

Anrita Bazar Patrika

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NO. 23.

পদকপতক।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে
দ্বিতীয় ভাগ টীকা।
পরিষ্কার হইয়াছে।
অনুবাদের পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য

অনুরাগবলী।

শ্রীমদেবের দাস প্রণীত।
এই গান উপদেশবৈক্য হইবে।
বৎসর পূর্বে লিখিত।
কথা হয় জানা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আরা।
অনুবাদের পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য

শ্রীঅমিত প্রকাশ।

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CURES THOSE CASES WHICH ALLOPATHS AND HOMŒOPATHS FAIL TO CURE.
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European v. Indian Medical Science.

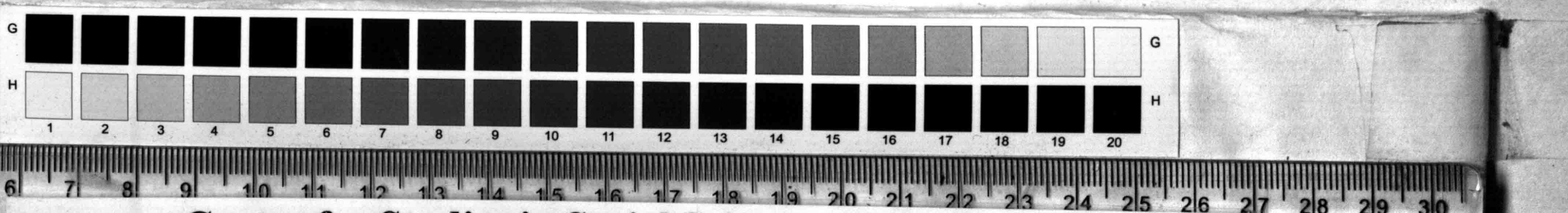
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A preparation of purely native drugs. These Pills are the best tonic and defy competition with any tonic preparations of European fame, and may be safely and confidently used where the latter with all the boasted efficacy have failed. The needy are solicited and advised to give these Pills an unprejudiced trial.
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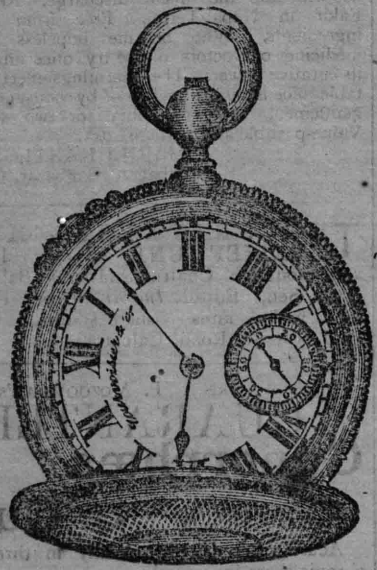


Table listing watch models and prices: Silver hunter 1/2 plate cylinder from Rs. 16, half ' ' ' ' ' 17, hunter ' ' lever ' ' 18, ' ' ' ' cylinder 2 calendar ' ' 20, ' ' ' ' lever 2 ' ' 22, Sterling Silver ' ' or full plate Cap ' ' 20.

B. Quality Name on Dial and movement. Warranted Correct. Guaranteed 2 years.

Table listing watch models and prices: Silver hunter 1/2 plate Cylinder Rs. 14 5, half ' ' ' ' ' 15 8.

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Each Watch supplied in a nice velvet case with spring, glass, and chain and forwarded by P. P. L. at our risk to any part of India and Burma.

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Warranted pure and free from injurious ingredients.

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It is Preferred and Suitable to every Sufferer.

RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Certified that I chemically examined the contents of a phial labelled Nizam's Gonorrhoea Cure and found it to be free from Mercurial and Arsenical preparation, and though it is a vegetable preparation, it does not contain any poisonous ingredients.

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4 BOTTLES WILL DO, if used according to directions, curative effect will be seen after taking a dose. Each bottle, with directions, containing 8 doses. Rs. 2-8 per phial.

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

After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, can confidently say will cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage of dyspepsia in a short time, effectively and radically, however chronic and long-standing the complaint however violent its attack, the Acidity Pill will give instant and permanent relief as has been proved in hundreds of cases. Here are a few unsolicited testimonials:—

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Babu Bhubo Tash Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date of 6th March, 1898:—"Many thanks for your Acidity Pills I was suffering from 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 send me three boxes of that pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige."

(From Babu Ramdhan Paure, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arrah) "I am really glad to certify that your Acidity Pills have a wonderful power to cure that ailment they are intended for and I have to thank you very much for the pills you sent me on December last."

(From Mr. S. O. Haldar, Political Agency (Chit) I am exceedingly glad to let you know that your Acidity Pills have miraculously relieved me of the colic pains and Lewel-Complaints from which I was very badly suffering for the last two years and more. Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabazar Pladimly, writes:—"I am glad to state that I have derived much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity Pill. Really I did not expect so happy a result. Kindly send me two more boxes."

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

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—Dr. H. Biswas's Acidity pill has an extraordinary digestive power so that men suffering from Dyspepsia may give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some active herbs is perfectly safe. Babu Sarani Lal Sarcar, M. A. writes:—"I have tried Dr. Biswas's Acidity Pills, and found them to be of great use not only in the case of Acidity but in general Dyspepsia. The medicine, it seems, is prepared solely from indigenous herbs and is perfectly harmless. Dyspeptic persons will find it to be a great boon for curing this dead disease."

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

The Acidity Pill is a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and Refund the Price in case of failure. Price Rupee one per box. V. P. charge extra. Do not fail to give it a trial when every other medicine patent or prescription has failed to give you relief. You will realise its worth by a week's use only.

Hahnemann Home (REGISTERED.) IN connection with the Homeopathic Dispensary carried on in the name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME, and the Electro-Homoeopathic Dispensary recently carried on in the name and style of BATABAL CO., we beg to draw the attention of the public that we had to renounce the name of BATABAL and Co. and have amalgamated the Dispensaries under the common name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME, the former as HAHNEMANN HOME, Homeopathic Branch, at No. 21, College Street, and the latter as HAHNEMANN HOME, Electro-Homoeopathic Branch, at No. 2-2 College Street, Calcutta, in the same house and with the same stock of medicines, etc., the proprietors retaining the name. We need hardly add that our medicines will, as hitherto, be of the same superior quality and imported from the same firms in England, America, Germany and Italy as before.

We therefore respectfully request our constituents both in town and in the mofussil to send their orders for Homeopathic as well as Electro-Homoeopathic Medicines to the address of HAHNEMANN HOME.

Homoeopathic Branch, No. 2-1, College Street, CALCUTTA. The only reliable depot in India which imports genuine Homeopathic medicines for sale in original dilution from the most eminent houses in the world. Prices comparatively cheap.

Electro-Homoeopathic Branch 2-2, College Street Calcutta. ELECTRO-HOMOEOPATHY a new system of medicines of wonderful efficacy. ELECTRO-HOMOEOPATHIC SIKHA DARPAN in two parts. The best book in Bengali ever published. Price Rs. 2-8-0. Special rates to our constituents. MATTEE TATWA, Rs. 2-0-0.

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

A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

ON the 31st of March last the Glenhully, a barque of 554 tons register, left the fort on New York for Melbourne. The vessel was of iron, built at Glasgow in 1862, and well equipped in every respect. She was commanded by Captain Shaw, and had a cargo of general merchandise. The crew consisted of twelve officers, and seamen, and the vessel was owned by the Glenhully Company (Limited), Liverpool. The voyage, says a correspondent of the Globe, commenced under favourable auspices, but nothing more was heard of the vessel, and as the weeks lengthened into months without any tidings being procurable she was posted as "missing" at Lloyd's, the general impression being that she had foundered a sea. Suddenly and unexpectedly, however, there arrived strange intelligence respecting the lost vessel and its living freight, recalling more than one romantic incident in the sea stories of Clark Russell, and affording another illustration of the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction. Among recent arrivals in Hobson's Bay was the barque tratheryffe, which, like the missing Glenhully, had left New York for Melbourne, but more fortunate than the ill-fated vessel, had arrived safely at its destination. On the Strathgryffe being boarded by the Heals and Customs officers the commander, Captain McIntyre, had a strange experience to relate. While sailing to the north of the island of Tristan D'Acunha, in the South Atlantic, a boat containing two white men and four coloured men was seen rowing vigorously towards the ship. Shortening sail, Captain McIntyre allowed the boat to come alongside, and a few minutes later the two white men were on deck. They were kindly received, as were the quartette of half-castes who followed them. One of the white men proved to be Captain Shaw, of the missing Glenhully; the other was a seaman, who had escaped from the wreck of a missing ship some five years previously and had since been living on the island, having married one of the native women and settled down among his surroundings.

Tristan D'Acunha, it may be mentioned, is the principal of a cluster of islets. It has an area of about 45 square miles and is extremely mountainous, one peak, crowned with everlasting snow, rising to a height of 8,264 feet, above sea level. There is a population of between 70 and 80, the leading crops being corn and potatoes. The Glenhully, after leaving New York on March 31st, had favourable weather until the end of April, when she encountered heavy squalls and sprung a leak. For about a month she was kept afloat by continual pumping but early in June she became water-logged to such an extent that her ultimate foundering was merely a question of time. On June 4th, when about five miles west of Tristan D'Acunha, the crisis arrived. The Glenhully began settling down so rapidly that the crew had barely time to take to the boats, before she disappeared like a stone in the depths of the ocean. The captain and crew at once made for the island, and after battling for several hours with the waves that continually dashed over them contrived to reach the shore and effect a landing in a completely exhausted condition. As they crawled up the rocks they were met by some of the islanders, who spoke English fairly well, and showed them a great kindness. After they had rested themselves a bit, the ship-wrecked men were distributed among the families on the island, none of whom evinced any inclination to shirk the unexpected burden imposed upon them. Captain Shaw found himself almost somewhat primitive surroundings, the chief articles of diet being fish, potatoes, and penguins' eggs with an abundance of milk supplied by cows and goats. Fortunately, Captain Shaw, anticipating the fate of the Glenhully, had put a quantity of stores into the boats, and these being successfully landed, prevented too great a strain on the food resources of the islanders.

The shipwrecked party lived on excellent terms with the islanders, and early in August were visited by the ship Carlton, bound for Japan, which took off one of the crew, and promised to report the fate of the Glenhully on arriving at Yokohama. The weather was extremely rough, or others of the crew would have left by the Carlton. Then came the visit of the Strategryffe which it is hoped, will lead to the dispatch of a vessel to the aid of Captain Shaw and his men, he having refused a passage in Captain McIntyre's ship rather than leave his companions in misfortune behind. The white man who accompanied him on board had led a somewhat eventful life and said that the island was virtually under petticoat rule, the women being mostly half-castes and of African, descent and somewhat disdainful of the conveniences of clothing. He declared he was detained on the island by the powerful influence of his spouse, and dared not leave the place. He gave Captain McIntyre some letters addressed to friends and relatives, to be posted on reaching Melbourne. The visit of the Strategryffe was extremely opportune, the provisions on the island having become so reduced that everybody—men, women, and children—had been put on short allowance, the only extras being shell fish cut on the rocks. Captain McIntyre, learning the real state of affairs, with the cordial assistance of his crew, caused the boat of the castaways to be filled with provisions, including tea, coffee, sugar, biscuits, several tins of kerosine, tobacco, castor oil, &c., also a quantity of clothing, and after a hearty handshake with his grateful visitors, sailed away amid the ringing shouts of the overjoyed islanders.

It has been comparatively easy, therefore for the Commissioners to concentrate all power in their own hands. To make it easier yet they hit on an ingenious device, called the Complaints Committee. It was customary two years ago to have enormous standing committees; one had forty-eight members out of the seventy-five, and this Complaints Committee had thirty-three. It was formed to receive complaints against the executive officers of the Corporation; the native is always burning to petition somebody about something, and complaints came in a turbid spate. They arrived at the rate of twenty a day, and a single one took a fortnight to dispose of. By the end of a year at this rate, there would be 7,274 of them awaiting attention. So it was settled that it should only consider facts referred to it by the chairman or a Commission.

Who now so important as the Commissioner? Who so prosperous as the half-dozen or so dishonest men among them? The native they quarrelled with had to wait eighteen months for permission to put up a latrine, the relative or the friend or the man with a little money to lay out in the right quarter was able to evade the building acts and increase his rent-rolls. It is reckoned that to be one of the people's chosen was worth at least 300 rupees a month.

With a system like this it would be folly to look for good executive administration. The constitution as has been said, is all brake-power and no engine. There is no motive power. The chairman can be overruled and his action annulled. The committees are jealously watching, checking, economising. As for the subordinate officials—the engineer, surveyor, health officer, down to the very inspector of nuisances, hold their offices at the pleasure of the Commissioners at large and owe their appointments to them. A Hindu lives with all his relations under one roof, and nepotism with him is almost a religious duty; hence unflinching solicitation, touting, and occasionally bribery. A bad officer can get his post if he is agreeable to the Commissioners; a good one can lose it if he offends them or any of their relations.

Considering all this, it is wonderful that the municipality has done even as much as it has. It is not denied that the Commissioners have made some halting progress. Its credit is good, and it has reduced its rate of interest in seven years from 5 to 3 1/2 per cent., and its loans have been tendered for five and six times over. It has cut Harrison-road from the Hughli Bridge eastward through some of the worst slums of Calcutta—a broad avenue nearly five miles long, garnished with trees, established with tall, well-built and airy houses, here the long wooden verandahs of tenant-houses rising over lines of shops, there brick or stone places of business. It is a street, to which any city might point proudly.

But it is an isolated case, and my Babu Commissioner's own figures condemn him. He produced tables which showed—deducting suburban expenditure, which only came under the municipality in 1889—that his council has spent proportionately less in the improvement and sanitation of Calcutta than did the Justices of the Peace who administered it before their time. He excused this by explaining that the resources of the Corporation were very limited. But the damning fact remains that they have not raised as much revenue as they are entitled to do. Their Act allows them a rate of 23 per cent., which is very low compared with our rates at home; for the last seven years they have only raised 19 1/2 per cent. And that although the value of land in Calcutta is very high and the profits of owners prodigious. In some parts of the city land is worth £2,000 an acre, and the most valuable plots are precisely those which are covered with flimsy hovels crawling with naked humanity.

For after all, in sanitary matters, you must judge authority, not by what it has done, but by what it has left undone. And on this showing the verdict must be black against native self-government: Calcutta is a shame even to the East. In its slums dock-coolies and mill hands do not live; they pig. Houses choked with unwholesome breath drains and compounds fester in filth. Wheels compress decaying refuse into roads. Cows drink from wells soaked with sewage, and the flour of bakeries is washed in the same pollution.

What wonder that the death-rate of the whole city is thirty-six in the 1,000—in one word, forty-eight in the 1,000? The deaths that might be prevented by decent cleanliness are reckoned at more than one in every three. It is a miracle that plague struck Calcutta as lightly as it did; for its state is an invitation to pestilence and a menace to a continent. But you cannot be astonished when the Commissioners—who had knowledge of all these things for twenty years—though they formed committees and established hospitals with exemplary zeal, formed vigilance committees to notify cases of disease which did nothing at all. Why?

Because the B.A., is still an Oriental either in his heart he hates sanitary regulations as fervently as the sweeper, or he is afraid of the sweeper's anger if he enforces them. He wants to combine Western representative government with Eastern dirt. Herbert Spencer with the laws of Manu—to eat his cake and keep it. "My nephew," lamented a native lady, "will be the ruin of us all. I am a widow with young children, yet he must needs join a vigilance committee. He will be knocked on the head and we shall all come to ruin; why must he interfere with other people's business?"

