disappear, leaving not the slightest trace behind. slightest trace behind.

The advantages which the ex-dragoon's skin offers

to those having occasion to conduct secret correspondence are obvious. As the proceedings of the Divorce and other courts are always reminding us, "litera scripta manet"; but the most compromising communications may be committed to Mr. Wright's skin with the absolute certainty of their never being produced in evidence.

Suppose a pair of young lovers have difficulty in caror unsympathetic parents or guardians. Wright's simple course, having been consulted by the young man, is to get employment in some capacity in the young lady's house. Once there it is an easy matter on some pretence to turn towards her the back of his hand on which in her lover's unmistakable handwrting she reads the message, "Fear nothing. Love like ours cannot be conquered." Wright who is discretion i self, will warn her in a whisper to repress her cries of joy, and will tell her what to do. Seizing her crochet needle, she will trace upon his forearm the answering message, "Your love sustains me. I am yours alone." It will be useless for the dragon governess or the stony-hearted step-mother to search governess of the story-nearest step-mother to search her portfolio or to look between the leaves of her current copy of Horner's Penny Stories for tell-tale notes. For by the time Wright, who has gone out under some pretence, returns from showing his forearm to the lover, all traces of the two messages, so plainly legible a few minutes before, will have

vanished for ever.

In cases where the lady is married to a cruel and tyrannical husband, whom she has been forced against her will to wed in order to save the family estates and her father's good name, —Wright's ense of conduct would not allow him to be concerned under any other circumstances with the cerned under any other circumstances with the love affairs of a married lady—his plan is to dis uise himself as a French coiffeur or the manicure man. Though the lady's maid, who is suspected of being in the husband's pay, is in the room watching with all her eyes, still she will not suspect that when Wright opens his hand he will disclose to her mistress's gaze, written in white raised letters on his palm, the welcome message "When all is still, I will be outside the garden postern with a four I will be outside the garden postern with a four wheeled cab. Bring nothing but your jewel case."

That writing will soon fade away into nothingness, and the private detective, who is subsequently called in, will be foiled when he holds the blank plotting-pad up to the unresponsive mirror.

For plots, conspiracies, raids, espionage, and other affairs of State requiring lengthier documentary communications, Wright's back and chest are available, Wright, as has been said, is a marvel of secreey and discretion, but in a very secret matters where even he could not be entrusted with incriminating lists of names, passwords, etc., a communica-tion inscribed upon his back has the advantage that

he himself cannot see it.

A practical test which a Daily Mail represent-A practical test which a Daily Mail represent-tative made proved that full instructions for a coup de'tat in France, with all the arrangements for the movement of troops, could be so conveyed. Wright is at present negotiating with a view to entering the service of the General Staff in Paris in the Hurried by these incessant onslaughts upon her tender nature Susie one day succumbed to her tormentor and give a maddened promise to negative the service of the General Staff in Paris in the capacity of cryptic communicator. Failing that, mentor and give a maddened promise to negative the has it in mind to exhibit his wonderful skin properties to the scientific and curious world at

### SLEEPING TO DEATH.

AMONG the patients in Charing-cross Hos pital (London) a the present time are two ne groes who are suffering from what is known as sleeping sickness. They have been inmates since September 24th, and the medical authorities and students attached to the institution have been afforded the opportunity of studying a disease unknown in that country; and so far as is at present known only prevalent on the West Coast of Africa between Senegal and Loanda, some 1,500 miles of latitude. Besides being known as the sleeping sickness it is sometimes described, because commonly found there, as the sleeping sickness

of the Congo, and sometimes "Negro lethargy. As the last name implies, the disease is practically confined to negroes, and so far, there have no been authentic cases of pure-bred white men being attacked, though it has been met with in Moors and half breeds. In addition to the peculiar features of its geographical and racial im tations, the "sleeping s.ckness" has another curious phase, which is, that it has often been known to lie dormant in the system for a period of seven years, and that once sezed, the patient has little or no chance of recovery. It is through the instrumentality of Dr. Gratten Guinness that the patients-one aged about twenty, with the euphonious name of Eli Mboko, and the other a boy of eleven or thereabouts, Tonda Mkaloo—have been sent to England. The elder, until about fourteen months ago, was remarkable in his village of Qanza Manteka, on the Lower Congo, as an extraordinary active, sell-re lant, and intelligent young man. Then he was seized with the sickness and began to be listless and vacantminded, and lost all interest in his former occupations and amusement. Since his arrival here in September, no change has become apparent in his condition, and now he spends most of his time in a semi-comatose condition, rousing only for meals or if spoken to. A feature of his illness is the expression of deep melancholy which marks his features. He is able to give apt and intelligent answers to questions, but never speaks an unnecessary word and appears to doze almost continually With the younger patient, on the contrary there has been a distinct improvement, so muc indeed that the physicians have been tempted to believe, were they not assured to the contrary by experts, that he is not suffering from the disease as diagnosed. Dr. Patrick Manson, whose lecture on the disease exhibited

