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NO. 12.

পদকণ্পতৰু সম্পূৰ্ণ হইয়াছে

খুল্য ৩॥• টাকা। পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রন্ত

অমুভবারার পত্তিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য

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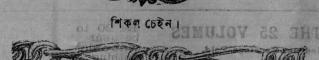
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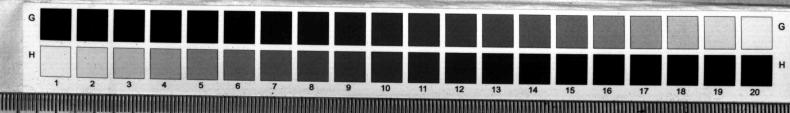
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The extraordinary reduction in price upon which the present offer is based seems to call for a word of explanation. The published price for the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA in England was £37 for the cloth binding, and proportionately higher prices were fixed for the better bindings. "The Times" now offers the same work, indentical in every respect, for Rs. 275 in cloth binding, and proportionately low prices for the better bindings. Yet Messrs. A. and C. Black made no more than a fair profit at their prices and "The Times" incurs no loss when it offers the same work for half the money. This sounds like a contradiction in terms, and its explanation is not without interest.

method of reducing the price was to decrease the cost of manufacture; to produce, in short, a poor imitation of the original work. There was no cheating about the process. The people who brought that sort of a cheap edition knew what to expect; they did not not hope to get a hand some and durable book they contented themselves as best they cou'd. They felt that an inferior edition of a good book is at any rate better than the best edition of a poor book, although it is at most a compromise. They were compelled to take what they could get—they travelled along the road to knowledge as third-class pissengers, because they could not afford to pay first-class fare.

But there was one line of travel upon which no third-class tickets were sold, the most direct route of all, too, for the man who wanted to make his way as quickly as possible to the information of which he was in search. The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRI-TANNICA is the best library of reference in the world, and it costs a great deal of money to make it the best, just as it costs a great deal of money to build a straight line of railway, cutting tunnels and building viaducts without regard to expense, instead of skirting the hills and valleys. The compilers of the old fashioned sort of worker of reference had always are leaded. ed sort of workes of reference had always employed. cheap hack writers to do their work men who could not go straight to the point in the sureness of their own grasp of a subject; men who hrd not themselves bored through the mountains and bridged the raviners but were forced to be content themselves with the old highways of common Dr. Johnson's bitter definition.

AN INNOVATION IN BOOKSELLING.

The instalment system of selling books is by no means a new one, but the plan of sale adopted by "The Time," is a direct inversion of the familiar process. The old theory of selling a large book in parts was that the purchaser received the volumes in driblets and paid for them in driblets. This

It is this abiding satisfaction that the ENCY- then was only a nominal one. He did not have to CLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA offers to its possessore pay the purchase price in one lump sum; but, on un o her hand, he got no real value for his money pltil he had completed his payments, for the incompete parts gave him no more than a mockery of ossession. If the book was a work of reference rrenged in alphabetical sequence, he was tantalised by the recurrence of such titles as "Abelard," "Abyssinia." "Acclimatisation" and "Acoustics," when the need of the hour was an article upon "Zanzibar" or the "Zebra," "Zoroas er," or the 'Zod ac." The dust gather d on the useless fractions of a book, and his mental digestion was offered one month of nothing but soups, anothe of fish exclusively, before the repast was spread before him in its entirely.

The plan in accordance with which "The Tim's" Reprint of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRIΓANNICA is offered, presents the convenience and eliminates the inconvenience, of this old process. The complete work is delivered as soon as the purchaser begins to make his serial payments; the only postponement in the transaction is for the urehaser's benefit —he enters into immediate and complete possession of the work, and pays for it at As soon as a book has made a reputation a leisure. This advantage, like that of the minimised cheap edition is demanded. The old fashioned price, is secured by manufacturing on a large scale. Instead of printing one volume at a time five and twenty must issue simultaneously from a multitude of presses. When a large demand may be confidently expected, there is no reas n why such a course should not be adopted.

In the case of "The Times" Reprint of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA there was no reason to doubt the result of the offer. The first impression of the reprint was, in fact, subscribed twice over.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is already known to everyone, but it is of interest, in connection with the present remarkable effer, to note the proportions of its component parts. It consists of twenty-four massive volumes of about-850 pages each and, twenty-fi th volume containing an elaborate index to the whole. In addition to the 30,000,000 words which fill its 22,000 pages of letter press, it contains 338 full-page plates and 671 maps and plans. There are over 9,000 other illustration. Over 1,100 writers contributed to the work, sp cialists of the highest distinction. Not only men of learning, scholars, divines, masters of science and philosophy, but also men of action: statesmen, soldiers and sailors, financiers, jurists and surgeons, artists and engineers, manufacturers. sportsmen and travellers, have contributed to the pages of the ENCYCLOPÆD'A BRITANNICA

UNABRIDGED AND UNALTERED.

The Ninth Edition, which "The Times" has reprinted, is the most complete and perfect form They were the charmless drudges of is universally recognised as the most complete and perfect of works of reference.

"The Times" Reprint is in every respect the same as the copies already sold at the higher price; it is what booksellers call a new impression, not a changed edition. There has been no c ndensation, no abridgement, no o nission. Every word, every illustration, ev ry map, every element of value is preserved intact. There is not the most minute plan apparently gave the purchaser great advantage cheapening of the product to offset against the --the convenience of gradual payments—but the remarkable diminution of the price. The Reprint,

like the earlier impressions of the Ninth Edition, is carefully and handsomely printed and bound. The contents are unabrilged and unaltered; and the purchaser who now pays the present prices for a copy receives the same book for which so much more was formerly a ked. A batter book it is impossible to obtain for any money, nor is there any reason to suppose that the present generation will see a worthy rival in the field. The Nnth Edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA will long retain its distinctive character as the highest tidemark of scholarship.

It was not un il 1889 that it was completed although the first volume was published in 1875, and the twelfth volume -half-way on the road--appearel in 1881. The elaboration with which the articles were written, the scrup llous care with which they were revised, the minute labour expended in bringing the typography and the illustration of the volumes to the highest point of accuracy, all combined to make haste impossible.

No steps have yet been taken towards preparing. a Tenth Edition, and there is no reason to suppose that if such a work should be put in hand it could be complete i in less than 15 or 20 years from now. The preparation of a new edition of such a work is a formidable task. Grave doubts were entertained when the Ninth Edition was proposed as to whether it would ever repay the outlay it involved. The late Mr. Adam Black, who was at that time at the head of the house of A. and C. Black, was so strongly opposed to the undertaking that he withdrew from the firm in order that he might not be involved in the disaster which he believed to be imminent. Nor is the cost of manufacturing so voluminous a work the only circumstance which may deter a publisher from too hostily attempting its reconstruction. It is not in the course of every generation possible to enlist the services of such a body of editors and contributers as Messrs. A. and C, Black succeeded in assembling for the Ninth Edition.

SPECIMEN PAGES.

For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA a pamphlet has been prepared containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. The pamphlet will be sent to any address, post tree upon application. 5A. Dalhousie Square.

ane contents of the pamphlet include: A full-page coloured plate, representing the celebrated Kylix from Caput (Aph-odit; borne by a flying swan), and the well-know 1 Amphora from Rhodes (the wooing of Tuetis by Peleus). This plate (in Vol. X[X) accompanies Professor J H. Middleton's article "Pottery," which concists of 43 Pages of letter press, interspersed with 75 exquisite illustrations and numerous facsmiles of inscriptions and potters' marks. A full page coloured plate, representing 14th century interior decorations, selected by William Morris, to accompany in Vol. XVII. the copious'y-illustrated article "Murae. Decoration," of which he was one of the authors! The full-page plate, representing Terra Cotta Sircophagi from Cære, which accompanies (in Vol-VIII.) the article "Etruria," by Mr. A. T. Murray, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, and Professor Wilhelm Deecke, author of Corssen und der Sprache der Etruscer." A full page plate representing epigraphs(chiefly Latin and Gr.ek), which accompanies (in Vol. XIII) the article, "inscriptions," by the Rev. A. H. Sayce, Professor of Assyriology, Oxford; Prof. John Dowsen, the Rev. Canon E. L. Hicks, and Dr. E. Hubner, Professor Classical Philology, University of Berlin. A full-page plate representing goldsmiths work of various periods (including several exquisite Renaissanc: designs), which accompanies (in Vol. XIII.) the article "Jewellery," by George Wallis. A full-page plate representing Corinthian columns and capitals, which accompanies (in Vol. II.) the richlyillustrated article of 93 pages "Architecture," by T. Hayter Lewis and George Edmund Street. A selection of the Titles of some 2000 among the total of 16,000 articles, being the principal contents of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA, including the authors' names.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

. THE Amrita Bagar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16, 1899.

In his reply to the Indian Association Lord Curzon mournfully confessed that, in the discharge of his duties he did not expect to carry the assent or even the approbation of the people, with him. Upon this we ventured to suggest that) ord Curzon had no business to please any body, and that what the people of India desired was that, he should only please himself. Lord Curson like every ruler in India has three masters to serve, viz., the British public, the Indian people, and his own con-science. To please the British public is the easiest thing in the world, for they are ignorant of the affairs of India, and can be easily kept so. The British public are now and then roused from lethargy, by some incident of more than ordinary interest, to ask how matters fare in India. The Times replies-it is all right, and the ordinary Britisher again sinks into his ordinary course of life. To satisfy the British public, therefore, is the easiest thing in the world. Both Lords Lansd wne and Elgin succeeded in doing it.

It is more difficult to satisfy the people of India than the British public. But a ruler is not required to satisfy the Indians. And did not the Trades Association say that since the natives were clamouring against the Municipal Bill, the measure ought to be passed without delay, so as to silence them? 10 please the Indians is not the ordinary duty of a ruler as it is usually understood here; a ruler has only to silence them. And what is the difficulty in silencing them? Stop listening to them, and they will stop of their own promises to do his best to secure the approbation of the Indians, and if the order is a little too tall, the gratification of the Indians, at this gracious promise, must be equally immense.

The condition of the Indians is this, -they are helpless! Like dogs, they have to look up to the faces of their masters to ascertain the happens to be sympathetic, they feel them-selves relieved. If not they,—protest we abject condition of the Indians, for they oftentimes seem to forget it.

Fancy Lord Curzon mournfully declaring that he did expect, in the discharge of his duties, always to please the Indians! What does his Lordship care whether his actions prove satisfactory to the people of this country or not? It was during the rule of principal shrine Hardwar; and the Age of Consent measure was thurst upon them. All this was done while the Indians howled or whined in protest. What between the two races. When the Mussaldid Lord Lansdowne suffer by not being able to carry with him the approbato punish they would "take his caste"us a service could not do it from deciined to do so, "But I will do some-opposition of either the Anglo-Indian comlikely to succumb to a mandate either from England or from the Anglo-Indian community. Mandates are sometimes dreadful things, but more dreadful at times are the machinations of those who

Excellency has already promised it. pleasure in the company of Indian Princes. Lord Dufferin loved a good listener, no matter whatever community he came from. on any condition whatever, He was welcome Lord Curzon's leaning is towards the edu- to join the Mussalmans; indeed, he had, cated people of this country. Himself according to Hindu notions, already become intelligent and educated, young and yet a Mussalman by drinking polluted water.
under the influence of a student life he But Subuddhi had no desire to enter into feels that any approbation, worth securing, he fold of the Mahomedans whom he must come from the educated Indians, and hated with all his heart. He had no any opposition, worth consideration, also desire to leave the society of Hindus must come from the same community. whom he loved with all his heart. Soft sawder and complimentary phrases Besides, while he had faith in Krishna cannot so please him as a good idea or he had none in Mahomed. He hated animal an intelligent discussion. Yet, we fear, with all the great powers of the Viceroy it will be extremely difficult for His Excellency to solve some of the questions raised by Hindu to the last days of his life. His the National Congress.

The Bengalee complains that the address it was. No address from any other public body was also published in o'r columns; we published only the replies of His Excellency. The Bengales further assumes that our object was to attack the Association, but our object was really to support it. To our thinking the best way of supporting it was to have taken an impartial view of the situation. If we had accorded only a local part of the standard of the situation. If we had accorded only a local part of the situation. If we had accorded only a local part of the standard of the situation. If we had accorded only a local part of the situation of the local part of the local part of the situation of the local part of the local p of the Indian Association was not published our thinking the best way of supporting it was to have taken an impartial view of the situation. If we had accorded only a Nadia Pandits. Luckily Subuddhi came to and immense relief to millions. No one

have either presented only a compliment-ary address, or boldly faced the situation and openly told His Excellency that they felt it their duty to let the Viceroy, who is a new comer, know its views with regard to could never have told the members that simply burning the candle out by lighting they promised one thing in the beginning it at both ends. We have shewn before and ended by breaking it.

THE SUICIDAL POLICY OF THE HINDUS.

WE said that though the Hindus could reject they would never accept a member. A conversion from Hinduism to Mahomedanism is possible, that is to say, the Mussalmans will take in such a convert. Nay, it is not the Mussalmans only who would take in a convert but every community will do so-Mahomedans, Christians, Buddhists, etc. But the Hindus can never accept a convert. Many Mussalmans were converted to Hinduism when Sree Gauranga flourished, but they had to remain Mussalman in race, the Hindus having declined to give them any status in their society. Thus, it may be possible to convert Mussalmans to the Hindu faith, or wean back Indian Christians and from Hindu parents that will make one a Hindu. No, not even that. It is called—the drink of the Indians, that is to accord Bring into operation some of the a Hindu. No, not even that. It is provisions of the press laws and Indians will descent from Hindu parents, who have been provisions of the press laws and Indians will descent from Hindu parents, who have been remain absolutely silent. But Lord Curzon promises to do his best to secure the approsity which will enable one to be a found a better, greater, and more serious Hindu. Thus the Hindus can reject, but to the country.

From the above it would seem that the Hindus are very strict and clannish; but that is not it. While the Hindus will not acfate awaiting them. When a particular master cept a convert, it is the easiest thing in the world to convert a Hindu. When the Mussalmans ruled India, that is to say, were going to say, but that is not it,—they in the days of Aurangzeb, when there whine! Yet the Indian has his share of was open war between the rulers and the pride and self-respect, and if he has to ruled, the Hundus fought under Rajputs, whine he does not feel that he is so much Sikns and Maharattas to defend themresponsible for his want of manliness, as selves. Aurangzeb ruled with a view to his undoubtedly chivalrous masters are. We convert all Hindus to the Mussalman faith. have to remind the rulers of this fact of the and the feeling of animosity between the two races that prevailed was of the bitterest kind. Because Guru Govind of the Sikhs opposed Mussalman oppression, his two bound to drink liquor. It is well known, for young sons were buried alive by Aurangzeb. it is a fact, that previous to the British occu-This incident will shew how very bitter pation of the country no liquor shops were was the feeling the two races entertained for each other. It was the unparalleled oppressions of Aurangzeb that led the Hindus at Lord Lansdowne that the State of Kashmir last to take up arms and crush the Moghuls. was annexed; the religious feelings of It was Sivajee who did this. When the the Hindus were outraged at their British came to this country the Mahrattas were the paramount power, and the Emperor of Delhi was their prisoner.