The truth is that we have made a capital error with the Bengalee—capital in any case, fatal with him. We have instructed, but not educated him. We have taught him the words of civilisation and not the things. We have therefore failed with him, as we deserved.—G. W. STEVENS.—in the Daily Mail.

SOME INDIAN PICTURES.

NATIVE SELF GOVERNMENT. CALCUTTA.

If you care to go a little into the details of the case for and against the present Corporation, there is no need to enlarge except on two principal points. The question whether the Commissioner talk too much is a minor one. They say they do not; others say that if you are outside the door during one of their meetings you would think they were tearing the chairman to pieces. Britons and Bengalees have different standards of the necessity for talk. "You have drunk too much fire-water," said the missionary to the Indian chief. "I have drunk enough," he replied. "You have drunk too much." "Well, too much is enough," said the chief; and it is so with the Bengalee and talking.

My habu's contention seems reasonable enough. People think the Commissioners are always talking, said he, only because the long debates are reported while the undiscussed business is not; the same misapprehension exists about our own L. C. C. The relevant question is, talk or not do they do the work? On the whole, with every effort to be fair, I should say that they do not. It is partly their own fault but more the Acts. If you take a number of superficially educated Bengalees of the middle class, dignify them with the title of Commissioners, and give them the control of a vast city, it is certain that they will grow a little above the natives. They will want to have their fingers in every pie, and the Act makes this particularly easy. In Bombay the executive under the official chairman, is a most independent of the deliberative body in Calcutta, it is wholly subordinate. The Corporation has grown much too strong for its chairman. Of late the chairmen have been frequently changed, often before they had set led into their work.

To match your wit for four hours on end, in the hot weather at the end of a long day's work, against anything from a dozen to half-a-hundred fluent and verbally ingenious Bengalees is trying to the hardest man; some were ripe for furlough when they began it; all became over-ripe after a season of it.

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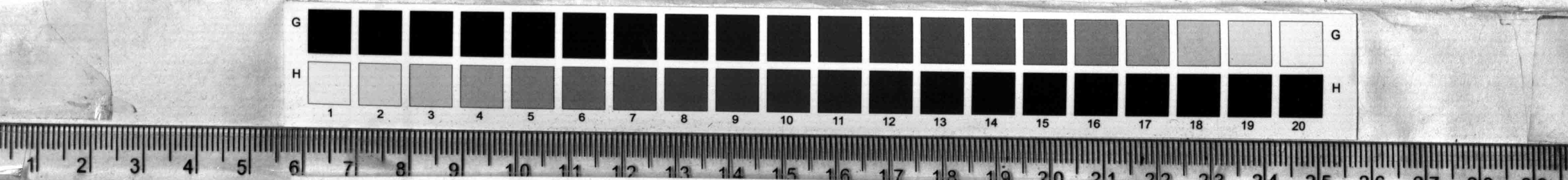
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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26, 1899.

FAREWELL TO LORD CURZON.

"Such writings are calculated to make even the Amrita Bazar Patrika loyal," said a friend as he read the article in Capital, which was on our table; on Mr. Steevens' abuse of the Bengalees. That article will be found elsewhere. This paper, Capital, has oftentimes abused our people in the bitterest manner possible. Nay, personally we have a grudge against the journal. Did it not recommend the Government to prosecute us for sedition, when we ventured to suggest that the plague doctor, who had caused the death of two boys at Bhowanipore, should be brought to trial? Of course, the doctor was not put on his trial; on the other hand, it was suggested by Capital that we should be hauled up for having made the suggestion!

But we forgive him all that. His article disarms us, and just now we feel love not only for Capital but for everything English. The Pioneer displayed an intimate knowledge of Indian character when it said, "that the peoples of India will respond to expressions and manifestations of sympathy there can, we think, be hardly two opinions, extreme impressionability and responsiveness being part of most of the Indian character." How can we help falling in love with a European writer, who says, "we love the people and the country and we hope to be cremated in the Ganges?"

Just now our heart is overflowing with loyalty. And we must say, the sensation is novel, and not at all displeasing. In proof of the revolution that this new feeling has effected in our mind, let us disclose a secret. Plague is spreading here, and we thought that Lord Curzon should be asked to hasten his departure, and not endanger his precious person by a stay in the city. And so we actually made a resolve to address the Viceroy privately on the subject. But second thoughts deterred us from taking any such unusual step. Would not Lord Curzon think that this man was showing an extraordinary concern for his person only to flatter him and to serve his own ends?

It is true, great men cannot easily distinguish a sincere man from a flatterer. Canute, it is said, found out his false courtiers, but then they possibly overacted their part. There is yet a great man to be born who can escape the machinations of a flatterer. Suppose we say:—Lord Curzon is too shrewd for a flatterer and we therefore, to say the truth when we declare that "he walked along the aisle mindful of his supreme dignity, etc." Would not Lord Curzon be pleased? Lord Curzon may even put down Mr. Steevens for a sincere admirer, though the whole world calls him a flatterer. But the position of the native is so abject and that of an English ruler so high, that the former has to act with great deliberation and tact in meddling with the latter. We did not thus address the Viceroy privately as we had resolved upon doing.

But now we come to a very serious matter. The Viceroy has carried the heart of the Indian nation by storm. He goes now to Simla, leaving behind a fragrant remembrance. Does he return the same man he goes from here? That is the serious question before us.

There, at Simla, the wretched Ameer will try to engross his whole attention. For the last ten or twelve years Indian Viceroy's effaced themselves and worked as Foreign Ministers to Government. They left the internal administration to local rulers. It was only local finance that kept them in touch with the Local Governments, and that because they wanted the latter's money, and that was all they cared for. They intimated to Local Governments that they might do whatever they liked with their respective Governments, but they must send money and more money. In short, let Lord Curzon take care that the Ameer does not take possession of his entire soul; and let him remember that the Indians deserve the largest share of his attention.

There, at Simla, his Lordship will find himself surrounded by a clique who are in the habit of offering bad counsels. They are powerful, because they are strong in number. They are also powerful because their counsels are seductive. We shall from here continue to pray to the Almighty to protect Lord Curzon from the evil counsels of the Simla clique. We hope that Simla will return to us the same man in the Viceroy that we send him there.

India is governed under selfish principles. And God, the Father of all nations, can never like that. Mr. Kipling, in his celebrated poem prayed to the Almighty that England might not cease to be good with the increase of her prosperity. The position of England, with the destinies of three hundred millions in her hands is awful. It was a mistake to take such awful responsibilities, but now there is no help. England must save India or ruin herself. God will not allow England to make a property of India. Englishmen know all this and feel the position acutely. But they view the future with despair. They know that they must do their duty to India for their own safety, but then, they do not know what to do. Those who have a desire have not the power.

Lord Curzon is just the man to solve the great problem, the greatest that ever troubled

a nation. The problem is to make India contented, prosperous and happy, without jeopardizing any important interests of England. Lord Curzon is just the man for the purpose for several reasons. His Lordship is one of the ablest of Viceroy's that ever came out to India. He has the support of his nation which very few Viceroy's had the good fortune of enjoying, and he has a desire, a strong desire, to be of service to humanity and to his country and Queen. For eight months at Simla, Lord Curzon will have time to think out his plans. May God help him in this work, and we shall all pray that his efforts may meet with success. As we said before, we do not want prosperity at the cost of England.

We are assured that from two to three thousand people had to go away for want of accommodation from the public meeting held at the Town Hall day before yesterday. So great was the rush that many of our biggest men had to stand for want of seats. Many of them had to go away being unable to force their way in. And the Hon'ble Mr. La Touche and the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton had to sit in the midst of the common herd for want of accommodation on the platform. It may fairly be said that entire Calcutta was there, either personally or by proxy. Banu Ananda Mohun Bose was present but could not speak on account of sore-throat. This was a great disappointment to many who had expected a great treat from him. In the same manner they expected a finished piece of oration from the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta. But he did not turn up. Possibly he was not for throwing pearls before swine. Yet, it was at about eight in the evening that the meeting which had sat at 5 P. M. dispersed. If all the orators, whose names were down on the list of speakers, had spoken, or if those who spoke did not curtail their speeches, the proceedings might not have ended before midnight. And we now think that we did a very good thing in impressing upon the orators the necessity of making their speeches short. This was resented by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, who said:—

"One of your newspapers, the autocrat of the city of Calcutta, the Amrita Bazar Patrika, has told us in a leader this morning that the present is not an occasion for long speeches and that is a fiat which I have to bear in mind, as otherwise I might come in for a good castigation."

Mr. R. Mitter also echoed the same sentiments. We can readily understand that an orator hates such mandates, just as a bird hates its cage. But we have already spoken of the difficulty. Then there was the question of light. As it was, the charge for light, in the Town Hall would come up to a considerable sum. If we had known that the speakers guaranteed the cost of light, we would never have made the suggestion, so disagreeable to the orators.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce begins its resolution, noticed by us yesterday, thus:—

In view of the recurrence and increasing intensity of the plague in Calcutta, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regard with the greatest alarm the fact that the Calcutta Municipal Bill is being made a party question in the British Parliament.

What has "the recurrence and increasing intensity of the plague in Calcutta" to do with the discussion of the Calcutta Municipal Bill in Parliament? Surely the Chamber cannot mean that the plague would not have re-appeared in Calcutta if Mr. Roberts had not moved his amendment! It is also not quite clear what the Chamber regards with the greatest alarm,—the recurrence and increasing intensity of the plague, or the fact that the Bill is being made a party question in Parliament. Possibly, the meaning of the Chamber is that the attention of the Local Government should not be diverted at this juncture by a discussion of the Municipal Bill in the House of Commons. But there would arise no fresh occasion for a Parliamentary debate on the subject if the measure were dropped or kept in abeyance till the city was free from the pestilence. On the other hand, if the Select Committee were to proceed with the Bill, the people would naturally do their best to keep the agitation going on, and obtain the help of the British Parliament to avert what they consider a great calamity. If the Chamber is sincerely anxious to secure the undivided attention of the Local Government for the purpose of combating the plague, then its only course is to ask Government to shelve the Bill, which is the source of all mischief, and which has diverted the minds of both the people and the Government from their legitimate work. Indeed, when such a monster as plague is amongst us, good sense requires that all discord between the ruled and ruling classes should cease and their united energies be devoted to keep the town clean and healthy.

The speech delivered by the Viceroy when the sugar measure was passed was as good and as cheering as any delivered by Lord Curzon, since he took charge of Indian affairs. "Did I not tell you that I would encourage the manufactures of this country? Well, I am not a humbug. What I said I am bound to do, and this sugar measure is a proof of my sincerity." This is in effect what the Viceroy said when His Excellency passed the Sugar Bill. We are profoundly grateful to Lord Curzon for this measure. Its importance is appreciated more by the natives of India than by Lord Curzon himself. It has stopped the destruction of a valuable indigenous industry,

that is one thing. The other is, this is the first instance when a proof is furnished to the people of this country that they have a Government of their own. This aspect of the measure is likely to be realized more fully by the children of the soil than their rulers. Does Lord Curzon know that one policy that obtains here is,—never let the Indians feel otherwise than that the Government which rules over them is alien? If we say "our Government," "our Queen," there were and are still Anglo-Indians who ridicule our pretensions. Your Queen forsooth!—say they; though not in so many words, whenever the Indians go to claim a close relationship with Englishmen. By this sugar measure Lord Curzon has done an amount of good to the people of the Empire which is incalculable.

We agree in the sentiments embodied in the following paragraph taken from yesterday's Pioneer, though we do not quite like the tone in which they are expressed:—

"A somewhat persistent rumour," writes a correspondent, "is going the round of Calcutta to the effect that the Secretary of State for India has conveyed a strong recommendation to the Viceroy to enforce segregation and inspection in Calcutta and that the Viceroy is in favour of the measure. On the other hand it is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is so strongly opposed to the idea as to have threatened to send in his resignation if any attempt is made to enforce it." One can only hope for the welfare and prosperity of the city that the authorities will hold to their present policy of non-interference. It is advisable in such a crisis as that which now threatens to become acute in Calcutta for the authorities to adopt a moderate policy, and it is therefore wise to refrain from doing anything that might depopulate the city and bring all trade and business to a standstill. But on the other hand it is hard to justify the new orders by which the plague officers are recommended to offer no encouragement to those people who wish to be inoculated. It may be that this practice will make those anxious to be inoculated all the more eager to advocate the adoption of general preventive measures by the populace, from which point of view the apparent aloofness may be nothing more than deep policy. And this view of the situation has something to commend it in the noticeable fact that the rabus, who were at first most querulous against any preventive measures being enforced, are now beginning to grow wrathful that the Government is practically doing nothing to check the spread of plague in the native bairis. If the people themselves force the authorities to take a strong line of conduct then all will be well, but the initiative especially where the superstitious and ignorant natives are concerned, must come from the people. Considering past experiences, therefore, and bearing in mind the delicate nature of the situation it is to be hoped that the views of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will prevail, and that Calcutta will be left to suffer until the natives choose to remedy their own evils by calling on the Government to act on their behalf. For purposes of trade even a suffering population is better than no population at all. And the latter condition would apparently be the only outcome of any rigorous interference at the present moment.

Yes, do not force any measure upon the people; give it to them only when they seek it. That is the way to introduce reforms in this country. It has at least this merit that, if the measure fails or is attended with sufferings, the odium will not be cast upon Government. It is thus far better to let the people alone, than thrust plague measures down their unwilling throats. If this policy had been adopted as soon as plague had broken out in this country, all the disastrous results that followed the plague measures might have been avoided. Segregation was sought to be enforced with the best of motives. The people, however, resented, not because they did not understand its value, but because of the harsh way in which they were made to swallow the bitter pills. Segregation is strictly observed by the people in certain diseases in this country, such as cholera, small-pox, etc. And they would assuredly have observed the same rule in the case of plague, or asked the Government to introduce it among them, were they left to themselves. But the rulers had no confidence in the people and sought to force these measures upon them at the point of the bayonet, and the result was naturally disastrous. And then, the idea of the people with regard to segregation is different from what is known in the West. When a patient suffers from a contagious disease, they give him absolute rest and keep him confined in a separate room, where no one is allowed to enter, except the nurse and the doctor, to disturb the patient or catch the poison from him. But what was done in Bombay and elsewhere, when a man was stricken down, was to drag him by force to a public hospital, thus taking the life out of him by worry and fright, and scattering the seed of the disease all along the way he was dragged. This the people resented, and it was attributed to their "superstition" and "ignorance." Yes, let the initiative come from the people not only with regard to plague, but in every other matter of public importance, and Government will find no difficulty in carrying out reforms which the people do not now accept. We are profoundly thankful to the Government for the inauguration of this new non-interference plague policy which the Pioneer now supports and for which the whole Indian nation cried in vain during the administration of Lord Elgin.

The spectacle of a European, or rather an Western lady, adopting Hinduism in due form, reminds the Times of India of the prediction of the German philosopher, Schopenhauer, in regard to the ethics and philosophy of Hinduism. He said in regard to Hinduism that "the world is about to see a revolution in thought, more extensive and more powerful than that which was ever witnessed." The lady referred to calls herself Abhayananda and was initiated by Vivekananda. She is now here a Sanyasee, well versed in the

Upanishads. Not knowing Sanskrit she had to take recourse to translations. Of course, a woman can never be a Swami but that is neither here nor there, and these are mere technicalities. But a Mem sahib in the garb of a Sanyasee is a spectacle which is not always seen.

