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### अनु द्रागवनी।

वीमत्नार्व नाम खाने है। बारे थानि उपारमत्र देवकार बास प्रदे भड

वरमत পূর্বে निश्चित्र। मूला इद काना। जाः माः क्ई काना। अयु वाकात अबि का आकित्व शायवा ।

> পদক পতৰু। मन्त्र रहेबाट बंबो का शका।

भतिनिहे र सम्। অমুভবাজার পত্তিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্তব্য

শ্ৰেষ্ঠ প্ৰকাশ।

এ অবৈত প্রভুর প্রিরম্বর ও শিষ্য এইশান নাগর কত। প্রীমহাপ্রভার লীলা সন্তব্ধে অনেক गुजन कथा चार्ह बदः जी बरेव छ-श्राह्म १ विभागता वर्षिण इहेमारह।

মূল্য বার আনা। ডা: মা: এক আনা भवाभवाकांत्र, किका आकिएन ब्याखवा।

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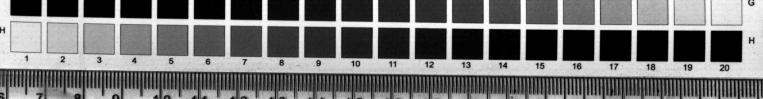
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After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, can confidently say will cure the patient of acidity, I and its worse stage of dyspepsia in a short time, effectively and radically, however, chronic and long-standing the complained 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 Bhobo Tosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date of 6th March, 1898:—Many thinks for your Acidity Pills I was suffering form Dyspepsia and Colic pains of the latt 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. Bu since I have been taking your pills (3 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please sent me three boxes of that pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

(From Babu Bamdheni Bauve Donnter

ind oblige.

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

(From Mr. S. C. Haldar, Politica Agency Gilgit.)

I am exceedingly glid to let you know that your Acidity Pills have miraculously relieved me of the colic pains and Lewel-Coemplaints from which I was very bad v suffering for the last two years and more.

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabarar spladmily writes:—"I am glad to state that I have do

sPladmily, writes:—"I am glad to state that I have de Refi rmuch benefit by the use of a box of yo: Acidity vilj. 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. Mozafferpur:—I have treid your Acidity Pill and found them to be and excellent remedy in removing acidity immediately. They are a great boon after a heavy dinner. They are in valuable in the Moffusil. They should find place every tourist's bag. Pease send me two boxes immediately.

diately.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says; Dr. H.
Biswas, Acidity pilf has an extraordinary digestive
power so hat men suffering from Dyspepsia may
give a air trial. It is exclusive y prepared from some

give a air trial. It is exclusive y prepared from some ative herbs is perfectly sate.

Babu Sarasi Lall Sarcar, M. A. writes:—
I have tried Dr. Biswas Acidity Pills, and found them to be of great use not only in the ease of Acidity but in general Dyspepsia. The medicine, it stems, is prepared solely from indigenous herbs, and perfectly harmless. Dyspetic persons will find it to be a great boon for curing this dead disease.

Babu T. K. Baksi, Professor, Government College Jubbulpore, writes:—Dr. Bis was's medicine for Acidity and dyspepsia has been tried in our family with marked efficacy and I can safely declare that suffers 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.

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 prescribed, has failed to give you relief. You
will realise its worth by a week's use only.

H BISWAS, 11 AnandaChatterji's Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

CHEAP HOMI OPATHIC STOR

B. BHATTACHARYA& CO., No. II, Bo nfield's Lane, Bara Bazar, Calcutta.
Dram, 5 pi ce and 6 pice. Medicine box of 12, 24,
50 and 104 vials sold at Rs. 2, 3, 5 and 10, respecvely. Via ls, Corks, Globules, Pilules, very cheap.

Hahnemann Home

IN connection with the Homocopathic Dispensary carried on in the name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME, and the Electro-Homocopathic Dispensary recently carried on in the name and style of BATABYAL Co., we beg to draw the attention of the public that we had to renounce the name of BATABYAL and Co., and have amalgamented the Dispensary on name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME, common name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME, the former as HAHNEMANN HOME, Homocopathic Branch, at No. 2-1 College Street, and the latter as HAHNEMANN HOME, Electro-Homocopathic Branch, at No. 2-2 College Street, Calcutta, in the same stock of medicines, etc., the proprietors retaining the name. We need hardly add that our medicines will, as hitherto, be of the name superior quality and imported from the same firms in England, America, Germany and Italy a before.

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

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No. 2-1, College Street,

CALCUTTA.

The only reliable depot in India which imports genuine Homespathic medicines for sale in original dilutions

the most eminent houses in the world Prices comparatively cheap. Electro-Homœo-

pathic Branch 2-2, College Street Calcutta.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHY a new system of medicines of wonder

ful efficacy. ELECTRO-HOMOEOPATHIC SIKHA DARPAN in two parts,

The best book in Bengali ever published. Price Rs. 2-8-0 Especial rates to our constituents. MATTEL TATWA, Rs. 2-0-0.

Dr. M. N. Banerjee, late Family Physician, Hetampore Raj, attends daily from 8 to 10 in the moraing and 5 to 7 in the evening. Advice gratis.

A large stock of Homoco and Electro-Homoco: madicines, boxes, Books English and Bengali and medical sundries always in hand. Orders from medical sundries always in hand. Orders from medical sundries always in hand.

BOUNTY-FED SUGAR AND THE DECAY OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRY.

THE Indian Chambers of Commerce have succession fully urged upon the Government a course which demand careful scrutiny. Sir Seymour King recently asked in the House of Commons whether recently asked in the House of Commons whether the Secretary of State was aware that the imports of bounty-fed sugar into India were seriously affecting the Indian production, reducing the area of sugarthe Indian production, reducing the area of sugar-cultivation, and consequently curtailing the public revenues, "and what steps the Government pro-posed to take to prevent the destruction of the industry?" Lord George Hamilton replied that he had for some time past been in communication with the Indian authorities on the subject, but that the correspondence had not yet reached a point which enabled him to publish it. Under this conciliatory answer was veiled the fact that during the past year a keen discussion has been going on which raises issues of wider extent and more vital to Imperial interests than even the West India problem that has received so much attention from Parliament. The result of the disattention from Parliament. The result of the discussion is the Bill to be introduced into the Indian Legislature to-day.

Sir Seymour King, in using the startling words "the destruction of equi industry," merely gave expression to the conviction at which the Chambers of Commerce of Madras, Calcutta, and Upper India have deliberative region.

India have deliberately arrived. Each of these bodies has examined the subject from evidence separately collected throughout the three great areas of British territory that it represents. If their conclusions can be maintained we are face to face with one of the largest economic question with which the Indian Government and the English nation has for some time back been called to deal.
But before entering on an examination of their state-But before entering on an examination of their statements, it is well to clear the ground of false analogies between the situation of the East and the West Indies. As regards sugar, India is a consuming, not an exporting country. To protect the West Indian industry countervailing duties would be required in England itself. To protect the East Indian industry all that is wanted is a countervailing du y in India. The English market would be in no way affected. England itself. To protect the East Indian industry all that is wanted is a countervailing du y in India. The English market would be in no way affected, unless, indeed, the partial closing of India to beetsugar should operate to still further lower the price of that commodity for the English breakfast-table. In the second place, a countervailing duty in India would act in a very different way upon the Indian population from that in which a countervailing duty in England would act on the English population. In England the whole people, rich and poor, use refine sugar; and a countervailing duty which raised the price of beet-sugar would increae the cost of a staple article of consumption. In India the great body of the people, and the poorest classes almost universally, still use unrefined sugar in its various forms as sold in the village bazaars. A countervailing duty would not, therefore, touch the poor, but chiefly the richer classes and only to the extent that they use the refined article. In the third place, the decay of the native sugar industry under the competition of the bounty-fed beet-sugar strikes direct at the Indian revenue. Only those who are intimately acquainted with the conditions of Indian agriculture can estimate the loss thus already. are intimately acquainted with the conditions of Indian agriculture can estimate the loss thus already inflicted on the public income and the still greater loss now threatened. Sugar cultivation in many large districts is the basis of the land and canal revenue, and its curtailment caused by the rivalry of bounty-fed beet-sugar, is operating to check the expansion of irrigation, on which the safety of the people from famine and their freedom from fresh taxation largely depend. An officer who has held the highest position in the revenue direction of the Government of India sends direction of the Government of India sends us a communication in which he declares that the reduction of sugar cultivation "will go far to create a necessity for imposing fresh taxation, which is the one thing that all Indian administrators are anxious to avoid." A countervailing duty in India would, therefore, take the place of the losses caused by foreign bounties to the Indian revenue. While securing a national industry, it would fall on the richer classes, who are best able to bear it. Finally, a countervailing duty similar in effect has been already sanctioned for India by the British Parliament in the form of an excise levied on cotton goods manufactured in India to countervail the Indian duty on imported goods. Parliament, after full discussion, accepted the principle of protecting Manchester goods against Indian fiscal regulations by means of a countervailing excise. The Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Indian sugar producers now ask that it shall act in the same equitable spirit towards India, and protect a staple industry of that country against foreign fiscal regulations by a countervailing duty.

The statistics which the Indian Chambers of Commerce bring forward in support of their case are of a striking character. They tend to show that the fall in prices is rendering the Ind an industry unprofitable, cotton goods manufactured in India to countervail

in prices is rendering the Ind an industry unprofitable,

### সর্পাঘাতের চিকিৎসা।

७र्छ मः ऋत्र ।

युना পीं व्याना माता जाक्या उन व्यव व्याना बरे भुष्ठक-निधिज-धार्गानी असूमादत हिकिश्मा कदित्व नर्शन्हे वास्कि कथनहै मदित्व ना। हेराव **हिकि**श्मा श्रीनी **बड महब बदः भूछ** (कत्र ভাষাও এত সরল, যে স্ত্রীলোকেরা পর্য্যস্তও এই পুত্তক পাঠ করিয়া অনায়াসে চিকিৎসা করিতে পারে। প্রস্কার জিশ বৎসর যাবত এই প্রণালা অমুসারে অনেক সর্পদন্ত ব্যক্তিকে নিজহতে চিকিৎসা করিয়া আরাম করিয়াছেন, এবং অপ-রকেও আরাম করিতে দেখিয়াছেন।

बरे नकन कांत्रल श्रीं शृंदर रेशांत्र बक बक অন্যান্য পুত্তকের সহিত ইহা পাঠ করান वित्यव कर्डवा।

अलानाननान त्वाव। অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আহিন, ক্লিকাডা।

RAM CHANDRA VIDYABINODE

Kavibhushon, Holder of Govt. title & highest reward thor of Sanskrit, English, & Bengali works, Prosor of the Sriram Ayurved College & c. & c. 202, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

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Saktisagar—Or the giver of giant strength, is the surest cure for nervous debility, wet-dreams, full of partial loss of manhood, physical inability to enjoy nuptial bliss, diabetis and meha of any kind. It enables one to truly relish life and society. Price of 14 sweet powders and 14 sweet pills for a fortnight, Rs. 4. Postage 4 ans.

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Ealpa Kusum Oil—An excellent hair-oil for every-day use, be.t-scented and the surest to cool the head and enrich it with beautiful hair; a nice braintonic, and very use ulto students, pleaders, &c., whose work involves much mental sain. Price I Re. for 4 oz. phial 4 phials to be had at 3 Rs. Please sent Mother Seel's Syrup.

and that it has already curtailed it to a very serious extent. They also show that this fall in prices is the result of vast imports of bounty-fed sugar which would never have reached the Indian market on a basis of fair conpetition. It is difficult to present the whole range of favores without hurdening the reader basis of fair conpetition. It is difficult to present the whole range of figures without burdening the reader with weights and measures unfamiliar to the English eye. But as regards prices the main contention is that, prior to the augmentation of the sugar bounties, the price of the better class of refined Indian sugars ranged from Rs. 11 to Rs. 16 per maund, while beet-sugar was forced by the bounty system into the country at Rs. 8 per maund. The effect makes itself apparent in the import returned maund, while beet-sugar was forced by the bounty system into the country at Rs. 8 per maund. The effect makes itself apparent in the import returnsd During the last decade the value of "all other articles of food and drink" imported into In dia remained stationary, while the imports of sugar multiplied by nearly threefold. In 1838-89 the value of imported sugar was only 30 per cent. of "all other articles of food and drink;" by 1897-98 its proportion had risen to 78 per cent. We suspend our own judgment until the publication of the complete papers referred to by Lord George Hamilton. But unless there is some reply to the figures now published on the authority of the Indian Chambers, this seems to be a clear case of an industry, almost vital to the well-being of the Indian people, being crushed by foreign fiscal regulations. The few figures which space permits us to select give a very imperfect view of the facts as set before us.

The enhancement in the quantity of bounty-fed sugar imported into Indian since 1889-90 is equal to the annual out-turn of 326,911 acres of peasant-cutivated land. In spite of the en mous increase of the Indian population, to which Sir Robert Giffen so seriously alluded the other day, there was an actual decrease of the area under sugar amounting to 84 per cent for all India in 1896-97 as compared with the preceding

there was an actual decrease of the area under sugar amounting to 8½ per cent. for all India in 1896-97 as compared with the preceding five years. In the great sugar provinces of Bombay and Bengal the shrinkage had reached the ominous figures of 13½ and 19 per cent. Againwe suspend our judgement until the whole papers are published. But to whichever side of the case as now presented by the Indian Chambers of Commerce we turn, it assumes dimensions and threatens difficulty. we turn, it assumes dimensions and threatens diffi-

The only province which has shown an expansion under sugar-cane is the Punjab, where the rapid opening up of canals and the universal demand for under sugar-cane is the Punjab, where the rapid opening up of canals and the universal demand for the raw commodity sufficiently explain the increase. In other provinces the decline of the industry is threatening the principle on which successful canal extension depends. That principle is that irrigation returns must expand by a gradual increase of the crop area requiring an artificial water supply. From the papers now before us, it appears that throughout extensive districts the main crop from which the necessary development of the canal revenue was expected is sugar-cane. If the sugar area had merely been p evented from expanding by the competition of bounty-fed imports the loss of the anticipated revenue increase would have been serious. Unfortunately it is not merely a case of arrested expansion, but of absolute contraction, should the figures now put forward be sustained. This, however, only states the c se from the revenue point of view. It is the peasant cultivator who suffers most severely. For his well-irrigated fields are the first to succumb under the competition of bounty-fed surar. Canal, irrigated fields are able to suffers most severely. For his well-irrigated fields are the first to succumb under the competition of bounty-fed sugar. Canal-irrigated fields are able to hold out longer against it, and in certain localities they may even for a time expand in spite of it, as the margin of profit from such irrigation is often large. Yet it is on the private enterprise and self-help which well-irrigation represents that the safety of the Indian agriculturist largely depends. Those who have had the opportunity of observing the results most closely believe that the decay of the sugar industry, under the pressure of bounty-fed competition, does more to deteriorate the Indian peasant than all our schools can effect for his improvement. It would, hore to deteriorate the Indian peasant than all our schools can effect for his improvement. It would, however, be unwise to jump to the conclusion that in the Bill to be brought forward in the Viceroy's Council to-day the true solution of the difficulty has been found. We must suspend our judgment till its provisions are known.—Times.

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 world. Ah! to digest is to be happy!"

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

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. I ate, of course, because one must eat or die! but after meals I had great pain at the chest and around the sides. Sleep almost orsook 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 exhausted. Sometimes better and then worse, but never free from pain and illness, I lived on with little or no hope af 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 begat

medicines, which were doing the hogor, and 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, side and chest wholly ceased, and I have not felt then since. My indigestion was cured at last, and I enjoyed the as directed—the pains at the stomach, sids and chest wholly ceased, and I have not felt then 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 oublish my letter should you desire." (Signed)(Mrs) Ann Barker, Field Lone. Braughing, Ware, Herts Oct. 7th 1898.