But we were talking of the bitter feeling mans caught a Hindu whom they wanted tion of the people in the discharge of his a greater punishment by far than death whether he is applauded or not by the punishment than burying alive. And this munity or the India Office. But luckily land Subuddhi flat on his back, and forcibly Lord Curzon is a strong man, and is not made him drink water. When this was done, he was allowed to go his way! He had got his punishment—a punishment that was worse than death and death by torture.

But how could that be?—cries one un

acquainted with Hindu customs? Subuddhi surround a Viceroy. It is expected that Lord was made to drink water polluted by the Curzon will think for himself; indeed, His touch of a Mussalman. Of course, he had been made to do it under compulsion and Lords Lawrence and Mayo found against his will. But what of that? He had shops, the people have taken to drink. In drunk abomination, and he had become a leper. The Hindus would not accept him, food; he could not kill an insect. How prayer was granted, that is to say, he was allowed to remain a Hindu on one condition only, that he would kill himself is this country.

roy an opportunity of being a little sarcastic, and as in the deputation there were two matters, but to lead a religious life. "Take presidents of the National Congress, we the protection of God and then you are safe," felt that the address had not been said the Lord. "Self-destruction can never revenue on one side, and drawn up with that care which the beigood." And thus Subuddhi was saved the people on the other. occasion required. The Association should from the necessity of killing himself by

Thus the doomed Hindu race will not accept a convert under any condition, but an inglorious part. In another column accept a convert under any condition, but an inglorious part. In another column will, on the other hand, expel one on the we quote some further remarks of the same certain public questions of the day. If the will, on the other hand, expel one on the Association had done that, the Viceroy flimsiest of grounds. And so they are that the community is not also flourishing on account of the rigid rules which will not permit a Brahmin or a Kayastha of the North of Bengal to marry a Brahmin or a Kayastha of the South, and the result is that some castes are suffering from an excess of females, and some from that of males. The problem to be solved is a difficult one. It was, however, taken into serious consideration by the followers of Lord Gauranga. We shall come to that soon.

LIFIGATION IN INDIA.

WHEN the Zemindari Panchayet pressed upon the attention of Government the increase of litigation in the country, Lord Curzon sought to throw the blame upon the Brahmos to the Hindu fold, but what good evil in India as it is represented to be. The will that do? The Hindus will not second is, whether Government has done accept them. Indeed, it is only descent anything to increase it. As regards the work if he had taken in hand the litigation, never receive; and this they have been instead of the drink, question for the im-doing ever since the Mussalmans came provement of the Indian society. For though drink is spreading in India, its progress is not so marked. But there is no doubt of it that litigation is eating into the vitals of the people.

Lord Curzon declines, on behalf of the Government, to take the responsibility for this increase of litigation in India. "Why do you go to the law courts?" asks his Lordship in answer to the Panchayet 'The courts cannot drag you there," contends his Lordship, "against your inclination." That is quite true. In the same manner, Hindu Kings might have opened liquor shops in every corner of capital towns, secured a good revenue for themselves, and justified their actions under the plea, that no one was it is a fact, that previous to the British occupermitted to be opened in any town. Shops could be opened only outside the limits of a town, so that none could go there without being detected. And if any respectable man was detected loitering in the only be proved that he had gone so near a liquor shop as to have smelt it, he was sure to be put to civil death, that is to say, out-casted from society. It was thus the low-caste people only who frequented these liquor shops.

Under British rule all that has been changopened everywhere. And if the Government Indians? Let him please himself and that will be enough for us. For if we are not mans could inflict with the greatest drunkenness for the sake of revenue, the mistaken in him, if he will please himself, ease. Take the historical case of Subuddhi reply is—"There is no compulsion. Why Indians will get all that they need. He has Rai, King of Bengal. One of his do people go there? They go, because all the elements necessary to make a successful ruler. For, it seems to us, that he dethroned him. Now, this General was urged Lord Curzon says: "Why do the people has both the will and the power to help us. by his wife to kill the king, but he had go to law-courts, no one drags them Other Viceroys, when they meant to do even the salt of his former master, and he there! The people themselves must be bad to feel a passion for litigation."

In on; word, while the contention of the people is, that Government has opened liquor shops and law-courts for the sake of revenue, without giving thought to the real welfare of the people, the reply of Government is that every one is free to go or not go to brothels or law-courts. It is all the fault of the people that they at all go there.

In pre-British days there were no liquor shops and there was no drunkenness. But now that the country is studded with these except the one presided over by the sovereign, and there was no litigation. Now that law-courts have been brought within the reach of every one, the country is going to be ruined by this vice of litigation.

It may be asked how could they manage without law-courts in days gone by? Well, they had their village Panchayets. Whenever two parties disagreed, they appealed to five of their neighbours to settle their differences. And these five did their duty with scrupulous honesty and to the satisfaction of all parties. But all this was destroyed. Aliens with high salaries were brought from a foreign land to administer laws, framed by aliens. Litigation was turned into gambling, and the people succumbed to the vice. This is the whole history of the spread of litigation

blind support, we could have benefited hear that the Nadia Prophet, Lord Gau can deny this. But yet this policy is not ranga, was just then in that city and he ran adopted and the people are obliged to come to Him for advice. The Lord advised him to the conclusion, that this is so because such an arrangement would mean loss of revenue to the Government. Hide it as you may, the real contention is between Government revenue on one side, and the happiness of

THE AMERICA MAL

WE quoted the other day a portion of the judgment of the Faridpore Sessions Judge in a case in which Moulvi Fuzlal Karim, as Judge from the same judgment. We shall succinctly relate the facts of the case to enable the reader to understand the real situation. A Mahomedan woman named Anna Bibi received a deadly wound in broad daylight, on the 15th Feb. 1896. On the following day, information was lodged by her husband's brother, Nedu Sheik, before the Police Sub-Inspector of Shibachur, charging one Monohar with the crime. Nedu himself saw the man running away after inflicting the deadly wound. The wounded woman also pointed out Monohar as the author of the crime, from among a number of people, when she was questioned by the second officer of Madaripur, who took down her dying declaration, as well as by the Police Sub-Inspector. Monohar was arraigned by the police on a charge of murder. The enquiry was conducted by Moulvi Fuzlal karim, who, from the very beginning,-indeed, before even a couple of witnesses had been examined, -commenced to distrust, for reasons best known to him, the case for the prosecution, and "at once made up his mind", to quote the words of the Judge, "that Nedu was the murderer, said so in open court, and bullied the witnesses who did not support that theory." The upshot of the whole thing was that the theory of the Moulvi was accepted by the District Magistrate, and Nedu, the complainant, was charged with having made a false complaint against Monohar and committed to the Sessions under section 211 of the Penal Code. Moulvi Fuzlal Karim appeared as a witness for the prosecution in the case, and his evidence disclosed the wonderful fact that, not only had he caused an innocent man to be hauled up but he had thrown every obstacle in his way to prove his innocence and had given every facility to the alleged murderer to escape scotfree! The Sessions Judge felt so very indignant at this behaviour of the Moulvi that he was led to remark that the Sub-divisional Officer should have " been ashamed of his conduct" ! Referring to the behaviour of the Moulvi in the Sessions Court, as a witness, the Judge

His unwillingness to answer questions, his controversy with the Court and the pleaders, they were asked for, was, to say the least of it, unseemly in a judicial official of his standing; and it was not particularly dignified for him to be more than once reminded by the Court that he was a witness in the box, and not an august officer in charge of a Sub division.

For the above reasons I am of op nion that

vicinity of a liquor shop, -in short if it could the evidence given before the police gave a practically correct version of the affair, while that recorded by Moulvi Fazal Karm is tainted by circumstances which render it unsafe for judicial purposes. The Moulvi may be a genius for an intuitive percept on of the truth as soon as a case comes before him; but judicial methods are humbler and more common-place; and as from the sublime to the tion of a brilliant discovery to a disastrous

In short, as we observed the other day,

the Moulvi managed the affair in such a way as to allow the apparently real culprit to escape without a trial and subject an innocent man to the horrors of a protracted criminal prosecution. The full significance of the remarks of the Sessions Judge quoted elsewhere will now be thoroughly appreciated.

If the Bengal Times, which is an Anglo-Indian paper of Dacca, is to be believed, the above was not the only occa-sion when the alleged guilty parties in a murder case were allowed to escape by the conduct of Moulti Fuzlal Karim. We need not go into the details of this case which have been fully described in the Bengal Times' issue of December 24th last. We shall only quote the following sentence from the article of our contemporary: Tara Chand Manjhi, whose son was mur-dered, seeing how matters tended, sent an

The Bengal Times says that the father of the murdered man, who was only a youth in his teens, got no response either from His Honor or the Chief Secretary. Now, if people in their dis-tress, due to the doings of the execureceive no reply, where are they to go for the redress of their grievances? The Dacca paper's correspondent brings a direct charge of a serious character against Moulvi Fuzla Karim in connection with this case. Similarly, we find a greater person than the Bengal Times in the Judge of Faridpur, preferring a similar charge against the same official. We put it to Sir John Wood burn, who is so deservedly respected for his honesty and strict sense of justice, whether or not it is scandalous that an officer, against whom such serious charges have been brought by a District Judge and a European paper, should be entrusted with the life, liberty and honor of Her Majesty's

MR. ROBERTS' expected motion in Parliament, announced by our London correspondent, against the Calcutta Municipal Bill, is a proof that the measure has not the approval of the Liberals. Of course, they are not only Liberus out Englishmen too. Thus Government has not been able in this movement to secure the appro-bation of every class of Englishmen. How can they then hope to persuade the Indians that the measure is a reform introduced in the interests of the rate-payers? // The three dozens of public meetings, held in the town, to protest against the measure, is a proof that the Bill has not the approbation of the rate-payers. Of course, the European residents, whose number is infinitesimal, have urged that the Bill should be passed at once. The reason that they advance for this hurry is that, the natives are clamouring for its withdrawal. So they prove by their movement that the measure is meant for their benefit at the cost of the Indians. In other words, by their movement they have proved, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the so-called Municipal reform is nothing but an attempt to benefit the few Europeans in Calcutta at the cost of the Indians, who form the bulk of the population. Is Government prepared to accept this scan-dal? Can it afford it?

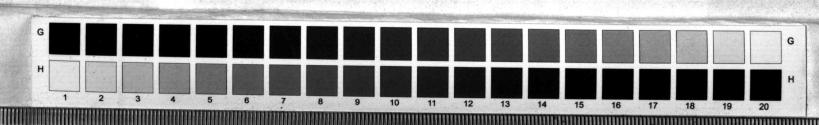
USUALLY the Convocation of the Calcutta University is a dull affair. But many attended this time only to have a glimpse of the Viceroy, who has already become an object of keen interest in the country. We are informed that many of those who went, came back full of enthusiasm at what they had heard and seen. Some praised his finished oratory; some his graceful gestures; and some nis noble presence. Some said that he was every inch of him-—a Viceroy; others, spiteful people, observed that handsome is that handsome does. Anyhow, the Convocation was a great opportunity for ordinary people of have a look at the Viceroy. The Viceroy must allow himself to be seen and heard by the public. And we venture to say that such an arrangement will have the happiest effect on the people. Viceroys, as a rule, selfishly remain aloof from the public, though, we must say, sometimes they have excuses for it. Some Viceroys remain aloof to earn prestige because they lack the qualifications of either earning the respect of the people or evoking loyalty in their hearts by mixing with them. We beg to think that such Viceroys do well to enhance their prestige by privacy. But Lord Curzon should enhance it by quite a different means. As a matter of fact, one of our leading men even has to take very great trouble to have the privilege of having a talk with the Viceroy; yet both the high and the low desire to come in contact with the chief ruler of the country.

Our London correspondent criticizes the

peech of Lord George Hamilton to his own constituency, a summary of which was reproduced yesterday. He has no faith in the self-constituted members of the National Congress, or those of the Parliamentary Committee. They are all self-constituted representatives of the people of India, and as such carry no weight. Lord George Hamilton does not certainly mean to say that his Lordship is a regularly constituted resentative of the Indians. There is n doubt that India has no regularly constituted representatives, to represent the wishes, aspirations and grievances of the people. The remedy for this state of affairs is to give India an opportunity of electing her own representatives. Lord George Hamilton, it eems clear, will not permit that, nor will he listen to those who speak on behalf of India, on the ground that they are not elected regularly. No British institution will flourish in India unless it is tended by Englishmen, says his Lordship. Be it so. Let the Indians have then an opportunity of electing representatives only from among Englishmen. Let us then have a Parliament here, manned entirely by Europeans, elected by the Indians. Will Lord George Hamilton agree to this? Perhaps not. Let the Indians have an opportunity of electing members to the Parliamentary Committee, which have been brought into existence by the kind exertions of Sir W Wedderburn and others. Of course, for this Committee none but Members of Parliament are eligible. Will Lord George Hamilton permit that? We believe not. For his Lordship does not like that the Indians should even speak freely through their press.

Lord George mournfully declares that "he
finds himself described in the Indian press as irreconcilably hostile to native aspirations.

But surely his Lordship has taken ample tive officials, appeal for help to the head of the Government or his Chief Secretary and Indian press finds fault with his Lordship, he can praise himself and thus make up with his opponents. "I have spent many years of my life," says Lord George Hamilton, "at the India Office, and when I ponder over the almost insoluble difficulties of the position we have to face, I wonder, not at the defects of the system we have reared, but at the amazing success it has achieved.' His Lordship has gagged the press whic found fault with him, and he has the frees opportunity of being amazed at his own success, and proclaiming it to the world That being so, we believe, he has no further reason to complain that the Indian predescribed him as irreconcilably hostile the interests of the Indian people. institutions are not suited to the soil of



India: those who speak on behalf of the people and criticize the Government do not deserve a hearing; Indian editors who speak harshly should be sent to jail; and that is the millennium which Lord George Hamilton promises for India! Since Lord George Hamilton will not give us British institutione, let us have our own, as, for instance, the village panchayets. Why were these destroyed, to make room for British institutions?