The objections raised against the Sugar Bill were very sweetly and very conclusively disposed of by the Viceroy in one sentence. His Excellency said that the objections do not come from growers or consumers, but from importers! Yes, the importers who are fattening on the ruin of their country may grumble at this piece of legislation. But as we said before, India's condition being identical with America, it has only followed that country. Let it not be forgotten that this measure was introduced only for the benefit of India. This is the first Act of Lord Curzon, and it is decidedly a cheering one. If there could be any doubt as to the necessity and urgency of levying countervailing duties on bounty-fed beet sugar, it should be held to have been dispelled by Reuter's telegram published elsewhere, announcing that in reply to a deputation of sugar producers, the Hungarian Government has stated that steps should be immediately taken in view of the Indian Sugar Duties Bill.

The following severe remarks on the attitude of a certain class of missionaries can not be condemned, considering the offence that some of them usually give to the Hindus. This is what the Indian Empire says:—

Only the other day the Lord Bishop of Calcutta exhorted the Christian Missionaries to avoid intolerance. We find, however, a certain class of Missionaries have altogether lent a deaf ear to the wise words of their chief. To them the vigorous Gauranga Samaj has been the proverbial red rag. They could easily tolerate Theosophy, or Brahmoism or for the matter of that Ram Krishnism. But the teachings of Sri Gauranga were considered to be effectual settlers as to any point of superiority of Lord Christ's doctrines. It has been justly said in a recent meeting of the Gauranga Samaj that "Lord Gauranga preached the religion of divine love such as has never been done by any other prophet in any part of the world. His teachings were never propagated with the help of the sword or by persecution. Not a drop of blood marred and disfigured his path. He was all love, all meekness to mankind. He it was who first not only preached the essence of universal love and universal brotherhood, but practised it himself. He taught how to love man and how to love God by his own example." The Indian Christian Herald notices the above as Neo-Vaishnavism—whatever that may mean. The Gauranga Samaj at all events spreads the divine teachings of Sri Gauranga as of old and nothing more. But what do all the vituperations of the Missionary paper which must pass unnoticed mean? Does it like to substitute Christian malice in place of Christian charity? The avatar of prem (love) and bhakti (devotion) stands head and shoulders above the older Messiahs and embraces in his capacious bosom not only the Hindu but the Mussulman, the Christian or the Jain. This has been characterised as political. Political forsooth! For universal brotherhood and universal love cannot but bring all human beings in his fold—sweeping away the tancorous Missionaries and others of their ilk.

The Gauranga Samaj is perhaps doing this mischief, if mischief it may be called, that it is undermining the ridiculous dogma of bigoted Christians who hold the opinion, that with the exception of those who accept Christianity, all others would be hurled to eternal perdition. This dogma, however, is not accepted by the majority of Christians of the present day. In other respects, however, the Gauranga Samaj is doing the Christian community an inestimable service. Christianity is based upon the doctrine of Avatar. The number of educated men who believe in this doctrine is day by day getting less. The Gauranga Samaj is trying to strengthen this basis upon which are founded both Christianity and Vaishnavism. It is only for Lord Gauranga that hundreds and thousands of educated Indians have come to believe in the doctrine of Avatar. And those who believe in Gauranga cannot ignore the credentials of Jesus Christ. The epithet "Neo-Vaishnavism" is based upon misrepresentation—perhaps malice. Vaishnavs cannot go beyond the teachings of Sri Gauranga, their Lord; they have no need to do so.

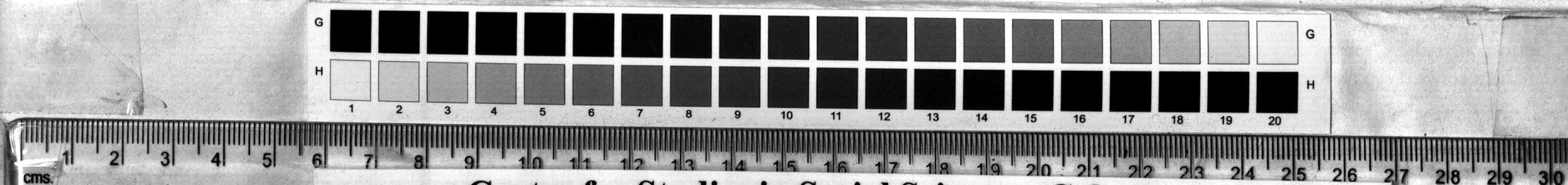
When Mr. Steevens saw the vast number of people, whom he considered to be Bengalees, crossing the Howra bridge, his heart sank within him. One Bengalee was enough to disturb his equanimity, and he found thousands upon thousands of them. He yet knew the sorrowful fact that the Howra bridge was not the only place where Bengalees congregated. And then he reflected that every one of these Bengalees had a wife and at least half-a-dozen of children, and the thought brought a faintness over him, and he cried out—they breed, they breed and they breed! But the anguish of his soul would have been very much lessened if he had known, how cholera and malaria were thinning their ranks every year. Besides all the myriads that he saw on the bridge were, at least most of them, pitiful creatures, poor and sickly, whose existence was a misery to them. Among these myriads there was not one who could, like the Daily Mail, send out a reporter to a foreign country, and scarcely one who had the handsome pay of Mr. Steevens. Income-tax returns will show any one that there are very few Indians in this vast country with independent incomes. They are all absolutely poor, and instead of being a burden upon Government, they are useful inasmuch as it is they who chiefly maintain the costly Government of India. Mr. Kipling is always for the strong, and has no objection to deliver the weak up to the strong. Mr. Steevens, in the same manner, is a fulsome flatterer of the great, and a foe of the weak.

The Pioneer says: "A recent quotation from the Amrita Bazar Patrika shewed how much feeling has been aroused by Mr. Steevens' strictures on the Bengalee in the Daily Mail." Now, as a matter of fact Mr. Steevens' strictures did not evoke any bitter feeling and such writings never do so unless they are supported by Anglo-Indian papers here. The two correspondents who followed Mr. Steevens in the Englishman might have done some mischief if they had not been anticipated by Mr. Oldham. The friendly attitude of the Englishman and the Pioneer, and the sympathetic letter of Mr. Oldham have not only removed any bad feeling that might have been aroused but have left the feeling between the two races in a better state than before.

No paper sought to inflame the mind of the Government of Bombay against the Poona Brahmins more than did the Times of India. It is this journal which may be held primarily responsible for the theory of conspiracy which, it was alleged, existed amongst the Mahrattas and which was afterwards accepted as gospel truth by Lord Sandhurst and Lord George Hamilton. Mr. Tilak and the Natus owe their misfortunes mainly to venomous writings in the columns of this paper; and, thus, the sedition laws and other repressive measures, which followed the State prosecutions by the Bombay Government, may be indirectly attributed to the same source. Such is the power for mischief which even an ordinary Anglo-Indian paper exercises in this country; for, be it remembered, the Times of India is more a commercial than a political paper and it is far behind the Englishman and the Pioneer, in importance, ability and influence. Indeed, its name is scarcely known beyond the Presidency where it is printed, and you will scarcely find more than a few copies of it in the whole of Calcutta. The fact is, even a child can, when furnished with a sharp sword, cut down the head of a big man. The Times of India cried sedition; that cry was taken up by influential English and Anglo-Indian papers; and Government was led astray. Retributive justice has, however, at last overtaken the Bombay paper. It has now to make a confession; and it confesses that it acted without authority when it started the theory of conspiracy with regard to the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, and cries toba toba. This is what it says:—

The original theory which attributed the murders on Jubilee night to a single hand has been discredited by the avowals of at least four participants in crime. But from that fact to the conclusion that there was a wide-spread conspiracy would be an inference much larger than the ascertained facts would warrant. And here let it be emphatically stated that the attempt of Balkrishna to connect a deceased Brahmin gentleman of the highest respectability with the atrocious deed of the 22nd June has altogether failed. The late Mr. Chintamon Bhat, whom Balkrishna with malign recklessness has depicted in his confession as the originator and controller of the plan for murdering Mr. Rand, was a Government servant who enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him, and nowhere has the story which made him appear the organizer of murder been more utterly repudiated than in high official circles.

Those who govern India should never play into the hands of irresponsible Anglo-Indian writers. In what a humiliating position do Lord Sandhurst and Lord George Hamilton now find themselves placed! Influenced by the malevolent writings of the Bombay paper, Lord Sandhurst quartered a punitive police force in Poona which he could not justify. Like the snake with a mole in its mouth, he could neither gulp it down nor throw it out, and had at last to relieve himself of this work of unwisdom by paying every pice of its cost from the Government exchequer. His Lordship next directed the prosecution of Mr. Tilak and the deportation of the Natus. Lord Elgin and Lord George Hamilton now came forward to support him and identify themselves with the acts of the Bombay Government. They were thus all ek dil, (of one mind) from the lowest to the highest, as regards the conspiracy theory. The efforts of the Bombay authorities to connect Mr. Tilak and the Natus with the Jubilee murders, however, miserably failed, when Damodar Chapekar confessed his crime. At first they made an attempt to prove that Damodar was only an instrument in the hands of the Natus, but the evidence against him—the evidence brought forward by the trusted servants of the Government—was so clear that the Sessions Judge had no help but to convict him of murder and sentence him to be hanged. With the confession and execution of Damodar Chapekar, the theory of conspiracy should have disappeared for ever. But, as if the humiliation of the Bombay officials and of the journal which led them by the nose was not complete, it has been revived in a strange manner. Balkrishna Chapekar, like his brother Damodar, has also made a confession. In this confession he declares that a conspiracy was really formed to murder Mr. Rand, not by the Natus or Mr. Tilak but by Mr. Chintamon Bhat, one of the most trusted and Khairkhan officials of Government! And the Times of India, on behalf of himself and "high official circles," now hastens not only to defend Mr. Chintamon Bhat but to deny the conspiracy theory altogether! The tables have thus been completely turned upon the Bombay paper. May confusion always seize the enemies of India in this manner!



A QUESTION of double sentence came up for disposal before the Bombay High Court. Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Additional Sessions Judge of Broach, convicted one Kamal Ajam, of house-breaking by night and theft in a building in three instances and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment in all, and to thirty lashes. The prisoner preferred an appeal, and it came to be heard sometime ago by Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade. The Hon'ble Judges had definitely to determine what are the powers of Courts dealing with offences of house-breaking and theft under the present Code of Criminal Procedure. Under the old Code they were held to be distinct offences and for each of them a separate punishment could be inflicted. But that has now been changed. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of the charges, and, agreeing with the assessors, sentenced him as above stated. The only point on which their Lordships felt any doubt was as to the legality of the double sentence under sections 457 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Justice Ranade thought that the two offences, under the sections, were not separate and distinct offences in the eye of the law for the purpose of punishment. His Lordship was of opinion that the sentence of thirty lashes ought to be set aside. Mr. Justice Parsons was of opinion that there were a series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, but they were separate offences, and a separate sentence should be passed for each offence but the punishment should not be more severe than the Court could award for any of them. His Lordship did not think the aggregate sentence illegal but thought it was too severe and, therefore, reduced the sentence to three years, and the corporeal punishment to twenty lashes. As their Lordships disagreed, the case was laid before Mr. Justice Starling who agreed with Mr. Justice Ranade. The Court, thereupon, annulled the sentence under section 380, and confirmed that under section 457. We beg to enquire what is the practice followed in England. Are double sentences inflicted there for committing the same series of offences? In India another horrible practice prevails. It is to send a number of people to the gallows for the murder of a single person. In England every Judge would consider it a most revolting act to take the life of more than one person for the murder of a single individual. But here, many a Judge will sentence half-a-dozen men to death, when they are implicated in a murder case. And yet the Judges both here and in England belong to the same nationality!

THE Town Hall Municipal protest meeting has been followed by the appearance of two letters in the *Englishman*. One of the writers calls himself "An Anglo-Indian," and the other "Old Indian." The first, that is to say, the Anglo-Indian says, that the protest against the Municipal Bill means nothing more than a "struggle between European science and Asiatic filthiness." The other correspondent, "Old Indian," says—"I now come to the object of my letter, and that is to point out that natives prefer dirt and bad smells to cleanliness." Now, to begin with the second. If the natives prefer bad smell and dirt why do they employ mehters and washmen? And above all, why do they purchase *atir*? Natives cannot drink whiskey, brandy, or rum, because of their odious smell. But the Europeans would take any of these, glass after glass, without making a wry face. The other correspondent talks of science. All the science that we see in the Municipal Bill is that each member is to get under its provisions Rs. 32 per sitting and that two such meetings make 64 Rs. per month or more than Rs. 200 per day. That we have to notice such rubbish as the letters contain, is a proof of the wretchedness of the measure that is sought to be thrust upon us. Fancy, a supporter of the measure has no other reason to state on its behalf than to make the statement that natives love dirt and bad smell. But human beings have a natural aversion for bad smell and dirt, and we have no doubt that the natives are human beings.

We think there is no necessity for further agitation against the Municipal Bill in Calcutta, though there is yet a proposal hanging fire whether a mass meeting ought to be held or not. Will not the whole nation join with us if we take this opportunity of offering our hearty thanks to Raja Benoy Krishna? In the nice speech which he delivered *extempore* at the last Town Hall meeting, and which was listened to with rapt attention by the vast audience, the Raja showed great tact and judgment by offering thanks to Lord George Hamilton for his sympathetic reply to the amendment of Mr. Herbert Roberts. Lord George's sympathetic utterances entitled him to the vote of thanks proposed to him at the meeting.

THE letters which Mr. Ananda Charlu wrote in his younger days to the *Hindu* of Madras, have now been reprinted and published in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "Letters on Indian Politics." The letters are very good as every thing that comes from the pen of Mr. Charlu is, but his introduction to the pamphlet is better, as it is the production of a statesman of mature experience. We hope Lord Curzon and other Indian statesmen will be pleased to read the pamphlet, for in it they will find Indian public opinion accurately described.

THE *Indian Daily News*, in its yesterday's issue, had an article over the heading of "the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Bill," the real object of which was to damn the agitation which had been set on foot to protest against the measure. It cannot, however, deny the representative and influential character of Tuesday's demonstration at the Town Hall; so it tries to poohpooh the whole thing by declaring that the meeting was attended only by the Bengalees. "A perusal of the list of speakers will show," our contemporary remarks, "that Englishmen, Armenians, and even Mahomedans, were conspicuous by their absence. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the Municipal Bill is warmly supported by the rate-payers of these nationalities." This is very good argument, forsooth! Because large Hindu rate-payers like Babus Kally Kishen Tagore Gopal Lal Seal, and others were not among the speakers or were conspicuous by their absence at the Town Hall meeting, there can, therefore, be no doubt that Hindu rate-payers, at least, many of them, are warm supporters of the Bill! That is what our contemporary says. But is not Mr. Jackson an Englishman and did he not sign the requisition? Are not Messrs. Apar and Avetoom and Sir Charles Paul Armenians who have openly denounced the Bill? Does not Hajee M. Jhakariah hold a prominent position among the Mussalman community, and did he not take a prominent part in the meeting? So there are at least some Englishmen, Armenians and Mussalmans who are against the Bill. But granting that the entire European community, support the Bill, does that matter much? Are they not all birds of passage? What do they care whether the Municipality is in the hands of the Bengalees or others, when they know that the parts of the town they inhabit can never be neglected? Mark, again, a curious feature of their attitude. If the European community are now condemning the present system and hailing with delight the one embodied in the Bill, that very European community, twenty-two years ago, supported the former and condemned the latter which was then in full swing! Nay, they were not then quite satisfied with the present system, because, in their opinion, it invested the executive with too much power. The *Indian Daily News* itself was then an ardent supporter of the present system and contributed not a little to secure this gift from the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But to our contemporary not only now condemns what it had so warmly supported before, but demands that "the powers of the executive officers should be strengthened!" Of course, James Wilson no longer edits the *Indian Daily News*. But the paper has a tradition of its own, which should be respected. The real fact is, as we said, English residents of Calcutta have no abiding interest in the city, and hence can never be serious in what they say in respect of this matter. In 1876 they demanded the representative system in its entirety, and no official control; and in 1899, they are dead against the former and ardently in love with the latter. Such is the value of Anglo-Indian opinion with regard to the Municipal question of Calcutta!