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

Acting on Mr. Smith's Advice Mrs. Gell began

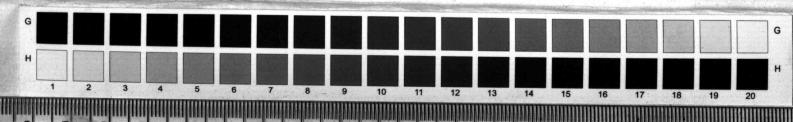
efforts to obtain relief.

Acting on Mr. Smith's advice Mrs. Gell began using this remedy at once end tells the outcome in a letter of which we have room for the conclusion

a letter of which we have took for the concausion only:—

"I was better almot immediately, and was soon as well and healthy one could wise to be. Now I keep 'Mother Seel' in the house and it never fails to help us who needed for any passing complaints, (Signed Sarah Gell, Oct. 5th 1898.

Judging from the force of his comment on the disease, I shod say Mr. Trollope knew something about indigaton from experience. Most literary people do. To them, and to all other victim, I confidently ommend the best remedy yet found—Mother Steel's Syrup.



Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2, 1899.

MAXIMUM SENTENCE DOUBLED.

THE manner in which some Magistrates are administering justice in the Moffusil is creating seething discoutent in this country.

The idea is getting hold of the public mind that Government is either too weak, or unwilling to afford protection to the people from official vagaries. Now, where are the people to go to for the redress of their grievances if they do not get it from the chief ruler of the Province or his ministers?

Here are the facts of a case which reach us from Singbhum. Mr. W. B. Thomson is the Deputy Commissioner or Magistrate of that district. In February last he happened to be on tour at a place called Ghatsilla, about 50 miles from Chaibassa, the head-quarters of the district of Singbhum. From certain inform ation that he received, (the nature of which, however, does not appear from the record) he directed the Sub-Inspector of Police, Ghatsilla, to hold an investigation; and from the result of the enquiries made by that officer, it appeared to the Deputy Com-missioner that an offence under section 417 Iedian Penal Code (cheating) had been

Committed by one Satyanath Mahapatra, so Thereupon the Deputy Commissioner directed the immediate prosecution of the man; and, as the prosecution witnesses were then present at Ghatsilla, having been brough there by the Sub-Inspector, he proceeded to try the case himself, then and there. The rial commenced on the 18th of February a, and twelve witnesses for the prosecution were examined that day. The accused, of course, went undefended, for, it was impossible for him to secure legal help when matters were carried with such railway speed. A charge under section 417 I. P. C. was fram ed and the 20th February was fixed for the hearing of the defence. The 19th was, how

ever, Sunday, and so practically one day was given to the accused to prepare his defence.

One can now easily imagine the condition of the accused. The Deputy Commissioner was practically his prosecutor and judge. The trial was being held at a place which was so miles from the windler state of the condition of the accused. was 50 miles from the sudder station, and only one day was granted to him to prepare join him in a Kirtan procession to the his defence. On the 20th, accused some how or other secured the help of a pleader who appeared on his behalf. As for his witnesses, the Deputy Commissioner very kindly directed the police to send for them. It is not clear whether all the defence witnesses were produced or not. What the Deputy Commissioner, however, did was to examine to soften the heart of Calcutta and lead the work of meddlesome women of Contract of the defence witnesses to soften the heart of Calcutta and lead the work of meddlesome women of Europe, who concocted most obscene stories unblushingly to make out a case. provided for the offence being only one

The Judicial Commissioner of Chora

In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of A RUMOUR came to be circulated in the

The 22nd March 1899.

Criminal Appeal No Iol of 1899.

Appeal from the order of W. B. Thomson Esq.
District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner of
Singbhoom dated 20th February 1899.

Satyanath Mahapatra—Appellant.

The appel ant has been convicted of an offence under Section 417 I. P. C. and has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

to two years' rigotous imprisonment.

It may be observed at the outset that the sentence provides a maximum of one year's rigorous imprison-

The charge drawn up against the appellant run The charge drawn up against the appellant runs thus :—"That you committed cheating by falsely representing to Hari Kheria and others that you had obtained the right to collect kap rents and so inducing" them to pay certain rawa as rent. The charge should have been more definite and should have specified what sum each person was induced to real with

have specified what sum each person was induced to part with.

Under section 191 C. P. C. the Magistrate was bound to inform the appellent before taking the evidence that he was entitled to have the case tried by another Court. The order sheet shows that the Magistrate had taken cognisance of the case under subsection (1) clause (c) of Section 190 C. P. C. and he was therefore bound to give the appellant an opportunity of applying for a transfer more particularly as the appellant was then without a pleader. As the Magistrate did not do this I am bound to set his proceedings aside.

Further I do not think that the Magistrate was the proper person to try the case. The zemindari of Dhalbhoom is managed by a person subordinate him in his capacity of Deputy Commissioner. A he instituted the proceedings the case is similar to that of Pherozsha Pestonji, (1, L. R. 18 Bomb. 1892)

Itherefore set aside the conviction and sentence and order a retrial of the appellant. The case should be heard by some competent Magistrate other than the Deputy Commissioner.

Purulia (Sd.) F. S. HAMILTON,
March 22, 1899. Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

As the case is rub-judice we will not

make any comments upon its merits; but there are features in the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner which are too serious to be ignored. First of all, the case was instituted by a subordinate of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Judicial Commissioner thinks that this alone incapacitated him from trying the accused. But he was also debarred from trying the case on another ground. Having taken tognizance another ground. Having taken tognizance of the case under clause (c.) subsection 1 of section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he was disqualified from trying the case and bound under Section 191 C. P. C.

to inform the accused that he was at liberty to apply for the transfer of the case to

another Magistrate.

Then, again, mark the haste and precipitancy with which the case was proceeded with. It was instituted on the 18th February at a place which is 50 miles from the sudder station. The examination of all the prosecution witnesses was finished the same day though the accused was then undefended. Two days after, the trial was finished, and the man was sent to jail for two years! But we have not yet told all. The man was sentenced to two years' rigorous im

prisonment, though the law provides for

only one year! Comments on such a case are unnecessary There cannot, however, be two opinions that an officer who can act in this grossly illegal manner is not fit to be entrusted with the duty of administering justice. That being the case, Mr. Thomson should either be relegated to a department, where he cannot play ducks and drakes with the liberties of the Queen's subjects, or some

public notice of his conduct should be taken. The Indian Penal Code is draconian enough in all conscience; but, if Magistrates, charged with the administration of the law would double the maximum sentence provided by the Code, where are the people to look to for the safety of their liberties, honour and property? The one of 1880

More than four hundred years ago when Lord Gauranga flourished in Nadia, the intellectual capital of Bengal, or rather of India, in short, when he had just revealed himself to his followers, a Kirtan party was organised by him. The reason was this. The Lord preached equality—the doctrine that a pious man of the lowest caste was superior to a Brahmin who was an infidel—and some Brahmins feating the destruction of their undisputed sway, over other castes, rose in optosition to the new teaching. But numerically the Lord was stronger, and what they did was to take the protection of the Musselman governor whom they requested to destroy the influence of the rising Prophet. The Mussalman governor was delighted at the proposal of these ill-advised Hindus, and undert ok to stop the Prophet by physical force, and he began to practise horrible oppressions. The Lord thereupon sent a proclamation in the city at about nine o'clock in the morning, through his disciple Nitya citizens to a higher life. We hope this religious revival will produce an abiding and permanent of fluence on the minds of men, lessen crime and purchase and permanent of fluence on the minds. of men, lessen crime, and further good-will amongst fellow-beings. We hope it will strengthen the hearts of men to be able

Town and believed to be true by some that the Europeans in Calcutta, who are upholding the Municipal Bill, are trying to get support from the tea and indigo planters of the moffussil, in short, that they are going to form a strong European combination like the one that evoked such bad feelings during the Ilbert Bill controversy. The Chamber says that if the Bill is not allowed to be passed, plague bacilli will destroy the town. This position, assumed by the Chamber of Commerce, is very clear. Plague has appeared in the town because, insinuates the Chamber, the Municipal Bill bas not been passed, and it will continue to Britain. The Bengalee should not be loyal to Britain. The Bengalee loves an intellectual and spiritual life; he loves to live in the midst of his family in peace. All this has been secured to him by Englishmen. When a Gazi is possessed by a devil, it is an Englishman that is killed and not a Bengalee. When the Russians or the bas not been passed, and it will continue to French undertake any movement the has not been passed, and it will continue to French undertake any movement, the rage so long the Bill is not passed. But Bengalee does not deign even to examine what business have the tea-planters to its object. It is the Englishman who mingle in the affair? Is it urged that the passes sleepless nights over such questions, indigo plant will not yield the dye, and if the Borderers rise, it is the Englishman tea plant the leaves if the Bill is not who fights, and takes upon himself the sin passed? Suppose the Europeans combine of shedding human blood, and it is the and coerce the Government, yet we do not Englishman who gets killed. But the think, they will obtain any real advantage Bengalee, while the Englishman is fighting by the victory. If the elective system is on the border, is quietly worshipping destroyed by this measure, the Indians will the lotus feet of God. The Bengalees at once withdraw in a body from the Corporation. This is absolutely certain. If the Commissioners had got any pay, Government might have hoped to induce a few to human beings are only for thirty-three will care to remain after the Bill has been years, on an average, in this material passed. And then there will be fun world, one can see at a glance, that the indeed! lo nonstaget rank and wild vegetation of jungly tracts of Assam turning

ee of income to India The English re THE Indian Empire refers to the "changes that have been wrought over the spirit of Lord George Hamilton." His Lordship has given up issuing mandales, that is resides on the top of an almost inaccessible to say, he has acknowledged the independence of the Government of India. But his the scales in America in favour of spoliation. Lordship has done more. He once called Trat may or may not be. But there is the Indians savages—indirectly, and the no doubt of it, Mr. Kipling's work was statement created some surprise and indig-made very much easy by the fact, that his nation. This is what his Lordship now says, on receipt of Mr. Dutt's latest work, Maha-

cized above were used by his Lordship. It was only to do the am nde honorable. We thank him for it.

AMRITA BASAH SPATRIKA

nas made himself removed by his lives of Mr. The course there is some cause if or Mr. Steevens' malignant feelings towards the Bengalees, We know he had a discussion with Babu Nalin Behari Sarkar over the Municipal Bill, in which he was so hopelessly worsted that he looked at the give the public an idea as to the argument time a picture of despair. He has written much against Bengalees since his description of his victim's calves. Here is a sentence from one of his letters:—

Let disloyalty talk and write as it will; after all why should a Bengali be loyal to Britain? But the moment it begins to act, shoot and spare not.

But where is the sport in shooting Bengalee ? If the disarmed Bengalee had a gun to return the fire, there would have been some sport. Even if he could run like a hare, shooting him might have been called a pastime. Just mark how the writer advises the Bengalee that he

would be a fool to be loyal to Britain. And it was Tilak who was sent to jail tor preaching sedition! Mr. Steevens is a man, his maliness shews it; let us now return to a woman who calls herself Mrs. Wiseman, a bus slwob

SHE wanted money from the English people; that was her main object. But she concealed her real motive and posed as a philanthropist. She said she wanted the money only to be able to do good to the women of India. She had to excite for this the sympathy of her audience. And so she addressed a meeting at Brighton

in these iterms :- in a so be The most difficult thing to realise was the terrible condition of the women. It was almost impossible o put it in words. They were sometimes accused of to put it in words. They were sometimes accused of exaggerating these things, but when she had exhausted language she felt she had told her audience nothing of the misery and wretchedness of the women of India. From the low-caste woman who worked in the fields to the high-caste lady in the zenana there was no difference. A man valued his bullock more than his wife, and would not hesitate to tell one he-could replace the wife easier than the bullock. She used to wonder which she pitied most, the little child-wives, hundreds of whom were sacrificed to early marriage, for the whom were sacrificed to early marriage, nor the child-widows, or the childless wives who were put on one side when new wives were brought in, women who looked as if the iron-had entered into

ANOTHER English woman, a painter, came with a recommendation letter to Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore. Of Nagpur has, on being appealed to by the accused, set aside the conviction and sentence, and directed a retrial by some competent. Magistrate other than the Deputy Commissioner. We will now let the Judicial Commissioner speak about the Judicial Commissioner speak about the Judicial Commissioner speak about the lotus feet of God.1 this is how she describes that unfortunate nobleman. She says that the Maharajc objected to shades to his face, because he feared that if that was done his "wives" would think that his skin was darker on one side that on the other. Let the Maharaja from the other. Let the Maharaja from the sheep of course designed to act as a protection to Bengal district. Mrs. Merrick is not coming to India again, but others may follow her with similar recommendation letters to our noblemen.

But to return to Mr. Steevens. We do not see why the Bengalee should not be loyal stay, but as the service done is free, no one human beings, are only for thirty-three humble Bengalee is much better placed than his master, the lerdly Englishman.

Our Shastras say that the passage down to pandemonium is paved with polished marble, and that righteousness counsels accorded with the baser instincts bharat, which was presented to him by the author:

My dear Mr. Dutt,—I have to thank you for the handsomely bound volume of your work. "Epic of Ancient India," which you so kindly sent me. gain that was tempting them. But Mr. Kipling said they must take it, which was no

many, who before were wholly ignorant of the fact, what Indian Civilization and Literature were when we were come arative saviges and it will shew the high ideal and aspirations to which so many of India's best subjects still attempt to rise.

Attitude of prayerfulness and turning the pupils of his eyes upwards and hiding them under the lids, he proclaimed that it was no lost but a burden, and White men must bear it. That is their destiny. They must proposes is that only persons actually pupils of his eyes upwards and hiding them under the lids, he proclaimed that it was no loof but a burden, and White men must bear it. That is their destiny. They must serve the sullen, ungrateful colored men who they must prepare ports not for their own use, but that of the grumbling savages. Mr. Kipling's poem we saw in an American paper, but he had taken a copy-right and so we did not know whether it would be proper to reproduce it. Anyhow the follow ing, also taken from an American paper, will and matter of Mr. Kipling's poem:—
"What is the White Man's burden
That Rudyard Kipling sizes?
And what the many blessings
It to the savage brings,
As clad, in heavy harness

The fluttered folk an i wild
He slays with ruthless bullets—
Woman, and man, and child?
Is it the White Man's burden—
His mission proud and grand— To veil the threat of terror With words snave and bland: With Bible and with Hymn book, With bullet and with rum, To teach the sullen savage To pray "Thy Kingdom come?" To drive him from the forest, Or from his native plain, In pretence of humaneness To open mants for trade,
And fill up Mammon's chalice

With blood-wine ye have made? Is it the White Man's burden Is it the White Man's burden
To fight that Money Kings
May keep from serf and sweeper
The tale of common things:
May seize the ports ye enter,
May seize the roads ye tread.
And when the battle's over
Deny you even bread?
Then bear the White Man's burden
And rean his old reward.

Then bear the White Man's burden
And reap his old reward;
The blame of those ye better;
Contempt of those ye guard,
The cry of hosts—your masters—
As it asserting fight;
"Our business is to govern;
The soldier's is to fight."
Some day the White Man's burden
May grow too great to bear;
He too will call for freedom;
For freedom he will dare;

For freedom he will dare:
Not like the sullen savage
Will he be put to rout,
But he will claim his birthright, Although so long shut out.

Then with a HUMAN burden— Done with his childish days—might have the white Man and the Black Man, bird With scorn of Mammon's praise, will battle for their Manhood. Rememb'ring thankless years
Till White Man, Black and Yellow
Acknowledged are as peers."