WE have received several letters, asking us to invite the atttention of Government, as often as possible, to the gross injustice of employing Europeans in Native States and private Zemindaries A Ghazipore correspondent informs us that the Fox family, who are now in possession of the Dumraon Raj, are having everything in their own way, and that they have dis-missed many old and trusted servants of the late Maharaja. Another correspondent has sent us a cutting from an Anglo-Indian paper which protested strongly against the proposal of appointing retired Civilians in Behar and elsewhere, which was set on foot in 1897. When Mr. D. R. Lyall of the Board of Revenue was put in charge of the Cooch Behar State and there was a talk of Mr. C. C. Stevens' becoming, after his retirement, the manager of the Hutwa Raj, that paper wrote as follows:—
We have heard it stated that should the

lieutenant-Governor be compelled to take leave, Mr. Stevens wil act for him during his absence; and it strikes us that the transfer from Belvedere to Hutwa is not altogether a thing to be desired or admired. If this kind of thing is to go on we shall, we presume, some day see an announcement that at the termination of the period of office of His Excellency the Viceroy he will be appointed manager of the Durphanga Raj; that the Lieutenant-Governor is arranging to become Private Secretary to Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore; that the Chief Justice will take up the port-folio of legal affairs at Hyderabad; and that the Finance Minister is arranging to take over the Cash Department at White-

Time was when Civilians entered the service, and having reached the highest appointment they could reasonably expect to attain, retired on pension and their savings. But, now, at the close of their service, many of them would not only enjoy their pensions and savings, but also secure appointments which had hitherto been solely in the occupation of the natives of the soil! In this way, we find that Hutwa and Bettia are in the hands of retired Civilians; nay, even the management of the sacred temple of Jugannath is also under a refired Civilian. As the Anglo-Indian paper has pointed out, it would look very odd for a Viceroy, after the expiration of the term of his office, to serve as manager of the Durbhanga Raj. But though the paper talks in this high key, it cannot, like every other ordinary Englishman, yet take a comprehensive view of the question. I'he one great failing of most Englishmen here is that their self-love blinds them to the interests of others. If the Viceroy, after retirement from office, accepts the managership of the Durbhanga Raj, he does nothing immoral, he only does are tabled burts the vanity of his countrythough the paper talks in this high key, men. But, upon the Indians, such an arrangement produces a disastrous effect; for,

HER Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Revd. H. Whitehead, of Calcutta, as Bishop of Madras, and of the Revd. G. A. Lefroy, of Deihi, as Bishop of Lahore.

It is officially announced that Nawab Baha-dur Sir Kwaja Ahsanulla of Dacca, K. C. I. E., has been appointed an Additional Member of election members

THE little book, recently published by BabuKishori Lal Sarkar, on the "Hindu System Babukishon Lai Sarkar, on the Hindu System of Religious Science and Art" will no doubt disabuse the European mind of much of its mis conceptions rega d ng the Hindu religion and philosophy. Professor Max-Muller fee's great interest in this little book. At page 94 of his new work on the life and teachings of Paramhangsa Ram Krishna, while dealing with the difference between Gnan and Bhakti, the professor illustrates his point by quoting a passage from this little book and says:—"This difference between Bhakti (devotion) and Gnana (knowledge) is fully treated by Kishori Lal Sircar in his interesting little book, The Hindu System of Religious Science, and Art or the Revelations of Rational interesting little book, The Hindu System of Religious Science, and Art or the Revelations of Rational interesting little book, The Hindu System of Religious Science, and Art or the Revelations of Rational interesting little book, The Hindu System of Rational interesting little book, The Revelations of Rational interesting little book, The Hindu System of Religious Science, and Art or the Revelations of Rational interesting little book, The Hindu System of Religious Science, and Art or the Revelations of Rational interesting little book, The Hindu System of Religious Science, and Art or the Revelations of Rational interesting little book, The Hindu System of Religious Science, and Art or the Revelations of Rational interesting little book, The Hindu System of Religious Science, and Art or the Revelations of Rational interesting little book, The Revelation in the R ism and Emotionalism,' Calcutta, 1898." Our readers are aware that the professor spoke very highly also of Babu Kishori Lal's first publication, the "Hindu System of Motal Science" which has gone through a second edition with n a short time. The pice is one rupee for each book which can be had at 121. Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

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Lord Gauranga and His Bhaktas

Three centuries ago, Sree Sreenivasa Acharjya, one of the greatest devotees of Lord Gauranga, had a portrait prepared of the Lord and his Bhaktas, which descended to his pious family as perhaps the most precious heirloom. Sree Sreenivasa's great-grandson was Radha Mohun Thakur, the guru or spiritual preceptor of Maharaja Nanda Kumar. The Maharaja, himself a pious Baishnava, was so captivated with the portrait, that he interceded with his guru and obtained it from him. The painting was removed to the Maharaja's palace; and it may still be seen at the Kunja Ghata Rajbati.

The Gauranga Samaj has had a photograph of this ancient painting, taken by a celebrated artist of the town; and copies may be had at the under-mentioned rates.

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DR. RASIK MOHAN CHAKRAVARTI, Secy. Gauranga Samaj, 29, Sovabazar St., Calcutta BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR BRANCH RAIL-WAY.—The opening of this line has been postponed indefinitely. The rails are in Bogra but there are heaps of other things to do before the line can be opened.

ARRIVAL .- Dr. Hærnle, who has been for he past few months engaged upon special the past few months engaged upon special duty, examining ancient Thibetan manuscripts, has returned to Calcutta. His investigations will take time to publish, but are understood to have already brought to light matter of great scientific interest. Among other things they have enabled the tracing of a further chain of connection in Buddhist lore from the extreme south of the Peninsula through Nepal into Central Asia. This has been done through the inscriptions in Gupta character, which Dr. Hærnle was the first to decipher.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed; Hermann Johann Christian Benichant Street, Rangoon, "Benizien's safety cowl for drying apparatus"; Charles Martin Samuel Rooke, sub-engineer, P. W. D. at Muzaffarpur, an improved method of preparing, preserving, or seasoning and using bamboos in the construction. tion of roofs, etc.; William Friese-Greene, photo

an immoral and mean act on their part to take advantage of their position to deprive the natives of the soil of the undoubted right they have to serve under Indian States and Rajas and Zemindars. Will Sir John that two familiar odour makes its presence and Rajas and Zemindars. Will Sir John Woodburn be pleased to publish a return showing the number of Europeans who hold appointments under the Zemindars of Behar and the salaries they draw?

HER Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Revd. H. Whitehead, of Calcutta, as Bishop of Madras, Meanwhile, though chatelaines tear their hair Meanwhile, though chatelaines tear their hair and club secretaries and hotel managers rage furiously together, the trial of the kerosine is over the hill from Bo leauganj to Kasumpti. The hens seem to have struck ile in an inexhaustible steam, such as would make even a Rockfeller envious In the absence of a the Legislative Council of the Governor- famine or a frontier war there is hardly any other subject of conversation. Perhaps the Thag and Dacoty Department will find its opportunity in this most serious situation. Pioneer bonet eretten

BABOO-ENGLISH.—We take the following from he *Indian Empire*:—It has become usual with certain Anglo-Indian papers to try to create a laugh at the cost of the Indians by publishing fictit ous specimens of what they are pleased to designate "Baboo-English," Their object is too transparent, however thick those who now pretend to speak for and re-Their object's too transparent, the disguise of innocent joke that they may assume. The Bengalee must be discredited—directly or indirectly—must be abused with or without reason. Our Chowringhee contemporary, whose constituents are mostly Bengalees, is by no means a small sinner in this respect. Only the other day, he published a longish para purporting to be verbatim and thoroughly well-authenticated report of a speech delivered by a Barisal Pleader before a Civilian Magistrate or Judge. It is impossible to take this specimen of "Baboo English" to be a more pleasantry for in that case an attempt would not have been made to locate it. Babu Amrita Lal Ganguly, Honorary Secretary, Rascal Bar Library, has given the lie direct a more pleasantry for in that case an attempt rupee for each book which can be had at 121 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

Two notorious dacoits, Vassand and Jiand, the last of the Makhi Chand outlaws in the Thar Parkar district, who lately murdered an influential zemindar for assisting the authorities in capturing some of the rang, have been convicted on trial and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Hyder abad.

Take this pleasantry for in that case an attempt would not have been made to locate it. Babu Amrita Lal Ganguly, Honorary Secretary, Bar sal Bar Library, has given the lie direct to the statesman assuring the statesman assuring the public that no member of the Barisal Bar within I ving memory made such an exhibition of his profound English scholarship as he is sought to be credited with. We admit that we do not understand the ethics of the Bengalee by has inspired this attack and I trust Sir

speak or write English as an Englishman; nor does he claim such a distinction. We wonder our Anglo-Indian contemporaries nevert consider how easily their prodigious efforts a speaking correct vernacular may be got hold of to return the compliment.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) agal yet the sibnes London Jan. 20.

LORD G. HAMILTON AND THE

CONGRESS.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON was present last Wednesday at an annual dinner of a political club in his own constituency, and after dinner he treated his audience to one of his characterhe treated his audience to one of his characteristic speeches, which fills 14th of a column in the "Times." The Secretary of State for India is seldom reported at any great length, and the "Times" in another column of the same issue gives just five times the space to a speech by Earl Kimberley, an ex-Secretary of State for India, as that given to the much more unimportant, the same (as one would suppose) of the temptuous pessimism with regard to native influences and native public opinion.

He complained that the critics of the Indian Government do not possess qualities of "patience, prescience, caution and firmness," nor are they drawn from the "most stable and influential sections of Ind an or British Society." Their whole course of conduc, seems to be prompted by an idea that a panacea for all Indian difficulties as the adoption of the British constitution, and the ideas and institutions it fosters—and so forth.

It is really pitable that the man who, next to the Empress of India, is supreme over the destinies of the Indian people, should display such lamentable ignorance of the s mplest and most elementary principles which rule the Congress movement, for, of course, it is at that his remarks are aimed. When did the Congress ever pass a resolution demanding the adoption of the British Constitution? Can "Times" to which I am now referring:

New York of the Stripped of the facts of the same of the same of the facts of the same of the facts of the same of the same of the facts of the same of the sa he point to the utterances of any of the Con gress critics of British administration in India, advocating anything of the sort? It is true an obscure Deccan editor once ventured to advocate the adoption of the Canadian constitution and was sentenced to penal servitude for life for doing so, and this is what Lord George probably had in his mind as he spoke. I don't believe the present Secretary of State has ever read a single report of a Congress meeting or ever read an Indian journal which claims to speak for the Congress movement. He only sees what some Private Secretary choses to cut out from the Indian press, for his perusal, or he wouldn't talk such ignorant rubbish as this. Has he read the brilliant and statesmanlike speech of Mr. A. M. Bose? From beginning to end it is one long unanswerable criticism of the administration of India and the only portion of the speech that could be taken as remotely suggestive of the "British Constitution " was a moderate demand for an adequate representation of Indian Society on those Executive Councils which shape and guide the administrative policy of the Government. Not one of the resolutions of the Madras Congress ever histed ever so obscurely at an "adoption of the British constitution as a panacea for

and has refused a seat on the High Court supply reducing the British contingent of the Bench? But why pursue the matter further. Of Indian army to fifty thousand men. I would course, Lord George Hamilton knew perfect raise no objection to another twenty-five ly well that he was talking gassy nonsense. It thousand men being stationed in India at the is, however, a sad spec acre to see the dest nies of India thus made sport of for Ealing Primrose

There was, however, a lower depth than this to be reached before this great Cabinet Minister sat down. He went on to say,-that in "consequence of the extravagance of the criticisms passed upon Indian officials and the impracti-cability of the alterations suggested, the whole tone and conduct of Indian debates in the House of Commons has become lowered and

cimens of "Baboo English" by Anglo-In- William Wedderburn and his friends will be larger rumour in question. The alliance

The "Times," commenting on Lord George Hamilton's speech, says:—

As Lord George Hamilton pointed out, the self-appointed critics of the administration of Bri ish India are for the most part neither very sensible nor very straightforward. The character of the charges brought against three such viceroys as Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Eigin is sufficient evidence of the ignorance or of the spite of those who made them. Lord George Hamilton affirms, no doubt correctly, that the extrava ance of the assailants of the Indian Government in the House of commons makes his own work easier. But it is not enough to makes his own work easier. But it is not enough to refute them in that Assembly. It is necessary to guard the outside public against their plausible sophistries by insisting from time to time upon the fundamental facts of Indian government and of Indian

Lord George Hamilton, the "Times" and other Tory papers are exceedingly fond of speaking of the Congress leaders in India and in Parliament, especially in Parliament, as "self-appointed" critics of the administration of British India. Now every British elector, who is primarily responsible for the administration of India has as good a right to "appoint himself" a critic of it, as the "I'mes," or the leader of the Opposition. Next Parliament when Lord George sits in the Opposition benches, he will be himself the "self-appointed" and very bitter critic of Liberal administration in India, as that given to the much more unimportant utterance (as one would suppose) of the present Secretary of State. Judging, however, from the condensed report, Lord George seems to have indulged himself to the top of his bent, in his usual optimism with regard to British influences in India and his usual contemplities. Provided the provided in the second to be supported by the provided in the India. But let us take this sneer as addresrather think he is appointed by them! The same may be said of all the parliamentary critics whom the "Times" and Lord George designate as "ignorant, spiteful and self-elected". Whenever I hear Lord George calling his critics ignorant I think of his description of the cultured and patriotic Indians who criticise him as "savages". I remember that while he has never seen India even on a holiday tour in opposition, Ser William Wedderburn and Mr. Hume have lived 25 or 30 years in the midst of the Indian people; that Dadabhai Naoroji is the beloved and trusted hero of millions of cultured Indians, that Mr Roberts, Mr. Robinson Souttar, Mr. Schwann and many other critics have looked at Indian politics on Indian

George's benefit from the very article in the "Times" to which I am now referring:

Nothing but prolonged experience of the facts of Indian life, or that variety of imagination which can discern and appreciate the realities of a social system and of habits of thought and feeling almost entirely alien to those of the West, will wholly save even intelligent and honest thinkers from sometimes imputing to Orientals qualities and sentiments peculiar to Europeans. The bulk of the public cannot be supposed to possess either of these qualifications for practical and independent judgment on Indian affairs.

When did Lord George Hamilton qualify in this way for "practical and independent judgment an Indian affairs?" Yet these are prewilliam Wedderburn, Mr. Hume, Mr. Naoroji, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and most of those who lead the public criticism of Indian adminis-tration in this country. Modesty and good manners will never prove the ruin of Lord George Hamilton.

Lord Kimberley in the speech referred to above said little about India but there was one sentence in his speech that coming from a great Liberal leader was distinctly mischievous. He said it was to be taken as a rule not to be departed from that in India one-third of the troops must be British. Why? Does he know that Sir Wilham Wedderburn the principle he propounds is to be acted up to is the fourth Baronet of his name, and was there? Are the Soudanese better fighting Chief Secretary to the Government of material than Sikhs? Our recent experiences Bombay? Has he read Mr. Hume's record of in Uganda show that they are mutinous and without influence?
To turn to India. What about the tree than one-third of the Indian army and Sangh? Does Lord George know that W. C. Bonnerjee is the leader of the Calcutta bar, amendment on going into Committee on army cost of the British Exchequer, but it is simply iniquitous that Ind a should have to pay five or Leaguers to laugh at, by a responsible Secretary of State. The youngest member of the London Indian Society would be ashamed to defend her frontiers. The arguments are so strong and convincing against this gross im-position of needless expenditure on the Indian people that if the amendment referred to were divided upon after debate, three years in succession, relief would surely follow. Anyl how the War Office and the India office ought to be compelled to state their full defence of

it in open debate in Parliament. RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN. FOR the last 8 or 10 days the J ngo press has been making considerable fuss about a treaty of alliance which is said to have been made quite recently between Russia and the Amir of Afghanistan. Who has discovered this piece of intelligence it is difficult to say, but it is spreading itself about pretty freely. It is probably a canord flying out of the recent bit of independence shown by the Amir with regard to encroachments on the part of certain tribesmen on his border whom he thinks the Indian Government ought to control, Ever since Lord Kitchener's semi-royal progress through the country the military spirit has been in the ascendant, and when that special fever is on the nation it is never long before the magic word "Afghanistan" gets bandied about. It is, however, more than probable that the recent extension of the Russian Railway system to the Kushk, has resulted in some negociations between Russia and the Amir, which have given rise to the

entration. If we had courded only a Nadra Fandita Luckily Subadden came to and immense relief to millions, No one subject.

dian papers and especially by those who depend mainly on "native" support for their existence. Indeed, it smells more of that aniable (!) vice, ingratitude, than anything else; but perhaps the white colour covers a multitude of sins. An Indian, after a few years' training at an English school, cannot be expected to be so perfect a master of English as to be able to speak or write English as an English as conference on that subject, combined with a scheme for international arbitration, that he should take a step so abundantly calculated to alarm the one. Power which can make or

to alarm the one. Power which can make or mar the success of his conference.