the current issue of the "british Medical Jour-nal', says that sickness gradually overpower the victim, who eventually becomes com-pletely bedridden. Sometimes a change for the better is apparent, but that is only tem-porary; the lethargy invariably returns, and the license advances to the inevitable and fatal issue. The last stages are marked by tetanic spasms and ex reme muscular prostration. The disease may run its .course in three months, or t may last for as many years, but as far as is known, nine months is about the average time. Many theories have been advanced as to the origin of the "sleeping sickness," but most of them have been rejected as untenable. Dr. Man-son attributes it to the influence of some plant or animal. At any rate the cause must be something which can remain alive, though it may be pathologically inert for a very long time. Since the lecture, delivered in October, there has been no appreciable change in the condition to either patient whose progress is watched with the keenest interest by medical men.

#### FOUND IN THE COFFIN.

OPENING graves is a game that two can play at the corpse itself, for instance, sometimes takes a

hand.

The young Earl of Kilkeel thought it would be an excellent thing to explore his family vault on a certain quest to which he was incited by a musty old paper he found in a worm-eaten escritoire, and which was nothing less than the draft of his great great grandfather's will. It was not so very old either, for the nobleman in question had only died in 1802, and the greater part of the writing, in the Earl's own hand, could be very plainly made out. The following was the passage which most attracted Lord Kilkeel's attention:—

Now, forasmuch as it hath pleased God to restore to my possession the large black pearl which my an cestor, Captain Henry FitzWalter, did bring home cestor, Captain Henry FitzWalter, did bring home from the Dutch Indies, and forasmuch as the said black pearl may be in danger, after my decease, of again being lost to our house, to our manifest disgrace and injury, I do hereby will and direct that the said black pearl be placed in the coffin with my body, and that the coffin be deposited in a vault specially built therefor, which vault shall be walled in with stones of not less measure than two feet in length. stones of not less measure than two feet in length one foot in depth, and one foot six inches in height.

Lord Kilkeel well knew the spot. He had o ten admire the beautiful masonry of the vaul which stood at the far end of the family mausoleum

which stood at the far end of the family mausoleum.

Upon the central stone was the inscription—

Here lyeth ye bodie of Lyonnel,

2nd Earl of Kilkeel,

He departed out of this lyfe ye

23rd day of September, 1802,

In ye yeare of his age 64.

Vt Svm sic Eris. Nolo Me Tangere.

Young Kilkeel had not spent what one would call a prudent youth, and as he sat brooding miserably in nis library, from one window of which, the

a prudent youth, and as he sat brooding miserably in nis library, from one window of which the mausoleum could be plainly seen at the end of a beautiful avenue, he could not held smiling somewhat bitterly at the thought that, walled up in the vault yonder, by the whim of an ecentric and probably insane old man, who had been dead for nearly a hundred years, was a tiny object which might of itself suffice to restore both the name and the castle of Kilkeel to their former glory.

This thought so haunted his mind that one day he took a sudden departure for London, and called upon Mr. Reuben Mordecal, the famous jeweller, of Bond-street. He asked him what was the present value of black pearls. The Jew, thinking his visitor wished to make a purchase, by no means understated the market quotation for such treasures, and showed him two

tion for such treasures, and showed him two specimens—the only ones, he said, at present in

London.

"These gems cost me £7,000 and £8,000, respectively, my lord; I was hoping to make £10,000 each of the E. They are not very large, perhaps, but they are very fine, and the price, for such rarities, it really moderate."

Kilkeel said he would call again on the next day; but he did not. He sent a telegram instead, saying that business had suddenly called him abroad.

He travelled down to the station near his seat by the night train, arriving there in the small hours.