THE sympathetic spirit in which the new plague regulations have been issued will appear from the following extract from the Government Resolution on the subject:

Government Resolution on the subject:

The re-appearance of plague in Calcutta and the occurrence of local outbreaks—all happily of small dimensions, though of virulent character—in Backergunge, Faridpur, Dacca, Saran and Darbhanga, in all of which it has been proved that the infection was carried by fugitives from Calcutta, have led the Lieutenant-Governor to the conclusion that steps must be taken to afford some protection to districts in the interior against the importation of infection from the town. Since Decemportation of infection from the town. Since Decemdesigned to act as a protection to Bengal districts against infection from Calcutta, and though for some time past up trains have been subject to inspection as well as down trains, this measure was designed merely to prevent the converse of the contract. ed merely to prevent the carrying of infection out-

side Bengal.

2. Now, however, Calcutta has itself become a centre of infection, and is, by reason of its more constant intercourse with the mufassal, a more serious centre of infection, and is, by reason of its more constant intercourse with the mufassal, a more serious source of immediate danger than any infected area more remote. Steps must therefore be taken to guard the interior of the Province not only against intection from other provinces, but also from Calcutta. The measures which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it necessary to adopt are set forth in Plague Resolution No. 15 of this date. Nothing in the nature of land quarantine is proposed, or would be permissible. Nothing can or should, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, be done to pevent persons not actually suffering from or infected with plague from leaving the town as freely as they please. Nothing is practicable which would seek to interfere with the enormous suburban traffic between Calcutta and its neighbourhood or with the traffic that passes in and out of the town by road or country boat. There seem, however, to be two measures which can properly be adopted and which will afford to mufassal districts the protection they need, without hampering the legitimate movements of the people of Calcutta. The first of these is to ensure that no person who is actually suffering from or infected with plague shall be allowed, when leaving Calcutta, to travel by public modes of conveyance, such as rail or steamer. This is already prohibited by the ordinary law of the country; but the cases which have been mentioned above have shown that the prohibition needs to be enforced. The other is to arrange that when any person not suffering from plague leaves an infected area and prohave shown that the prohibition needs to be enforced. The other is to arrange that when any person not suffering from plague leaves an infected area and proceeds to his home in the mufassal, timely intimation shall be furnished of his arrival to the local authorities in the district of destination. All such persons will be allowed to move about freely and without hindrance, but it is reasonable that the local authorities should have prompt notice of their arrival, in order that they may be forewarned and on their guard.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the measures now prescribed will not interfere in an unreasonable way with the free movements of the residents of Calcutta or with the necessary operations of trade or business. No one will be detained at the places of inspection unless there is distinct

at the places of inspection unless there is distinct evidence, that the is infected with plaque. Reliance is chiefly placed on the ability of the local officers to deal efficaciously with imported cases, and experience shows that this can be done successfully, with as a rule, the hearty consent and co-operation of the people if promot information is given of of the people if prompt information is given of them. Plague is not now increasing in Calcutta and them. Plague is not now increasing in Calcutta and the Lieutenant-Governor is hopeful that with the advent of the hot weather it will fail to hold its ground either in the town or in the Province.

We are extremely grateful to Sir John Woodburn for the manner in which His Honor has dealt with this idelicate subject

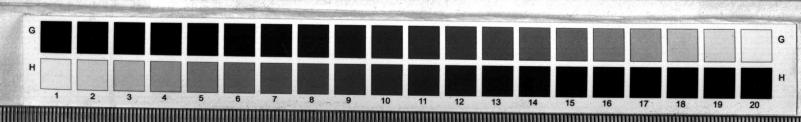
cannot manage their own affairs; they must they were found travelling by railway or prepare roads but they must not use them; boats. There can be no objection to this arrangement. On the other hand, it is absolutely necessary, in the interests of the public, that they should not be allowed to go into the interior of the country and disseminate the poison there. The free movements of all who are not affected by the disease, though coming from Calcutta or other infected quarters, will not be interfered with in any way. This assurance on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor should remove all anxiety in this connection. The wording of some of the provisions of the Regulations may, however, lead to misconception and harassment. First of all, the word "p'ague" is not defined at all. What is plague? There are cases on record in which simple fever was mistaken for plague. Some defi-nite symptoms of what constitutes plague should be officially published, both for the information of the public and of the medical officers, charged with the duty of examination. The reason why this medical examination is dreaded so much by the people is that, not only the plague-stricken, but others perfectly healthy, have been now and then detained on mere suspicion and subjected to troubles. All this can be avoided to a considerable extent if the people know precisely what is plague and what is not. This is all the more necessary inasmuch as some of the medical officers, dressed in brief authority, may be tempted to abuse their powers. Then, again, it is not clear where the patients are to be located and treated when they happen to be detected in a train. There is another matter which deserves the serious attention of Government. Villages have to be protected not only from plague which has broken out in Calcutta, but from malarial fever which has fixed its habitation there, and which has committed and is committing far greater bavoc than plague can ever hope to do. Similarly, cholera also carries off tens of thousands of men annually in the districts. Government ought to take prompt measures to protect the people from these monsters. One of the chief sources of cholera and malarial fever is impure water. Steps ought, therefore, to be taken to supply wholesome drinking water to the people in the Mofussil, and thus save them from the visitations of the above scourges

> THE Globe, Mr. Steevens and others of their way of thinking, would be glad if the Bengalees and the Poona Brahmins had Bengalees and the Poona Brahmins had given them the pleasure of shooting them or punishing them in other ways. We have already quoted the suggestion of Mr. Steevens. This is what the Globe says:—
>
> The fear is expressed in many quarters that the Poona outrages may be the result of some organised consp racy. It would, as a matter of fact, be a subject for congratulation if they were, as indeed we hope they are. A conspiracy is in its very nature limited to comparatively few people, whom the Indian Government may be trusted to discover and punish.

The Globe's idea is that it would be a fun to get hold of the conspirators and hang them. Yes, only when "comparatively few people" are implicated in it. But would it be a fun, if the conspiracy fever extends to what Vasudeva did? He drew a revolver from the folds of his dress, and shot a policeman near him. So, you see, here was a desperate man, utterly regardless of consequences. Would it be a fun if five hundred such desperate characters were let loose in society? The Globe bases its pious wish on the supposition that the conspirators would always be a few in number. But his supposition is based upon the flimsiest of grounds. If the people of India are ruled under the principles preached by the Globe and Mr. Steevens, the number of Vasudevs would increase in no time.

Capital said wisely that such writings as indulged in by Mr. Steevens and other irresponsible writers, only embarrass the responsible rulers of the land, who are always doing their best to see that the susceptibilities of the people are not unnecessarily hurt. The English people keep a keen watch as to how matters are managed in India by their countrymen, whom they send out here to rule. Even such questions as the number of cubic feet, allowed to lascar seamen, are not allowed to escape their notice. But all their noble intentions are spoiled by a few bloodthirsty and irresponsible writers in the English press. They raised the cry of conspiracy on the last occasion, and they very well succeeded. So well did they succeed indeed, that they made Tilak's portrait to be sold in the streets of London. This time also the same attempt has been made, but the Indians have made a conspiracy of silence and left their ravings unnoticed. They tried to create a sensation, but the Indian press kept quiet and the matter dropped of its own accord. If the Indian papers had noticed these charges, they would have found a good opportunity of continuing the agitation. We hope the Anglo-Indian papers will continue to dis-play the same friendly attitude that they are doing now, so that the Globe and other papers will find no opportunity of betraying such malignant hatred towards the people, who are dependent on them.

THE unprecedented scene, witnessed on Monday, in connection with the birth-day loot at all but only a burden. Assuming an There is no question that the Mofussil needs described by our contremporay, of the



Basumati. The crowd was at its height before its doors, and it had the best opportunity of witnessing the thing from the beginning to the end. The description of the Basumati, however, falls far short of the Basumati, however, falls far short of the beginning to the country. He expressed sincere regret at the "vulgar and insolent" way in which some Englishmen now and then treated their Indian fellow-sub-the saked his Indian friends when they the reality, perhaps the scene is not within the range of an accurate description. There are wise men, however, who do not like these mad ebullitions displayed in Kirtans. We admit that there is a higher Kirtan, -Kirtan within doors. These mad ebullitions, dancing with uplifted arms, are not decent, say the wise men. Let them show, however, a way by which communion with God could be established in so speedy and so easy a manner as by Kirtan, Kirtan, the gift of Lord Gauranga to mankind, is the only way by which worldly men, the sceptics, and others can at once enjoy the sweets of bhakti, without any effort on their part. Kirtan, as a means of communion with God, is so good that the Brahmos and latterly the Christians, have had to adopt it. In civilized countries of the West, they have their dances. Beautiful women and handsome men, all gaudily dressed, enter brilliantly lighted palaces to dance to the accompanime it of music. On these occasions, some are delighted to find an opportunity of speaking words of love to their partners, while others are consumed by jealousy. When in. Here they talk of love and men embrace men-and they enjoy the sweets of love without jealousy. They realize that the common Father is good, and dance in the ecstacy of their heart. If ball-dances are not mad ebullitions, Kirtan dances ought not to be also regarded as such.

THERE was an interesting debate at Manchester New College, Oxford, under the presidency of Dr. Drummond, the Principal. We quote from India:-

Mr. Woods, one of the senior students of the col-lege, moved "that in the opinion of this house it is desirable that England should speedily retire from destrable that England should speedily retire from India." The mover sought to argue his case upon two grounds: (I) That England had no moral right to be in India, fnasmuch as she was there only for her own gain, and her dominion was leading to the gradual but sure impoverishment of the Indian people; and (2) that Indians, as was proved by the success of the National Congress, being fairly educated, could be trusted to manage their own affairs more efficient. be trusted to manage their own affairs more efficiently than the English were managing them. The mover made some apt quotation from Mr. Bright's

Babu Bipin Chander Pal opposed the motion. He said that India having been under foreign rule for a considerable time, has now forgotten how to manage her own affairs. India has been so emasculated that it would be cruel on the part of England to leave her now alone. Now, this is the natural position for the rulers and the ruled to take. What, however, is done, is this. Englishmen are always on the alert to see that Indians do not combine against the British Raj. But what they should do is to threaten to leave India, so that the people may appreciate the value of their rule all the more. To be able to secure this position, British rule ought to It was, however, thought that the measure be made more sympathetic than it is now, They have given a share to the people of India of the benefits of their civilization and a lesson in modern arts and sciences,-but they must also give the people a share of the political freedom they enjoy. Without some sort of political freedom, all other advantages are sometimes and that Englishmen were in the beginning too weak to be able to resist the inroads of the Picts, have gradually become the strongest nation in the world. And now, when they have been thoroughly taught the value of political reedom which every British subject considers his birth right, they are told by Mr. steevens, that the Bengalees should be shot lown if they show any signs of aspiring o privileges!

But to return to the debate. We reproluce the following summary from India:-Professor Carpenter expressed sincere sympathy with the feelings and aspirations of his Indian fellowabjects. He said, however, that the growing overty of the Indian people was not perhaps wholly reven very largely due to mal-administration, but as also largely attributable to the enormous increase populatin. He made a powerful appeal to the adience to rise to a proper sense of their responsibities to the people of India; and declared that it was incided in the indians might be trained thereby timately to administer their own affairs.

Rev. Charles Travers (of Carlis'e) generally supported Mr. Pal. He said that the Unitarian body and done a good thing in founding the Indian

dment was seconded by the Rev. Chas. ers, and accepted by the mover of the original

cion.

The President, in summing up the debate, said t it was a pity that En lishmen knew so little of actual state of things in India. He was glad to ik that the college over which he presided made ossible for Indian gentlemen like Mr. Pal, who we the condition of their country and the feelings heir educated countrymen, to come over to Eng-

jects; but he asked his Indian friends when the went back to their homes to tell their people that Englishmen at home were not so; that large bodies of Englishmen always deeply sympathised with all the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. At present there was a tide of reaction amor At present there was a tide of reaction among a class of men, and retrograde measures might have therefore been adopted in India, like the recent Press laws; but that sort of difficulty they had now and then to fight against even in England. Whatever reactionary statesmen, moved by an Imperialism that was vulgar and un-reasonable, might do occasionally, he assured the House and his Indian friends especially that the heart of the great English people was always with

The amendment was put to the vote and carried

One of the causes of the friction between the two races is the increase in the number of claimants, both among Europeans and Indians, to posts in the gift of Government. Previously the number of such claimants was few, but it has now increased raja Nanda Kumar receive a command of enormously. Every post worth having is claimed by Europeans, and, as a rule, they get it. The Indians have been excluded even from the Indian States, any, from many Zemindaries. As for the Indians they must practise economy; learn to live maged musty English, French, Persian and Popular and records. others are consumed by jealousy. When exhausted they refresh themselves with wine and eatables. Kirtan is the ball dance of the Europeans,—spiritualized. The broad world is the palace, and the light comes from withthat excessive wealth and power are not Ali Verdi and Suraj-ud-dowla and a facsimile

> It is no longer a secret that Sir A. P. MacDonnell, while recently in Calcutta, had, in the course of his conversation with several Indian gentlemen, referred to the Calcutta Municipal Bill, and expressed his regret at the proportions which the agitation against the measure had been allowed to assume. The impression which he left upon the minds of some of his Indian visitors was that if he had been in charge of affairs he would never have ignored the influential agitation raised against the measure but made reasonable concesnothing improbable in the suggestion that he would never have gone against the united ! voice of the entire people upon a measure introduced ostensibly for their benefit. Here is, however, proof positive of the fact that His Honor treats Indian public opinion with great consideration. The Court of Wards Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council of the N.-W. Provinces with the best of intentions. It. however, contains provisions which, in the opinion of those affected by it, are very objectionable, and thus evoked the opposition of the Oudh Taluqdars' Association. would not meet with very general disapproval and that Government would be able to pass it without causing any popular outburst. But the opposition became widespread, and the prospect of the Bill being hurriedly passed, excited great alarm and anxiety. The result is that the Bill has been the other hand, the secret of Sir A. P. MacDonnell's success as a ruler is that he has never ruthlessly trampled native opinion under foot. The Calcutta Municipal Bill is a far more important measure than the Court of Wards Bill of the N.-W. Provinces, for it affects the whole of India. It has also called forth far greater opposition than the other. Unfortunately, Sir John Woodburn has not yet seen his way to postpone the measure, though that is the prayer of the whole nation.

THE letter of Babu Manmatha Nath Dutt, published in another column, shows a way out of the difficulty. The difficulty is the money difficulty. The European merchants and traders of Calcutta are for concerting this city into heaven. But where is the money to come from? Our where is the money to come from? Our bried Mr. Pal. He said that the Unitarian body at done a good thing in founding the Indian holarships, which made it possible for educated dians to come over to England and rouse, as Mr. Il had been rousing, the English public to a sense their sacred responsibilities to India.

Mr. Hem Chandia S rkar spoke in support of the poser, and replied to Professor Carpenter's rearks on Indian poverty. Though population was reasing, India, he said, had still enough mand to spare for her growing populations. Professor Carpenter then moved an amendment to effect that 'this House, while recognising good already done to India by England, inks that larger scope should be given for the velopment of the people of that country by thfully carrying out the repeated pledges of tish statesmen, with regard to the employment of educated Indians in the higher grades of the I and military services, and a further expansion development of the schemes of self-government ady in operation.

The amendment was seconded by the Rev. Chas. The support of the post of the post of the schemes of self-government and the proposal that the proposal th European friends are sheewd enough to find that more money cannot be squeezed out of the native citizens of Calcutta, anxious to make Calcutta the healthiest town in the world, let them supply the necessary fund from their own pockets. He says that, this is a just and fair propasal, as they contribute practically nothing to the funds of the Corporation.

They pay no c ctroi, as merchants in Bombay and other places do. Indeed, merchants here, as merchants, pay absolute.

ROUGHLY speaking the Hindus were never a commercial nation. This was mainly due to the fact that they were an unambitious and simple people who got all they wanted in their own country. In pre-British days each village

ly nothing. What they pay is either in the shape of a license-tax or as lodgers which every one who lives in the town and carries consequently they had no necessity to open that it could be made to grow tobacco of so fine on a profession is bound to do. We hope, the European traders and merchants will seriously consider the proposal of Babu Manmatha Nath before they talk of im-proving the condition of the town, for the benefit of their trade and commerce.