MR. JUSTICE O'KINEALY who has taken furlough, is a character. The anecdotes which his eccentric actions have created would make a big volume. Thus, taking the liveliest interest in the incarceration of a clerk he paid a certain sum to the latter's family for its maintenance. Himself an Irishman, he had the fun, the simplicity, the shrewdness and the mischievousness of the people of the Emerald Isle. He had many lovable qualities but the delight that he felt in sending people to jail made him an object of dread to his most intimate friends. He would hug a friend with sincere affection and without the least remorse send him to jail a few moments later!

ELSEWHERE we publish a telegram from Silchar just as we have got it. Perhaps Captain Herbert meant that the fire would improve the atmosphere and sanitation of the place.

SIR SAMUEL MONTAGUE, Bart, M. P., in an interview with a *Westminster Gazette* representative, has expressed his opinion that there is really nothing difficult in the proposed guarantee of the Indian debt by the British Government. "Last Session," Sir Samuel said, "the Government, through Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, brought in a Bill bearing somewhat on the matter. It was not passed for want of time I believe. The measure proposed that the Government should take over the future debts of the Crown Colonies. I stated that I thought it was right for the Government of this country to guarantee the present and future debts of the Crown Colonies, inasmuch as we manage and control their finances. A country which manages the finances of a colony is able, of course, to permit or to veto any expenditure, and that being so we have a direct responsibility in regard to the fulfilment of the financial engagements of our Crown Colonies. If the Government decides to guarantee future loans, it places the prior loans in so good a position that it would be better to guarantee all. The same argument that applies to the Crown Colonies obtains, I contend, with even greater force in respect of India. Not only is that great dependency under the control of this country with regard to its finances, but its Budget is introduced and discussed in the House of Commons. It stands to reason," continued Sir Samuel Montague, "that the assumption by this country of such a large debt as that of India would affect in some degree the price of Government securities. I am not at all certain, had there been a surplus in the Indian revenue in older

times whether England would not have appropriated it. At the present time I assume we should devote such surplus solely to Indian requirements. Continental countries with the exception of France, respecting Tong-king, are altogether responsible for the finances of their colonies and possessions and are naturally responsible for their liabilities. In regard to this responsibility I think the line ought to be drawn in the case of a self-governing colony and where the parent country has no immediate financial control. The debts of a colony in this position ought not to be guaranteed. It is a well-established rule and applies all round in minor as well as greater matters that if a person or country control the finances of another such individual or nation is responsible in case of default." It is not the point at issue whether England should or should not take over herself the responsibility of the Indian debt. But it is a patent fact that like the Siamese twins, India and England have been brought together in such a way that one cannot leave the other without bringing destruction upon itself. Considering all these circumstances nothing should engage the attention of England so seriously as the financial condition of India. At the present moment the debt which hangs over India is considerably over £200,000,000. It is a patent fact that this debt instead of decreasing is rather steadily on the increase. If England expects that this immense debt is to be liquidated by India alone, which is desired on all hands, then she should put a stop to the growing poverty of India. It requires no proof that the financial condition of India is going down from bad to worse. Famines have become now-a-days a matter almost of every-day occurrence. Though many of our statesmen may attribute them to the dearth of water, etc, they have not ceased to believe in their own theory. Miss Alison Garland delivered a lecture at the Council chamber of the Liberal Club. She said that famine was indirectly the effect of a dearth of water, but more directly it was due to the want of money. Money is taken out of the country in so many ways that when the Indians have paid their taxes they have little left to live upon. It has been said that half the labouring population of India do not know what it is to have sufficient to eat. We heard from our fathers stories which if told now will appear simply incredible. And what we saw in our childhood, alas! is now no more to be seen. In villages the people did not know before what poverty was. With a big store of paddy which even a family could not consume after two successive famines and a little plot of land adjoining their house which yielded vegetables, they did not know what want was. At times the villagers would go out fishing in the river which would supply them some luxury in eating. Or else throughout the year they gave themselves to jollity, amusements and merry makings. In villages the peasants toiled which yielded crops sufficient for themselves as well as their masters, the Bhadrakol classes. With these advantages at their command they proudly resented any offer of situation. But alas! times have changed since then! In one respect they have improved, that is to say, they now eat better things and put on better cloths. But they had a far easier life before than now.

THE general impression is that the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have supported the Calcutta Municipal Bill. Such is however, not the case. At their annual meeting held the other day, this is that Mr. R. D. Mehta said:—"In regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill, I think, gentlemen, the Committee have fallen into a serious error. In their opinion "it was not proposed to make any large changes in the actual constitution of the Municipality," and yet the Committee had the opinion of the Government of India before them. A Government letter according to the Committee "stated that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council had determined, after anxious consideration, to give a general approval to Sir Alexander Mackenzie's proposals which were of a most important character and introduced wide and far-reaching changes in the law under which the Municipal affairs of Calcutta were managed. One would expect with such an expression of opinion before them the Committee should have found much to qualify their opinion. "Wide and far-reaching changes in the law." I take it cannot be changes with regard to details only; and I believe the Government of India were in a better position to judge of the trend of the proposed legislation than our Committee. As a matter of fact, gentlemen, important changes are proposed to be made by the Bill in the constitution of the Municipality, as much as in the details of its working. By all means change the details of its working as much as you like to ensure efficiency, but let us not be a party to a change in the present constitution." The loyalty of Mr. Mehta is well-known. Coming from him, therefore, the words have their special value. Sir John Woodburn will thus find that there is not one Indian, not even Mr. Mehta who is so reluctant to go against the wishes of the Government, who supports the principle of the measure.

THE Raja of Pariakimedi, in Madras, has shot seventy panthers within a few years.

THE other evening at Amritsar a woman of ill-fame, named Hardevi, was awakened by a man making a heavy knock at the door. She had scarcely opened the door when another man arrived, and, on both being willing to get upstairs, an altercation followed, and in the heat of the quarrel, the first corner thrust a knife into the heart of his rival, who fell on the ground. The offender, on being captured, cut off, in the gaze of the public, a portion of his own nose. The police arrived at this time and challanged the woman and sent both the men to the Hospital.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Ahmedabad:—In consequence of a few cases of suspicious illness having been found in Khadia, which were removed from there, a panic has been created in the city. It is hoped, however, that the germs of the disease will not find congenial soil in consequence of the abnormal heat during these months. The Municipal authorities have adopted protective measures. Under the auspices of the local Widow Remarriage Association, a widow re-marriage took place last Monday in the building occupied by the Aryoday Printing Press. Both the parties along to the same sub-division of Brahmins.

Calcutta and Mofussil.
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OR
VALATION FOR ALL
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BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Mr. James Pratt succeeds the Hon. Cecil Wilkins as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

ASSAULT BY A CONSTABLE.—The *Pallivas* reports a case in which a constable is alleged to have assaulted a villager, who instituted a case against him, but had eventually to withdraw it owing to his poverty.

EARTHQUAKE IN ASSAM.—Ever since the terrible earthquake of 1897, occasional tremors have been felt all over the province. For some days past, we hear, that have been daily shocks at Dibrugarh.

RECOVERY.—We are glad to learn that Sir Salter Pyne is now progressing favourably. He underwent a successful operation on Tuesday. Sir Salter, we understand, will leave for England as soon as he is well enough to travel.

TRANSPORTATION.—Mr. A. C. Sen, Judge of Mymensing, has sentenced one Hasmat Sheikh to eight years' transportation for having committed a brutal outrage on the wife of Raj Kisore Karmakar of Gajatia village, who was eniente at the time.

OBITUARY.—The death is announced on the 20th instant of Mr. James Mylne, the senior member of the house of Messrs. Burrows, Thompson and Mylne of Behea, in Behar. The deceased was a well-known zeminder who has left several works of public utility. Mr. Mylne died in the fullness of years.

A COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been invited by the Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum to depute delegates to the Universal Commercial Congress to be held at Philadelphia in October.

A SHOOTING PARTY.—His Highness the Maharaja of Mymensing with Lord Baringdon, Sir Francis Maclean, the Chief Justice, and Mr. St. John Stephen left Calcutta for Assam by the Goalundo Mail Train last night on a shooting excursion. The Maharaja's other guests have already joined the camp.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—A notification is published in this week's *Calcutta Gazette* announcing that the Session of the Agricultural Department of the Shipm Civil Engineering College will open on the 15th June next. Applications should be made to the Principal of the College on or before the 15th proximo. For admission to the upper class a candidate must either be a B. E. or B. A. of the Calcutta University or must secure nomination from the Local Government.

SUGAR DUTIES.—A notification is published under the Sugar Bounties Bill passed last Monday, laying down the rates of duty to be levied upon bounty-fed sugar from various countries. These rates vary in the case of France from Rs. 3-7 per cwt. to Rs. 3-4. In that of Germany from Rs. 1-6 to Rs. 15-3 according to quality, the highest duty levied being Rs. 9-2 per cwt. on sugar from the Argentine Republic and the lowest three annas per cwt. in the case of certain classes of sugar from Denmark, Austro-Hungary sugar pays rates varying from As. 14 to Rs. 1-5.

THE RANAGHAT-KRISHNAGHUR LIGHT RY.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will open the new section of the Ranaghat-Krishnaghur Tramway line on the 4th proximo. Messrs. Martin and Company, the contractors, have made the necessary arrangements for the opening ceremony which will take place at the Central terminus of the line at the Aistala Ghat. A special train has been requisitioned from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to convey the Lieutenant-Governor and large party of officials from Calcutta to Ranaghat, where they will be railed to the scene of the day's function by the new light railway of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, travelling on the right bank of the river. Here the party will be met by the representatives of the Company, and will be conducted to a shamiana, where the ceremony will be performed. The new section has been constructed on the same lines as the Howrah-Amra Light Railway, but the gauge is larger, being 250 inches to the 250 inches of the Howrah line. The length of the railway is 20 1/2 miles the stations and other sheds being constructed similarly to the Howrah-Amra line.

A QUEER CASE.—An old woman of Patna had a violent quarrel with her neighbour in which she had been assaulted by latter rashly. She then pretending herself to be dead lay herself flat on the floor for some time with her breath quite suspended. The people around her thinking that she fell senseless tried to bring her to senses by shaking her limbs and sprinkling water over her face, but when in spite of all their efforts they failed to do so they took her for dead since she showed no such sign of life. Her son in dismay called in for the police. The Sub-Inspector with some constables appeared on the spot and tried various means to bring her round but to no effect. All last a clever idea flashed forth in the mind of one of the constables. He gently said in her ears that her son had been taken in custody by the police for those matters. Upon this, the woman to the curiosity of all the spectators, shaking off her hypocrisy at once rose from her prostrate state. She was then removed to hospital by the police.

SIMLA EXODUS.—Mr. T. W. Holderfess, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, leaves Calcutta to-day for Simla, visiting Dehra en route in order to distribute the prizes at the Forest School.

A SHOCKING SUICIDE.—The *Burdwan Sanjibani* says that one night recently the third son of Babu Hari Dass Pal, District Engineer of Burdwan, shot himself with a revolver. The cause of this rash act is not known. The boy was to have appeared at the present F. A. Examination.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.—The *East of Dacca* says: Another case of this kind has recently been brought to light in which it has been found that a child-widow aged about 12 years, daughter of a respectable Hindu family of Chitalkota in Bikrampore, was inveigled away to Dacca by one Horendra, Pal of the village and placed in charge of Baistobi in Gandaria. The girl has been secured by the Town police and her mother has been sent for. We hope the matter will not be dropped without a proper and regular enquiry being gone through.

A BRAVE INDIAN.—It is not always that a man is found to face a tiger with only a sword in hand, much less win in such a hand-to-hand fight. Of course, before the advent of the English, Indian *shikari* would ever think of using missiles or guns except low-class *bayadhs*. The weapons of gentlemen were swords and spears, and in the use of these the Rajputs and other warlike tribes were so very proficient that they would not hesitate to face tigers, lions and boars with only a sword. The *Behar Herald* says that recently while a naive sportsman was on his way to Palamou, he came suddenly face to face with Master stripes, crouching low for a spring. It was a big specimen and fierce. There was no retreat, and the *shikari* advanced to the duel with his sword. Sharp and short was the contest, ending in the defeat and death of the brute.

Plague News.

CALCUTTA RETURNS
THE number of plague cases in town on Tuesday last was 29, and of deaths 29, distributed over the various wards in the following manner:—Ward No. 1, 3 attack and 2 deaths; No. 2, 3 and 3; No. 5, 7 and 5; No. 6, 8 and 9; No. 7, 1 and 1; No. 9, 1 and 1; No. 10, 1 and 1; No. 11, 3 and 3; No. 22, 2 and 2; No. 24, one death; address unknown, 1 death. Of suspected cases there were 13 with 13 deaths of which 5 cases and 5 deaths were in Ward No. 1; 3 cases and 2 deaths in No. 3; 2 and 2 in No. 4; and 1 and 1 in No. 6. The total number of deaths from all causes was 89 as compared with 78 the average of the last five years.

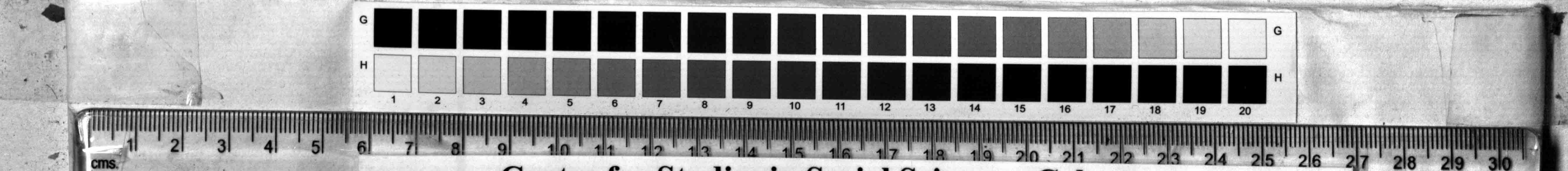
FIGURES FOR INDIA.
THE course of the plague epidemic in India during the past week has been as follows:—In Bombay City 1,071 deaths occurred against 1,109 in the previous week, the condition of the districts remaining unchanged. Karachi however reported 120 deaths against 58 and Calcutta 218 against 66 while in the Bengal district there was a rise from 36 to 109, Dacca contributing 41, Saran 26, Faridpur 18 and the 24-Pergannas 15 towards this total. In Hyderabad State the death rate rose from 15 to 83. There was on the other hand a decline in the Madras Presidency from 104 to 83. There were only one case in the Punjab and none in the Central Provinces.

IMPORTATION TO MADRAS.
A MAN who arrived at Madras from Kolar three days ago and was admitted in the Egmore Plague Hospital with fever is now reported to be suffering from pneumonic plague. His fellow-travellers being homeless are accommodated in the Kisanpatt Camp. They had all been inoculated with the exception of the patient.

KARACHI FIGURES.
TUESDAY'S Karachi plague returns show 32 cases and 14 deaths.

BOMBAY RETURNS.
PLAGUE attacks at Bombay on Tuesday were 202 and plague deaths 168, the total mortality being 337.