We are likely enough to have a regular flight of canards from Afghanistan for some time to come. It seems tolerably certain that the Ameer is in feeble health and not likely to hive very long, and if his strong personality were withdrawn from Afghan politics there would no doubt be an outbreak of Civil War between the rivals for the succession. No doubt the situation is a very anxious one for the the situation is a very anxious one for the Government of India, and it is fortunate that Government of India, and it is fortunate that Lord Curzon has, what few possess, a personal knowledge of Abdur Rahman, and some experience of the Afghan Court. It is, however, as certain as anything can be in European politics that Russia is more anxious for peace than any other nation. Russia has entirely recognised Afghanistan as within the sphere of British Alghanistan as within the sphere of British influence, and outside that of Russia, and whatever may happen after Abdur Rahman's death, Afghanistan will be left by Russia to stew in her own juice until the survival of the fittest settles his successor on the throne at Cabul. Russia is no doubt on the alert for any trade she can draw away from India by means of the Merv-Kushk branch of her railway system, but there will be no aggress on on her part, but the perfectly justifiable aggression on our somwhat slender trade with the

Atghan people.

The whole reign of the present Amir has been characterised by close friendship with Britain. From our Government, he has received nothing but good things. We settled him on his throne and have kept him there, and he has taken from us subsidies, arms, and guarantees from foreign invaders. He knows that we voted five millions sterling to protect him against Russia over the Penzdeh inc dent and were resolved then to fulfil our pledge and were resolved then to fulfil our pledge and guarantees at all costs. The Amir and his possible successors are no fools. The Amir himself is most unlikely to have made any alliance with Russia hostile to his best and closest friends, Britain and India, and all these rumours may be whistled down the wind, as mere emanations of the Jingo spirit which breaks out every now and then in British politics. If Russia wants to carry her railway forward to Herat, she will not dream of doing so without coming to an understand-ing with the British Government as well as with the Amir. The best thing to do would be to join Quetta and Kushk with an Afghan Railway; but we are a very long way off such a sensible solution of our ancient and supremely stupid tear of Russian invasion of India.
INDIA IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Dadabhat Naoroji is doing excellent work for the Br tish Congress Committee by fecturing on India all over the country. I know nothing in British political life to compare with that singleness of purpose and spirit of entire self-sacrince and devot on to principle which have characterised this veteran reformer, who so deserved y holds the highest place in the affect tions of the Indian people. But it is hardly fair that he burden of travelling throughout the length and breadth of the land in cold winteweather, should be thrown upon a man of Mr Naoroji's years, and I wish the Congress leaders would earnestly consider the wisdom and desirability of furnishing the British Committee rability of furnishing the British Committee with a strong deputation of at least two competent public speakers from India, who could do this important work—which is, indeed, in face of the approach of a General Election, of paramount importance. The General Election cannot be more than two years off and in a barronality, not more than ment produces a disastrous effect; for, it deprives them of their legitimate rights. If high officials, or members of the ruling race, compete for the managership of Zemin-chance against them. It would, therefore, be an immoral and mean act on their part to great campaign ought to be inaugurated ane meetings on penait of Indian Reform should be held in every constituency in the United Kingdom. The Congress movement has not touched even the tringe of the Liberal party Bombay? Has he read Mr. Hume's record of service to the Emp re of India? Are such well-known friends of the Congress movement as Messrs. Herbert Roberts, C.P. Scott, Schwann, Souttar, and fifty other members of Parliament or Sir Robert Reid, the ac Attorney-General, men who can be described as unstable and without influence?

To turn to India. What about the that we must always have not less than one-third of the Indian army and all the officers British. If I were in Parliament, as a rule, only take Maharajah of Durbhanga and Sardar Dyal Singh? Does Lord George know that W. C.

In Uganda show that they are mutinous and untrustworthy and if it had not been for the bravery and loyalty of Indian troops a frightful notion that would have happened. It was early opportunity were taken in Parliament to challenge a debate on this stupid notion that we must always have not less than one-third of the Indian army and all the officers British. If I were in Parliament, as a rule, only take any vital interest in questions pressed upon them by their constituents. To my mind, the education of the British E ectorate is the the education of the British E ectorate is the most important and entirely urgent work which lies before the Congress party, and ought now to be faced for next winter. No-India, but it is being interested in only one or two aspects of Indian life. The missionary is always busy and the various missionary societies keep India constantly before the pub ic. But it is one !side only and almost inevitably the worst side of Indian life that is put before the missionary meetings. These meetings are called to raise funds, and the lecturers are apt to bear heavily upon the grosser side of Idolatry, and lightly upon the wonderful brain power and capacity of the Indian, and the finer qualities generally that characterise Indian dualities generally that Characterise Indian society. The only other aspect of India is that furnished by such writers as Rudyard Kipling, B, M. Croker, Mrs. Steel, and the authors of 'mutiny' melodramas, Piper Findlater is a household word in a thousand homes, where Dadabhai Naoroji is never heard of, and the brutal chatter of General Gatacre and his like are reported at full length by a press that cannot find space for Congress telegrams.

All the same, wherever a Congress lecturer announces a meeting, it is well attended, per-haps better than for most other subjects, and when it is illustrated by lime-light views of India, large and crowded meetings can be got together. All that is wanted at such meetings is to put India and her sons honestly before the audience and it is easy to obtain unanimous resolutions in favour of the larger extension of the principle of self-government in India.

During the last fortnight I have myself visit-

ed two large and important towns in the west of Scotland, and given lectures on "Brtain's duty to India." I spoke for an hour on Congress politics, and then rapidly showed 100 lime-

was to have taken an importal view t

light views of India and the Indian people, in illustration of My lecture. It so happens that I have, during this winter, previously addressed in company with somewhat distinguished M. P's, important political meetings in both these two towns. In both cases, there was a larger and more representative audience to hear my lecture on India, than was present at the more important political demonstrations,

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal last week addressed a series of meetings in Glasgow and some neighbouring towns which I had arranged for him through the Scottish Temperance League. One of these was held in the City Hall where over 3,000 people were gathered together to hear him and at which he received a perfect ovation. Another meeting was composed of 6 or 700 ladies, the pick of Glasgow Philanthro pic Society, and others were held at Paisley, Motherwell and Greenock, all very important Motherwell and Greenock, all very important political centres. Although these meetings were in connection with the Temperance movement, Mr. Pal was quite free to speak as he liked, and with great skill he used the Abkari policy of the Indian Government as a powerful illustration of legislation in violent disregard of the religious and social customs of India, pleading eloquently for extended re-presentative institutions. Mr. Pal and such men as he are of inestimable service to the cause. The British Committee is, I am glad to say, much more awake to the need for public meetings and lectures than they were, and if they had ample funds, would do far more in this direction than they are now able to do. I might just quote from a letter I received from the friend in Glasgow who arranged Mr. Bepin Chaudra Pal's meetings on my behalf. He writes.-

"Mr. Pal's visit to Glasgow has been a great success. The Motherwell meeting owing to special circumstances (a public holiday) was not so large as the others. But still it was a capital meeting. On Wednesday the City Hall was crowded from floor to ceiling and he got a great ovation from the grand audience. The Greenock meeting was also an excellent meeting, and last nighthe had an I uence of 600 or 700 ladies, many of them the flower of Glasgow. On all the occasions he spoke with great power and e oquence. He has won golden opinions on all hands. He is really a very fine fellow and has made friends of all who came in contact with him. His addresses were highly appreciated and the information which he communicated regarding the state of affairs in India was new to many, were warmly enforced on his audiences, and no doubt will bear good fruit."

I wish India would send us a dozen men

like Mr. Pal whose eloquence and sound common-sense is just what is wanted to commend the Congress movement to the British people.

I understand that the British Congress Committee have convened a special meeting of its members for Tuesday next to consider and decide upon the act on to be taken by its parliamentary members on the Queen's speech debate. Nothing is yet finally settled, but it is tolerably certain that Sir William Wedderburn will deal with the Famine administration, and Mr. Herbert Roberts with the Calcutta Municipal Bill. If practicable there will be a third resolution on the Natus, the Press Committees and the Sedition Laws.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

A GHAZI on horesback ran amok at Sibi on Saturday evening. He attacked Captain Spence, Political Agent of Zhob, and Mrs. Spence, while they were taking a drive in the station. They fortunately sustained no injuries. The Ghazi made several cuts at them but Cnptain Spence boldly kept the man's horse at a distance by strokes from his whip. The Ghazi afterwards rode through the station making cuts at every one he met. Prompt measures were taken, and within a few minutes the mounted police gave chase. The Ghazi's horse was wounded in the neck, when he enter-

ROZER LAMING at one time known in Calcutta has filed a suit in the High Court against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India, laying damages to the extent of Rs. 30,000 for alleged breach of contract. Laming appeared in person. Defendants were represented by Mr. Invergrity and Mr. R vett-Carnac. After reading his plaint, plaintiff proceeded to give evidence to the effect that in March 1897, he came forward with a scheme for establishing a paper for the defendant Society which was discussed at the r executive meeting of the 28th March 1898, and approved of The plaintiff stipulated that he should be guaranteed a subscribers' list of three thousand members before starting the paper. Subscribers' list failed to fill according to his anticipation, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee held in August, 1898, the plaintiff propose to float a Company in co-partnership with the defendant Society stipulating for 500 shares of Rs. 20 each, of which Rs. 250 shares were to be allotted to him in return for an additional sum of Res. 200 his services, and an additional sum of Rs. 500 paid by way of compensation for the time already spent in organising the paper. Defendants denied that there was any contract or co-partnership with plaintiff, and contended that they were not liable. The plaintiff put in numerous documents in the course of his statement. Evidence is being heard.

The Best Medicine For Rheumatism.

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

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THE TSAR'S PROPOSAL.

TEXT OF THE LAST RUSSIAN CIRCULAR. THE following is the text of the circular addressed on December 30, 1893 (O.S.), by Count Muravieff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the represent atives of the powers in St. Petersburg:

When, in the month of August last, my augustic many and the powers of the powers of the powers of the power of the power of the power ments.

When, in the month of August last, my augusmaster instructed me to propose to the overnments which have representatives in St. Petersburg the holding of a conference with the object of seeking more efficacious means for assuring to all poples the blessings of real and lasting peace, and before all, in order to put a stop to the progressive development of the present armaments, there appeared to be no obstacle in the way of the realization, at no distant date, of this humanitar an scheme. The cordial manner in which the step taken by the Imperia Government was greeted by nearly all the Powers could not fail to strengthen this view. While highly appreciating the sympathetic terms in which the adhesions of most of the Powers were drafted, the Imperial Cabinet also feels lively satisfaction at the testimonies of the very warm approval which have ben addressed to it and continue to be received from all classes of socitey in various parts of the globe.

All classes of society in various parts of the globe.

Notwithstanding the strong current of opinion which set in in favour of the ideas of general pacification, the political horizon has undergone a Notwithstanding the strong current of opinion which set in in favour of the ideas of general pacification, the political horizon has undergone a sensible change in this last respect. Several Powers have undertaken fresh armaments, striving to increase further their military forces, and in the presence of this uncertain situation, it might be asked whether the 'owers cons dered the present moment opportune for the international discussion of the ideas set forth in the circular of Au ust 12, 1898 (O S.). Hoping, however, that the elements of trouble agitating the political spheres will soon give place to a calmer disposition of a nature to favour the success of the proposed conference, the mperial Government is of opinion that it would be possible to proceed forthwith to a preliminary exchange of views between the Powers with the object (a) of seeking without delay means for putting a stop to the progressive delay means for putting a stop to the progressive increase of military and naval armaments, a question the solution of which becomes evidently more and more urgent in view of the fresh extension given to more urgent in view of the fresh extension given to these armaments; and (b) of preparing the way for a discussion of the questions relating to the possibility of preventing armed conflicts by the pacific means at the disposal of international diplomacy. In the event of the Powers considering the present moment favourable for the meeting of a conference on these bases it would certainly be useful for the Cabinets to come to an understanding on the subject of the programme of their labours. of the programme of their labours.

The proposals to be submitted for international

discussion at the conference could, in general terms,

discussion at the connectance could, in general terms, be summarized as follows:

(1) An understanding not to increase f r a fixed period the present effective of the armed military and naval forces, and at the same time not to increase the Budgets pertaining thereto; and a preliminary examination of the means by which a reduction might even be effected in future in the forces and Budgets abovementioned.

(2) To prohibit the use in the armies and fleets

of any new kind of firearms whatever and of new explosives, or any powders more powerful than those now in use either for rifl s or cannon.

(3) To restrict the use in military warfare of the formidable explosives already existing, and to prohibit the throwing of projectiles or explosives of any kind from balloons or by any similar means. (4) To prohibit the use in naval warfare of sub-narine torpedo-boats or plungers, or other similar engines of destruction; to give an undertaking not

construct vessels with rams in the future. (5) To apply to naval warfare the stipulations f the Geneva Convention of 1864, on the basis of

of the Geneva Convention of 1864, on the basis of the articles added to the Convention of 1868. (6) To neutralize ships and boats employed in saving those overboard during or after an engage

(7) To revise the declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated in 1874 by the Conference of Brussels, which has remained unratified to the present day.

hed to the present day.

(8) To accept in principle the employment of the good offices of mediation and facultative arbitration in cases lending themselves thereto, with the object of preventing armed conflicts between nations; an understanding with respect to the mode of applying these good offices, and the establishment of a uniform practice in using them.

It is well understood that all questions concerning the political relations of States and the order of

the political relations of States and the order of things established by treaties, as generally all ques-tions which do not directly fall within the pragramme adopted by the Cabinets, must be absolutely ex-cided from the deliberations of the conference.

her sincerity. But why, it is argued, should she be asked to make a beginning in reducing armaments without any guarantee that her neighbours will afterwithout any guarantee that her neighbours will after-wards do the same? If they do not believe in her sincerity without this. Why should she believe in theirs? The idea that she can do so because nobody wishes to attack her is a fallacious one. Russia has her dangers both within and without by which it could be proved that her large forces are as much for the purposes of defence and safety as those of other States, and no increase has been made since the ssue of the Tsar's Eirenicon that is not the avoidable result of what was arranged for and set in motion long before.