PUNDIT SATYA CHARAN SHASTRI, Who has made himself renowned by his lives of Shivaji and Pratapaditya, has published a very well-written life of the famous Maharaja Nanda Kumar, who was sought so strenuously to be belittled by a certain class of Anglo-Indian writers. Maharaja Nanda Kumar was certainly not an intriguing wretch, but a hero and a statesman. He was a general in the army of Suraj-ud-dowla and a minister of Meerjafer. Those, who, like the now notorious Mr. Steevens, libel the Bengalees 5000 horse from the Emperor of Delhi, but he took part in several engagements and covered himself with glory. The half-tone blocks of the portraits of Nawabs only not necessary for the happiness of man, of the signature of the celebrated Rani but are positively harmful.

All verdi and Suraj-ud-down and a Jacsimire a veteran manufacturer like Mr. Minchin has decided to close his works at Aska in the Bhowani and others. Every one who can

> an Indian woman. The woman, it is said, went to the Engine shed on a private business. The case came on for hearing on the 23rd instant, when judgment, however, was not delivered. Some sensation has naturally been caused at Rai Bareilly.

THE announcement that Mr. Justice Jenkins sions and tried to nip it in the bud. Of course, we cannot vouch for the absolute correctness of what is stated above, for, we ourselves had no conversation with Sir Antony on the subject that indicate the first announcement that Mr. Justice Jenkins of the Calcutta High Ccurt has been appointed Chief Justice of Bombay in place of Sir Louis Kershaw, has been received here with a mixed feeling of pleasure and regret. Though it is but a short time that Mr. Jenkins has been in Antony on the subject; but judging from our midst he has already given evidence of a the antecedents of His Honor there is strong individuality, and a profound knowledge strong individuality, and a profound knowledge of law. The Bombay High Court will gain by the arrangement, while, let us hope, Calcutta may not lose.

> THE Englishman has received the following telegram from Madras, which we give verbatim:
> —"It is reported that the Chief Justice and the
> Sheriffi of Madras have fallen out and the mattes has been reported to Government. It appears that at the last sessions a little bill for the punkah coolies, etc., for the jury room was presented to the Sheriff for payment. The Sheriff, Mr. Smith, refu ed to pay the bill. The matter in due course was brought to the notice of the Chief Justice, who called upon Mr. Smith peremptority to pay the bill."

WE are pained to read the following which comes from a Trevandrum correspondent, more especially as Travancore has long enjoyled the reputation of a Model State. We hope however, that there is another side to the snield. This is what the correspondent writes : -"Deaths of persons under police custody are anxiety. The result is that the Bill has been postponed, and, if it becomes law at For the cold-blooded murder of an under-triaconverted into curses. A Hindu is taught from his infancy that "resistance to tyrants" a future period, it will be thoroughly redrafted and shorn of all its obnoxious police inspector and several other police officers were sentenced to various terms of rigorous features. Has the Government of Sir A. P. MacDonnell in any way lost by showing this deference to Indian public opinion? On dead in his cell by his cloth. The case is under enquiry at present. Another instance of the enquiry at present. Another instance of the same kind hails from Shenkottai, where an under-trial prisoner was again found dead from the reports to hand. The police, it would appear, took the man before the local Magistrate to record his confession one evening, and he ordered the police to bring the accused before that he he ordered the police to bring the accused before him the next morning, and before that he died in his cell in the police station. The Sub-Magistrate reported the matter to the District Magistaate who prohibited the local Medical Officer holding post-mortem, and ordered the neighbouring officer to hold the post-mortem at Punalore, in the presence of Pathapabapuram and Kottarakarai Magistrates. The Shenkatrai and Kottarakarai Magistrates. The Shenkottai Police Inspector and other police officers have been transferred from there. The case is under enquiry."

> EVERY one will hail with joy the announcement made by the Director General of the Postoffice of India about inland post-cards. We
> are told that with effect from the 1st proximo are told that with effect from the 1st proximo single and reply cards of private manufacture will be allowed to be posted for transmission by the inland post as postcards, provided that they are in conformity, as regards size and weight, with the inland postcards issued by the Indian Post Office. Such postcards may be posted either with or without adhesive stamps affixed to them in payment of postage; if sent unpaid, however, double the postage rate for a postcard will be charged on delivery. It has also been decided, with effect from the same date, to allow advertisements, engravings and date, to allow advertisements, engravings and certain other matter, viz, the name and address of the sender, and the date of posting on the address side of postcards whether issued by the Post Office or of private manufacture.
>
> This will be subject to the condition that sufficient room shall be left for a clear address and for the official marks of the Post Office. The privilege of the permission to write something on the address side of the card cannot fail to be welcome to all sections of the community.

contained all that was needed by its inhabitants to lead a life of ease and contentment, and consequently they had no necessity to open communication with foreign countries. Every village had its blacksmith, its weaver, its carpenter and so forth. There were village schools conducted by Pandits who led a life of intellectual and spiritual culture, and the village physician was there too who could minister to the needs of the ailing. Of course, there were industrial centres here and there, but not on to the needs of the ailing. Of course, there were industrial centres here and there, but not on so extensive a scale as is found in Western countries. Every one knows that Dacca supplied the finest of muslins ever seen in the world. But times are changed now, and the unenterprising and home-loving Indians have to forsake the path of their forefathers and follow in the wake of the Western nations and compete with them. Of course, no one will parts of the country. Unfortunately the indigo planters proved oppressive and ruised themselves and the people. Similarly tea and coffee plantations are not without their evil. The recent imposition of countervailing duties The recent imposition of countervailing duties on imported sugar proves conclusively that Government can do a good deal to improve the indigenous industries of the country, if only they are willing to do so. If England wishes to profit by the possession of India, now and hereafter, she must first of all, remove the chronic poverty of its people. No nation can grow prosperous that has not its own manufactures. About that has not its own manufactures. About sugar we are sorry to learn that despite the legislation imposing countervailing duties, a veteran manufacturer like Mr. Minchin has desided to close his morks at Aska in the Bhowani and others. Every one who can read Bengali ought to have a copy of this volume by him.

A RAI BAREILLY correspondent writes us to say that the Loco Foreman there is in hot water. It is alleged that he stands charged with making an attempt to outrage the modesty of making an attempt to outrage the modesty of with the natives to carry on such industries in India. In Bengal, Mr. E. R. Osgood, superintendent of the Cossipur-Sugar Works, belonging to Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co, deserves our thanks for his indefatigable labours to procure country sugar from the interior and after refining it to sell at a cheaper price than what is imported from other

> Anent the capture of the notioned Gordhana, an account appeared in the Pioneer which has now been called into question by which has now been called into question by "Dacoit." ANENT the capture of the notorious dacoit, a correspondent who signs himself "Dacoit."
> From the statement of "Dacoi." it appeart that Mr. Gregson, the District Superintendent of Police, did not leave home, much less direct the operations. His wife was too sick for that. The Military and Civil police force which went The Military and Civil police force which went out was under the command of the Assistant District Superintendent and the Reserve Inspector. Then again, the redoubtable Gordhana was not rendered horse de-combat by one well-directed blow apparently because he was then under the influence of liquor. According to "Dacoit" the fact was that as Gordhana was walking along, a military police constable sprang upon him and pluckily held him fast by the waist. Other policemen rushed to support their comrade and the dacoit was brought down but not without some trouble. The credit of the capture therefore lies with the constable, who, fully aware of the desperate character of the quarry, did not hesitate to

THE following regrettable incident has been mearthed by the *Tribune* of Lahore: "Mehta Ganda Mal is an Inspector of Police in charge of the Cantonment Police Station, Peshawar. He has been in the department for (Rosnamcha) containing reports about thefts of rifles. Mehta Ganda Mal, the Inspector, who has standing by, suggested that the District Superintendent Halat, which details. The District Superintendent Superintendent of Police considered this suggestion impertidetails. The District Superintendent of Police considered this suggestion impertinent and used abusive language towards the Inspector in the presence of all his subordinates. He next suspended the Inspector for being impertinent to his superior officer. Fortunately, Mr. Brown, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Circle, was at Peshawar at the time and the matter coming to his knowledge he summoned both

· TEA plantation in Assam has been so very successful because it is carried on by Europeans. A century back none ever would have dreamt of the possibility of the rank and wild vegetation of tea in the jungly tracts of Assam turning into a source of income to India. The English residents have belonging to an enterprising action. dents here, belonging to an enterprising nation, should co-operate with Indians for the development of indigenous industries of India. The other day we suggested that Government ought to do something towards the agricultural education of the people, somewhat after the manner of the Russian Government. We are manner of the Russian Government. We are very glad to learn on the authority of the Charu Mihir that the District Judge of Maimansigh, Mr. Ambica Charan Sen, held a conference the other day, at his own house, to consider the steps necessary for the improvement of agriculture in the district. He said that there are three places in that district where agriculture could be carried on with considerable success. Mr. Sen, who had made the subject of agriculture his special study while in England, sald

a quality as is grown in Rangpur. We are very glad to find that Mr. Sen could manage to find time to carry on such pursuits for the welfare of the country inspite of his arduous efficial duties. How desirable is it that District Magistrates throughout the country should devote a portion of their time iy developing the resources of the country !

MR. CLARKE, who had long been connected with Delhi as Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, has left the town for Europe unenterprising and home-loving Indians have to forsake the path of their forefathers and follow in the wake of the Western nations and compete with them. Of course, no one will deny the fact that this change we owe only to the enterprize of Englishmen. It is, therefore, impossible for the Hindus to make any progress in that direction, uhless their English masters take them by the hand and work with them. In the beginning of British rule indigo factories were established in several parts of the country. Unfortunately the indigo missioner's residence whence they accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and party to the station Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and party to the station a strong body of mounted police providing an imposing escort. At the Mori Gate another party of ten well-known inhabitants, mounted on horseback, awaited the arrival of the cortege, and here a very handsome device with an appropriate motto was thrown across the road. After crossing the Dufferin Bridge the party made their way towards the across the road. After crossing the Dufferin Bridge the party made their way towards the station along a road festooned and decorated elaborately. When a halt was made, the horses were taken from Mr. and Mrs. Clarke's carriage and they were dragged with willing hands and am dst much enthusiasm to the station entrance where a detachment of police formed a guard-of-honour. What with festoops of flowers and gold lace, Mr. and Mr. Clarke were loaded with good wishes. The whole of the R. M. R. platform was lavishly decorated and carpeted with flowers. Indeed, decorated and carpeted with howers. Indeed, this farewell demonstration was so genuine and affecting that their last half-hour in Delhi obvoiusly proved a trying, if memorable, one for them. Of course, all the chief European residents in Delhi headed by the new Comresidents in Delhi headed by the new Commissioner, Mr. Fanshawe, were present but they were submerged amidst a sea of Hindus and Mahomedans." The above proves one thing: The Indians are not ungrateful. On the other hand, "effusiveness" and loyalty are the most important traits in their character. They hanker for a drop of sympathy from those in whose hands providence has entrusted their destinies. Yes, a drop; and yet oftener than not, do they hanker in vain yet, oftener than not, do they hanker in vain A little kindness, a little sympathy will satisfy them; but such is their ill-fortune that in this them; but such is their ill-fortune that in this too, they are disappointed. Mr. Clarke made himself popular at Delhi, and naturally enough the people did all in their power to do him honour on the occasion of his leaving the shores of India. The demonstration in itself had nothing "sincerely insincere" about it, as, farewell addresses often are. There was a touch of spontaniety about it which one cannot mistake We feel sure that Mr. and Mrs. Clarke will carry the remembrance of that short hour to their graves. Other officials can, in hour to their graves. Other officials can, in the same manner, enjoy the blessing of being loved by those whom they govern, if only they

THE discovery of a method of applying the Rontgen rays to printing was recently, announced from America, but the inventor's promise to produce 5,000,000 copies of a newspaper by a single process did not inspire confidence. M. Izambard, a French inventor, claims to have discovered a process which, claims to have discovered a process which, while being considerably more modest in its pretensions, renders both typographical composition and printing machines unnecessary. It consists of exposing the original, either hand or type-written, to the X rays, over a block of sensitive paper; the original being, in a special ink, impermeable to the rays. Thousands of sheats it is stated may be paperated Peshawar. He has been in the department for over 37 years and has always given perfect satisfaction to his superior officers. The other day, Mr. Plowden, District Superintendent of Police, paid a visit to the police station and ordered the Mohurrir to show him the diary ordered the Mohurrir to show him the diary development and fixing, and others which enable both sides of a sheet to be printed at sheets, it is stated, may be panetrated and impressed simultaneously with the There are processes which simplify the development and fixing, and others which enable both sides of a sheet to be printed at once. The inventor believes that by his method

are the secret of the patent offices.
YUSSUF-UD-DIN'S suit for nearly four lakhs of rupees against the Secretary of State for India in Council was resumed on Wednesday last for a gument before the District Judge, Secunderabad, upon three issues, framed at the Secretary of the Secretary of Inspector-General of Police, Western Circle, was at Peshawar at the time and the matter coming to his knowledge he summoned both officers and recorded their statements. He cancelled the order of suspension and ordered the Inspector to return to duty. It is reported that he also cautioned the District Superintendent of Police not to use abusive language towards subordinate police officers."

Secunderabad, upon three issues, framed at the last hearing, viz., whether the Secretary of the Government of India; whether the suit was barred by limitation, and whether the Court has jurisdiction. Upon these issues the Court has jurisdiction. Upon these issues the Secretary of State himself admitted that the language towards subordinate police officers." Superintendent of Police not to use abusive language towards subordinate police officers." It appears to us that it is not quite safe or judicious to keep an officer of the alleged temperament of the present District Superintendent of Police in a district like Peshawar. The Inspector fortunately happened to be a Hindu. Had he been a Mahomedan as most police officers on the frontiers are, there might have been some real insubordination, and perhaps a little row.

Secretary of State himself admitted that the whole criminal proceedings against Yussuf-ud-Din were wrong, and that the Government of India had accordingly dropped them. He relied on Chapter 17, C. P. Code, which allowed action for damages against Government for wrongful acts. Counsel then proceeded to cite Indian Law Report cases in support of his argument that the Secretary of State was responsible in this case, there were a series of wrongful acts done by the servants of the Government of India, and if the Secretary of State decined all responsithe Secretary of State dec ined all responsiblity for those acts, then Chapter 17 should find no place in the C. P. Code. With regard to limitation section 23 protected Yussuf-ud-Din. The wrongful action had been continual and was finally ended on the 3rd August, 1896, from which fdate only could limitation have effect, but the suit was filed within two months of the required was filed within two months of the required period. Article 23 of the section allowed one year for institution of sa't for damages, and other articles allowed longer intervals.

Counsel also maintained that notice of the suit was given within the presolited period. The pleader for the defendant argued on the strength of "Broom's Legal Maxims" that an act of State did not make the Secretary of State act of State did not make the Secretary of State responsible, and this was essentially an act of State. The King could do no wrong, or, in other words, the Secretary of State, who represented the Crown, was not affected by acts of the servants of the Government of India. He quoted legal authorities at length on the point and also on subsequent issues of limitation and jurisdiction, when the case was adjourned till April 12th.

Talcutta and Mofussil."

### Indian Sketches

Shishir Kumar Ghose WITH ANINTRODUCTION

W. S. Caine

PRICE-I RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS. -

"I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply-interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of Shishir Kumar Ghose".—W. S. Caine in the Introduction.

The sketches are written in excellent English and an attractive style. These sketches are of a miscellaneous articles.

an attractive style. These sketches are of a miscel-laneous character—stories with a distinctive imaginalaneous character—stories with a distinctive imaginative faculty on every page; excellent descriptions of exciting scenes, theological essays, dissertation ons Sutteeism; poetry; a spirited and long defence of their political rights ignored by the Government, entitled "The perpetual slavery of India" which it would do good to certain of the English people, if they would only take the trouble to read, and many other interesting essays. It is pleasant to find that our friends in India are capable of writing in such an interesting strain as to be found in this book.—London Review.