BOMBAY, MAR. 22.
THE plague attacks to-day were 245, and plague deaths 161, the total mortality being 319. The steamer Bormida, which arrived in Bombay on the 20th instant from Hongkong, which port she left on the 28th of February last, had on board a Chinese cook, named Kok Nan. On Tuesday morning, the Surgeon in charge of the Bormida sent the patient to the Gooldas Tejal Hospital, where the case was diagnosed as one of plague, and was sent to the Modi Khana plague hospital for treatment. The Plague Commission resumed its sitting to-day. Director General Harvey, I.M.S., drew the attention of the Commission to the fact that, though a large number of Khojas had shown themselves willing to be inoculated, an equally large number objected to inoculation. That being the case, they would get a fair index of the mortality among these two classes of the community. Some of these people, on being questioned, said that the inoculation produced evil effects on the constitution in certain respects, but they said so from what they had heard from other people, and not from personal experience. Most of the Khojas thought so little of such reported evil effects, that a great number got themselves inoculated and re-inoculated three or four, or even five times. He was in hopes that, as a result of these investigations, he would be able to get some indication as to the length of protection afforded by inoculation; but it was found difficult to get definite information in that respect. As regarded the question of selection of persons for inoculation, witness thought that in inoculations there was always a process of unconscious selection. Inoculations were done mainly on those who came for that purpose. He found repeated instances in which death had occurred owing to deceased persons having not been inoculated. He made inquiries as to why these persons had not been inoculated, and was told either that they had been advised by their medical advisers not to be inoculated, or that they were otherwise influenced against it. In this manner a considerable number of people who ought to have been inoculated had died of plague. Professor Wright put Professor Hafkine a series of questions in connection with the



theoretical foundation of the method of inoculation against plague. The subject was discussed, M. Haffkine requesting that the question must be considered as much as possible from the point of view of facts and actual results obtained, and that theoretical considerations, with regard to which great variation of opinion was admissible, should be as much as possible avoided.

PLAGUE AT SARUN. The plague which has been imported into Sarun from Calcutta has caused 26 deaths in one village in that district.

HYPERION AND A SATIRE. (C. Pital.)

MR. G. W. STEVENS, the smart and talented young man who has been filling the "Daily Mail" with "Indian Pictures sketched on the Spot," evidently possesses keen powers of observation; but snap shots are not always the most reliable evidence of the real position of things, and the truth should not be made subservient to a telling point.

The head of the company was worthy of it. Lord Curzon seemed an aristocrat among aristocrats. Where these carried conviction in look and bearing he carried conviction in mind. The close fitting uniform of a Privy Councillor, the knee-breeches and cream silk stockings, the broad ribbon of the Star of India, would be merciful to a poor figure; they showed him well-grown compound well-made, and well-proportioned. Even a Hercules can be awkward but Lord Curzon might have worn his uniform all his life. As he walked round the room he might have been a Royal duke on the Pantiles; his head was high, his look lofty, his eyes bright, his colour fresh, his gait slow without dislocation. He looked conscious of his dignity without being conscious of self, as if he had been to Vicerealty what other men only attain.

But when, however, for the sake of a little smart writing, Mr. Stevens descends to a gross and unworthy libel upon an inoffensive people, and endeavours to crystallise a few superficialities into hard facts, the matter becomes very different. For downright scurrilous offensiveness, the following paragraph is hard to beat:— "But by his legs you shall know the Bengali. The leg of a free man is straight or a little handy so that he can stand on it solidly; his calf is taper, and his thigh flat. The Bengali's leg is either skin and bone the same size all the way down, with knocking knobs for the knees, or else it is very fat and globular, also turning in at the knees with round thighs like a woman's. The Bengali's leg is the leg of a slave. Except by grace of his natural masters a slave he always has been and always must be. He has the virtues of the slave and his vices—industry, frugality, a quick imitative intelligence and amazing verbal cleverness; dishonesty suspiciousness, lack of initiative, cowardice, ingratitude, utter incapacity for any sort of chivalry.

Lord Curzon and his been made supremely ridiculous, may explain like Icilus:— "But by the shades beneath us, and by the Gods above, Add not unto your cruel hate your yet more cruel love.

Telegrams.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

THE MOHANPUR GARDEN TRAGEDY (From our special correspondent.)

SILCHAR, MARCH 24. The case against Mr. Ross was to have been resumed to-day, but on the motion for transfer, made to the High Court on behalf of the prosecution, being granted, further proceedings have been stayed.

FIRES AT SILCHAR AND THE MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.

SILCHAR, MARCH 24. There had been several terrible fires at Silchar during the last five days. They are believed to be the work of incendiaries. Great excitement prevails. Last night a fire broke out in Narsingtola, burning down about a dozen houses. This Narsingtola land the Municipality is going to acquire for the purpose of a park in the teeth of indignant opposition from the rate-payers. The public have been surprised at a reckless statement made by Captain Herbert, the Chairman, on the spot of last night's fire to the effect that it was a pity that the whole thing had not been burnt down, apparently implying that the desired catastrophe would save the Municipality from paying compensation to the tenants, which otherwise would be pretty heavy. Such remarks from a responsible officer are calculated to considerably shake public confidence, now that a keen public agitation is going on over the park question.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, MAR. 21. The Anglo-French agreement was signed in London to-day, forming a supplement to the Niger Convention. In the terms of the new agreement Great Britain retains Bahrel Ghazal and Darfur, while France takes Wadai, Bagirmi, and territory to the east and north of Lake Chad. Great Britain also recognises the French sphere westward of a line extending south of the Tropic of Cancer along the border of the Libyan desert of the fifth parallel. The signatories mutually concede equality of commercial treatment in the region between the Nile and Lake Chad from the fifth to the fifteenth parallels. France thus securing access to the Nile. The Powers mutually undertake to refrain from exercising territorial rights outside the frontiers fixed by the treaty.

LONDON, MAR. 21. Sir Claude Macdonald leaves Peking for home on Thursday on a short furlough.

LONDON, MAR. 21. The steamer Ormuz has sailed from Melbourne taking 75,000 in gold for India.

LONDON, MAR. 21. England has defeated Wales in the Association game by four goals to nil.

LONDON, MAR. 21. The Lincolnshire Handicap was run to-day and resulted as follows:— General Peace ... 1 Knight of the Thistle ... 2 Lord Edward II. ... 3

LONDON, MAR. 22. The Sirdar's despatch, in which he accepts entire responsibility for the dispersal of the Mahdi's remains, has been laid on the table of the House of Commons.

LONDON, MAR. 22. Lord Cromer's covering despatch entirely supports General Kitchener's action.

LONDON, MAR. 22. Lord Salisbury has gone to the Riviera.

LONDON, MAR. 22. The British marines have quitted Peking.

LONDON, MAR. 22. In the course of a debate in the House of Commons on slavery in Zanzibar, Mr. Brodrick said the Government was bound to maintain its pledge to respect the law of Islam, and it would be foolhardy at present to dislocate the labour market on the mainland by a general manumission, but the Government had directed that no British official should assist in sending slaves back to bondage.

LONDON, MAR. 22. A semi-official French note, in giving the details of the Anglo-French agreement, relating to Africa, says it does not affect the questions of the Middle Nile or of Egypt proper.

LONDON, MAR. 22. The Hungarian Government has assured a deputation of sugar producers that steps will be taken to protect their interests, in view of the Indian Countervailing Duties Bill.

LONDON, MAR. 23. Both countries appear to be satisfied with the terms of the Nile agreement.

LONDON, MAR. 23. Mr. Garstin, of the Egyptian Works Department, after paying a visit of inspection on the Upper Nile, reports that to a great extent the country southward of Omdurman is extremely unhealthy, and presents no practical advantage to any civilized power. The Times commends these facts to the advocates of the Cape to Cairo Railway.

LONDON, MAR. 23. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Brodrick announced that America had proposed a *modus vivendi* in the matter of the Alaska boundary.

LONDON, MAR. 23. The British North Borneo Company is issuing 350,000 new shares.

BOMBAY, MAR. 24. The English mail steamer was signalled this morning at 5:35. The mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta on Sunday morning at about 4.

LONDON, MAR. 24. Terrible accounts are being received of famine accompanied by typhus in Samara and other Russian provinces on the Volga.

LONDON, MAR. 24. The Hungarian Minister of Commerce replying to an interpellation in the Legislature declared that the Indian Countervailing Sugar Duties Bill was contrary to treaty with Great Britain. He admitted that the bounties were becoming daily more untenable, but do not justify the Indian Act.

LONDON, MAR. 24. The race for the Grand National was run to-day, and resulted as follows:— Manifesto ... 1 Ford of Fyne ... 2 E. Liman ... 3

Money Market and Trade.

Calcutta, March 24th.

Table with columns for Government Loans, Calcutta Port Trust Debentures, and Interest and Discount. Includes rates for 3 per cent, 3 1/2 per cent, etc.

Bank of England ... 3 1/2 Bank of Bengal ... 7 1/2 Bank of Bombay ... 7 1/2 Bank of Madras ... 6

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Table with columns for Bank Wire, Demand, 3 month's sight, etc. Includes rates for various banks and terms.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

Table with columns for Per cent of 1897, 1898, 1899, etc. Includes rates for various years and terms.

The following transactions were reported to-day: English Quotations.

Table with columns for Consols 2 3/4 Per cent, Silver in London, Rentier 3 per cent, etc. Includes rates for various financial instruments.

Tootsi Das Roy & Brothers, 9, China Bazar, Calcutta.

BULLION MARKET.

Calcutta, 24th March 1899.

Table with columns for English Bar, Australian Bar, China Leaf 3 Brand, etc. Includes rates for various bullion types.

SILVER. English (Silver Bar of 17 1/2 dwt. better per 100 tollah 74 10 0 Do small portion 75 14 0)

RUSSICK LAL CHUNDER, BULLION AND STOCK DEALER, 54, Khungrutty, Barra Bazar

THEORY OF THE FLAMING SWORD.

"Ah, talk of blessings! What a blessing is digestion! To digest. Do you know what it means? It is to have the sun always shining and the shade always ready for you. It is to be met by smiles and greeted with kisses. It is to hear sweet sounds, to sleep with pleasant dreams, to be touched ever by gentle, soft, cool hands. It is to be in Paradise.

"There came a great indigestion upon the earth and it was called a deluge. All the evil comes from this. Macbeth could not sleep; it was the supper, not the murder. His wife talked and talked; it was the supper again. Milton had a bad digestion and Carlyle must have had the worst digestion in the world. Ah! to digest is to be happy!

There is—how does that strike you for a burst of eloquence? I quite from Trollope. If there is anything wrong about the theory you must hold him responsible. As for his physiology and pathology (pardon all these "ologies") I can answer for the correctness of these two. And so can millions of people besides me. They speak of the cause of indigestion continually in every language; they groan and writhe under it in every land and climate.

"For many years" says one of this innumerable army of martyrs, "I was obliged to bear as best I could the torments of indigestion. My appetite was practically destroyed. Late, of course, because one must eat or die! but after meals I had great pain at the chest and around the sides. Sleep almost forsook my pillow and naturally I was tired and exhausted. Sometimes better and then worse, but never free from pain and illness. I lived on with little or no hope of getting well. It is hardly necessary to say that I had medical treatment, yet no real benefit resulted from it. Happily at this time Mother Seigel's Syrup was brought to my notice and so strongly commended that I laid aside other medicines, which were doing me no good, and began using this one only.

In a short time I realised a great improvement; food agreed with me and I gained strength. A little later—continuing to take the Syrup regularly as directed—the pains at the stomach, sides and chest wholly ceased, and I have not felt them since. My indigestion was cured at last, and I enjoyed the blessing of health. My son, who suffered severely from rheumatism, has been relieved by Mother Seigel's Syrup as by nothing else he ever tried. In gratitude I give you full permission to publish my letter should you desire." (Signed) Mrs. Ann Barker, Field Lane, Braughing, Ware, Herts, Oct. 7th 1898.

It was a fortunate circumstance for Mrs. Sarah Gell, of Melchbourne, Bedfordshire, that one day she had a personal talk with Mr. Smith, the butcher at Rushden. He told the lady that in his opinion if she went on suffering from indigestion and asthma (one of its consequences) it would be because she neglected to use Mother Seigel's Syrup. "And," said Mr. Smith, "I speak from knowledge." She had been ill with this abominable ailment for many years, and had spent time and money in unavailing efforts to obtain relief.

Acting on Mr. Smith's advice Mrs. Gell began using this remedy at once, and tells the outcome in a letter of which we have room for the conclusion only:— "I was better almost immediately, and was soon as well and healthy as one could wish to be. Now I keep 'Mother Seigel' in the house and it never fails to help us when needed for any passing complaints. (Signed) Sarah Gell, Oct. 5th 1898.

Judging from the force of his comment on the disease, I should say Mr. Trollope knew something about indigestion from experience. Most literary people do. To them, and to all other victims, I confidently commend the best remedy yet found—Mother Seigel's Syrup.

INDIAN NEWS.

DACOITIES continue in the Agra District three more of which have taken place recent ly.

THE metre-gauge line from Bhatinda to Ferozepur has been connected by broad gauge with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and will probably be opened for public broad gauge traffic on the 1st of April.

THE Pudukkotta Gazette notifies the appointment of Rao Bahadur Subbaraya Acharya as State Engineer.

THE Burman and two Hpoongyis who were charged with conspiring to wage war against the Queen in Burma, in the interests of the Myungun Prince, have been committed for trial to the Rangoon Sessions.

PENDING the legislation necessary for the establishment of the promised Chief Court in Burma, it is likely that an Additional Judicial Commissioner will be appointed for Lower Burma to cope with the great increase of work that has recently set in upon that Court.

A DARING dacoity was committed in December last close to Saharanpur, two miles from the Magistrate's cutchery. Eight men, mostly from the Punjab, accused of the crime have been on their trial, which has just concluded. One accused was made approver. Each of the seven others was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation for life. One victim of the robbery died soon after admission into the hospital.

AN affray occurred among some villagers at a place called Kamka on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in which one was so badly hurt that he was thought to be dead. His assailants thought the best way to get rid of the body was to carry and place it on the metals which they did. However, before the arrival of any train, the man regained consciousness, and realising his position although terribly wounded crawled out of the way. He was found by a party of gangmen the next morning, and explained what had occurred the night previous. His assailants have been arrested and are now in cusody.

THE Resident in Baluchistan having represented to the Nizam's Government, through the Resident at Hyderabad, the hardships imposed upon trans-frontier tribesmen who are forbidden to enter Hyderabad for purposes of trade, the Nizam's Government has decided to permit bona fide traders to visit Hyderabad upon a guarantee from them of respectable character and adequate means.

A DARING dacoity is reported from the Ferozepur district. It is said that an armed band of robbers on camels raided the village of Kalian on the 5th instant. The police started in pursuit and the two leaders of the gang, Chetoo and Mithoo, were captured at Ludhiana on information received from a traitor in the party.

PRIVATE PATRICK JOYCE, of the Buffs, who attacked some natives in the street with a razor at Komptee some time ago, has been pronounced by the medical authorities as being out of his mind, and consequently incapable of being put upon his trial. He is at present in hospital and will probably have to be sent home.

SINCE the recent dacoity at the Canal bungalow near Mian Mir where the treasure guard was attacked and a wooden box containing money carried off, it has been proposed to double the police guard over the railway cash office in charge of the Examiner of Accounts, and to arm the men with carbines and bayonets.

ON the 18th of March, Mr. M. Nethersole State Engineer, in the presence of a large gathering, inaugurated the building of a railway on Kashmir by hitting the first peg in a level centre in the ground at Hazuribagh in Srinagar.

THE Hon. Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, Poona, was to leave Poona yesterday to take up his appointment as Judge of the High Court, Bombay. Several farewell entertainments were given in his honour on Tuesday. The Poona Bar assembled in his Court, congratulated him on his appointment and thanked him for his sympathy with the natives.