The circular is discussed at length by the German

and Austrian Press, and generally in a manner which indicates a growing impression that little or nothing is to be expected from the forthcoming con-

ference.

A Midland Counties Conference on the Tsar's proposal was held on the 19th at the Council-house, Birmingham, and was largely attended. A resolution urging the Government to give to its representatives at the forthcoming conference such instructions as will secure a successful issue to its deliberations was supported in a long speech by Mr. W. T. Stead, and carried.

Sir William Howard Russell, the veteran war Sir William Howard Russell, the veteran war correspondent, who had been invited to attend the meeting at Westminster Town-hall on January 31 in furtherance of the Tsar's peace proposals, writes:—"I am entirely in sympathy with those who desire that the proposals of the Emperor of Russia to convene a peace conference should be received with the utmost favour by the people of this country, and I would gladly attend the meeting to which you are good enough to invite me if I could venture out at present. It is just because I have seen so much of the unutterable misery and desolation caused by war in the nine campaigns in have seen so much of the unutterable misery and desolation caused by war in the nine campaigns in which it has been my lot to be a camp follower that I would, with all my heart and soul, pray that the terrible temptation to settle quarrels by the arbitrament of the sword which is afforded by the great armies of the conscription should be resisted and overcome, that I conceive it to be my duty to make the property with gratifude the blessed summons from ome with gratitude the blessed summ the North to the Christian nations of Europe to

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abatement of bloated armament, and that I hold it to be especially the obligation of the people of these islands, who are unvexed by the universal necessity of following the drum and who can with a loar all that our system of higher education in India to the system of higher education in India tolerably good conscience aid in emancipating their cellows on the Continent from the burden of military. service to do all they can by the expression of their opinion to promote the success of the Peace Con-ference. We cannot be accused of sinister designs ference. We cannot be accused of sinister designs or secret purposes for our army is not large enough for its obvious responsibilities, and it would not be an unwelcome result to the Government, whoever they may be, if the conference cases the pressure on the national purse caused by our constant outlay on the Navy which is occasioned by the rivalry in ship-uilding of possible enemies, and if it was greatly reduced by the mutual adjustment of values for the natives of the world when it can be shown to be natives of the world when it can be shown to be feasible and safe."

THE CONVOCATION.

ADDITIONAL charm was lent to the Convoca tion this year which was held on Saturday last, at the Senate House, by the presence of Her Excellency Lady Curzon in the House, and the ex-officio Fellows, and remaining members of the Senate in order of seniority. On the dais were seated in addition to their Excellencies and the party from Government House, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Lord Bishop, the ex-officion Fellows, the Members of the Syndicate, the Hon. Justice Gooroo Das Banerjee and the Hon Justice Gooroo Das Banerjee and the Hon Babu Kali Charan Banerjee, while the other members of the Senate occupied seats on the platforms to the left and right of the dais.

After the Vice Chancellor had declared the Convocation open, each candidate present was presented to the Vice-Chancellor and received his diploma. Seventy candidates received with may say that, as head of the Government, then I decline altogether to dissociate cause and effect; I say that knowledge has not been altogether shamed by ber children; and grave as the defects of our system may be, and room though there may be for reform, I refuse to join in a whole-sale condemnation which is as extravagant as it is unjust. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, when I admit the existence of imperfections, but the dissociate cause and effect; I say that the dissociate cause and effect; I say that the vice children; and grave as the defects of our system may be, and room though there was a condemnation which is as extravagant as the it is unjust. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, when I admit the existence of imperfections, and the convergence of th

his diploma. Seventy candidates received the diploma of the M. A. degree; four hundred and twenty-five the B. A. degree; two his diploma. Seventy candidates received the diploma of the M. A. degree; received the diploma of the M. A. degree; two hundred and twenty-five the B. A. degree; two hundred and eighteen the B. L. degree; three the M. B. degree; fifty six the L. M. S. degree; three the M. B. degree; fifty six the L. M. S. degree; three the M. B. degree; fifty six the L. M. S. degree; three the M. B. degree; fifty six the L. M. S. degree; three the M. B. degree; have been here long enough to find out that everything is not perfect, I have not been here long enough to dogmatise as to how perfection may be attained. Perhaps the metallic options which will be less presumptuous than they would be at the present time. On Bethune College, and Margaret Gupta (Padma-vati gold medallist), and Annie Ryper of the

Doveton College.

His Excellency the Chancellor then said:

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen, -Among he most honourable, and certainly not the least pleasant, duties that devolve upon a Viceroy is that of pres ding as Chancellor at the Convocation of this University. If I may venture to say so, to me the task is one of peculiar gratification and interest, for I will not conceal from you that I am a University man to the core of my being; and that, deep down in me, behind the mask of the official immersed in public affairs and beneath the uniform of State, there lurks an academic element ineradicable and strong connecting me with my old Un versity days, and affecting me with a natural sympathy towards those who, although in different circumstances and under a different clime, can also claim connection with a University. (Applause.) It has been reserved for you in fact to put the crown upon an other-wise mperfect academic career. I have been an Undergraduate of a Univer ity, a Bachelor of Arts, a Master of Arts, a Fellow of a College and a Member of Convocation But a Chancellor I have never been until to-day—(applause) —and perhaps when Sir Francis Maclean and I some years ago entered Parliament topether horse was wounded in the neck, when he entered the railway enclosure and was himself unhorsed. He then took refuge in an empty railway quarter, where after a few minutes he was shot dead. He belonged to the Belohi-Shawani tribe.

Four Waziris were caught on the right of the 7th instant, while raiding camels near a tank. The attitude of the Pow ndahs towards the Waz ris is threatening and affairs are very unsettled in the district.

It is under consideration to incorporate the telegraph line from Peshawar to Shabkadar in the ordinary telegraph system, to open an office at Shankargrah, and to abolish the existing lines to Forts Abazai and Michni.

Advantage of the Cabinets, must be absolutely excluded from the deliberations of the conference.

In requesting you, Monsieur, to be good enough to apply to your Government for instructions on the subject of my present communication, 1 beg you at the same time to inform it that, in the interest of the great cause which my august master has so the great cause which my august mas Chancellor of a University. I must be allowed to congratulate you upon having secured the services of Sir Francis Maclean as your Vice-Chancellor. (Applause.) That a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta should be the defeated of your Coverning Body. congratulate myself upon a discovery which I have made from a study of the proceedings on previous occasions, namely, that, while but few observations are expected from me this afternoon, the real burden of the performance will fall upon shoulders that are so well fitted to bear it; in other words, upon the Vice-Chancellor himself. Though I am but a new-comer in this country, I am yet not so ignorant of its educational system as not to know that when I speak of my own connection with a University in England, I am speaking of something very different from the University which prevails here. A resident al and teaching University such as Oxford or Cambridge

with its venerable buildings, its historic associa ions, the crowded and healthy competition of its life, its youthful friendships, its virile influence upon character, its esprit de corps, cannot, either in Great Brita n or in any country, be fairly compared with an examining and degree-giving University such as yours. They are alike in bearing the same name, and in constituting parts of the machin-ery by which in civilised countries all peoples work for the same ideal, namely, the cultiva-tion of the higher faculties of man. But they are profoundly unlike in the influence that they exert upon the pupil, and in the degree to which they affect, not so much his profession, as his character and his life. Nevertheas his character and his life. Nevertheless, inevitable and obvious as these differences are, there may yet be in an examining Un versity, and there is in such institutions in some parts of my own country, and still more abroad, an inherent influence, inseperable from the curriculum through which the student has had to pass before he can take his degree, which is not without its effect upon character and morals, which inspires in him something more than the hungry appetite for a diploma, and which turns him out something better than a sort of phonographic automation into which have been spoken the ideas and thoughts of other meni (Applause.) I ask myself, may such a thing be said with any truth of the examining Universities of India? Now, at first sight, it may appear that I shall be met

is a failure; that it has sacrificed the formation of character upon the altar of cram; and that the Indian Universities turn out only a discontented horde of office-seekers whom have educated for places which are not in existence for them to fill. Gentlemen, may I existence for them to fill. Gentlemen, may I ventrue to suggest to you that one of the defects of the Anglo-Saxon character is his, that it is apt to be a little loud both in sefpraise and in self-condemnation. When we are contemplating our virtues we sometimes annoy other people by the almost pharisaical complacency of our transports. But equally, I think, when we are diagonising our faults, are we apt almost to revel in the But equally, I think, when we are diagonising our faults, are we apt almost to revel in the superior quality of our transgressions. There is, in fact, a certain cant of self-depreciation as well as of self-laudation. I say to myself, therefore, in the first place, is it possible, and is it ikely, that we have been for years, teaching hundreds and thousands of young men,—even if the immediate object be the passing of an examination, and the winning of a degree,—a literature which contains invaluable lessons for character, and for life, and a science which is founded upon the reverent contemplation of Nature and her truths, without

which is founded upon the reverent con-templation of Nature and her truths, without leaving a permanent impress upon the moral as well as the intellectual being of many who have passed through this course? (Applause) I then proceed to ask the able officials by whom I am surrounded, and whose trained assistance makes the labour of a Viceroy of India a relaxation rather than a toil, whether they have observed any reflection of the beneficent influence in the quality and character of the young men who enter into the ranks of what is now known as the Provincial Service. of what is now known as the Provincial Service. And when I hear from them almost without dissent that there has been a marked upward trend in the honesty and integrity and capa city of the native officials in those depart-ments of Government, then I decline altogether

opinions which will be less presumptuous than they would be at the present time. On the whole, I believe the present system to be faulty, but not rotten, and I feel that cautious reform, and not wholesale reconstruction, should probably be the motto of our action. (Applause.) There is one consideration, however, by which, I am forcibly impressed. I find myse the Chancellor of this University in virtue of my office as Viceroy of India, and I draw from this fact the not unnatural conclusion that the Government of India assumes some direct responsibility, not India assumes some direct responsibility, not merely for this *University, the functions of which, I am informed, extend over the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Ceylon, as well as Bengal, but also over the entire system of which this University is the exemplar and head. At the same time I am not certain that the Supreme Government applies as close an attention to, or exercises as genuine a supervision over, education as it might do. There is no separate Educational Department in the Government of India, as we have in England, with an origanisation and a staff of its own.

There is no official charged with the ministerial or secretarial management of education alone.
May thou be that we have been somewhat remiss ourselves in the task, and that we have been expecting the plant to a flourish when we a situation which is not very productive of have not sufficiently, exerted ourselves to trim and prune its branches? (Applause.) This only I will say before resuming my seat to-day, that the whole subject of education in this country, in which I think are involved both the reputation of England and the future of India, will during my erm of office, have my earnes attention and that I shall hope annually to attend at this Convocation, and to show myself nonunworthy of the honourable post which I am permitted to fill. (Applause.) It remains only for me to congratulate those who have received their degrees this afternoon, and to call upon the Vice-Chancellor to deliver his address: (His Excellency was warmly

applauded on resuming his seat.) and Vice-Chancellor of the University, enext addressed the assembly.

BATHING IN A VOLCANO.

BATH NG in a crater seems hardly likely to commend itself either for amusement or for the benefit of one's health. Yet volcano baths are becoming frequent in Mexico and California on account of their recuperative and invigorating pro-

perties.

The bathers do not plunge into a lake of lava or hot water; there are no flames or sulphurous vapours rising from the hollow. The substance into which you lower yourself is ice-cold mud of the consistency of freshly-mixed mortar.

These volcanoes, which are fairly numerous, are among the wonders of California. In the Mendocino district there are twenty-five of them, all of which throw up mud instead of lava when they are in ernotion.

are in eruption.

They are usually active towards the cl se of the year, but it is a strange fact that when the sea—twenty miles away—is rough these volcanoes are affected, and threw up small quantities of mud

The method of bathing is simple, if not comfortable; that a mud-dip in one of the craters is attended with considerable danger cannot be

anguage, his singular sense of humour and

Telegrams.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMES.)

the as an abet

ubrychai sid'l spreast a London, Feb. 10. Despite the Committee's rejection of M. de Beaurepaire's charges, the Chamber of Deputies has adopted a Bill referring the Dreyfus case to the whole Court of Cassation by 332 votes to 216. The to so [LATER]

The feeble opposition in the Chamber of Deputies to the Government Bill on the Dreyfu case is regarded as showing that the country approves of the scheme for making the entire Court of Cassation the final Court of Appeal. The Revisionists maintain that a campaign of obloquy will shortly be directed against the entire Court.

A circumstantial report is published, stating that the remains of Andree and his comrades have been found beside the balloon in Northern Siberia, e porrel eleast LONDON, FEB.

Colonel Kitchener's flying column has reconnoitred and found the Khalifa in a strong position on the short of Lake Sherkella The column returned to the Sherkeila The column Nile without engaging the enemy, LONDON, FEB 0

The Ame ican forces in the Philippines have taken Caloocan after a short but sharp fight with the Filipinos. LONDON, FEB. 10.

President McKinley has signed the Spanish American Peace Treaty. LONDON, FEB 12. Despatches from Manilla announce the cap-

Despatches from Manua announce the capture of Malabon by the Americans.

Herr Von Bulow, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Reichstag, repudiated the designs on Philippines, attributed to Germany, and declared that the Filipinos had received no kind of German support. He believed that German and American interests would

clash nowhere in future. The United States Ambassador at Berlin has strongly protested against the conduct of the Germans in Samoa.

Selder London, FEB. 12 The American troops at Manila engaged in onstant sharp skirmishes with the Filipino who are hovering near the jungle. The Ameril cans are gradually forcing them back, but already have lost in these affrays severaofficers and forty-seven men.

LONDON FEB. 12 Despite the denial from Paris the Debats hints that France is negotiating for a com-mercial and not a military coaling station

LONDON, FEB. 13. Continual heavy gales are raging over the British Isles, and from many parts come re-ports of wrecks and floods and of a tidal wave. ports of wrecks and floods and of a tidal wave. The outward bound Cunard steamer Paronia is now a fortnight overdue and was last reported as drifting in a helpless condition. The Hamburg L ner Bulgaria is likewise overdue. A blizzard of unprecedented cold is reported from America, and none of the regular European weekly steamers have yet arrived

pean weekly steamers have yet arrived.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

In the House of Commons to day, Mr. Brod ick promised that the Foreign Office would thortly issue a voluminous blue-book on China. Mr. Goschen, replying to a question, said the defence of Wei-hai-Wei was far advanced, and proposals relating thereto would be submitted

Referring to the telegram of 3rd instant containing report of a speech on Indian finances, which was stated to have been made by the Chairman of London County Council, the telegraph administration, in reply to an enquiry, hastelegraphed the following correction "for Chairman, London County Council, read Chairman, London and County Bank."

THE practice of rain gambling, which appears to be spreading in the Punjab, is now engaging the attention of the Punjab Legislative Council.