To be had at the Patrika Office.

DARJEELING ITEMS. - The Earl of Lonsdale arrived in Darjeeling by Wednesday's mail train, Captain Tizzard with a wing of the Royal Munisters, and the band of the same regiment arrived on Tuesday at Lebong from Dinapur.

HARI PREMASRAM .- This evening, at 7 P.M. Pundit Balaram Misra Sarbabhaum will deliver a lecture on "the Incarnation of Lord Gouranga," at the above Sabha, at 2 Balaram Ghose's Street. The speech will be followed by Sankirtan.

A LECTURE.—A correspondent writes to say that on the 26th ultimo Babu Manoranjan Bannerjee delivered an interesting lecture at
Kidderpore Ripon Hall on "Lord Gauranga
and His Doctrines." There was a large attendance of Hindus, Mahomedans and others.

A Young Artist.-We have seen several productions of a very young artist, Babu Khetter Mohan Bose, which do him credit, considering the fact that he has had very slight extraneous help. We are confident that the young artist will one day achieve great success In his profession.

AN APPOINTMENT.—The Behar Herald hears that Mr. C. Still, C. I. E., of the Motihari factory, will get the post of the Manager, Bettia Raj, when Mr. J. Lowis goes on leave in April.

TIGER SCARE.—There is a tigar scare just now in many parts of Bengal; and the services of shikaries are sought for in all such places. A tiger has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Baraset and its presence felt by killing a cow. From several villages in Nadia too comes the same report. At Joanial in this district, tigers are seen on the prow, even in the day time.

TRADES ASSOCIATION .- Mr. Henry Elworthy, Master of the Calcutta Trades Associa-tion, has been nominated by the Committee of that body to serve on the representative Committee which the Lieutenant-Governor intends to appoint for the purpose of considering certain proposals which have recently been put forward in connection with the provision of a Central Railway Station for Calcutta.

CLUBBED A TIGER.—Clubbing a tiger to death is not an easy task, but such has been the experience of a party of weavers and washermen of Krishnabasar in Bankura. These men went out about a fortnight before to the woods to capture hares. They set their snare, and while two men hid themselves behind a bush, the others began to serve as beaters. Soon there came the sound of an animal falling into the net; but in the uncertain light of the waning meen the first two hunters did not waning moon the first two hunters did not allow what animal it was. They thought that it was perhaps a jackal if not a large hare. They rushed out of cover, and began to strike the animal trying to extrictate itself from the meshes of the net, with their lathies. When however, the sticks broke, they came to realise their position and to feel that it was nothing short of a tiger—a Jingafuli. Then they short of a tiger—a Jingafuli. Then they raised the cry of "the tiger—the tiger," which soon brought the beaters up. By the combined efforts of the whole party the ferocious brute was accounted for.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.-Last AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.—Last week a question of some importance came before the Original Side of the High Court, with reference to an application for letters of administration to the estate of a Hindoo woman of the town (In the goods of Joymani Bewah) Two persons claimed letters of administration one against the other on the ground that they were her relatives. The solicitor on behalf of the Secretary of State had written to the applicant to say that he would not oppose the grant to the applicant. The learned Judge, who heard the suit, came to the conclusion, that the applicant was related to the deceased, whereas the caveator was not, but held that the suit must be dismissed inasmuch as there can be no heir to a woman of her class held that the suit must be dismissed inasmuch as there can be no heir to a woman of her class and therefore no letters of administration can issue. Theresult of this decision is, that the estate of a woman of this class, no matter how large it may be, cannot be represented after her death if she dies intestate, except possibly by the Crown. The state of the law is hardly estimated the course every estate, no matter satisfactory, because every estate, no matter what its value, ought to be represented in order that the estate may be got in, its debts paid and the funeral expenses discharged. Grant of letters of administration does not establish the beirship to property. letters of administration does not establish the heirship to property. Anyone rightly claiming the deceased's estate can bring a suit to establish his claim. The administrator gives security to the Court to administer the estate and his office is one of pure trust with regard to the estate of the deceased and in earlier decisions that fact has been recognised and administration has been granted to undegraded relatives of Hindu women of this kind, on the ground of expediency.—Calcutta Weekly Notes,

A SAD FATALITY. - A terrible accident on A SAD FATALITY. — A terrible accident on the river took place on Sunday. A party of thirty-six passengers, mostly women and children, had put off from Smyth's Ghat, Hughli, in a boat to go over to Ghoshpara to mingle in the rejoicings incidental to the Dol Jatra festival. There was a heavy gale at the time and the river was rough. The boat with its freight of human beings sank just opposite the Circuit House and all the passengers, except Circuit House, and all the passengers, except about a dozen that could swim, were drowned within the sight of terrified spectators on the bank. The accident is said to have been so sudden that help was rendered imposs bie.

DACOITY. - A correspondent reports a serious attempt at dacoity at Ashannagar Bhimpur, in the district of Nadia. On the night of the 2nd Chaitra last, a band of 20 or 25 armed dacoits with lighted torches attacked the house of one Matur Karmakar in the village house of one Matur Karmakar in the village and mercilessly assaulted the owner. Attracted by the latter's cries of distress, several neighbours came to the scene, but the dacoits kept them off by showers of bricks and utensils. The owner fled to escape further mal-treatment. Some time after, a Mahomedan neighbour, named Reajuidin, fired a gun, and at the report of the piece, the marauders made haste to leave the scene. As they were retiring, another villager, Achmat Mandal, struck at one of them with a lathie which feiled him to the ground and left him a prisoner in the hands of the villagers. The dacoits, however, returned to rescue their companion, in which they succeeded after having again maltreated Matur. The pol ce, it is alleged, did not appear on the scene till 12 hours had passed.

THE BHOWAL RAJ .-- This week's Anusandhan contains a portrait and a short notice of Raja Rajendra Narain Roy Bahadur of Bhowal. Our contemporary very rightly describes him as one of the brightest gems of East cribes him as one of the brightest gems of East Bengal,—he pink of courtesy and personification of kindness and generosity—the true friend of Bengali literature. The Raja Bahadur is adorned with many virtues—he is not only simple-minded and well educated, but what is more, he is kind and charitable to a fault, loves his cenantry, and feels for others, and above all feels for his mother language. Indeed, the story of his patronage to Bengali literature will be handed down to posterity. Along with him will live, ever green and ever fragrant, the name of his Minister, Rai Kali Prasanna Ghosh,—the pride of East Bengal and the high priest of Bengali literature. Not only is he a profound philosopher and a graceful writer, but is the right hand of his master in his attempts to raise the standard of the Bengali literature. We wish them both long life and a prosperous voyage through life.

MAHABHARATA.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Part 1 of an English Translation of the Mahabharata with a philosophical introduction and esoteric commentary edited by Babu S. C. Mukhopadhaya, M. A., editor of the Light of the East and the New Age (20, Grey Street, Calcutta). The special feature claimed for this translation lies in that it is accompanied by exhaustive esoteric notes explaining the abstruse philosophies as also the various rites, usages and characters which abound in this great epic. The translation before us is an excellent one while the introduction and the esoteric notes fully maintain the reputation of its able editor, who seems to be thoroughly fitted for the arduous task he has undertaken. The printing and get-up are ad-MAHABHARATA, - We have to acknowledge undertaken. The printing and get-up are admirable, and the whole series will be illustrated by a number of full-page engravings. We wis he venture every success.

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Calcutta, March 3oth.

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LIVERPOOL SALT MARKET.

Quotations for this day's sales.

Calcutta, 30th March, 1899. 125...66 ... 1000...65 Ex Gollahs, Marie Croftsman sig red of Rhines 900...67 K. D. Roy,

SALT BROKER

Custom House

#### Telegrams.

[ INDIAN TELEGRAMS ]

SEVERE STORM AT SIL HAR.

There was a cyclonic hail storm here at 5 o'clock in the evening yesterday, causing serious damage to houses including the charitable dispensary, the Roman Catholic Church, the Regimental and Military Police Barracks, the Volunteer Sergeant-Major's bungalow, the Silchar Hotel, the Billiard House, and the Narsingh School. One life was lost in town. Moffusil reports have not yet been received. been received.

#### [FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

A Reuter's despatch from Apia, dated the 23rd of March, says tha', in consequence of the Chief Mataafa, the German Protege, continuing to disregard the treaty, the British and American Consuls and Naval officers sent him an ultimatum on the 15th instant. The Mataafans responded by attacking Apia and killed three b'ue-jackets, one of whom was an American, and wounded several others. The American, and wounded several others. The British and American ship thereupon bombarded Mataafa's position. The Germans in Apia took refuge aboard the warship Faike.

LONDON, MAR. 30.

The Times', Rome correspondent states that the Anglo-French agreement is bitterly resented in Italy, as its terms are regarded as excluding Italy from the eventual occupation of Tripoli and the Hinderland.

The Times in an article, discussing the feeling of Italy, urges that the acrimony is due to misconstruction of the agreement with

LONDON, MAR. 30. Captain Novitsky, lecturing at the Guards Headquarters in 'St. Petersburg, in the presence of the highest authorities, commented upon the inferior ducation of Indian Native Officers, and declared that the fortifications of the north-west frontier of India were unsatisfactory and very different from what British accounts presented.

London, Mar. 30.
There is a movement of Chinese troops owards Pekin.

The Kangsu troops, whose withdrawal from ne Capital the Powers demanded last autumn, will encamp in the immediate vicinity of

Quarantine on arrivals from Mauritius has been reimposed by Alexandria.

The British revenue for the year ending the thirty-first of March shows a net increase of £1,841,039.

THE Railway Police Department has been organized in Madras and will come into force from the 1st proximo. Mr. J. F. Fowcet, Assistant to the Government in the Intelligence Branch, is to be Superintendent of the Force with head-quarters at Madras, and Mr. Hannington, Assistant Superintendent with head-quarters at Bezwada.

AT the Madras High Court on Wednesday the rioters in the Hindupur murder case appealed against the conviction by the Sessions Judge of Bellary for the murder of Mr. Sundersa Iyer, Tehsildar of Hindupur, who was killed in a plague riot. His Lordship refused to interfere, and confirmed the finding and sentence of the Sessions Judge.

On Tuesday last a Burman killed his wife and mother-in-law and dangerously wounded five other members of his wife's family in the neighbourhood of Rangoon. He was divorced from his wife two years ago, and visited her to induce her to return to him, and on her refusal he ran amuck among the household.

THE Jat Sikh of the Jullundur and THE Jat Sikh of the Juliundur and Hoshiar-pur districts is by no means wanting in enter-prise. There is hardly a village from which some young blood does not go out yearly to Africa to seek his fortune in the capacity of overseer constable, or sepoy, returning after three years with pockets full of rupees, ivory, ornaments and yarns full of adventure, which he spins to an admiring throng seated under the shade of the spreading pipal tree.

AT the annual meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals, His Excellency the Governor announced that Raja Venugopau', Bahadoor, a wellknown sportsman and owner of race horses, had generously offered to build an infirmary for animals at a cost of Rs. 15,000, provided the ospital bore his name.

DEWAN BAHADUR P. Srinivasa Rao, Judga, City Civil Court, Madras, retired on Wednes-day from the service, in which he passed the day from the service, in which he passed the long period of 55 years, of which 40 were in the Judicial service. Prior to his retirement, the members of the Madras Bar, both European and Native assembled in his Court to give him valedictory addresses. Mr. Eardly Norton, on behalf of the European Bar, referred, in glowing terms, to the valuable services rendered by the retiring Judge, and the courteous and friendly relations which it had always been his endeavour to maintain with all appearing before him. A similar address was also voted on behalf of the Native Bar. The retiring Judge made a touching reply in suitable terms.

#### BULLION MARKET.

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PEARLING IN MERGUI

MANY persons will be interested in the following few particulars jotted down after interviewing Captain Bennet of Mergui, who for some time, was pearling in the Mergu Archipelago, and Captain Reid of the s. s. Ambolna, who was on the same pearling ground for two years, and quitted it dispearling ground for two years, and quitted it dis-

pearing ground for two years, and quitted it disappointed—
Captain Benaet started with £800, and built a schooner of 15 tons. while the vessel was being built, he sent to England for as many diving-dresses and pumps as he could afford, namely, for at £12 each outfit. Manilla men were engaged as divers. They usually demand an advance of Rs. 800 or Rs. 1,000 which they get, and sometimes clear out for good with the money. Cap ain Reid built his schooner ready for work for Rs. 7,000, and sent to McCallister's of Singapur for four diving-apparatuses. When they arrived, Captain Reid engaged four Burmese boats, at Rs. 100 a month, each with a crew of four men to work the pumps. Four divers (Manilla men) were also engaged at Rs. 250 a month and 5 per cent. on the gross receipts. These divers had to be found in the best of living all the time at sea. The pearling-ground among the These divers had to be found in the best of living all the time at sea. The pearling-ground among the islands of the Archipelago is two or three days' sai from Mergui; and the time for arrival there is at the beginning of the neap tides. It is impossible to work on the spring tides, or, in fact, while there is any tide running. Having arrived at a likely spot, the schooner anchors; and the boat and divers put off for a good fishing-ground, always keeping in sight of the schooner. Then the divers, before beginning the work for which they are paid handsomea good fishing ground, always keeping in sight of the schooner. Then the divers, before beginning the work for which they are paid handsomely, "buy over" the Burmese in the boats, binding them to scorecy regarding certain subsequent proceedings, after which pearl-fishing begins in earnest. If the boat is in shoal water, say of 6 to 10 fathoms, the divers can remain down at the bottom for an hour; but when there is deep water of 20 fathoms, they can only stay down for 15 minutes at a time. In the afternoon, be ore turning back for the schooner, the divers sort over all the pearl oysters they have collected, and from long experience the diver can discriminate which oyster is the most likely to contain the largest pearls. These they select, open them, extract and stow away all the pearls, and throw the shells overboard, their contract being to deliver the pearl oysters intact to empioyer at the schooner. When a boat is loaded, and the diver has picked out the best for himself, it proceeds to the schooner, and the pearl oysters are handed over; and the boats go back for more. This is the procedure every day, until the schooner is loaded. The oysters are opened on board the schooner later on, and the oyster taken from the shells, and pearls are collected—generally one pearl for every 50 shells and then merely a small pearl. After trying every on, and the oyster taken from the shells, and pearls are collected—generally one pearl for every 50 shells and then merely a small pearl. After trying every conceivable way to check-mate the divers, and after two years of hard work, on finding that the bare expenses alone were covered, it is not astonishing that pearling was given up. But the Burmese are learning the art of diving; and there may be some chance of making money later on, the Burmese being generally more honest people. Manilla men have another way of procedure besides that given above. They enter the schooner's hold when the oysters are dry, and sprinkle salt water on the shells, which causes the bivalves to open their shells wide, which are instantly plugged apart with bits of wood. The divers then leisurely steel all the pearls, take away the plugs, and allow the oysters to close their shells, which are found innocet of pearls—Times of Burma.

#### A NEW DISEASE IN BOMBAY.

A PRESENT FROM EAST AFRICA.

A PRESENT FROM EAST AFRICA.