THE first section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway, from Balotra to Burma, a distance of 62 miles, also the first section of the Cooch Behar-Santabrani Extension from Cooch Behar to Alipore, a distance of 111 1/2 miles, also the Mari-Attock Railway, the South Behar Railway, and the remainder of the Gogga-Ganges Dab lines, Bengal and North-Western Railway, have all been offered for inspection prior to opening for traffic.

THE celebrated Tori gang of dacoits, in whose pursuit the police and troops of the Maharaja of Gwalior have been engaged for several months, committed a dacoity at 2 A.M. one morning in a village some 12 miles from Goona torturing an unfortunate girl, the daughter of a Bunnia, their victim, by scalding and burning the tenderest parts of her body with boiling oil until she discovered the secret of the hiding place. They then decamped with the spoil leaving the girl in a dying condition. News of the dacoity and outrage was received at Goona by the local authorities at 3:30 p.m., and by 4 p.m. a British officer and 30 men of the C.I. H. had started for the scene of the outrage. Arriving there the trail of the dacoits was taken up and followed for another ten or twelve miles. Darkness coming on, the party bivouacked at a small village where grass could be obtained for the horses, and themselves made a frugal meal from the contents of their haversacks and such milk or water as was obtainable from the villagers. At 4 next morning the party were in the saddle carefully searching the country for signs of the dacoits and for the smoke of their fires. A Star sepoy was met after some hours who said he had dispersed the gang by firing buck shot at them. He was promptly hurried to the spot when it was found to be only too true that the gang had fled, and hurriedly too as evidenced by the confusion reigning in their old camping ground—some arms, bags of flour, tins of ghee, &c., being left behind. The country was scoured in all directions but without success the gang having had a fair start and being favoured by the denseness of the jungles and the precipitous nature of the country. The gang was estimated at 30 men, all well armed, and comprising three different classes, judging from the fact that there were three large cooking places in their camp at slight distances apart. This gang will doubtless show fight when eventually brought to bay, and one can only hope their day of reckoning is nigh.

SIR A. TREVOR, public Works Member of Council, proceeds to Simla for about three weeks before leaving for England on April 22nd.

SIR W. CUNNINGHAM, Foreign Secretary, goes up to Simla on the conclusion of the Viceroy's tour in the Punjab. He too will be a passenger by the homeward mail steamer of April 22nd.

PROVISION has been made in the Public Works Department Budget estimates for the sum of a lakh and a half for a new office for the Punjab Government at Simla. The Government of India has approved of the expenditure.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces had a conference on Thursday with the Oudh taluqdars. The subjects of discussion included the finances of the British India Association and the Court of Wards Bill which they propose as calculated to interfere with their proprietary rights.

A POONA paper states that Mr. Ganesh Moreswar Khadikar, the proprietor of the Chandrakant Press, has been fined Rs. 50 for publishing a notice regarding a lottery without permission from the authorities.

PERSIAN Gulf advices say very little news has reached Bushire from Lingah. It is reported that the Sheikh is still lingering round the outskirts of the town, and that the Persians are not strong enough to drive him away from his present quarter. Either the Sheikh or his men attacked a caravan from Bars, and in the scuffle six camels were killed. The caravan was promptly looted. The Pigeon has left Bushire for Lingah to protect the British interests.

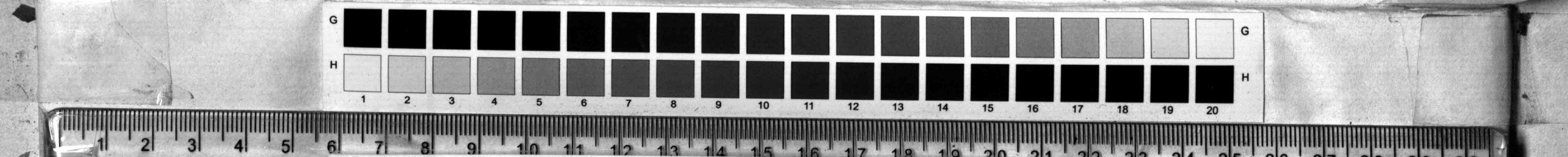
TURHAM SINGH THAKUR, a well-known dacoit of Shajahanpur was arrested, the other day by Kazi Mukhammad Hassan, Tehsildar of Mohomed, District Kheri Turham Sing was a terror of Shajahanpur and Kheri districts and the efforts of the police were always baffled by the influential supporters of the dacoit. The Tehsildar deserves credit for quietly arresting the man.

THE Municipal election of Muradabad on 13th March was accompanied by free fight with lathes. The contending parties were Chandhri Ram Prasad, Mukhtear, and Sheikh Rahmat Hasan, Honorary Magistrate.

WE learn from Nasik that the notorious dacoit, Sakia Satupya, with two of his gang, is reported to have waylaid and murdered a Thakur of Wasala last week. The reason for the committal of the deed is said to be that the Thakur was suspected of having given information to the police regarding Sakia's movements.

THE notorious dacoit Gordhana, who created a "furor" about six months ago by escaping from the Central Jail, has been captured by the Agra Police. His career may be likened to Dick Turpin's or Ned Kelly's. He had established such a reputation for brutal cruelty that his name was synonymous with murder and pillage, and his arrest has caused the greatest sensation. The City Kotwali, where he is lodged, is surrounded with hundreds of peaceable citizens eager to get a glimpse of him. Gordhana, who is a green grocer by trade, began his career as a criminal so long ago as 1882, when he stabbed three European soldiers in the heart of the Agra Cantonment, because they attempted to arrest him. For this he got ten years' imprisonment. On release, in 1892, he migrated to Calcutta, but returned here, in 1895 when violent crimes revived. In 1895 he was arrested, and going to the house of the man who was instrumental in effecting his arrest, he shot him dead. He was re-arrested shortly afterwards, charged with murder and dacoity, but was not convicted of the capital charge, and got only five years. Long before the expiry of his sentence, he escaped from jail, and a day or two afterwards violent crime again broke out, culminating in sensational "murders" which took place here during his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's visit last January, when a reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered for his capture, 'dead or alive' The circumstances of his arrest are interesting. A villager came to Mr. Gregson, District Superintendent of Police, trembling in every limb through fear, and said "Gordhana dined with me to-night. I made him drink heavily. He will pass through some fields to get to his usual haunt, come and arrest him if you can; but if he escapes, I am a dead man." With commendable promptitude the District Superintendent of Police went with a posse of police and arrested Gordhana. He offered no resistance, being too drunk though he was armed with an Express rifle, broad sword, and revolver.

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A TERRIER STORY.

A PECULIAR CASE IN SURGERY.

A CORRESPONDENT at HITCHIN sends an interesting dog homing story, for which he vouches. The dog is a handsome little fox-terrier, greatly attached to its young mistress, and very fond of its home. Recently when the mistress was going to London for some time, she took her pet in the trap as far as the station to see her off. On arriving at King's-cross, she was astonished to find the dog waiting for her on the platform. It had, unperceived by anyone, jumped on the footboard of the carriage, and ridden safely on the through train. On another occasion, the dog's mistress, going again to London, decided to take the dog with her. While in London the dog was lost and inquiries and advertisements failed to recover it. Some time after, however, the dog reached its old home at Hitchin, emaciated and footsore.

SIR SALTER PYNE AND THE AMEER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.] SIR SALTER PYNE'S resignation of the post as engineer-in-chief to the Ameer, must be matter for regret to the many who are aware of the service which his presence in Kabul has been in the preservation of good relations between that capital and the capital of British India. Mr. Pyne (as he then was) went up to Kabul at an extremely critical and dangerous period for Anglo-Afghan relations, viz. shortly after the "Penjdeh incident," when we so nearly came to blows with Russia over the question of the Afghan frontier.

For his temerity in venturing into that wild region at such a time, Salter Pyne all but paid with his life. For his assassination was attempted no less than three times on the way up to Abdur Rahman's capital, in addition to two or three more attempts after he found himself installed as "engineer-in-chief" to the Ameer. Abdur Rahman had been greatly exercised in mind on the subject of dynamics ever since he had seen a dynamo at work; that was at Rawal Pindi, on the solitary occasion when the Ameer's fears for his life and the one permitted him to quit Kabul and go on a visit to British India. He did not rest satisfied until a European engineer was first installed at Kabul, but the French electrical engineer who was first installed stayed a shorter time than did the first electrical installation in Afghanistan. He fled on the first threat of assassination. His successor was Salter Pyne.

The latter has often told me of the Ameer's drastic way of dealing with those of his subjects who, resenting the presence of an Englishman, sought to murder him. The most determined attempt of the kind happened in the bazar at Kabul, when an infuriated Ghazi "went for" Sir Salter with a bayonet used as a dagger. Happily for the Englishman his horse swerved and received the bayonet point instead of himself. Abdur Rahman promptly ordered not only the would-be assassin, but also his relatives, to die the death—but whether the Ameer did these things for love of Sir Salter, or for fear of losing his chief engineer, the writer knows not.

Our own Government required Mr. Pyne with a knighthood and the accompanying C.S.I. The Ameer required him with frequent presents, and a special message of thanks—this last being publicly delivered in open durbar. Sir Salter gives Abdur Rahman a remarkably high character for shrewdness and insight. He does not read English, but religiously subscribes to our press-cutting agencies, and so assimilate practically "everything." At the same time he is noted for all the Eastern's suspicion and excessive caution; and when, one day, his chief engineer ventured to ask his employer, "Have I ever told a lie?" he received the astounding answer, "I have never found you out."

After thirteen years of service Sir Salter Pyne has resigned his post at Kabul. A monument of his patient and unswerving zeal remains in the great artillery and small-arms factory in the Afghan capital, where thousands of cartridges and weapons are turned out daily. At first it was a terribly up-hill work, that of instructing the native idea to shoot. As Sir Salter expressed it to the writer, "it is so terribly difficult to make those fellows understand that, under certain conditions, it is unsafe to interfere with a working dynamo, to put a match to a powder-magazine, or insert your hand in the cog-wheels of machinery in motion." At the beginning of things there were frequent and fatal accidents from these causes and such as these. Afterwards the native mind began to reason and comprehend.

Though it is six years ago, many people will recollect the loss of the P. and O. s.s. Bokhara on the Presadores, in the China Sea, with 140 lives. This lamentable fatality had a ludicrous sequel in a visit of the Ameer to Sir Salter, whom he gravely informed that he had a theory to account for the loss of the steamship "Yes," said his engineer. "It has been such a dry season," continued Abdur Rahman, "that there was not enough water to cover the tops of those sharp rocks, and so the vessel struck on them and foundered." In rejoinder, Sir Salter keeping his voice steady with an effort, said: "That would afford him much pleasure to telegraph his employer's interesting theory home to Europe."

In fact, Abdur Rahman has ever been a cautiously interesting admixture of shrewdness and childlike ignorance. In the administration of the law he has been so strict as to remind one of the Ameer of one of Mr. Kipling's "Plain Tales" ("so they took the prisoner away, and the whole of him was seen no more together in one piece"). But in matters approximating to the "higher civilization," the ruler of Afghanistan has frequently been found most lamentably lacking.

One rumour has it that, Sir S. Pyne left his employment at Kabul because of the extreme difficulty he experienced of late in obtaining his salary; but this story ill-considers with the Ameer's reputation for generosity and Abdur Rahman is well-known to be enormously wealthy. In conversation with me Sir Salter took a rather pessimistic view of the Afghan succession, and seemed to fear an upheaval on the death of the present Ameer.—I. D. News.

LOOKING at my friend as he lay upon my bed with the jeweled knife-handle protruding from his breast, I believed that he was dying. Would the physician never come?

"Pull it out, old fellow," begged the sufferer through white, drawn lips, his gasping voice being hardly less distressing than the unearthly look in his eyes.

"No, Arnold," said I, as I held his hand and gently stroked his forehead. It may have been instinct, it may have been a certain knowledge of anatomy, that made me refuse.

"Why not? It hurts," he gasped. "It was pitiful to see him suffer, this strong, healthy, hare-brained, daring, reckless young fellow.

The resident physician walked in—a tall, grave man, with gray hair. He went to the bed, and I pointed to the knife-handle, with its great bold ruby in the end and its diamonds and emeralds alternating in quaint designs in the sides. The physician started. He felt Arnold's pulse and looked puzzled.

"When was this done?" he asked.

"About twenty minutes ago," I answered.

"The physician started out, beckoning me to follow." "Stop!" said Arnold. We obeyed. "Do you wish to speak of me?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the physician, hesitating. "Speak in my presence; then," said my friend; "I fear nothing."

"You may," said the poor boy. "But I shall have to hurt you."

"Well," "Perhaps very much."

"And even if I succeed (the chance is one in a thousand) you will never be a sound man, and a constant and terrible danger will always be present."

Entrefort wrote a note and sent it away in haste by a bellboy.

"Meanwhile," he resumed, "your life is in imminent danger from shock, and the end may come in a few minutes or hours from that cause. Attend without delay to whatever matters may require settling, and Dr. Rowell, glancing at that gentleman, 'will give you something to brace you up. I speak frankly for I see that you are a man of extraordinary nerve. Am I right?'"

"Be perfectly candid," said Arnold.

Dr. Rowell, evidently bewildered by his cyclonic young associate, wrote a prescription, which I sent by a boy to be filled. With unwise zeal I asked Entrefort:

"Is there no danger of lockjaw?"

"No," he replied; "there is not a sufficiently extensive injury to the peripheral nerves to induce traumatic tetanus."

there is no indication of an escape of arterial blood into the thoracic cavity; in other words the mouths of the two aortal wounds have seized upon the blade with a firm hold and thus prevent it from slipping in and out. This is a very fortunate occurrence, but one which will cause pain for some time. The aorta, you may understand, pulls the heart backward and forward with every breath you take, but that organ, though now undoubtedly much surprised, will accustom itself to its new condition.

"What I fear, however, is the formation of a clot around the blade. You see, the presence of the blade in the aorta has already reduced the blood-carrying capacity of that vessel; a clot, therefore, need not be very large to stop up the aorta, and, of course, if that should occur death would ensue. But the clot, if one form may be dislodged by the heart and driven forward, in which event it may lodge in any one of the numerous branches from the aorta and produce results more or less serious, possibly fatal. If, for instance, it should choke either the right or the left carotid there would ensue atrophy of one side of the brain and consequently paralysis of half the entire body; but it is possible that in time there would come about a secondary circulation from the other side of the brain and thus restore healthy condition. Or the clot, which is passing always from larger arteries to smaller, must unavoidably find one not large enough to carry it, and must lodge somewhere, may either necessitate amputation of one of the four limbs or lodge itself so deep within the body that it cannot be reached with the knife. You are beginning to realize some of the dangers which await you."

Arnold smiled faintly.

"But we shall do our best to prevent the formation of a clot," continued Entrefort; "the re are drugs which may be used with effect."

"Are there more dangers?"

"Many more; some of the more serious have not been mentioned. One of these is the liability of the aortal tissues pressing upon the weapon to relax their hold and allow the blade to slip. That would let out the blood and cause death. I am uncertain whether the hold is now maintained by the pressure of the tissues or the adhesive quality of the serum which was set free by the puncture. I am convinced though that in either event the hold is easily broken and that it may give way at any moment, for it is under several kinds of strains. Every time the heart contracts and crowds the blood into the aorta, the latter expands a little, and then contracts when the pressure is removed. Any unusual exercise or excitement produces stronger and quicker heart-beats and increases the strain on the adhesion of the aorta to the weapon. A fall, a jump, a blow on the chest—any of these might so jar the heart and aorta as to break the hold."

Entrefort stopped.

"Is that all?" asked Arnold.