Alone, skulking like a thief, and with a sinking chisel of the finest tempered steel worked away at chisel of the finest tempered steel worked away at the task he had set himself—that of breaking open the tomb of old Earl Lyonnel, and rifling his coffin of the great black pearl. "Ten thousand pounds! "he would say to himself when his courage required a stimulus—"ten thousand pounds for a thing no bigger than a pea, while this, if it answers the description at all, must be ten times as large!"

while this, if it answers the description at all, must be ten times as large!"

He found it no easy job to move those heavy stones, their surface worked so clean that the thin cement hardly showed a joint; but he laboured away with desperate industry, by the light of a carriage candle, until at last he succeeded in making a hole large enough for a man to creep through.

The coffin rested upon two stone pillars just as it had done for close on a century. With his The coffin rested upon two stone pniars just as it had done for close on a century. With his wonderful chisel the Earl attacked the casket, and soon had torn out a strip of lead from the inner shell, which was the actual holder of the body sufficiently wide to admit his arm to of the body, sufficiently wide to admit his arm to the shoulder. The exertion, the excitement, the infamy of the thing brought great cold beads to his brow; but with the daring of a man who has set his life upon a cast he bared the limb, and thrust it into the hole.

At that instant a gust of wind, coming through one of the narrow openings which served to ventilate the building, blew out the candle, and Kilkeel, remembered that he had used his last match in

fighting it.

Which was awkward, but nothing more. The job was practically finished now. His hand could grope about the coffin as well in the dark as in the

But what could this mean? The coffin was ab-But what could this mean? The collin was absolutely empty! Kilkeel's fingers ranged all over the interior, and touched nothing save the sides of the casket. On the floor of it, to be sure, there was an exceedingly thin film of dust, but that was all. Nay, not quite—for now his hand has come in contact with something hard, and round, and smooth like a bullet or a marble. He took it out and put it in his pocket. This, then was the pert!! In the like a bullet or a marble. He took it out and put it in his pocket. This, then, was the pearl! In the excitement of his success he even ceased to wonder what had become of his vanished ancestor—he whose stern "touch me not!" had clearly been disobeyed by some earlier grave-breaker, who had snatched away the body, but left the gem.

Back once more in his room, Kilkeel somehow hesitated about taking the pear out of his pocket.

Back once more in his room, Kilkeel somehow hesitated about taking the pearl out of his pocket. He seemed to feel as if he did not want to look at it. But at last, calling himself a fool for delaying so long, he brought the gem forth, and held it to the light. Certainly it was large for a precious stone, since it was more than an inch in diameter, it was also black, but not like the pearls Mordegai had shown himnot lustrous, but sooty and grimy. What could it be? Kilkeel felt sick at heart, and not very steady in the brain, as he gazed upon the thing. It had come from the coffin named in the will; it was large enough and black enough; it was apparently a stone of some sort; but undoubtedly it was not a pearl.

Lord Kilkeel kept his find under close lock and

key, but it was constantly in his mind. He dared not take it to Mordecia, and yet there were the words plain enough in the draft of the will—"the large black pearl whith my ancestor did bring home from the Datch ladies.... to be placed in the coffin with my body."

One evening he had a party of some men friends to dinner at the Castle—the neighbouring gentry—most of them of the younger generation. Among them was the Earl's Oxford chumt, holto Townshend, who had had a distinguished career at the University, had gone in for science and was now quite a swell of some sort in that line—Fellow, or Professor, or, something, that line—Fellow, or Professor, or, something, Kilkeel did not know which. The Earl called him

aside, and produced his mysterious trouvaille. Townshend looked at it curiously.

"Where did you get this Kilkeel?" he asked.

"Oh, found it in an old drawer and thought it was probably a pebble that the antediluvian Kilkeel's played marbles with," he replied with a little laugh

"Were any of your family ever in the medical profession—I mean any of the cadets of the race?"
"Not that I know of."

"Well, it is very strange, but this is a calculus." "A what ?"

"A calculus. It has come from the body of some one who died of the stone. What an extraordinary thing! No one could possibly live six months with a calculus of this size in his gizzard!"

"Indeed!"

"No-and another reason why you don't often see such objects is that most people who die from them have them buried with "I suppose they would perish with the

"Oh, no; many bodies in, say, eighty or nivety ears crumble into dust so that there is no more eft than you could heap on a three penny-piece; but this stone would practically last for ever. Then, again this sort of thing often runs in families, like the gout, only it is much more serious. You may take it as virtually certain that the descendants of the person who was killed by this calculus will die of the same disease. A very unenviable situation I can assure you, for it means a lifelong agony, and a comparatively early death."