IT is understood that Sir William Ward, ate Chief Commissioner of Assam, will shorty pay a visit to Dibrugarh in connection with the Assam Oil Syndicate, of which he s one of the Directors.

THE whole Kulu Valley is under snow. Even at Larji, which is only about 3,000 feet, some three inches are lying. Kundi gorge, on the Dulchi pass, over which the dak goes, is said to be b ocked, and the postal service is greatly impeded. This is the heaviest fall there for six winters. Much advance has been departed. winters. Much damage has been done to fruit trees. Crop prospects, however, are good.

TWENTY-ONE dacoits were arrested by the Haveli police, says a Poona correspondent, on the charge of being implicated in the recent dacoity in Junnar. The whole of the stolen property has been recovered. It is reported that five days ago a daring dacoity occurred at Sirur, when property of the value of Rs. 5,000 was carried off. Police investigation is in progress. nvestigation is in progress.

WE understand that Colonel Meade, the Resident at Bushire in the Persian Gulf, has been instructed to withhold payment of instalments of the Muscat subsidy which are due to the Sultan pending an explanation from him of his recent actions. bu

It is expected that the work of demarca-tion on the Burma-China border will be com-pleted next month so as to permit the return of the parties before the hot weather sets in. As previously arranged, the delimitation of the eastern portion of the Wa country—where it is not at all certa n that the boundary Commissioners will have a walk over—will be defer-

An I ditor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's 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

DISTE STAN BUSINESS PAUL PIGO, O

been lound, besides a round viewe of leads from

ANOTHER POONA TRAGEDY.

IT is reported that the police have arrested another Brahmin, named Sathe, as an abettor in the murder of the Dravids. This individual's onfession was to have been taken yesterday by Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate. The confessions of Wassadew and Ranade were recorded on Saturday evening by Mr. Carvalho. It is rumoured that the two miscreants have made full and complete disclosures of all their villany. It is probable that this will greatly lighten the work of the police. Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been actively engaged searching the houses of Ranade, Wassadew and Londe to secure further evidence connecting those arrested with the murder of the Dravids. The murders have created a scare in The murders have created a scare in Poona, but yet not a word of sympathy is heard at the sad fate of the Dravids. The police are working night and day, being determined to get to the bottom of this crime, and to break up the infamous club founded by the Chapekars.

THE following remarkable letter was addressed to the Advocate of India by Ganesh S. Dravid shortly before he met with his untimely

Sir,-It is with greatest diffidence and reluctance that I approach you upon the subject mentioned at the top of this communication diffidence because it is a subject of such a delicate nature that those not directly concerned in it may not desire to have anything to do with it, and reluctance because it shows an apparent spirit of insatiety which some may think should not exist in a man for whom so much has already been done by the authorities. But in sp te of these considerations I am obliged to draw your attention to my case in the interests of justice and fair play. Really speaking, it should not have been necessary to advertise this subject-dirty I nen should not be washed in public. But Government being pleased to totally ignore the representation which I lately made to them on the subject—aye, not having vouchsafed even an acknowledgment of the same—I have no alternative left me but to bring my case before the public, and let them judge between Government and myself. It will be remembered that soon af er the tragedy of the Jubilee night a reward of Rs 20,000 was offered by Government through a public proclamation to any person or persons who would give the Police a clue deading to the detection and ultimate conviction of the murderer. Who supplied this clue, and what the result was, are no way matters of history. It was distinctly admitted by the authorities concerned that the clue was supplied by me, and it naturally follows therefore that the whole reward should be awarded to me. This has not been done. On y half of the amount has been divided between one of my brothers and myself, and your readers will be pleased (?) to learn that the lynx-eyed officials did not forget to deduct from the amount Rs. 260 income-tax! But that was a small matter, and I do not care to be a very Shylock hungering for my "pound of flesh." But surely I have a right to claim all the "ducats" publicly offered by Government? It has been alleged that half the reward offered was reserved, as Balkrishna Chapekar was not in the hands of the Police I admire the ingenuity of the argument, but cannot say the same thing about its logic. Why should I suffer for Balkrishna being as wary as the Pol ce were incapable? After they had the clue and knew that Damodhar and his bro her had something to do with the tragedy, it was their duty to see that the birds should not take to their wings. Anybody with even a grain of common sense will admit that the Police blundered, blundered most miserably, in arresting Damodhar and let ing off Balkrishna. Was it my fault that commonsense was at discount with the officers conducting the investigation? Certainly not; I

Jedwood justice indeed ! Well, Balkrishna is now in the hands of the fit of the Government pro lamation seems more than unjust and cruel. Of course it win in a tug-of-warl with the authorities. But I hope that the inherent sense of justice of the British people will not allow such injustice being done to me. As I have stated above, a representation made by me to Government yet remains unanswered. Hence this appeal to you. I will be much obliged if any of the legal readers of your esteemed paper will let me know if I cannot have the help of the law in the matter.

THE following details are taken from the Advocate of India:

Poona was again startled last night by a crime as dastardly and as mysterious as the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst on Jubilee night over two years ago, and one which there is only too much reason to believe is a sequel to that most sensational tragedy.

victims this time are the notorious Ganesh Shankar Dravid and his brother Ramchunder, both of whom played important parts in bringing to justice Hari Chapekar, since executed, and his brother Backrishna, who will to-day be placed on trial at Poona for the crime that was for so long regarded as a mystery.

For months the detective force of the Presidency had been searching in van for a clue that would lead to the apprehension of those concerned in the murder of Lieutenant Ayers and Mr. Rand, but their efforts were baffled on all points, until at last it was remem-bered that Ganesh Shankar Dravid,—then beied that Ganesh Shankar Dravid,—then in prison in Bombay under singular creumstances, for the double crime of forgery and of effecting escape from prison by means of an order forged by himself—was a man who might be able to put the police on the track. This idea was owing to the fact that throughout his career he had been identified with, and had in fact been a leading spirit in, a gang of turbulent characters who had been

sponsible for many breaches of the law. Sure enough Ganesh Shankar—a man of reat astuteness and singular attainments— the police the very clue they were searchChapekar, whom they quickly ran down and arrested. When he was confronted with the incriminating evidence against him he made a clean breast of the crime, and implicated his brother Balkrishna as being his accomplice.

How Mr. Biewin came to find the pieces on

sensational trial and, finally, this execution on for I distinctly remember that the Jailor and April 18th last, are of too recent occurrence to the European warders on duty always subjected

After the execution of Damodar Hari Chapeker, Ginesh Shankar Dravid, who had remained in custody during the entire period of the trial, received his reward in the shape of his liberty and Rs. 5,000 in cash a similar amount being handed over to his brother, who

had also materially assisted the prosecution.

It is impossible to say whether or not there may be any connection between the facts set forth above and the tragedy of last night; for it must be remembered that Ganesh Shankar was a man who had been mixed up in many broils in his time, and the vengeance wreaked upon h m may have been in connection with any of his many escapades that had no connection with the Jubilee night tragedy and the part he played in securing the arrest of its perpetrators. Sall the singular coincidence recalls the fate that befel the informer Carey af er he had betrayed his co-conspirators in the Phoenix Park murders of 1882, and his subsequent assassination by a Fenian avenger on

board the steamsh p Drummond Castle.

The letails of last night's crime, however, are embodied in the following:—
Ganesh Shankar Drav d, aged thirty years who was shot last night, died at the Sassoon Hosp tal at ten minutes past eight this morn-

He, with his brother, Ramchander, aged twenty-five years, was admitted to hospital at to 50 p.m. Both were in a pulseless and

collapsed condition but conscious. The elder was more severely wounded than the brother.

Questioned, he said he was playing cards in the house when a man told him that Brewin Saheb wanted to speak to him. He went out and was immediately shot on the left and back Around the wound were several small skin

wounds about ten in number; these were blackened showing that he was shot at close quarters. The second wound in front of his chest appeared to the wound of exit. He bled freely, air passing through.

Ramchunder was not in so bad a state. He had a gun-shot wound, the size of the tip of a little finger, on the right grown below the last rib. His wound bled little but he complained of pain over the front part of the abdomen, from this concluding remarks on up and of mock-multary manœuvres. One feature of the which Surgeon Captain Easdon, after the patient down strokes are matters too deep to be had recovered somewhat, removed one small

Both were attended to at once but it was quickly seen that there was scarcely any chance

of recovery.

The City Mamlatdar was accordingly sent for and about 1 a. m. he took the depositions of

So far as can be learnt neither of them recognised their assailants. The affair has naturally caused great excitement. The Police were out all night looking for the murderers but they up to the present have discovered nothing.

WHO WAS GANESH SHANKAR DRAVID?

Gunesh Shankar Dravid was a Madras, Brahmin and was born at Trichinopoly. He left his native town early for Poona and was educated at the New English School, where he studied up to the Matriculation Standard. He left school at the age of twenty and found employment in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Poona, in the year 1894. While in this post he first came prominently before the public in what was known as the "Pay Bill Case." It would appear had supplied the clue, and then my work was done. And yet for the culpable incapacity of the officer, I am made to suffer -a sort of of Police, Satara, for an appointment under that officer, who in the ordinary routine, for-Well, Balkrishna is now in the hands of the warded the application to Col. Humfrey, the Police, and I think I am justified in claiming then Inspector-General of Police, for remarks. the other part of the reward. It required ex-ceptional strength of character to come apply. Colonel Humfrey was said to have ceptional strength of character to come forward to denounce a countryman, and thus tay myself open to the charge of being called a traitor (the majority of people were sure to view the thing in this light) and yet I braved all this, and did what little I could to help the authorities. And that I should be deprived of the full benefit of the Government pro lamation seems of confederates successfully cashed the of confederates successfully cashed the bill at the office of the Accountant-General, is impossible that a poor man like me can Bombay. The forgery was eventually traced, and after a long trial Ganesh and his associates were sentenced to three years' imprisonment each. Handy with his pen and intelligent beyond the average native clerk, it was not long before Ganesh, who was confined in the Byculla Prison, ingratiated himself into the good graces of the Jail officials and obtained light labour in the office in the shape of filling up prisoners' body tickets

Having successfully forged Colonel Hum-frey's signature he, no doubt, thought he could forge others with equal success, and conforge others with equal success, and conceived oa most daring plan by which to obtain his release. Obtaining possession of some foolscap paper and other material, he managed, unobserved to draw up a document which purported to be an order for his release. His training in the office of the Inspector-General of Police had given him a thorough insight into the form the document. him a thorough insight into the form the document shou'd take and he made up a set of papers that deceived the Jail Superintendent and opend the prison doors for himself and his associates. If we mistake not, one of the documents purported to be a minute on the case by the Legal Remembrancer and another was a manuscript order of release with signatures etc.

abmirably forged.

He got his liberty but it proved a task beyond his cunning to keep it. The fraud was soon discovered and the Police were put on the track. One of the wanted men was enjoying the pleasures of the drama when he was arrested at a theatre at Grand Road. Ganesh was

ed at a theatre at Grand Road. Ganesh was arrested later at a house in Mody Bay.

They were formally placed before a Magis trate and the charge of forging an order of release was heard against Ganesh at the Criminal Sescions of the High Court in November 1896. A protracted trial resulted, in which the deceased showed great ability in the way in which he cross-examined the witnesses who gave evidence against him. And possibly the most remarkable incident of the case was the statement he read on his committal by the Magistrate. It illustrates more aptly than Magistrate. It illustrates more aptly than anything else the man's wonderful character, his perfect acquaintance with the English language, his singular sense of humour and

Shortly after securing this information the police got on a hot scent of Damodar Hari ed the whole of the proceedings and ridiculed the Police and the evidence they had brought

The facts connected with his subsequent the desk on which I worked is a maryelito me, my desk as well as myself to a strict search before admitting me to or taking me from the office. And I am certain from the continual practice which has now become a habit with those gentlemen, they would without difficulty detect half a bidee, even if it were hidden in the seam of one's undergarments, leave alone the copy of the bogus resolution which I must necessarily have carried to and from my office. If, however, Brodie was told about this resolution, why did he not it was shown that this club played a large there and then bring it to the notice of the part in the history of the Jubilee crime. Jail authorities instead of waiting til Mr. Brewin called on him? Charles Maclure, alias Pugee, alias Pandoo Govind, is a man who has never done a day's honest work but simply depends on what he can raise by being the go-between man in dirty police desire, he turned to athletics and used to cases. He is, I am told, invariably to be found visit the play-grounds of the Ferguson College in or near Kamatipura, a locality which speaks for itself. He is a man who has spent all or nearly all his life between the Jail and the Government Workhouse and a promise of the smallest consideration wou do be enough to turn him. He has not the slightest principle, and the fear of bearing false evidence is unknown to him. Having, if I miy so say, dragged through an existence in the atmos phere of the Polce Courts if the evidence of such a degraded thing is to be considered, all honest men of the city should be early in making him a fixed allowance and so keep in the good graces of ail powerful "Pugee" Maclure. With regard to the statement of Mr. Archibald words on such occasions are said to have been, "Why do you mimic the European? It would be expert in hand-writing," "Why do you mimic the European? It would be the would be expert in hand-writing," of such a degraded thing is to be considered, all I can say is that I consider myself as good if not a better qualified man than he to give an opinion, having both taken our diplomas for the same art, at the same institution, namely, the no-college from nowhere. Where that is none but experts in hand-writing like ourselves know. He, in a blundering, haphazard way, talked of up-strokes and down strokes and no doubt if he had kept on jumbling a few more kinds of strokes might have arrived at some conclusion, but the positions of his early became so years conclusions of his strokes became so years conclusions at the conclusion of his early like our language, to impress on the native students.

These arguments rapid y bore fruit and quickly he commanded a following of a hundred and twenty to a hundred and fifty youths, inspirated by the conclusion, but the positions of his early like our language, to impress on the native students. strokes became so very complicated that I fear some of the less attentive in court went away with the impression that the said Archipla ns surrounding Parbutti and with Damodar away with the impression that the said Archibald Crawford was a mighty man of science. entered on by the shallow brain of ordinary mor als. Those who paid any attention to him however could easily see that his was the empty babble of a quack and that he projectile is let loose. With practice a stone can floundered about in a sea of strokes like a be hurled with great force and a fair amount of ship without a rudder. If, however, Mr. Archibald Crawford devoted a little more of his time to electrical business, he might in the future make an up stroke. But I am afraid if he thinks of going into the hand-writing expert line his strokes will all be long and down leaving him no propect of getting back to his Fatherland. I now close and trust to merciful Providence to help me as I know the popular feeling is against me and without the slightest consideration they jump to the conclusion that because I was convicted of forgery in the late Pay Bil Case of Col, Humfrey, it is a necessity and a certainty that I am the forger of the bogus resolution that set me

> The special jury which sat in the case at the Criminal Sessions found Dravid guilty and the Judge in sentencing him, on the 27th November, to two years' rigorous imprisonment referred to the man as a "bold and audacious criminal." The next we heard of him was in connection with the tracking of the criminals in the Poona murder case, the circumstances of which are related above and on account of his help in the case he received a pardon and was released on

> Ganesh Shankar Dravid came prominently before public notice again so late as the first of this month. On that pay we printed over his signature a letter of complaint that he had not been treated fairly by the Bombay Govern ment in connection with the reward offered for information which would lead to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the Jubilee crime. He wrote: "It will be remen bered that soon after the tragedy of the Jubilee night a reward of Rs. 20,000 was offered by, Government through a public proclamation to any person or persons who would give the police a clue or persons who wou d give the police a clue leading to the detection and ultimate conviction of the murderer. Who supplied this clue and what the result was are now matters of history. It was distinctly admitted by the authorities concerned that the clue was supplied by me and it naturally follows therefore that the whole reward should be awarded to me. This has not been done. Only half of the amount has been divided between one of my brothers and myself."