It might naturally be supposed that at the present moment Bombay was slightly crowded with diseases, and that there was barely room for a new intruder. But such is not the case, for wailst we are paying the closest attention to plague, relapsing fever, measles, and a few other epidemics we have found an opportunity of introducing a novelty possessing some striking and entirely new features. The introduction is necessarily somewhat limited, but nevertheless it is a start and the new arrival may prove itself capable of vast things. The new visitant rejoices in the name of "chigger" and has been referred to as "jigger". Paragraphs have recently appeared in the papers reporting the arrival of a vessel with (inter alia) "four cases of jigger on board." These notifications have occasionen-d considerable mystification. Long discussions have been going on as to what "jigger" really is. At first it was put down as merchandise and very expensive at that because four cases was not much in the it was put down as merchandise and very expensive at that because four cases was not much in the way of consignment. Most people were agreed that it was something either to eat or drink, but which opinion was divided excepting that gin as an individual article held the field. We listened to all these theories as to "jigger" and then decided on making enquiries. decided on making enquiries. cur search has led to the knowledge that "jigger" is not jigger but "chigger" and is nothing either to eat or to drink, nothing more than a wee modest flea Wee it is, and modest and therein lies all the trouble. Wee it is, and modest and therein lies all the trouble. It is none of your bumping, jumping, bounding hilarious common or garden fleas, but a timid little thing ever trying to escape attention. In truth it is a case of where is the lady and having discovered her the rest is fairly simple. But to particularise.

There are at present no less than twelve patients in the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital suffering from this newly-imported disease from British East Africa. As we have said chigger is a very minute flea, and the disease is caused by the fertile female which burrows under the skin. Any part of the body may be

the disease is caused by the fertile female which burrows under the skin. Any part of the body may be attacked, but the feet are usually infested, mainly between the toes and near or under the toe nail.

The presence of the insect under the cuticle is at first marked only by a minute black spot which may be invisible without a magnifying glass, especially in a dark skin. The parasite soon enlarges to the size of a small pea by development of the egg-sack which, when mature looks like a drop of pus beneath the cuticle with the body of the flea as a black spot in its centre. If left alone the sac bursts and the eggs escape. Severe pain attends the presence of the parasite, and troublesome ulceration and even necrosis of bone may follow.

troublesome ulceration and even necrosis of bone may follow.

Captain P. P. Kilkelly, M. B., I.M.S., lately officiating in medical charge, 4th Bombay Infantry, when that Corps was serving in British East Africa, was the first to report in Bombay in the early part of January last, that chigger had firmly established itself at Mombasa. The regiment left that island on December 3rd in the S.S. Canara, and on December 17th daring the voyage between Aden and Bombay 26 fresh cases of fully developed chigger were found amongst the men and followers. Many coolies returning in the ship were found to be affected by the parasite. Captain Kilkelly in his report added:—

"There is no reason to doubt the probability that this insect will establish itself in India, and I need not emphasize the great necessity of taking all possible steps to prevent its importation, and if, it should obtain a foothold, to limit its spread."

The Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay has drawn the attention of all Civil Surgeons and other medical officers in the Presidency to the Government resolutions regarding the measures to be taken to prevent the importation of chigger into India, and adds that it is probable that in persons coming to India from Africa with chigger the abcess will usually have burst before arrival. It is, how, ever, important to treat promptly cases in which this has not happened in order that the chances of the flea's eggs being scattered may be diminished by breaking the egg-sack.

HUSBAND PO.SONER.

WRETCHED STORY OF INTRIGUE AND CRIME.

WRETCHED STORY OF INTRIGUE AND CRIME. A CASE which, according to a Da'ziel despatch, had been the talk of Paris for weeks, came before the Saine Assizes, when Madame Bianchini was placed on trial for attempting to murder her husband by administering poison. The accused is a fine-looking woman. M. Bianchini is her second husband, her first having obtained a divorce. The victim is a well-known figure in the threatical world. He was appointed costumier to the opera, and he band, her first having obtained a divorce. The victim is a well-known figure in the threatical world. He was appointed costumier to the opera, and he and his wife went to live in a flat on a boulevard lent by a journalist friend M. Mayer. The latter was on intimate terms with Mdme, but in order to attenuate the scandal it was arranged that divorce should be obtained against M. Bianchini. The prosecution allege, however, that prisoner's mother threatened to break off all relations with her if she were again divorced, and that this is why she tried to get rid of her husband by poisoning him. M. Bianchini was taken ill on the morning of March 10, 1893. His wife recommended him to take a soothing powder and dissolved it herself in a glass of water. From that moment he got rapidly worse, and presented all the symtoms of poisoning. Several physicians were called in, and a day or two afterwards Madame Bianchini asked one of them to write her a prescription for a large dose of morphia. The doctor finally gave her obe for some atropine, which she said, was for a dog suffering with its eyes. But the doctor's suspicions were aroused, his brother doctors confirmed them and a special watch was placed over the patient, who recovered in a remarkable way directly his wife was prevented from tending to his wants. It was subsequently ascertained that by means of forged prescriptions the prisoner had obtained large quantities of poison at the moment of the illness. The defence was that M. Bianchini attempted to commit suicide to avoid prosecution for the theft of a pearl necklace and obtained the poison from a bottle which he took from his wife some months before, when she procured it with the object of taking her own from his wife some months before, when she procured it with the object of taking her own life. As for the dose brought during her husband's illness, prisoner declared that she used husband's illness, prisoner declared that she used it for toilet purposes only and to increase the beauty of her eyes. She answered the judge's questions readily enough and without emotion. She said she was 34 years of age, and that she married her husband when she was 28. She knew very we'll that his affairs were not prosperous then, but she loved him very much, and persuaded her mother to advance all the necessary funds. Besides her personal fortune, her mother had lost several million francs in M. Bianchini's numerous enterprises, and was practically ruined. She was sure that the pecuniary strain bearing on the mind of her husband was practically ruined. She was sure that the pecuniary strain bearing on the mind of her husband had induced him to attempt to commit suicide. It was untrue to say that she desired her husband's death in order to marry M. Mayer for she was quite content with matters as they were.

Addressing the Court on behalf of the prisoner (says Reuter) the learned counsel submitted that there was no adequate motive, since M. Bianchini was so easy-going a man where his wife was con-

there was no adequate motive, since M. Bianchini was so easy going a man where his wife was concerned that there was no need to put him out of the way.—The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The sentence caused a sensation in court, he public being apparently unprepared for a serious penalty. On leaving the dock the prisoner attempted to stab herself with a hat pin, but she was prevented, and stasuined no injury.

INTERESTING ITEM

THE CURE OF PNEUMONIA.

JOYFUL tidings came from the Bacteriological Institute at Berlin provided they are true. Professor Wassermann, one of the most dilligent and capable pupils of Professor Koch, hopes to have found the serum for the cure of pneumonia. One may imagine what such a discovery would mean, but in view of former disappointments, jubilation would be premature. Pneumonia, as is known, is said to be caused by the pneumo-caccus bacillus. Dr. Wassermann inoculated rabbits with this, and, with the serum thus gained, he inoculated mice infected by pneumonia. After prolonged experiments, he discovered that it was the red marrow of the bones in which the production of the anti-toxin took place, and the most promising discovery is that the red marrow taken from a human subject dead from pneumoni and used as serum, will cure mice infected with tha disease. Professor Wassermann thinks, therefore he has reason to hope that the serum discovered by him will also prove effective with human beings.

IN these days, when a well advertised soapoffers the potentiality of becoming rich beyond the dreams of avarice, it is strange that no on: has turned his attention to exploiting the sand-soap of Upper Burma. In spite of the superior attractions of the cheap scented home soaps which can now be bought in the remotest bazar of Burma or the Shan States, the Burma sand-soap still holds its own with thousands of people in this province. Like a largely advertised European soap the Burma sand-soap "will not wash clothes." But for cleaning the human body it acts efficiently, and is in great favour with all sections of the Burmese population. Its great merit, perhaps, in its cheapness for a sufficient quantity to last a family a week can be procured for a couple of pice. We have not seen this soap made up into cakes. It is ordinarily wrapped in a leaf, and has the appearance of a dark coloured sand. It is a good detergent, and if made into tablets, considering how plentiful it is, there might be a good demand for it outside of Burma.

him will also prove effective with human beings.

to the Changa Manga forest has been definitely abandoned, owing to reports from the Conservator of Forests being unfavourable as regards prospects of sport. Lord Curzon will inspect the Museum and other public buildings in Lahore on the 4th April, the date which was originally fixed for the shikar. The weather is fine but unusually warm, the temperature being fine but unusually warm, the temperature being ten degrees above norma!

On Tuesday Mrs. Dundee, wile of Captain Dundee, R. E., now serving in the Khyber, was robbed of her jewels valued at between two and three thousand rupees. They were abstracted from her room in Flashman's hotel in Lahore, business has tamporary absence. during her temporary absence, evidently by some one who knew the premises well. The Police have the case in hand and have arrested a former servant lately discharged who was found on search to have more than one hundred rupees on his person, which remains to be satisfactorily accounted for.

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BULLION AND STOCK DEALER

54, Khungraputty, Burra Bazar,

#### Correspondence.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In my observations on the Calcutta Municipal Bill published some time ago, I had occasion to remark that "we may ven ure to submit to the kind consideration of the European Mercantile and Trading Community and the Government the fact that the Commisand the Government the fact that the Commissioners failed to carry out the sanitation of Calcutta on a much more extended scale for want of adequate funds; the Government instead of bringing out this Bill, which if passed into law, would virtually transfer from the general body of the Commissioners all the real powers to the General Committee, should have been pleased to provide them wi h adequate funds by recasting the finance of the Corporation and imposing a tax that should have touched all kinds of income derived in Calcutta on equal ground, and warned the Commissioners that, if they then failed to carry out the sanitation of Calcutta, their power would be taken away," and also that "we are sorry to find that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association, the two most influential bodies in the land, who are so very anxious to have a reasonable share in the management of the Municipal affairs of the city, did not favour the Bulding Commission with any suggestion as to how the money was to be provided, although they recognised the urgent need for the improvements in the

Now that the Mackenzie Bill is about to

transfer the municipal government of Calcutta from his so-called "Bengalee adventurers" to the white European merchants and traders of the city the European merchants and traders with the quickness which is peculiar to all men of business have at once foreseen that the mere transfer of the municipal government from the Indians to the Europeans would not improve the satitation of Calcutta by one jot, but that the same cause, namely the want of adequate funds, that prevented the Indian Commissioners from carrying out the sanitation of Calcutta would prevent the Function Commissioners. would prevent the European Commissioners as well, and that is why I find Mr. McGregor, the Master of the Calcutta Trades Association, addressing the annual meeting of the Association regarding the Municipal Bill thus :- "I am not one of those who anticipate an immediate improvement as the result of the passing genuine success it will be necessary to make some radical changes in the executive of the Municipality; in Mr. Bright, the Chairman, we have every confidence, but that confidence does not extend very much beyond him;" and that is why I find the Honorable Mr. Turner, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the annual meeting of the Chamber regarding the improvement and sanitation of Calcutta thus:—"A most important question which must engage the attention of all before long will be the improvement of Calcutta. Most of us know what is required in the way of the opening out of congested areas in the opening out of congested areas in the most thickly populated parts of the City, but few of us, I think, would like to give opinion as to how the money required for the purpose of improvements can be raised. Bombay is ahead of us in this respect, an Improvement Trust has been formed in that city, and the members are already at work, but both Bombay and Calcutta will be severely handicapped for want of funds, and seeing how great is the importance of the work, and that Bombay and Calcuita are two of the great gates of trade in India, I consider we should be quite justified in asking the Imperial Government to come to our assistance by means of pecu-niary grants from the Imperial Exchequer We cannot help remembering that during the past five years, about 5 1-2 crores of rupees have been spent in Frontier Expedit ons. It seems, therefore, not unreasonable that a few crores should now be spent in putting the sea ports of India into a proper position to withstand the attacks of disease and for their general improvemen." If any thing was wanting to convince the Government that the Commissioners failed to carry out the sanitation of Calcutta on a much more extended scale for want of adequate funds and apathy of the executive officers of the Corporation, it is the foregoing opportune remark of the Master of the Trades Association and the wished-for applica ion of the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Himself an Honorable Member of the Bengal Council pondering over this Bill) to the Imperial Government to come to their assistance by means of pecuniary grants from the Imperial Exchequer, would supply such wants. But in my humble opinion, it would have been more becoming to the Honerable gentleman, had he at any time during the last twenty-two years seen the necessity of applying to the Government to come to the assistance of the Commissioners and brought his Immense Imperial influence and that of his respected Chamber to bear upon the Government for that

purpose.

It is, indeed, very sad to find the Honorable
President of the Merchant-Princes of Calcutta, who, the other day, in the Bengal Council, boasted of the annual value of the imports and exports of Calcutta being 38 and 51 crores respectively, suggesting the begging from the Imperial Exchequer of funds for the improvement of Calcutta. Would it not have been more creditable to the Honorable gentleman and the mercantile community he represents if he had seen that the commercial contribution to the Municipal taxation is grossly inadequate and offered to pay an increased commercial contribution to the annual texation, compatible with the desire for more adequate representation and bearing a proportionate ratio to the taxation which house-holder and ground land-

Legislative Council to be ex-officio members, I wish Sir Patrick Playfair had deferred his nomination till the passing of the Bill.

I do not know how to characterise the conduction of the European community which, while paying 2'33 per cent. of the Municipal rates and taxes, wants to have control over the whole of the Municipal fund, the bulk of which belongs to other people. In conclusion I ask, sir, is the Government of LordCurzon going to humour the European merchants of Calcutta by contributing the whole of the cost of the improvements of Calcutta from the Imperial exchequer, such cost not being less than ten crores of rupees? I think not. Why should the Government pay when it can by a stroke of this pen raise sufficient funds by making the merchants and tradesmen of Calcutta pay their legitimate share of Municipal taxation? In no maritime city of the world, commerce is allowed to get on by called for in the conditions of an Eastern ugently called for in the conditions of an Eastern uge of the world, commerce is allowed to get on by paying so light a taxation as in Calcutta; and inless the taxation is revised and the Europeans are made to pay their legitimate share of the rates and taxes, there is no earthly hope of getting the sanitary condition of Calcutta improved.

MONMOTHO NATH DUTT 52 Grey Street.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL: MUSSALMAN VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR. SIR,—It has been remarked by the supporters of the Calcutta Municipal Bill that the measure is intended, among other things, to safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans and the poor. As a Mahomedan and a poor Mahomedan in the bargain I am deeply grateful to Lord George Hamilton and Sir John Woodburn for their sympathy in our behalf. But I regret to say that I cannot make myself believe that they can at all be serious in this matter.

Does Lord George Hamilton think that his

nominated Europeans will be more accessible to the poor of Calcutta than the elected native Commissioners who live amongst the poor and daily come in contact with them? The Europeans as a rule are such a busy people that they can be made to attend municipal meetings only on the promise of a handsome fee. Will they have time enough even if they have the inclination, to attend to the grievances of the poor? Respectable native gentlemen can seldom approach Europeans, and a child can say that it is practically impossible for the

poor to do so.

As for the Mahomedans I have only to say that at present they form nearly a third part of the Corporation as well as of the General Committee, whereas by the new rules they will have only one seat out of the twelve on the General of the Bill; I look on it as a step in that direction; the duties of the Chairman will be more clearly defined and his responsibility cannot be evaded. But if the Act is to be a constituents and as such they are expected to serve them by all means in their power, while the new dignitary will be a Government nominee and bound to follow the officials in all matters without the least consideration for the feelings and prejudices of the Moslem

As for the attitude of the Mahomedans I need only remind you that they mustered strong at the Town Hall protest meeting held sometime ago, and some of them took an active part in the proceedings.

Among the signatories to the various memorials submitted to Government by the different Ward Committees, many are Mahomedan gentlemen of influence and position and they have subscribed liberally, to the agitation fund. This fact, I think, clearly shows that they are as much opposed to the Bill as their Hindu fellow-citizens. Being the poorer of the two communities they the poorer of the two communities they will be the greater sufferers.

will be the greater sufferers.