"Thanks!"

"It was not for nothing that Lord Lyonnel inscribed those fearful words upon his tomh," said the Earl of Kilkeel to himself that night -"Ut sum sic eris'—'As I am, so thou shalt be;" 'Nolo me tangere'

-'Touch me not!" Then he took a pistol from his dressing case, and olew out his brains

### Correspondence.

THE CASE OF MR. H. AMBLER.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR, - In commenting on the case of Mr-, Harry Ambler in your issue of the 20th instantt you have made certain statements (quite uniny tentionally as I firmly believe) which are noi correct but which nevertheless might greatlprejudice him, as the case is still under cons. deration by the Hgh Court. As you are remarkably fond of fair play and as I happened to be Mr. Harry Ambler's pleader from the very commencement of the case, I venture to hope that you will not gradge me a little space in pointing out the in curacies which have unfortunately crept in You begin the leader by saying that Mr. Harry Ambler has absconded. This is not a fact. I do not gather from the published reports of Mr. Gordon Leith's application to the High Court that he made any such statement. All that Mr. Gordon Leith is reported to have said is that the notice could not be served upon the accused and he could not be served upon the accused and he asked for a further adjournment to enable him to serve the notice. You will readily recognise, Mr. Ed tor, that inability to serve a notice is not synonymous with absconding. I am informed that Mr. Harry Ampler, has written to the ed that Mr. Harry Ambler has written to the Police Superintendent of the district in which ne is residing, informing him of his whereabouts. As he is living at a station within easy. reach of Calcu ta, the authorities could have no difficulty in serving the notice upon him. Then, again, you are wrong in saying that Mr. Ambler is an Engineer and railway con-

tractor. Here, again, you have been misinformed. He is neither the one nor the other. At the feeling of guilt in his heart, Lord Kilkeel stole night by night to the maus pleum, and with a long place, he was acting as the Assistant Manager of Messrs. H. Dear & Co., a well known firm of timber merchants in Bengal. But the statement to which I take serious exception is the one that follows. You say "On his own admission the deceased had succumbed to his blows." Mr. Harry Ambler, as far as I know, never made any such statement. He simply admitted having given two slaps and it was the inabel ty of the prosecution to connect the death(which undoubtedly happened a few days later on) with the slaps which contributed in no small degree to what had been described as a failure of justice. I am at the present moment concerned in pointing out the inac-curacies only. For obvious reasons I do not say any thing about the merits of the case.

The deceased Jugdeo Tewari was not a daylabourer as you suppose, but a Chaprasi under Messrs. Dear & Co. It is not correct, as you say, that "there was none to speak a word on behalf of the deceased and so the defence had every thing in their own way." The prosecution was represented by the learned Government Pleader of Manbhoom to whom the learned Judge presiding at the trial gave a fitting, and f I may say so, a well-deserved, compliment for the able manner in which he had conducted the prosecution. I trust you will give as prominent an insertion to this letter as you did to the remarks referred to above.

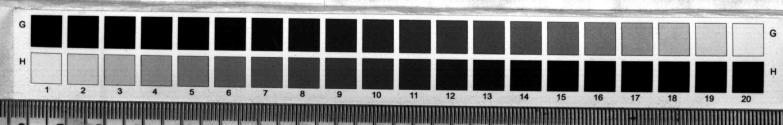
RAJANI KANTO SIRCAR. Purulia, Jany. 24.

THE Madras revenue returns for the nine nonths ending the 30th ultimo show an increase as compared with the corresponding period in 1897 of Rs. 28'21 lakhs. Land revenue contributes an increase of Rs. 15'56 lakhs, and Salt an increase of Rs. 26'95 lakhs. There has been a decrease Excise revenues stoms Rs: 7'83 of Rs. 717 lakhs, and lakhs.

In the Bombay Live Council, on Wednesday, among the questions was one by Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud, who asked, Has mot the time, in the opinion of the Government, arrived when the Natu brothers should be set at liberty? How is their heal be set at liberty the President said:

Government are unable to commit them

to any pronouncement as to the time's for the complete removal of the rest which still continue to be imposed the liberty of the Natu brothers, who reported to be in good health. The H. Mr. Moriarity introduced a Bill to prev the adulteration of ghee, which was refer to a Select Committee, and the Count then took the first reading of the Kh Act Amendment Bill



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