> What is of the greatest importance in this document is the statement wherein it is possible to trace the probable cause of last night's terrible tragedy. He wrote:
>
> "It required exceptional strength of character to come forward to denounce a countryman and thus lay myself open to the charge of being called a traitor (the majority of people were sure to view the thing in this light) and yet I braved all this and did what little I could to help the authorities. And that should be deprived of the full benefit of the Government procla-mat on seems more than unjust and cruel."

> THE keenest public interest in the sensa-tional murder of the Dravid Brothers continues inabated among all classes of Poona society The Poona citizens are principally exercised in mind with what will be the result of the vigorous police enquiries now being made. Good results have, so far, been recorded by the arrest of two more Brahmins named Sathe and Vidvaonsh, who were placed before the Magistrate on the 11th, and are said to have made startling confessions regarding the Club kept by some Brahmins, where they used to practice with firearms. Assistant Superintendent Guider, Chief Inspector Moore, and several other policemen have been engaged for the last two days in searching several houses, and in temporarily taking into custody several Brahmins, believed to have a guilty knowledge of the murders. How far they will be also implicated will be seen later on. In the house of Govinda and Ranade another pistol has been found besides a round piece of lead form been found, besides a round piece of lead, from

which the bullet, found in the body of Ganesh Dravid, is said to have been made. Besides these, several other weapons have been seized which point to the implication of several others. Sathe's confession to the Magistrate is stated to make him cognizant of the murders.

Here is an account of the club, taken from the Advocate of India. -

It will be seen from the above message that our Poona correspondent refers to an organisation, termed a "club," from which has emanated apparently the whole of the terrible ebullition of lawlessness.

The first time that the outside world knew anything of the existence of this institution was through the columns of the Advocate so far

back as October, 1897.

In recording the sensational confession of Damodar Hari Chapekar, the self-accused murderer of Wr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst,

It was origina'ly organised under very singular circumstances. Damodar had been pining for a military career but was denied all opportunity of becoming a soldier of the Queen Empress. Failing in his heart's visit the play-grounds of the Ferguson College and the New English School at Poona. Damodar on these occasions was accompanied by his brothers, Balkrishna, now on trial for complicity in the Jubilee murders, and Wasudeo, the man who has confessed to bringing about the death of the brothers Dravid on Wednesday night.

Damodar was the leading spirit of the trio, and during the visits to the play-ground he would call the students round him, harangue

serve your purpose much better if you left these games as de and took to fencing and stone-slinging and making yourselves proficient in the use of arms."

This and much more Damodar used, in his native language, to impress on the nitive

as their commander-in-chief engaged n a series able exercise. A heavy missile is placed in a piece of cloth and swung round rapidly and when a high momentum has been obtained, the be hurled with great force and a fair amount of

accuracy.

These movements attracted no attention

until one of the youths lost an eye. This uncomfortable incident struck fear into the boys as it was believed the attention of the Police would be drawn to their actions. Consequently for a time the meetings af Parbutti ceased. However Damodar had "spotted" the fearless spirits amongst his adherents, and about twenty of them, considered to be sufficiently daring, organised a gymnastic and reading club. With this developnent of his enterprise Damodar's hopes and asp:rations broadened and nothing but the possession of real arms would satisfy his requirements.

One of the youths was prevailed upon to steal some ancient guns and pi-tols, which were carried to the club-house, cleaned, put in order and finally buried Damodar told his associates that these would be useful in case there should at any time be a disturbance with the Maho-

This explanation for the possession of the arms was not considered altogether satisfactory. It is uncertain what these fearless spirit expected their leader to vith them bnt what is known is that discussion became prolonged, and ultimately personal. Damod it's idea of using the arms for no other purpose than attacking the Mahomedans lead to an awkward criticism as to his qualities as a fighting man. He was taunted and his somewhat mean physique unfeelingly criticised. This resulted in a general disturbance and a suspension for some time of the operations of the club.

One of the members got possession of some of the arms. In revenge the other members had him arrested for having illegal possession of a pistol, a dagger, and two pieces of a sword blade. Fearing that the boy would disclose the whereabouts of the other arms and that the informers would get into trouble, they bundled up the remaining arms and threw them into Damodar's house. The latter secret-ly disposed of them, and then calmly demanded of the members of the Club the information as to who had possession of them. He afte wards added to them, during the plague scar two Martini-Henry rifles and a sword-bayon

stolen from a guard of soldiers.

In the investigation which took place after the confession of Damodar Chapekar, a large quantity of arms, including the rifles, was covered, but apparently from what has take place during the last two days the membe of the club organised by Damodar Chapek had still a reserve of weapons.

BALA LAXUMAN Pitchar, a notorious charact who has been committing dacoities in the Na District, was arrested by Rao Saheb Yashwa Mahadeo Karnik, Police Iuspector, Nasik, the village of Taked Budrukh on the 3rd December last. At the Poona Sessions Cou ne was charged under section 400 of the I.P. with being among the dacoits. The accuse pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentence to transportation for life.

For the Babies.

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

EMPRESS vs. NEDU SHAIK.

(SEC. 211 AND 194 P. C.-12TH SEPT 1896.) THE following is a portion of the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Faridpur in the The Assessors have unanimously held that

the complaint of Nedu was true, and considering the very respectable body of evidence in support of it I fully agree in that opinion. There is clear evidence to show that ever since the woman, Anna, was married and she came to to the house in the absence of her husband and talk to her, that on the morning of the day of occurrence he came and sat in front of the half closed door, while inside the room lay Anna suckling her baby; that the fish-knife of which the blade was removeable from the base, remained stuck at the mat-wall near the door; that on hearing a thud, - B bizan came to the yard, and saw Anna lying there with her throat cut, and Monohar running away; that Nedu came to the spot on hearing Bibizan's cry and at least saw a man running away, that Panchayet of the vi lage was at once called and Nedu and Bibizan reported to him what they saw; that immediately Chowkider was sent to fetch Sub-Inspector Baki Sing who was stationed on duty connected with keeping the peace in a neighbouring chur; that Baki Sing immediately on his arrival, on information received, and the signs made by Anna sent for Monohar and others; that in presence of several men Anna pointed to Monohar as her assailant and made signs to show that the assault was made in an attempt to outrage her while she was lying down; that the invest gating thana Sub-Inspector Raj Kumar came early the next morning when Anna made the same signs which interpreted in words were recorded by the Sub-Inspector in a dying declaration signed by two respectable witnesses and that the deceased fully retained her consciousness till her death, and in hospital before Babu J. C. Sen, the second officer of Madaripur, she again identified Monohar as her assailant. There could not be any manipulation of any sort or kind by the Police as Baki Sing is illiterate, and Raj Kumar's enquiry was finished in a day and the richer and more influential party is Monohar and his people while Nedu is only a day-labourer, practical y without a home, and only a new-comer to the village. The apparently suspicious fact of Anna having raised no cry is, I have already said, satisfactorily explained by the circumstances under which the assault took place; while the admitted simultaniety of Monohar's knowledge of the occurrence with the occurrence itself establishes more than a mere suspicion touching h s participation in the crime. The prosecution seeks to discredit this

body of evidence on the ground that before Moulvi F. Karim, the Deputy Mag strate of Madaripur, the witness gave a different version of the affair. There is undoubtedly something very remarkable in this. Many of these witnesses were those sent up by the Police before whom they proved the offence against Monohar. The police officer who appeared on the scene either lacked the ability or had not the time and the motive to prepare a case against an innocent man and let off the proved culprit; and it was not a case which involved the question of sufficiency or conclusiveness of the evidence given before the police for the purpose of a conviction or a con.mitment, but the witness deposed in a contrary manner so as to incr minate a person against whom there was no case before the Police and to exculpate one against whom the Police found the case to be proved. There is no suggestion offered by the prosecution as to how this came to be; but the circumstances already noted are quite conclusive to show that there could not have been any possible inducement for the witnesses to depose before the police, almost immediately after the occurrence, against the son of a well-to do relative and co-villager in order to shield a practically homeless stranger. The defence has not only offered an explanation but has adduced

It is an explanation which touches the judicial conduct of a Deputy Magistrate of standing. Fortunately it is a charge con-cerned not with the honesty, but with the discretion of that officer,—a charge of intellec-ual bias, not of moral delinquencey of an impatient and hasty jumping to a conclusion sticking to it through thick and thin, and try ing to discover facts and arguments in suppor-

ANNA SAHEB, the young chief of Mairaj Junior, died at Kolhapur on Tuesday after three weeks, il ness from pneumonia. He leaves no children. The question of the successor to the chiefship will have to be settled by the Government of Bombay.

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POSSIBLE TROUBLE IN THE

BALKANS.

ALL reports from the Balkan Peninsula agree that the unrest long existing in Macedonia is not unlikely to culminate in a rising in the spring. Several Continental papers take this view, and the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" writes to that journal: Notwithstanding the earnest and repeated warnings of the two Great Powers chiefly concerned, namely, Austria-Hungary and Russia, the Macedonian malcontents are receiving encouragement and support from their patrons, and are preparing for action. Austria-Hungary wants the maintenance of the status quo. Russia wants peace, which amounts to the same thing. There can be no doubt that both Powers will do their utmost to prevent the status quo and peace from being disturbed. If there existed between them that close intimacy wnich the rapprochement effected a couple of years ago led the world to expect, it would no doubt be possible for them to enforce tranquillity in the Balkan Peninsula. But they have unfortunately mutual grievances. On the one hand there is the return of King Milan to Servia, while on the other there is the difference of opinion on the solution given to the Cretan problem. There can be no particular interest in avamining here either of these difference BALKANS.

the Cretan problem. There can be no particular interest in examining here either of these difference on their merits. Suffice it to say that they exists and that they have prevented that entente cordiale between the two empires which would have don infinitely more to consolidate the peace of Europe than all the conferences in the world.

The minor Balkan States have many of the failings of youth, prominent among them being that of impatience. All of them have ambitious aspirations and seek territorial eggrandisement. The settlement of the Cretan difficulty, even admitting it to be fair and equitable, has furnished a questionable precedent. from the first apprehe i and, both in Vienna and Berlin, that if a Greek Prince were made Governor-General of Crete, the small Eastern States would consider it is being practically the fulfilment of the Greek claims, although Greece was defeated in the field. Nor can there be any doubt that the Greeks, Prince George himself, and the Cretan Christians all regard the ultimate annexation of the island as a foregone conclusion and the present arrangements as being of the most temporary character. It has not been forgotten in the different Balkan capitals that prior to the Turco-Greek war the voice, not only of two Great Powers but of the whole European Concert was raised both but of the whole European Concert was raised both in Constantinople and Athens against a recourse to arms, and the conflicting parties were told that they would not be allowed to benefit by the eventual result. Nevertheless, Greece has obtained what she wanted, while sustaining no permanent injury from her crushing defeat. In the present instance the danger comes from Bulgaria. Although the Bulgarian Comment of the sustaining of the sustainin garian Government stoutly denies that any encourage-ment is being given to the Macedonian Committees, it is a fact known to everybody connected with politics in this part of the Continent that the headquarters of the Macedonia movement is in the principality, and that Prince Ferdinand and his principality, and that Prince Ferdinand and his Government are not in a position to put any serious obstacle in its way. The best proof that the intervention of Bulgaria is regarded as probable is that the Russian Government have quite lately addressed strong representations to Sofia, giving it to be understood that in case Bulgaria should support a Macadesian culturals, the must expect no accept Macedonian outbreak she must expect no assistance whatever from Russia. But as will be seen from what precedes the example of Crete has diminished the value of such warnings. Moreover there is an idea prevalent in Bulgaria, and even in the granters outside the principality that some quarters outside the principality that the Bulgarian army whose state of efficiency is universally recognised might prove more than a match for the Turks. Although this opinion is not shared by everybody, it is certain that there is a good deal of self-confidence in Sofia, and that the Turks themselves on this occasion have their misgivings. Last week information was received from Constantinople week information was received from Constantinople of large orders being given for war materiel, which can scarcely be due to anything else than the apprehension of a Macedonian rising in the spring.

apprehension of a Macedonian rising in the spring.

NOTHING TO STOP THE TURKS.

Should the expected outbreak occur, and should the Turks be victorious, they would not this time find themselves in presence of European Concert in sympathy with their vanquished foe. They would not even have to reckon with two Great Powers artistics. Lorentee Austria, Hungary, 1 all groups. actings together. Austria-Hungary, at all events, could not afford, even were she so inclined, to take up the Bulgaro-Mecedonian cause. She could only be prompted to do so by sentimental and be prompted to do so by sentimental and humanitarian considerations, but in these days of quick-firing guns and repeating rifles such motives necessariby play but a secondary part. Turkey has been an excellent neighbour for this country, and has not given it the smallest ground for complaint. The given it the smallest ground for complaint. The minor Balkan States have shown no particular affection for the Dual Monarchy, and some of them have a covetous eye on certain corners of the Hapsburg realm. Altogether, there are many points of contact and of common interest between Austria and Turkey which will be accentuated as soon as fresh trouble breaks out in the Balkan Peninsula. This does not, of course, imply that if Turkey were to be defeated of course, imply that if Turkey were to be defeated in a war with Bulgaria Austria-Hungary would fly to her rescue. That is highly improbable. But the situation would then be an eminently critical international one—such, indeed, as to render a great war by no means impossible. The outlook is war by no means impossible. The outlook is consequently of a nature to inspire concern. As long as the six Powers appeared to act in concert the Balkan States could be kept quiet, but ever since it became evident that the steam-roller had broken down there have been symptoms of renewed unrest in the Palkan Peninsula, which have now culminated in a threatened rising in Macedonia and ulterior complications between Turkey and Bulgaria, I may also add that there is a strong impression abroad may also add that there is a strong impression abroad that even the four Powers co-operating in Crete are not all of them in complete agreement, and that there has been a good deal more mutual suspicion and mistrust between at least two of them than the outside world is aware of.

A SOLITARY BOAR.

"ONE of the traits of the boar that usually strikes the beginner is his apparent ability to be at one moment some yards away and the next right under your horse.

COL. R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL. Now that the pigsticking season is commencing, I think it is an opportune time to tell a story of the first boar I rode alone.

the first boar I rode alone.