"No; but is not that enough?" "More, than enough" said Arnold, with a sudden and dangerous sparkle in his eye. Before any of us could think, the desperate fellow had seized the handle of the stiletto with both hands in a determined effort to withdraw it and die. I had had no time to order my faculties to the movement of a muscle, when Entrefort, with incredible alertness and swiftness, had Arnold's wrists. Slowly Arnold relaxed his hold.

"Here's a part of it," explained Entrefort, beholding up the handle.

"And the blade—"

"Is an irremovable part of your internal machinery."

Arnold was silent.

"It had to be cut off," resumed Entrefort, "not only because it would be troublesome and undesirable ornament, but also because it was necessary to remove any possibility of withdrawing it."

"Arnold said nothing."

"Here is a prescription," said Entrefort; "take the medicine as directed for the next ten years, without fail."

"What for? I see it contains muriatic acid."

"I may explain ten years from now."

"If I live."

"If you live."

Arnold pulled me down to him and whispered: "Tell her to fly at once."

Noble, generous boy!

I thought I recognized a thin pale, bright face among the passengers who were leaving an Austrian steamer which had just arrived at San Francisco.

"Dr. Entrefort!" I called.

"Ah!" he said, peering up into my face; "I knew you now, but you have changed. You remember I was called away immediately after I performed that crazy operation on your friend, and have spent the intervening seven years in India, China, Siberia, the South Seas, and God knows where not. I am glad to set foot on my native soil again, for I am tired. But wasn't that the most absurd, bare-brained experiment that I tried on your friend? I dropped all that kind of nonsense long ago. Poor fellow, he bore it so bravely; did he suffer much? How long did he live? A week?"

"Seven years."

"What!" exclaimed Entrefort's startled.

"He is alive now, and in this city."

"The man staggered. 'Incredible,' he said. 'It is true; you shall see him.'

"Tell me about him," he asked eagerly, his eyes glittering with the peculiar light which I noticed on the night of the operation.

"Well, the change in him is shocking. Imagine a young dare devil of twenty-one, who had no greater fear of danger and death than of a cold, now a cringing, covering man of twenty-eight, nursing his life with pitiful tenderness, fearful that at any moment something may happen to break the hold of his aorta on the stiletto-blade, a confirmed hypochondriac, peevish, melancholy, unhappy in the extreme. He keeps himself confined as closely as possible, avoiding all excitement and exercise, for fear they will produce disastrous results, and reads nothing exciting. The constant danger has worn out the last shred of his manhood and left him a pitiful wreck. Can nothing be done for him?"

"Possibly. Let us find him. Ah, there comes my wife to meet me! She arrived on the other steamer."

I recognized her instantly, and was overcome with astonishment.

"Charming woman," said Entrefort, "and you'll like her. We were married four years ago, at Bombay. She belongs to a noble Italian family, and has travelled a great deal."

Then he introduced us. To my unspeakable relief she recognized neither my name nor my face. I must have appeared a peculiar person to her, but it was impossible to be perfectly nonchalant. We went to Arnold's rooms, I with painful fear, left her in the reception-room, and took Entrefort within. Arnold was too greatly absorbed with his own troubles to be dangerously excited by meeting Entrefort, whom he greeted with indifferent courtesy.

"But I heard a woman's voice," he said and before I could move he had gone to the reception-room, and he stood face to face with the beautiful adventuress, who wickedly desperate, had driven a stiletto into his vitals in a hotel seven years before because he refused to marry her. They recognized each other. Both started and turned pale; but she, quicker witted, recovered her composure at once, and advanced toward him with a smile and an extended hand. He staggered back, his face ghastly with fear.

"Oh!" he cried out, "the blade has slipped out—I felt it fall—the blood is pouring out—it burns—I am dying!" and he fell into my arms and instantly expired.

The autopsy revealed the astonishing fact that there was no blade in him at all. It had been gradually consumed by the muriatic acid which Entrefort had prescribed for that purpose, and with which Arnold had kept his system constantly filled, and the wounds in the aorta had closed in steadily with the watery blade, and were perfectly healed. All his vital organs were sound. My poor friend, once so reckless and brave, had died simply of a childish, groundless fear of a woman; and she unwittingly had accomplished her revenge.

MOOLTAN and Dehli are famous for their pottery. Instead of clay a powder artificially prepared from certain rocks is used for the purpose. Hazara clays are considered best by some of the potters. The pottery factory started at Harpur in the Jhelum district some five years ago is no longer in existence.

INFORMATION has reached Lahore of a daring dacoity at Okarpura, in the Peshawar district, on the night of the 18th. A gang of about 30 outlaws rushed into the bazaar, beat off the chowkiedars and looted the shops of the Hindus keeping up all the while a sharp fusillade, which scattered the terrified inhabitants. The village of Tornah in that district was afterwards attacked in a like manner, presumably by the same band. As an indication of excessive crime on the Frontier, it may be maintained that of late 30 murders, 10 dacoities, and 319 burglaries have been reported at Bannu since the beginning of this year.

A FERROZPUR correspondent writes to the Tribune under date March 18: A reign of terror prevails in the station. Thefts and burglaries have been too rife during the last fortnight. Almost every day one or two theft cases are reported one or the other corner of the Cantonment. Even it was heard on one occasion that the thieves fought a regular fight for hours together with the Gowals while attempting to carry away their cattle. The other day they broke into the house of the Cantonment Magistrate's Chaprasi and severely wounded him, and also on another occasion, a servant of Mr. Arjun Singh, Barrister-at-Law, Lieutenant-Colonel Maccaasand, our popular Magistrate, while on night rounds, did not find some policemen at their proper stands and has dismissed four of them. But notwithstanding all these precautions, thefts occur almost every night. People cannot sleep soundly. The least noise arouses them and makes them give alarm. Unless the police force is strengthened and some officers are detailed to watch their doings in the night, there is no hope of getting rid of this increasing lawlessness. There is probably some suspicion on soldiers, as we hear the Cantonment Magistrate has asked the Officers Commanding not to allow their men to leave quarters after 9-30 P.M.

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL CO. An Editor Finds a Sure Cure for Rheumatism. A. N. De Flient, editor of the Journal, Doysestow Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says, 'My right arm at times was entirely useless and Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion ever since and it never fails.' For sale by SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO.

A JOURNEY IN WESTERN TIBET.—II.

It will not be out of place here to give a short account of the Buddhist religion, which exercises so great an influence over the lives of the people of Tibet.

The Buddhists are divided into two great churches which have no little of no connection with each other. These are known to the outside world as the Northern and Southern Buddhist systems, but to the Buddhists of Tibet as the Great Vehicle and the Little Vehicle.

The Great Vehicle includes the professors of the faith in Tibet, Nepal, China, and Japan, the Little Vehicle those of Siam, Burma, and the island of Ceylon.

The Lamas of the North profess to be the true Buddhist church, and to preserve the teaching and tenets of their great teacher in their original purity; and they speak of the Southern Buddhists as "unenlightened." Certain it is that many departures from the original faith and corruptions of the original system have sprung up among the Buddhists of Southern Asia.

During a visit to Ceylon the writer had a most interesting talk on the subject with the Bishop of Colombo, Dr. Copleston, the author of an interesting work on Buddhism.

He seemed to think that the tendency of Sinhalese Buddhism is to endeavour to go back to the original tenets and practices of the early teachers of the faith, and to imitate the orthodoxy of the Tibetan Lamas.

He mentioned the revival of the practice of contemplation, that striking characteristic of many Tibetan monks, who profess to spend hours and days in contemplation on divine things, lost to all sense of material things, and even to the physical discomfort of remaining in the same position for a long time.

Several modern Buddhist writers have advocated the unity of Buddhism, but it is not likely that the Buddhist of Southern Asia would pay allegiance to the hierarchy of Lhasa which would seem the only possible solution of the problem.

Northern Buddhism has itself been modified by Hindu influences such as Siva worship but such influences have been local rather than general in their effect.

Self-neglect and coarctation are still professedly, the highest objects of existence with the devout Tibetans, these qualities in their perfection leading to the attainment of the final goal of Nirvana—the eternal peace the end of the misery caused by existence, which is the child of passion or desire.

The Lamas are bound to cultivate the qualities of charity, meditation serenity and wisdom. It was during the eighth century after Christ that Buddhism became the religion of Tibet. There appears to be no doubt about this fact, though the Lamas try to persuade themselves and others that Tibetan Buddhism is of greater antiquity.

No intelligent observer can fail to remark the similarity of the Buddhist system with that of the Roman Catholic Church. In its history, in its scheme of Church government, and in many of its ceremonies, the Lamaistic bears a striking resemblance to the Church of Rome—a resemblance that has been remarked by all who have studied and observed Tibetan Buddhism.

Throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries a bitter struggle was carried on between the Lamas and the independent chiefs who ruled the provinces of Tibet. That struggle ended in the complete victory of the spiritual power over the temporal and in the practical suppression of the local Governors.

be put in a few words—the fear of annexation and the dread of loss of wealth and power felt by the rich and powerful Lamas of Tibet. There is no doubt also that though the merchant's story was a gross exaggeration, there is a vast amount of treasure in gold and precious stones in the city of Lhasa.

For many hundreds of years the Buddhists of all part of Eastern Asia have paid tribute in gold and jewels to the Dalai Lama, and so far as is known none of this treasure has ever left Lhasa.

The chief difficulty with regard to the investigation of the Tibetan religion, manners and customs, is that of obtaining exact and accurate information. The common people are ignorant and difficult to understand even with the aid of a qualified interpreter while the Lamas are reticent and some of them, it is to be feared, willing to mislead.

The fanciful ideas and erroneous impressions which have arisen about Tibet are due to writers who have trusted to imagination for their facts, or possibly some of them to theosophical intuition. It is the duty and privilege of travellers who have visited the country, and have studied the people and their surroundings, to remove these wrong ideas and impressions by an accurate description of Tibet as it really is.

I will now continue the narrative of my journey from the point at which I left it to enter on an account of Buddhism and its influence on the Tibetans of Ladakh, which I considered necessary to the understanding of the subject.

From Kargil I marched to the Wakka Valley, stopping for an hour at midday to visit the curious monastery of Sbergal, which appears to be hanging like a huge bridge on the steep cliffs of the mountain side.

This, I believe, is the most westerly of Buddhist monasteries, and it is the first met with on the road from Cashmere to Leh. It is built above a dreary waste of sand and stone on the bare brown side of a rocky precipice, and is painted white, forming a most conspicuous object in the landscape.

It consists of numerous small rooms, a small chapel, a broad open platform and broad passages, cut most of them out of the side of the cliff. A more undesirable site and one less beautiful and inviting could hardly be imagined.

Buddhist monasteries are usually built in places like these, and it would seem that the Tibetan Lama really prefers a landscape instinct with dreariness and desolation. As Mr. Knight, in his charming book "Where Three Empires Meet," observes, "The Buddhist of Tibet while he despises the beautiful, has a love for the horrible and grotesque."

About sunset we arrived at the village of Malba, at the head of the Wakka Valley, a green and fertile string of villages abounding in gopas, chickens, manis, and praying wheels of all kinds. Here I met a genial Cashmere official, the Wazir Sunam, to whom I was much indebted for the comfort of my arrangements for the march to Leh.

The next morning I set off for the Wakka nullah, where I intended to camp for two or three days shooting. I found a suitable campaign ground by the side of the swift torrent which flows through the nullah. For the first two days I have poor sport, and the difficulty of the ground owing to the melting land moving masses of snow with which the nullah was blocked, rendered walking difficult and wearisome.

On the evening of the third day I succeeded in shooting a large ibex with 38 inch horns—a trophy which amply repaid the toil of three days' difficult climbing. I now realized that it was advisable to hurry on to Leh and making a short march, encamped a few miles down the valley.

The following day we marched over the Namika-La to the Buddhist village of Kharbu. The Namika-La is a mountain pass, 12,000 feet in height, easy to cross and free from snow, except at the very summit. From thence our route lay to the great monastery of Lamayuru, one of the largest in Western Tibet, though Himis monastery ranks higher in antiquity and dignity.

This gopas is an exception to the other monasteries of Ladakh on account of the wonderful beauty of its surroundings. It is built 200 feet above the town on a huge mass of rock overlooking the Lamayuru gorge, 3,500 feet in depth, a chasm of awful precipices and rushing torrents. At one point the traveller looks down from the narrow path, about three feet wide, along which he is travelling, straight into a rushing torrent 2,000 feet below. So precipitous is the descent that it is possible to throw a stone so as to make it drop in the torrent. This is one of the few dangerous bits on the Leh-Cashmere road and it is so on account of the crumbling nature of the rock. Lad nules frequently fall over the precipice, and the loss of human life is by no means rare.

Eight miles from the entrance to the gorge is the fort and stronghold of Khalsi dating from the Mahomedan invasion, and built on the banks of the Shyok or upper branch of the Indus. From Khalsi I made double marches and reached Leh in two days, impelled to this course by a discovery that stores were running short. The march lay through the Indus Valley with its string of fertile villages as far as Nima, twenty miles from Leh. Here we turned off to take a short cut over the brown waterless mountains until we regained the Indus Valley at Spitak. Here a great hill, surmounted by a monastery, fittingly guards the entrance to the capital of Ladakh.—J. A. D. in the Times of India.

LOVE AND A CUPBOARD.

"So she's engaged," said I.

"Yes," said her mother; "the dear girl is engaged. I am more than delighted. He will make her an excellent husband; and, though of course love must come before riches, his wealth is an item we cannot overlook. She is not the sort of girl to live on eight hundred a year."

That is my modest income (until my uncle dies) and the remark was obvious. "I suppose it is the Dane," I said, after a pause.

"Yes," said her mother, very decidedly, "it is the Dane. He is a dear, good man, a man on whom we can—"

"Has he—ah—shaved off his beard?" Mrs. Race frowned.

"Really, Vivian," she said, "I'm surprised at you. He has no pretensions to good looks; it's true, and his beard is possibly an anachronism but—"

"It does not eliminate his income. You are quite right."

Mrs. Race fingered her handkerchief nervously. "You will go and tell her how pleased you were to hear the news, will you not?" she said.

"I will write and wish her happiness," I replied. I returned to my rooms, therefore, and thought matters over, and being unaccustomed to thinking, became more miserable than I had believed possible and continued so for a fortnight. But the letter I wrote to her was never answered, and when I call it to remembrance I do not wonder.

At the end of that time I began a serious course of novel reading, and was well in the middle of one on an afternoon in June, when the boy opened the door and announced Miss Race. So I rose from my chair, and apologised for the blazer I was wearing and the slight scent of tobacco in the room: Ethel pulled her gloves off savagely, and threw them down on to the table.

"Why did you write that letter?" she asked, me angrily. "Which letter?" said I, "the one about the matinee seats or the flowers, or the gloves?"

"No!" cried Ethel, throwing a letter down on the table, "that one."

I glanced at it. "Ah! yes," I replied, recognising it. "The congratulatory one. I imagined it was usual to do so."

"I rang the bell and ordered tea, and while the boy brought it in there was silence between us. You did not congratulate me in it at all," Ethel said at last, "and you made me very miserable."

"Look here, Ethel," I said, with the tea-pot half way to her cup. "It is absurd nonsense to talk dire that I congratulated you very heartily. If you bring your chair a little closer, we will read the letter over together and I will show you I did."

So she came closer, and we held it between us while I read it aloud. "My dear Miss Race," I began. "Well, there's nothing wrong so far, is there?"

"You know there is," said Ethel. "My dear Ethel!" I ejaculated in great annoyance. "What possible wrong can there be in four such words?"