As for the two Mahomedan Associations, whose support created so much fuss here and in England I will write to you later on. Of the so-called Mahomedan leaders who are so foud in singing the praises of this Bill no one has got an inch of land in Calcutta to call his own and his interest in the town is of the same nature as that of the Europeans as that of the Europeans.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

HERE is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the ddress presented to him by the Lahore Munici,

Your Honor and Gentlemen, -I am glad at this early stage of my period of office to have the pleasure of visiting the historic and important city of Lahore. Every Viceroy must desire to become as soon as possible acquainted with the Punjab and with its capital. A good deal of the success and with its capital. A good deal of the success' and the greater part of the tranquillity of his tadministration will be decided by what passes during his term upon the frontier of this province. In its leading city he will observe the relics of a kingly past, he will be brought into contact with a race that still begets not merely men but heroes and he will have the opportunity of consulting with he officers upon whose tact and experience the management of what are more than provincial interests in the main depends. If in my case these management of what are more than provincial in-terests in the main depends. If in my case these experiences are not entirely novel they do not render it any the less agreeable to me to return as Viceroy to a locality which I have more than once visited as student and which has always possessed for me a peculiar fascination. We are in the habit in England of celebrating, important ampigreeries, in the later. of celebrating, important anniversaries in our history with the object either of recalling great events or of commemorating great men. I cannot fail there. of commemorating great mem. I cannot fail therefore to notice upon the present occasion that yesterday when I arrived in Lahore was the exact 50th anniversary of the day on which the treaty was signed by which the Punjab was included in the dominions of the British Crown. Were the Governor-General now living who concluded that treaty he might indeed congratulate himself upon the issues of his policy and upon the reception accorded half a century later to his eleventh successor in that high office. While I sympath se with you in the sufferings from famine sympath se with you in the sufferings from famine and plague which have in recent years visited the Punjab in common with so many other parts to India, I may yet congratulate you upon having escaped far more lightly than some of them have done. As head of the Government I cannot be insensible to your gratifying recognition bother tion and bearing a proportionate ratio to the taxation which house-holder and ground land-lord contribute in respect of their holdings of the annual value of Rs, 2,10,00,000, two crores and ten lacs.

It is very amusing to find that while the Municipal Bill is yet in the hands of the Select Committee, Sir Patrick Playfair is talking of the election for the representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the General Committee of the Municipal ty under the new Act when it becomes iaw and naming the Vice-President of the Chamber and the mercantile member of the Legislative Council to be ex-officio members, I wish Sir Patrick Playfair had deferred his pomination till the passing of the Bill.

ditary political prepossession in favour of such exer-tions which, I may observe, are even more urgently called for in the conditions of an Eastern climate, an Eastern soil, and Eastern habits of life than they are in the West. Having thus appealed to a pre-disposition upon which you can safely rely, you proceed to ask me to evince my sympathies by reducing the rate of interest upon a loan which you have already contracted with the which you have already contracted with the Government as well as upon another for which you are about to apply. That the Government do not take altogether the same view of the question as yourselves is apparent from the fact that you included the same appeal in your address to Lord Elgin five years ago. Its repetition in substantially the same form now would seem to indicate that you have not been able to convince the Supreme Government in the interim. It will of course be both my duty and my pleasure to consider any fresh Government in the interim. It will of course be both my duty and my pleasure to consider any fresh application that may reach me from your Government, which is the proper channel of communication, nor will there be any predisposition on my part to treat such an apeal from the exclusive standpoint of official or financial pedantry. I must, however, point out to you, on the one hand, that in every country in the world State loans to local bodies are only granted upon a margin beyond, the actual are only granted upon a margin beyond the actual burdened incurred by the State, because its credit is to a certain extent diminished by this hypothecation of its resources; on the other hand that there is a growing tendency in India to regard the State as a milch cow whose duty it is to provide universal sus-tenance, whereas the real function of the State as a money-lender is to lend in quarters which cannot borrow on their own account, rather than to supplement and prop up an independent and already

exist ag credit.

You conclude by inviting my attention and support to the provision of technical education in the Punjab either by the founding of suitable institutions or by the gift of grants-in-aid. Py technical education I understand you to mean the sert of education that will fit a man for the professions of life rather than for the arm-chair or the fessions of life rather than for the arm-chair or study. In this respect I concur with you aspirations, and I have ascertained that the cal Government already; supports amedical college, a veterinary college, a school of art, and a number of industrial schools, and that the number of pupils under technical training in the Punjab exceeds 2,0000. There are two observations, however, which I am tempted to make in this connection. In England such matters as technical education are Largely taken up and pressed forward by Municipal Corporations. May I ask if the Lahore Municipality have taken any independent steps on behalf of the nterest which they have so much at heart? The second observation is this, that technical education is not exclusively a State obligation, but may be largely assisted by private enterprises. I have heard of one such industrial school at Rawal and in this ovinces; but of one alone. Granis in aid are illable on easy terms, for any similar institu-ns that may be founded, and if the demand be as

tions that may be founded, and if the demand be as urgent as is represented there should be little difficultiving enlisting public or private generosity up to the point at which the State may legitimately be called upon to assist.

In conclusions allow meet to thank your gentled men, for your leval address, which, I understand, it is intended to enclose in a specimen of the solver work of Lahore. I would give a great deal to review the ancient art industry of this once ingenious and artistic country.

The members of the deputation were then introduced to His Excelleney. The Viceroy will have a interview with the Frontier difficers now at Lahore in the course of to-day Sir Mackworth and Lady Young give a dinner party this evening at Government House.

ocurned of Kangoon. He was divorced

THE BIRTH-DAY DEMONSTRATION

VOX ISLAMIA-It is estimated that 4 to 5 hundred Sankirtan parties took part in Monday's demonstration in honour a Sree Gauranga's birth day, out of which Dr. Rasik Moham it hankravarti, Secretary of the

honour a Sree Gauranga's birth day, out of which Dr. Rasik Mohan (hankravarti) Secretary of the Gauranga Samaj, has been able to collect the names of the following Kirtan parties. He hopes that others whose names are not included in the his, will kindly communicate with him at 29 Sobhabazar Street. Here are the names:

Sree Gauranga Samaj; Simla Bazar (Hira a; Thakut); Bahir Simla (Akhaya kumar Nandi; Kantapukur (Natabar Das); Goabagan (Durgadas Ch ndra); Chorebagan Dhobapara Uladingi (Rashahari Das); Syamb zar (Umakanta; Smritiratna); Hatkhola (Tinkari Karmakar); Pathuriaghata (Madhusudan Mistri) Belgachia-Chhatut Babu's Garden (Gopalchandra Samanta); Jorabagan (Dwarkana h Saha); Pathuriaghata (Rajah Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore Bahadur); Hatkhola (Gurucharan Datta); Goabagan (Rash Behari Bain); Bagbazar Mukherjupara (Satyahara yan Sava, Benimadhah Banerjee); Rambigan (Atulchandra, Champari) B.A.; Jorabagan (Mathura Nath Das); Ultadingi-Aratdarpatti; Surtibagan; Hatkhola Golabari (Nimaicharan Sardar); Sonagachi Dewanpara (Pyari Mohan Das); Bagbazar Kheroposta; Chitpore (Sta Nath Saha); Hatkhola (Batola; Sinti Seventank (Mati Lal Das); Kasaripara Madhu Ray's Lane (Dwarka Nath Biswas); Tiretabazar; Barabazar Daccapati (Traiylokyanath Bysak); Kumarout, Thakur Shyam Sunder's house; Bhawanipur (Sriman Annanda Chatan Mitra); Chasa-dhobapara (Shyama Charan Chakrabarti); math Bysek); Kumar uli, Thakur Shyam Sunder's house; Bhawanipur (Sriman Annanda Chatan Mitra): Chasa-dhobapara (Shyama Charan Chakrabarti); Beadon Street (Mukanda Ghosh); Kumartuli (Bandhab Samiti); Kumartuli (Balaksampradaya); Bhawanipur (Upendranath Mukerjee); Kambaliatola (Gopa-Chandra Seal); Bagbazar Balaksampradaya; Rajballabpara (Pramathanath Dutt); Tala (Rajen ralal Das Ghosh); Shibpur-Engiocering College, Shibpur; Beniatola (Rakhalchandra Chatterjee); Natherbagan (Kalachand Sardar); Hatkhola (Khetranath Beniatola (Rakhalchandra Chatterjee); Natherbagan (Kalachandra Sardar) Hatkhola (Kh-tranath Baherjee); Hatkhola (Bipinbehari Ray); Kumartuli (Rameswar Pal); Darjeepara, Sridam Mudi's Lane (Ramananda Pal); Jay Mitra's Lane (Jadab Chandra Pal); Kambuliatola (Utumchandra Laha) I Darmahatta-Surjara; Nadan-bagan (Shibchandra Ghosh); Nutan-Bazar Charaktola; Kansaripara (Krishnadas Biswas); Shyampuktir (Shyama Charan Chatterjee); Panipukur (Behari Lal Hara); Pantipukur (Haradhone Samanta); Sana (Karitola (Gurudas Ghosh); Barabazar Chaulpati (Madhab Chandra Ta); Chorebagan (Adi Harifa (Madhab Chandra Ta); Chorebagan (Adi Harifa (Madhab Chandra Ta); Simla Malibagan; Chunagalee (Haribhakti Sampradaya); Kambuliatola (Jogiram Mitra), Palbagan (Behari Lal Panja); Lalbagan (Nimaicharan Das); Kali Ghosh's Bagan; (Putnachandra Das); Kodalia (Umeschandra Pathalandra Das); Kodalia (Umeschandra Pathalandra Pathalandra Pathalandra Pathalandra Pathalandra Pathalandra Patha

(Shyamacharan Dhar); Nababdi Ostaghar's Lane (Makhan Lal Das); Halsi-bagan; Natherbagan (Tarachand Sarma); Nimtola—Kathergola (Girish Chandra Chakravarti); Jorasanko; Darjeepara (Banimadhub Bhatacharjee); Sankibhanga; Haldar Bagan; Baranasi Ghose's Street (Balakdal); Roy-bagan; Barabazar—Sinduriapati; Pathuriaghata (Umesh Chandra Mandalı; Kaylaghata (Devendra Nath Mukherjee); Simila Goswami House; Sımla—Sooripara (Upendra Nath Mitra; Barabazar—Sonapati; Mallick-tazar (Makhan Lal Banerjee); Jorasanko (chari Lal Mukherje; Maniktola—Dewanjee-bagan; Ben-

(Makhan Lal Banerjee); Jorasanko (ehari Lal (Mukherje; Maniktola—Dewanjee-bagan; Bengal Theatre; Nimtola Street—Kalitola; Ana'h Babu's Bazar; Salkea (Ishan Chandra Nandi); Barabazar—Doyehatta (Chintamani Das); Hatkola Bandhabsamiti (Sarat Chundra Choudhuri); Hatkhola Binapani-Sampradaya; Basanti Samiti Gobardhan Banerjee); Maniktola—Gadadhar Mitra's Bagan; Haritaki-bagan (Sasibhusan Das); Andula Hari Sava; Jhorhat Hari Sava (Sasibhusan Ghosh); Dulleh Hari Sava Harish Chandra Devasarma); Howrah Hari Sava; Sinti—Atapara—Shibtola (Rajkrishna Mukherjee); Simla Chandra Devasarma); Howrah Hari Sava; Sinti —Atapara—Shibtola (Rajkrishna Mukherjee); Simla (Ram Chandra Bidyabinod); Maniktola—Chutarpara; Nebubagan Harisava; Rashpur Hari Sava (Anukul Chandra Mandal); Thalia Harisava (Nibaran Chandra Chatterjee); Behala Hari Sava; Amta Hari Sava; Ulubaria Hari Sava; Gouribaria (Akhilchandra Mitra); Ultadingi (Khetramohan Ghosh); Ahritola (Brajahari De Choudhuri); Sikdarbagan (Baninath Nandi); Champatola (Gobiada Babajee; Sankars Bagan (Datta's (Benimadhao Dutta); Ratan Sankar's Garden Street (Hari Sadhan Samaj); Balaram Dey's Street (Dwarkanath Madak); Barabazar Daccapati (Barajanath Bysak); Hatkhola—Darmahatta; Barabazar Hari Sava; Intally Hari Sava; Simla Harisankirtan-sampradaya (Jivan Krishna Sarkar); Barabazar Daccapati (Lalmohan Bysak); Bowbazar Sadharan Hari bhakti-pradayini Sava; Sankaritola Hari Sava; Chaldabigan Hari Sava; Sankaritola Hari Sava; Chaldabigan Hari Sava; Sankaritola Hari Sava; Chaldabigan Hari Sava; Nandaram Choudhuri's Lane (Naba Krishna Kar); Garpar—Anandasram (Fakirchand Ghosh); Maniktola Bazar (Shyama Charan Rakhit'); Maniktola Huri Sava (Hem Chandra Chakravarti); Garpar (Abinash Chandra Rannerica); Alambagar (Chandra Bannerica); Alambagar (Chandra Lalambagar (Chandra Sava (Hem Chandra Chakravarti); Garpar (Abinash Chandra Bannerjee); Alambazar (Chandra Lal Chakravarti); Sinti-Utterpara Hari Sava; Haritakibagan (Nagendra Nath Devasarma); Haritakibagan (Bipin Behari Dutta); Hatkhola (Jagannath Saha); Hatkhola (Dhaniram Kasiram); Nanda ram Sen's Lane (Keshab Chandra Karmakar); Hatkhola Sadharan Hari Sava; Hatkhola (Chandra Mohan Karmakar); Kansaripara (Tinkari Tatafdar); Bagbazar—Madanmohan tola(Hari Mohun Biswas); Narikeldanga Hari Sava; Shambazar Haripremasram (Paramananda Sen Gupta); Hatkhola (Maharaj Harendra Kumar Sha); Hatkhola (Dharanidhar Chhidam Chandra Saha); Hatkhola (Dharanidhar Chhidam Chandra Saha); Hatkhola (Dwarka Nath Makhanlal Saha). Makhanlal Saha).

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

anbelwombon of a London, March To.

A BYE-ELECTION. THE Bye-Election at Elland is a very significant comment on Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. The candidate on the Liberal side was policy. The candidate on the Liberal side was Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, a stranger to the constituency but with an honorable place in the party due to his being the son of Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for Ireland, in Mr. Gladstone's 1880-5 Government. The Tory candidate was 1880-5 Government. The Tory candidate was a strong and popular local man. The contest was equal from a personal standpoint, and the issue was fairly raised on party lines only, in one of the most enlightened constituencies in the country. In 1895 the figures were Libera 5387, Tory 5081 = Liberal majority 366. Yesterday the polt was declared to be Liberal 6 42, Tory 5057 = Liberal majority 984. All who have taken part in the contest bear witness that the one question that most affected the electors the one question that most affected the electors was the Foreign policy of the Government. The Indian policy was also well to the front, as being in full sympathy with their Foreign policy. It is a splendid Liberal victory, which treading on the heels of West Lanark, is full

of warning to Lord Saisbury.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The financial troubles of the Government are great as their Foreign troubles. Sir chael Hicks-Beach will find himself some five millions short on the Budget, for the in petition writer, who was on his way home crease in expenditure all round is very great. There will be an increase of expenditure, in thrown into a well. The deceased is said to the Civil and Revenue departments £1,150,000, in the army of £1,400,000, and in the Navy of £2,800,000. The total to be spent next year on the Army and Navy is estimated at the enormous sum of £47,211,700. Of course, there will have to be additional taxation which, after the remissions of last year which ought never to have been made at all, will be exceedingly unpopular and will damage Gov-

ernment more and more with the electors. Yesterday Mr. Goschen introduced the Naval Estimates for the year. The House was very crowded, the air being full of war and rumours thereof. Muscat and China were words in every member's mouth Questions have elicited that the Muscat scare has passed away, France being unexpectedly moderate and reasonable; but it was clear to every mem-China, though the crisis would appear to business.

be staved off for the moment.