I forget who it is says so truly, that "no pigsticker knows what pigsticking really means till he has ridden and tilled a boar single handed." I had done a little pigsticking before I got a post as manager to a small indigo factory and had became very keen on the game. I had been about fifteen days on the estate, when one morning a native came up to the factory in a great state of excitement saying there was a very big"soo?" the size of a donkey laying up in some bushes about a mile from the house I called at once to my beater to order my pony, and changing my flannels for riding gear as fast as I could talking a spear and calling my little foxterriers, I started off with some coolies and the excited native who seemed not to weary of repeatedly describing the tremendous dimensions of the native who seemed not to weary of repeated-ly describing the tremendous dimensions of the boar. After going for about a mile my informant stopped and pointing to some briar bushes intermingled with some grass, said the """ was in there. I road up with all the men to the bushes, with a supercitious smile on my face, and said, "In here?" The man repeated "ho, sähib, the pig is in there." Telling the men to throw some stones at the bushes,

I put my little terrier in, and the dog at once started yapping in that short sharp way I have become well accustomed to since. The next instant there was the accustomed to since. The next instant there was the hung hung of the boar, a loud squeel a little ball of white and tan was thrown up into the air and the boar broke. I was after him in a second. The going was good: so was the pace. After about half a mile the distance slowly deceased between the boar and myself. Now I was on him, the spear flashed in the morning sunlight, and I thought I had got him. But no! a wily jink, and I shot a good fifty yards ahead of him. I turned the mare as fast as I could and we were soon upon him again. I got in a good spear this time beupon him again. I got in a good spear this time behind the shoulder but a trifle high (and then the band began to play.) I turned my excited animal and went for him again, but he didn't wait for me this time, down he came upon us, his cruel white tusks frothed with foam, his ears cocked, his little eyes flashing anger. Crash! I was nearly lifted from the saddle as the steel struck his skull, down on to his knees went the boar and I shot on a few yards. The boar charged like greased lightning from the left.

boar charged like greased lightning from the left. I dug spurs into my pony, but to no good, the boar got in and I felt that the pony had been cut. But there was no time for thinking. We both wheeled, and the boar charged from a quarter right, and I felt I had him this time. We met the spear entered just in front of the right shoulder, snapped like a red, and the boar got in among the marc's like a red, and the boar got in among the mare's forelegs; down we went, and that is all I remember-

ed.

I was picked up by the coolies some time after, and carried home. The boar, they said, was lying dead some few yards distant with half the spear embedded in his body. I was senseless for some days and it was a good two months before I was quite fit again, but I had left the estate before that, as the proprietor said he wanted a manager not a pig-sticker. Rather hard lines, I thought.—E. B. O.

CAROLINES' LOST RACE.

CYCLOPEAN RUINS OF NAN-MATAL

AN exploration of the strange Cyclopean ruins in the Nan-Matal islets off the coast of Ponape, in the Eastern Carolines, was made by Mr. F. W. Christian in 1896. He has just given an account of his discoveries to the Royal Geographical Society in London, and what he had to say about the ruins is here reprinted from the Times. Mr. Christian went from Sydney to Ponape and from the harbour of Metalanim, on the east coast explored the of Metalanim, on the east coast, explored the Nan-Matal ruins.
"The area occupied by the islets of Nan-Matal is

about nine square miles. For the most part they are deserted, and altogether there are not above are deserted, and altogether there are not above twenty people living on the three or four inhabited ones. Some of them are planted with cocoanuts and bread fruit, and are visited occasionally by fishing parties. The King's island of Tomun and the shores of Metalanim harbour are fairly thickly populated, but the folk, as a rule, give Nan-Matal a pretty wide berth. They say the place is haunted, and on certain of the islets, such as Pan-Katra and Pei-Kap, nothing you will induce them to set foot and on certain of the islets, such as Pan-Katra and Pei-Kap, nothing you will induce them to set foot, All the enormous quantity of ba-alt which the ancient builders used must have been brought in canoes or rafted down the coast, a distance of twenty to thirty miles. These pillars and blocks were carried down to the sea from the dales below the precipices of U and the great perpendicular scarp of Charach, where the columnar basalt formation of Cho ach, where the columnar basalt formation is very strikingly marked. Here were grand natural quarries, whence the builders might select all the shafts and pillars required lying around ready shaped

"The first of the islets visited from Uchentau was Nan-Tauach, the most remarkable of all the Metalanim ruins. The waterfront is faced with a solid Metalanim ruins. The waterfront is faced with a solid terrace of massive stone-work, about six feet wide, standing over six feet above the shallow waterway. Above is a striking example of immensely solid Cyclopean masonry. A great wall, between twenty and thirty feet high, and about ten feet in thickness, formed of basaltic prisms laid alternately lengthwise and crosswise, incloses an oblong space which can be entered only by the great gateway in the middle of the west face, and by a small portal in the north-west corner. The right side of the gateway is overshadowed, and all but hidden from view by the dense leafage of a huge Ikoik tree. In the dense leafage of a huge Ikoik tree. In olden times the walls must have been considerably greater in height, but much of the masonry has now fallen into ruin. fallen into ruin.

"A series of huge rude steps leads into a spacious courtyard, strewn with fragments of fallen pil ars.
This encircles a second terraced inclosure topped

stonework. The outer inclosures were 185 feet by 115 feet the wall varying in height from 20 feet to nearly 40 feet; the inner, which forms a second conforming parallelogram, measuring 85 feet by 75 feet. Height of the wall, 15 feet to 18; average thickness, 8 feet. Another rude flight of steps leads up to the great central vault or treasure chamber, said to be the grave of an ancient monarch, who bore the dynastic title of Chau-te-Leur.

"It was difficult to gain much information about the old traditions at first. The natives certainly know something about the history of these ruins, but do not care to talk of them to strangers. This reticence was overcome little by little, and, consequently bit by bit, a tolerably explict little chapter of history was built up. It appeared that in olden days Ponape was much more populous than at present. All the tribes in the days of the builders were united under a powerful line of kings. The last of this dynasty met his death facing a great invasion of barbarians from Pati-Air, the barren lands of the south, probably some portion of New Guinea, the New Hebrides or some neighbouring portion of Melanesian area. They arrived in a fleet of canoes under the command of a fierce and terrible warrior Ioho-Kalakal. The savage invaders poured in upon the peaceful settlers and blotted out the ancient civilization after a great battle, in which numbers were slain on both sides. Part of the

in upon the peaceful settlers and blotted out the ancient civilization after a great battle, in which numbers were slain on both sides. Part of the falls were thrown down and the defenders were either slain in battle or offered up in solemn sacrifice to the war gods of their conquerors. King Chau-te-Leur himself in his flight perished in the Chapalap Kiver, at the head of Metalanim harbour. The Ani changed him into a blue river fish, which the folk of Metalanim to this day will not eat.

AN INNOVATION.

The Times (London) offers a limited number of sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica to residents in India at half the publishers' price and upon a system of serial payments that places this "home library; quite within reach of all.

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"The underground chamber or vault, which bears King Chau-te-Leur's name, lies right in the centre of the inner precinct, facing the great gateway. It is about eight feet in depth, roofed in with six enormous slabs of basalt. The flooring was paved by some heavy basalt blocks, which they had great trouble in lifting away. Below this was a layer of soft vegetable mould, thickly matted with a tough root growth that made excavation somewhat troublevegetable mould, thickly matted with a tough root growth that made excavation somewhat trouble-some. The side nearest the entrance threatened soon to fall into ruins, and they had to pursue digging operations very cautiously in this corner for fear of being crushed by the collapsing of these mighty masses of masonry.

"There are three other tombs of vaults besides the large central one situated on the southwest east

the large central one, situated on the south-west east and north-west sides, respectively. They are smaller in size, and gave up rather scanty results to their excavations. The one on the east side is very narrow, and some twelve feet in depth. Paul, the King of the Metalanim tribe, so netimes used them as dungeons to confine those who offended him—a punishment greatly dreaded by the natives, in their child-like horror of the dark and of the viewless spirit forms with which their fancy peoples these lonesome places. 'The eyes of the spirits are watching everything you do,' said Keroun, one of the workmen, as he tendered his resignation. 'I know they are angry; they will not injure you because you are a white man, but they will punish us. I am very much afraid I cannot sleep at night, and I would lik to go home.' the large central one, situated on the south-west east lik to go home.'

much afraid I cannot sleep at night, and I would lik to go home.'

'Standing on the south-west angle, where the wall is nearly forty feet in height, one looked down upon a green abyss of no iding woodland with never a glimpse of the network of canals rippling below. The north-east angle is occupied by an enormous banyan tree towering ful fifty feet above the masonry in which it stands firm y rooted, thrusting its bunches of thread-like root fibre into every crevice. These, as they swell, exercise a constant and gradually increasing force, wrenching the blocks out of place. When a high wind blows the structure is racked through and through in every joint and keystone. Sooner or later, if nothing is done to remove the tree, this side of the wall will settle down into ruins. A tangle of weeds grasses, and keepers thickly carpets the precinct. Beyond the two small cross walls on the inner side of the great outer wall on thesouth-west side is a remarkable slab, inclining to a crescent shape, balanced on two solid ebofts. side of the great outer wall on the south-west side is a remarkable slab, inclining to a crescent shape, balanced on two solid shafts projecting out of the masonry. This, when tapped, gives a clear ringing sound, and was probably used for an alarum or for a sort of a bell in sacred ceremonies. The north-west angle gives a happy impression of the style of architecture, the two walls at their junction running up high and bluff like the bows of a Japanese junk. Beneath the terrace fronting the waterway is overgrown by a belt of young cocoa-palms of recent growth.

growth.
"News of the excavations and of the havoc being "News of the excavations and of the havoc being made in the jungle in clearing operations finally reached the ears of King Paul who at once put a stop the work. Most unfortunately his superstitious terrors were confirmed by a very severe epidemic of influenza that broke out in the tribe shortly after their departure, and carried off many of the Metalanim people. The result of the excavations in the central vault was distinctly encouraging, and it was a great pity more time could not have been spent at it. Thoroughly to explore a d clear the abyrinth of this Micronesian Venice and to make thorough excavations would take several months hard work. It was very difficult to get the native to work here, owing to their dread of the venge ance of the ancestral spirits and heroes hovering around these holy places, ready to let loose some terrible judgment upon the head of rash intruders. Another great drawback to exploration likely to continue during the reign of King Paul is a deep seated hostility to the white man felt by many of the Metalanim tribesmen."

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. Atul Krishna Ray, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Araria, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Akhouri Brahmadeva Narayan Sinha, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Purnea, is appointed to have charge of the Araria subdivision.

Mr. Alexander Phillips Muddiman, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Gaya. Babu Shoshee Bhooshun Dutt, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to Manbhum.

Babu Kunja Bihari Goswami, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Mymensingh, is appointed

temporarily to have charge of the Tangail

Babu Chandra Narayan Gupta, Dy Magte Babu Chandra Narayan Gupta, Dy Magte and Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed furlough for one year.
Babu Basant Krishna Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Deoghur, is transferred to the head-quarters station of that district.
The services of Captain W. Hudson, Cant Magte of Barrackpur and Dum-Dum, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Department.

in the Home Department.

Mr. H. S Schurr, Dist Supdt of Police, Shahabad, is ail owed furlough for one year. Babu Girindra Chandra Mookerjee, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Parganas, is posted to Bogra, and is appointed, until further orders, to have charge of the District Police of that District, vice Rai Gopal Hari Mullick Bahadur, about to retire.

Mr. K. B. W. Thomas, Dist Supdt of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Shahabad. Mr. F. C. T. Halliday, Asst Supdt of Police, Bhagalpur, is transferred to Midnapore, and charge of the District Police of that d strict.

Mr. H. W. Boileau, Dist Supdt of Police,
Burdwan, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr. M. S. Emerson, Supdt of Jail, on furlough, is appointed to be Supdt of the Midna-

Babu Dino Nath De, Muns f of Phulbari, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

Babu Shyama Charan Banerjee, Addl.

Munsif of Madhipura and Begusarai, is allow-

ed leave for twelve days.

Babu Aditya Chandra Chakravarti, Munsif of Chandpur, is a lowed leave for seven days.

Babu Hari Prasonna Mookerjee, Munsif of Sudharam, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Rajendra Nath Datta, Munsif of Madh pura, is allowed leave for thirteen

Babu Probhat Chunder Mukerjee, sub protem Sub-Dy Collr who has, under the order of the 30th January 1899, been transferred to the Burdwan Division is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Midnapore. Asst-Surg Hari Mohun Sen is appointed to

do duty at the Pilgrim Camp at Chittagong until further orders

Asst Surg Nritto Gopal Mittra, of the Arrah

Asst Surg Nritto Gopal Mittra, of the Arrah dispensary, but at present on leave, is appointed to the Lalbagh dispensary.

Asst-Surg Hari Nath Ghose, offg at the Lalbagh dispensary, is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders.

Asst Surg Mahendra Nath Dutt, offg at the Arrah dispensary, is confirmed in that appointment.

Asst. Surg. Satis Chandra Mitra, is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, until further orders.

Asst. Surg. Jogneswar Mukerjee, a supernumerary at the Med cal College Hospital, is appointed to officiate at the Russapugla Disbensary in the 24. Parganas district during the bsence on le ive of Assistant Surgeon Daudar Rahman, who is allowed leave for three months. Asst. Surg Khirode Chundra Gho-e is appointed to do special small-pox duty at Howrah until further orders.

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

a their insidiousness.

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nundreds of cases. Here are a few unsolicited testimonials:

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Babu Bhobo Tosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date of 6th March, 1898:—Many thinks for your Acidity Pills I was suffering form Dyspepsia and Colic pains of the last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please sent me three boxes of tha pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience nd coblige

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vilj. Really I did not ex send me two more boxes. Babu Nilmoni Dey, Assistant Settlement Officer

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

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Biswas, Acidity pilf has an extraord nary digestive power so hat men suffering from Dyspepsia may give afair trid. It is exclusive y prepired from some

give afair triti. It is exclusive y prepare I from some ative herbs is perfectly sate.

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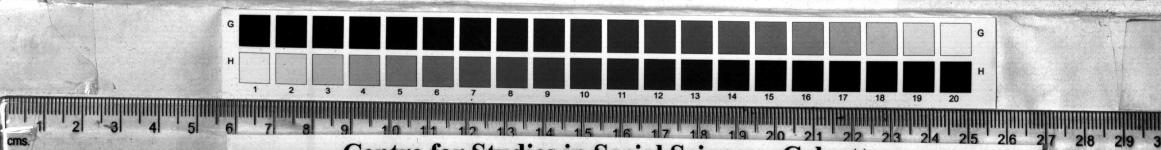
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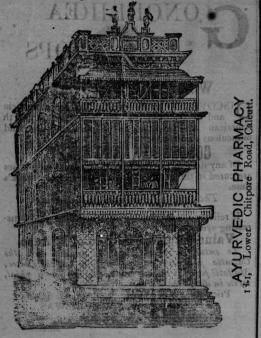
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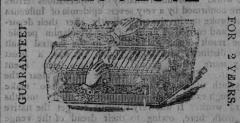
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