"Go on!" she said, and I continued. "I have just heard from Mrs. Race of your engagement to our mutual friend, Van Pienne; and naturally hasten to congratulate you. I fully agree with your mother, that he is a 'dear, good man,' and his somewhat advanced age and his appearance are, after all, quite unimportant. As Mrs. Craigie says in the Ambassador, 'What does it matter so long they really love each other? I had intended asking you and your mother to accompany me to the Haymarket, next Wednesday, and to come on to the Supper Club afterwards. Also, I had devised a little surprise for you on Friday, but alas! Do you remember the afternoon we spent at Lord's last July? And do you remember my teaching you the spot stroke at billiards at your worthy uncle's house, and our inability to make a proper rest? And do you remember—ah! a host of other things! No, of course, you don't; and why should you? Again, I repeat my sincere congratulations, and since you are engaged—my kind regards!"

I folded up the letter. "Now, surely, Ethel, there is nothing to complain of in that letter?" I said.

"Yes, there is!" she exclaimed. "You are laughing at me in it the whole time. I think it's horrid of you, especially after everything that has passed between us. Besides, you know I hate the Dane."

I turned round in my chair, horrified. "My dear Ethel," I cried, "it is a good thing you are only speaking to me. Hate the Dane, when you are engaged to him? Impossible!"

Ethel pulled at her lace handkerchief nervously, and I began to fear a scene. "I'm—I'm not engaged to him," she replied, tearfully. "I broke it off this morning."

"I was poking the fire at the time, and dropped the poker in my amazement. 'Whatever made you do that?' I cried.

"You," she said. "I thought of you sitting here all alone, fretting and—"

"I was quite happy, thank you, Ethel," I interrupted. "No, you weren't," she replied. "You were wretched. I know you were; and so was I—more wretched than I can tell you."

"Poor little girl!" I said sympathetically, taking her hand in mine. "Ethel drew it away. 'Don't do that,' she said, and then continued her tale. 'So this morning I went up to him—of course, the engagement, as you know, isn't publicly announced—and asked him to release me from my promise. He seemed to feel it very much, and there was a pathetic little scene. I couldn't help weeping a few tears, and then he said a lot of kind things about me.'

"Such as that to have been engaged to you for a fortnight, was in itself greater happiness than having married another for years."

"Yes," Ethel said eagerly, "those were almost exactly his words, and then he—he released me."

She paused for a moment and then added: "So I'm on the market again, viz."

"To the highest bidder, I suppose?" I said rather cruelly. "Ethel nervously fingered her handkerchief. 'I do hate you when you talk like that,' she said, putting her teeth together."

"The truth is generally ugly," I replied, and for a time we sat and glared at each other. "After a pause I asked her if her mother knew."

"No," she answered, "I haven't dared to tell her; but I left a note for her just before I came out." "Then she doesn't know you've come here?" "No."

"I mustn't be seen here, anyhow," Ethel remarked. "Anything but that." She looked hopelessly round the room. "Haven't you any place I could hide in?"

I followed her glance, and saw it rest on a door in the far wall. "Yes, Ethel," I said, "there is the china cupboard, of course, but it is hardly a place I would recommend."

The end of my sentence was synchronous with Ethel's disappearance into the cupboard, and the knock at the door announcing her mother. I threw myself into an armchair, and as the door opened, stretched my limbs and yawned ostentatiously. Then I jumped up and stretched out my hand.

"My dear Mrs. Race," I exclaimed, "a hundred apologies. I'm afraid from my present dishevelled appearance I need hardly confess that I've been sleeping, need I?"

Mrs. Race apparently did not hear my remark. She gave a gradual scrutiny to the room, and then looked relieved. "I thought possibly Ethel might be here," she said.

"I drew myself up proudly. 'Really, Mrs. Race,' I said in an injured tone, 'I may be a disgraceful character, but considering that Ethel is engaged—indeed, in any case—I would hardly receive her in my chambers alone.'

"No, of course not," she replied. "I am relieved to find she is not here. Indeed, it was a foolish of me to imagine it, but her present behaviour is so inexplicable that nothing seems too mad for her to do."

"Her present behaviour?" "Yes, Vivian. I suppose you may as well be told. Ethel has broken off her engagement with the Dane."

"I stepped back in horror. 'You amaze me!' I at length found words to exclaim, 'positively amaze me. Do you mean to say that Ethel has thrown away at one fell swoop the beard and the bank book?'"

"The china cupboard creaked audibly. 'Yes, she has,' Mrs. Race said quite naturally. 'We must try and effect a reconciliation, but you know how obstinate she is.'

"We continued the conversation for a few minutes, and then she prepared to go. Her eyes lighted on the tea-things, which I had previously pushed aside into a corner. 'You've been having tea,' she remarked in a peevish tone.

"It is a common occurrence with me," I replied. "Do you generally drink out of two cups?" she asked.

"When a friend drops in to see me," I remarked nervously. "We do not share the same one."

Mrs. Race walked to the table, and picked up something from it. The most casual glance showed it was Ethel's lace handkerchief. She retraced her footsteps, and stood holding the incriminating article in front of me.

"Vivian," she exclaimed, after one or two ineffectual attempts to pronounce my name, "Vivian!"

"It was really very unfortunate, and as I was on the point of replying, the sound of breaking crockery was heard, and Ethel emerged from the china cupboard looking very hot and uncomfortable.

"I've broken your Venetian glass vases, Viv," she said penitently. "Mrs. Race was fast deigning into tears. 'You've broken my heart!' she wept out. 'Let me explain,' said Ethel.

"On the contrary, let me explain," I said. "It will take the two of you," Mrs. Race exclaimed.

"The facts of the case are these," said Ethel. "I've told the Dane I am not going to marry him, and I mean it. No one save the three of us here have had the engagement announced to them, so that there will be no scandal. As Vivian is my greatest friend, mother, I came over here to tell him. After a few minutes' conversation—"

"And a cup of tea!" said Mrs. Race, indignantly. "And a cup of tea," he pointed out that it was somewhat injudicious of me to have ventured here alone. I was on the point of returning when we saw you coming up the steps, and—and you know the rest."

Mrs. Race looked up pitifully at us. "You poor foolish children!" she said. "Esides," I said, taking up Ethel's tale and going towards her, "there, another aspect of the case. There is no use disguising the fact that Ethel and I are very, very fond of each other—aren't we, Ethel? And, say what you will, my dear Mrs. Race, there is no getting over love!"

"I gave utterance to this sublime platitudinous becoming seriousness, and awaited its effect. Mrs. Race rose and surveyed me with a hopeless expression on her face.

"Surely, Vivian, it is time to close that argument," she said. "I know very well that you have had a boy and girl love for one another for two or three years. In my younger days I had them myself. But, as you know, an engagement between you is absolutely out of the question. Ethel must marry the Dane."

"I shall not marry the Dane!" cried Ethel. "If ever there was a deadlock here was one. The three of us sat down, and moodily gazed into the fire. Then Ethel, with a woman's intuition, grasped the situation, and became tearful.

"I am hopelessly compromised, mother," she said. "Yes," I broke in eagerly, "I myself know of two people of my acquaintance who saw Ethel enter this house." I was thinking of the newspaper boy and the flower girl.

"Mrs. Race, who has the utmost horror of scandal, rose from her chair and gazed at me with misery written in every line of her countenance. 'You don't say so, Vivian?' she exclaimed. 'It's too terrible. Whatever—oh, whatever I—am we to do?'"

Ethel went up to her mother, and took her two hands in hers. "Mother, darling," she said, "father married you on six hundred a year; you've often told me so."

Mrs. Race looked shocked. "Indeed, he didn't, Ethel. It was—it was fully six hundred and fifty."

"And I've got eight hundred!" I cried in the exuberance of my riches, "and I've been promised at least three briefs."

"It's the scandal I'm thinking of," said Mrs. Race; and I breathed with hope. "And again we sought a solution in the fire. Kindly I took Mrs. Race's hand. 'Mother?' 'Mrs. Race?' Ethel and I said simultaneously in very pitiful and beseeching tones.

"The good lady sighed. 'You're a couple of provoking children,' she said at length, joining our hands together.

MR. H. A. Surt, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, has been granted four months' leave from Thursday.

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH.

—MARCH 23.

(Before Justices Princep and Stevens.)

MR. MARR ON NATIVE WITNESSES.

MR. W. A. MARR, C.S., is the Joint-Magistrate of Begusarai. Recently he had a case before him in which Mr. Murphy, Manager of Bitpore Factory, was the complainant, and one Maharaj Sing and another were the defendants. Maharaj Sing has been described as "a rich man," but the charge against him and his companion was of stealing a sugar-cane at night from a plot of land claimed by Mr. Murphy as belonging to the factory. For the defence it was urged that the land in question belonged to Maharaj Sing's father and that with a view to assert his right that Maharaj cut the crops on it at night as he anticipated opposition from the factory. For the prosecution, besides Mr. Murphy, some factory servants appeared as witnesses to prove that the disputed land belonged to the factory. For the defence some witnesses were also examined to prove that the land belonged to Maharaj Sing's father and that Maharaj Sing had grown sugar-cane on it. There was consequently oath against oath with regard to the question to whom the disputed land belonged. On one side these was Mr. Murphy and on the other side there were some native witnesses. Mr. Marr thus disposed of the matter: "The evidence of Mr. Murphy is quite clear, and if the accused's allegation is true Mr. Murphy has laid himself open to and ought not to escape a trial for deliberate perjury. But I cannot think that he has given false evidence. He has no particular interest to serve by, and detection would mean to him ruin, social and financial. One the other hand, one knows how easy it is to get native witnesses to swear to a lie."

Holding the opinion that it is easy to get native witnesses to swear to a lie, Mr. Marr had no difficulty to decide the case. So, without coming to any clear conclusion based upon evidence in the case, Mr. Marr jumped to the conclusion that Mr. Murphy's case was true and that of Maharaj was false, and accordingly convicted the latter and his companion and sentenced them each to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. On appeal the sentence of imprisonment was reduced to three months while the order of fine was upheld.

The accused then came to Calcutta and through Mr. Jackson moved the High Court and obtained a rule. The rule was argued to-day when Mr. Jackson again appeared for the accused and Mr. Hill showed cause.

The Lordships after hearing both sides set aside the conviction and sentence on the ground that there was no finding of the element constituting the offence of theft, viz., dishonest intention on the part of the accused. From the evidence it was not clear that the land in question belonged to the factory as there was much difficulty in coming to any conclusion in this respect. Their Lordships added that on the evidence as taken by the Magistrate it was impossible to hold that the conviction was a proper conviction. They accordingly ordered that the conviction and sentence be set aside and the fine, if paid, be refunded.

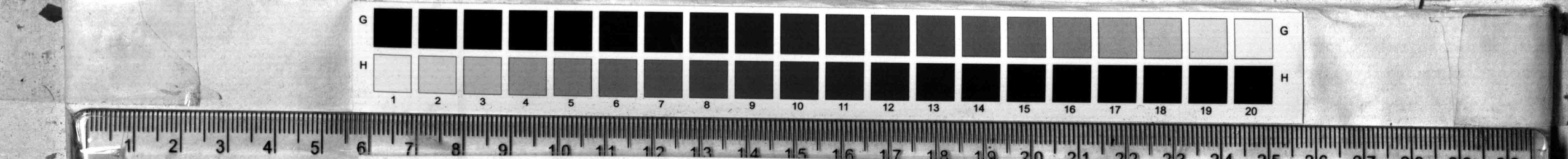
APPLICATION AGAINST A SANCTION. MR. P. L. ROY with by Babu Satis Chunder Ghose applied for a rule on behalf of one Rahimuddin Bepari to revoke a sanction against him by the Magistrate of Dacca under sections 193 and 211 of the I. P. Code. The facts were these. The petitioner charged one Ram Chandra Gupta and others, servants of Rajah Sreenath Roy, with having wrongfully confined his brother, Alimuddin and others. The police made an investigation into this matter and made a report to the effect that the case was not true. The petitioner on learning of this report, impugned the partiality of the police and put in a petition before the District Magistrate asking for a judicial enquiry and an independent investigation by a Magistrate. The District Magistrate instead of granting the prayer of the petitioner called for a report from the Deputy Magistrate within whose jurisdiction this offence is alleged to have been committed, and after receiving his report directed the prosecution of the petitioner in the manner before stated. Mr. W. Roy submitted that the whole of the proceedings were illegal. There had been no opportunity given to the complainant to prove his case, and there was no final order of dismissal or discharge in his case, and therefore no sanction could be given as a matter of law. Their Lordships granted a rule to set aside the sanction and in the meantime stayed all further proceedings.

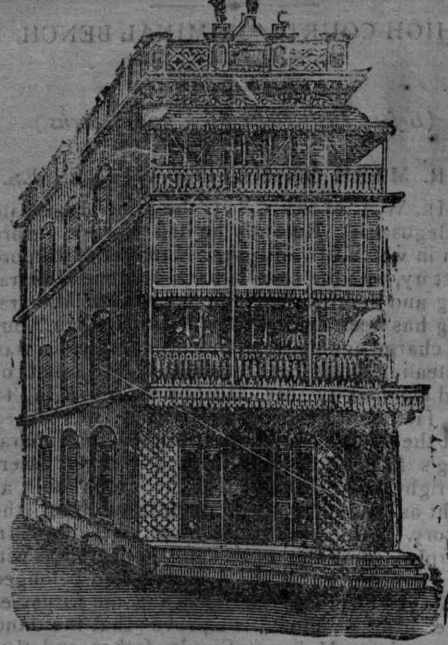
THE Mari Attock Railway from Campbell-pore to Daud Khel on the Sindh-Saugor portion of the North-Western Railway, is to be formally inspected by the Senior Government Inspector for Railways, Lucknow, and the heads of Departments of the North-Western Railway on the 24th March. If the inspection is satisfactory, the line will be formally opened for public traffic on 1st April.

NEWS from the Burmo-Chinese Boundary Commission says Cairns were elected on the banks of the Salween on the 28th February, and the party marched into Chiana on the 2nd instant, where the Chinese received them in the most handsome style with bands and banners. A banquet was given to the British officers, and a Chinese play performed by a troupe specially brought from Momein. Nothing remained after this but the demarcation of Kokang, work on which was expected to be commenced about the middle of March.

What to Do Until the Doctor Arrives. It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with cramps. Not finding the doctor he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbours and friends until he has a constant demand for from that part of the country. For sale by

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KUNTALINE is an excellent Preserver and Invigorator of the Hair. It will arrest the falling off of the Hair, and bring about a new and steady growth. It will also keep the Head cool, and free from dandruff and can be used for Infants' and Children's hair.

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

"I have put to careful analysis a sample of KUNTALINE prepared by Mr. H. Bose, and I have found it to consist of vegetable oil in a highly refined state, and perfectly free from any Acid, Alkali Metal or other injurious ingredients; nor does it contain any Alcohol. It is likewise very agreeably perfumed, and I can confidently recommend it as A REALLY GOOD HAIR OIL."

THE BEST HAIR OIL. KUNTALINE has acquired an extensive sale, and become a great favourite with the Ladies of our country. We guarantee it to be THE BEST HAIR OIL in the market at any price. Please read elsewhere the Testimonials from Ladies and Gentlemen of the very highest position and rank throughout India.

PRICES OF KUNTALINE. KUNTALINE is put up in round 6-oz bottles and neatly packed in a Beautiful Card-board Case at the following prices:—

Sweet Scented 1 0

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The Lily, the Rose and the Jasmin Scented Kuntaline are perfumed with the odour of fresh flowers only. They will diffuse the delightful fragrance of fresh blooming flowers, and are without doubt the finest perfumed Hair Oils made.

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স্বাস্থ্য ও মাতৃত্ব।

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