All this prepared a very congenial atmosphere into which to fire off Mr. Goschen's attack on the pockets of the British tax-payers. He told them that in spite of the Engineers' strike the seven battle-ships and eight cruisers now on the stocks, were proceeding rapidly, that the recruiting for the navy was well up to requirements, and that all goes well all round in the greatest spending

Apart from these Somewhat hazy prospects of peace and reduction, let us view for moment what this stupendous increase on armaments really presents, and judge these nava estimates on their merits. If it has become a necessity for the British Empire to spend £47,000,000 on armaments from British taxation and some £25,000,000 more from Indian taxation, and if the steady unbroken increase in expendiure, or a peace footing, produces an international competition which can throw the richest of all nations into a deficit of five millions, where on earth is it to stop? And what is to become of all that expendiure which ought to increase steadily, which is increase of the education, sanitation and curred for the education, sanitation, and general social elevation of national life? All these are swallowed up in this horid Moloch of War! All this is the most powerful comment on the Czar's Rescript, which affords a golden opportunity for Britain and Russia, the greatest sinners of all in this devilish race for military and naval supremacy, to bring forth "works meet for repentance." Our bloated uaval estimates are the inevitable reply to Russia's action last year in undertaking a rapid and impressive increase in her battle-ships.

Dare we hope that we have at last reached high water mark? And that the coming conference will, under sufficient safeguards, be consented to by all the Powers, enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remit the ineviable taxation which must otherwise be imposed, by enabling Mr. Goschen to cancel the orders for his new battle-ships and cruisers? It would be the beginning of a new era of happiness and pros-perity to the world, and great will be the guilt of that nation which prevents its in auguration.

### Plague Rews. Rong 1944

PLAGUE AT CHINSURAH.

Two fresh cases of plague were reported at Chinsurah a few days ago near Kharuabazar.
They were of the pneumonic type. Both ended fatally on Tuesday.

BOMBAY FIGURES. THE number of plague attacks at Bombay on Thursday was 233 and plague deaths 145, the total mortality being 320; last year the number of plague attacks was 244, and in

INCREASING IN KARACHI THERE were 32 cases and 33 deaths from plague on the 29th ultime. Thursday's returns give 51 cases and 38 deaths. The totals to date are 841 cases and 565 deaths.

RECRUDESCENCE IN POONA.

PLAGUE is still bad in Poona City, and nearly half of the town is empty. Fif een cases and eight deaths have been recorded.

A PLAGUE RIOR. LA PRACTICAL A PLAGUE RIOF.

A DISTURBANCE took place at Nagpur on Tuesday. Mi Mayes, Deputy Commissioner, Captain Hogg and Lieutenant Aimes, plague officers, and Mr. Greany, Assistant Commissioner, were removing a plague case when they were attacked by a mob. Sticks and stones were used and the little party had to take refuge in the Mayo Hospital. Mr. Nedham, Commissioner, and a force of reserve police afterwards arrived and dispersed the mcb. Several arrests have been made in connection with the disturhave been made in connection with the disturbance. None of the officers was injured by the mob, though stones were thrown and sticks brandished.

THE death is announced is London of Lady White Ridley, wife of the Home Secretary. THE Government of India has sanctioned the construction of the Delhi-Agra Railway at an es imated cost of 83 lakhs of rupees.

The Bombay Highcourt has confirmed the

death sentences passed upon Wasudey Chapakar and Mahadey Ranade for murdering the two Dravids. The prisoners are now appealing to the Bombay Government.

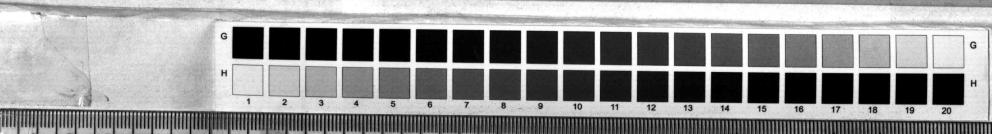
ON the 18the ultimo at the village of Chaggathave made a host of enemies for himself by tomenting litigation, concocting false cases exercising an evil influence in cases generally and it is held probable that some of his nu merous victims have had a hand in his death.

A TELEGRAM, received in London, reports the return to Aden of the Socotra scientific expedition, after a very successful exploration of the Island. The collections made include several very remarkable forms, especially some beautiful butterflies. A wild donkey, said to be a species new to science, is among the curiosities of the place, and of this a live example has been secured for the Zoological Gardens. A great part of the interior of Socotra has been surveyed, and correct geographical data obtained for a revised map. The Sultan proved amiable, and gave such ber's mind that the Government are anxious and harassed about Russia's at stude in showed himself to be a very good man of the showed himself to be a very showed himself to be a very good man of

IT has now, we learn, been arranged that the States of Kashmir, Baroda, Mysore, Hyderabad, Jeypur, and Gwalior shall send collections of artware and local manufactures to the exhibitors' court at the forthcoming Exhibition in Paris. This Indian court should prove a great attraction, as it will be ornamented with carved wood work provided by the Forest Department, and the six wealthy States we have mentioned may safely be depended goes well all round in the greatest spending department of any nation in the world. Then, he said, he wanted more! His demands only amounted to 4250 men and boys, a million for armament and gunnery, half a million for armament and gunnery, half a rooms at the Exhibition, and may perhaps give a grant-in-aid towards assisting the Tea Association to suitably advertise the industry. Sir Edward Buck, one of the Royal Commissioners for India at the Exhibition, and who has been recently visiting one or two of the Native States concerned, has just sailed from Bombay for England.

trom Bombay for England.

The petition for grant of probate of the will of the late Sardar Dial Singh Majjthia, whereby the deceased has bequeathed his property of several lakhs for a College and a Library, came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Reid, of the Chief Court, Punjab. The applicants are three native lawyers; Rani Bhagwan Kaur, the widow of the deceased and Mr. Rundle, who alleges that she is junior widow of the deceased filed caveats objecting to the grant of the probate, but at the request of the of the probate, but at the request of the counsel of all parties the hearing was adjourned to 24th April next. It is expected that there will soon be a regular suit questioning the validity of the will. - Civil and Military



#### SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

A YEAR'S RECORD. THE following passages are taken from the Government resolution on the Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending 30th

September 1898: The total area cadastrally surveyed was 1,302 square miles, and the cost of cadastral survey and record-writing taken together was Rs. 237,297, giving an average cost rate of Rs. 182 per square mile. In 1896-97 the cost worked out to Rs. 211 per square mile, but this abnormally high rate was due to the general contraction of the survey programme in Bihar in consequence of the famine. It was considered undesirable to break up the establishment which had been so carefully collected and the contraction of programme was accompanied by no corresponding reduction of establishment. The exceptionally low rate in Noakhali (Rs. 91-73 per square mile ) was due to the largeness of cesses. the fields and to the smallness of the expenditure incurred on account of supervision, the Settlement Officer having supervised both survey and settlement work. In Saran the rate was high owing to the manute private divisions of proprietary rights and to the small size of the fields, which averaged only 0.30 of an acre each. Another important factor which contributed to the hig rate in this district was the fact that a very considerable portion of the tract dealt with consisted of village sites which had to be surveyed on the 64 inch scale at ten times the ordinary cost rate. The rates in Darbhanga were moderate considering the difficulties encountered. Allowing, however, for the circumstance that the famine had much to do (particularly in Saran) with the high cost rates of 1896-97, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the fall in the cost of cadastral survey and record-writing from Rs. 271 to Rs. 19) in Saran share of the assets now being taken as revenue and from Rs. 166 to Rs. 153 in Durbhanga, is satisfactory so far as it goes, but it is observed In fact the settlement with the proprietors is that the cost rate was owing to the diminution in the total area surveyed, higher in 1897-98 than in 1895-96 or any of the preceding years.

Several improvements in procedure were introduced during the year. Area slips which were during the year under report, also issued to landlords. The work of compiling the cultivation is rapidly expanding instead of the khewats was tran ferred with successful settlement operations; being accompanied, as results, from the Am ns to the Survey they sometimes are, by temporary abandon-Inspectors. Another important and useful ment of cultivation. Some 18 cases of rechange was in the appointment of kanungos cusancy were reported, but in only five of these to assist Assistant Settlement Officers in deallng with disputes as to boundary or occupancy arising during record-writing. All minor dis-putes are thus disposed or before the records are made over to the Settlement Department. The officers of the Settlemeet Department continued to exercise a joint contr l over the survey establishment, especially in regard to record writing, and the usual harmony between the two Departments was maintained. It appears that the number of tenancies of

which records of rights were prepared and existing rents ascertained and recorded in Bihar alone exceeded two millions-a number which is more than double the entire number of tenants holdings in Great Britain and Ireland together. Of these, fair rents were settled on application for 189,524 holdings, or for about 9 per cent. of the wh le, the existing rents being left untouched in the case of the remaining 91 per cent. The rents of the limited number of tenancies for which fair rents were settled were enhanced by nearly 19 per cent. in Muzaffarpur, 9 per cent. in Champaran, nearly 11 per cent in Saran, and 8 per cent, in Darbhanga, mainly in all cases on the ground of excess area. The reports of the Settlement Officer show that steady progress was made in all branches of the work and that the programme for the year was fully carried out.

The district of Muzaffarpa, which has an area of 3,069 square miles, contains 4,505 villages with an estimated number of 1,036,000 tenants. At the beginning of the year under report the records of only fixe violages remain-ed to be attested. These were finished, and the records of 121 villages were published in draft and those of 698 villages published finally with the High Court. leaving a balance of only 21 vi lages for draft

lication. The settlement operations in Champaran include the whole district with the exception of an area of 250 square miles of hill jungle. He total number of villages settled is 2,860, and the estimated total number of tenants 450,156. Though the area of the district surveyed is 216 square miles larger than Muzaffarpur, it has less than half the number of tenan-cies and over a million fewer plots. The initial record-writing was completed before the beginning of the year under report. The appeals filed during the year against orders passed in section 106 cases numbered 571, bringing the

total number up to 629, of which only 36 have been decided by the special Judge. The area under settlement in Saran is 2,622 square miles, containing 4,296 villages with a n estimated number of 600,900 tenants. Thirtynine appeals were filed against the decisions given, in 30 of which the orders of the Assistant Settlement Officer were upheld and six modified, the remaining cases being remanded for further enquiry. From the commencement of the operations up to 30th September, 1898, fair rents had been settled for 57, 628, or 959, per cent. of the total number of tenants in the di trict. The total rental in these cases was raised from Rs. 6,45,981 to Rs. 7,16,125, or by 10 85 per cent. These enhancements were large especially for a district already highly rented; but the Settlement Officer points cut that they relate in the main to villages owned by the Hatwa Raj, of which a measurement was made by the Court of Wards in 1874; and that even within recent years there was a considerable portion of waste land available for cultivation on the west side of Saran. The percentage of increase for the district

#### Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

KENNA, Jackson Co., W. Va. Ahout three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size, Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS, for sale by \*

SMITH STANSTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO.

will certainly undergo considerable reduction by the time the operations are closed, but meanwhile there can be no doubt that the Raj authorities have taken full advantage of their opportunities of enhancing the rent of the r tenants.

In Darbhanga great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the existing rents in some villages, especially in those in which a partition had taken place. The difficulties which the Settlement Officer overcame with tact and thoroughness are attributed chiefly to the ignorance on the part of the raiyats of their rights under the Tenancy Act, and to their reluctance to disclose abuses.

The very satisfactory collections in every district indicate the readiness with which the assessees paid the amounts due by them, and their growing appreciation of the advantages conferred by the settlement. The realisation from the tenants especially were remarkably good, and were effected without friction and mainly without recourse to coercive pro-

It was origina'ly anticipated that the settlement of Orissa wou'd be completed by the 31st March 1898, but it would appear that there is still work for another year. Delay was caused by the necessity of reattesting nearly all the records in the district of Cuttack before the settlement of fair rents could proceed.

Appeals against the decision of the Assistant Settlement Officers in these cases have been very few. In 1897 98 only 11 appeals were filed, while six were pending from the previous year's file; 15 appeals were decided by the Special Judge in 13 of which the decision of the Lower Court was upheld and in too reversed. The increase of reversed in too reversed. The increase of revenue obtained is apparently high, but it is to be re-membered that the last settlement lasted for 60 years, that rents or assets increased largely during that period, and that the Government a very lenient one, assessments are being made by the Settlement Officer with the

utmost care and consideration, and they have been accepted by the zemindars with readiness. In Balasore, where the enhancehave the proprietors continued recusants. One is the case of the Kotdesh estate, where the revenue has been raised from Rs. 81,000 to Rs 1,04,000. This state, however, has passed, in execution of a decree of the Civil Court, into the hands of the proprietor's creditors who are reported to have expressed their willingness to accept settlement on the terms offered. The other cases in which the proprietors are rescusant are of a less important nature, and involve a revenue of Rs. 1,522 only. The new revenue introduced in April, 1898, has been practically paid up in full.

The assessment of revenue in Chittagong was completed, and the total increase obtained amounts to Rs. 1,84,153, or nearly 50'5 per

cent, on the previous revenue.

The settlements of the Darjeeling Terai and the Palan Government estate were practically completed during 1896-97. The rents of 15,746 raiyats were settled during the year, an increase of 20,66 per cent. being obtained. Taking the raiyati and tenure cases together, the total increase to the Raj rent-roll since the beginning of the settlement proceedings has been Rs. 69,664, of which Rs. 50,764 were due to the fair rept cases disposed of during the year under report. The appointment of an additional Special Judge to deal with the accumulat on of appeals in the Special Judges Court has resulted in the disposal of 732 appeals during the year, leaving, however, 242 appeals still to be disposed of. The decision of the Lower Court has been upheld in 85 per cent. of the cases modified in 13'75 per cent. and reversed in only 1'25 per cent. -figures which reflict credit on the settlement staff.

The preparations on the Patashpur temporaripublication and 194 villages for final pub- ly-settled estates in Midnapore were completed during the year. The new set lement, which will run for 15 years has increased the Government revenue by Rs. 8,175 or 23 99 per cent, but the cost of the operations Government revenue by Rs. 6,175 bl
23 99 per cent, but the cost of the operations was very high, amounting to Rs. 54,054. The new rents settled for the raiyats are being paid in ful.

"Deuce take it!" responded Sedley with equal discomfiture. Then each, with a final scowl, turned his back and stro away.

The settlement of the Jeypore Government estates in Bogra has also been completed. The result of the new settlement, which has been made for 20 years, is an enhancement of Rs. 11,196, or 28 per cent., while the cost of the operations, owing to indifferent management in its earlier stages, was very high, and amounted

The 16 Government estat s under settlement in the district of Noakhali comprise an area of 109.57 square miles, with 10,000 tenants. Fair rents were settled for 5,149 tenants, raising the existing rental by Rs. 16,803, or 36 per cent, the enhancement being due mostly to expansion of cultivation. The enhanced rents have in all cases been accepted by the tenants. Only one appeal was instituted during the year and that

was dismissed.

The settlement of four out of the eight estates under settlement in the districts of Backergunge and Faridpur was concluded during the year, and resulted in an increase of Rs. 21,012 in the

A REPORT of the Select Committee on the Hon'ble Bhashyam Iyenger's Hindu Gains of Learning Bill has been published in this week's Fort St. George Gazette.

THE work of the Jammu-Kashmir Railway survey has been commenced and is being ac ively pushed on. Sirdar Momakh Singh has been appointed Executive Engineer of the railway survey, subordinate to Mr. M. Nethersole, State Engineer.

The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than haif used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Audersonville, Ind.

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL CO.,

#### A PERILOUS FLIRTATION.

I FELT that it was unless to argue with Sedley as I I FELT that it was unless to argue with Sedley as I meekly followed him across the plaza to the doorway of the church. Besides, I had seen for myself that the girl was of exceptional beauty. As she had passed us I had caught a glimpse of the perfect oval of an exquisite face, the finely-pencilled lines of a pair of dark eyebrows, a head of glossy raven hair, a pure olive complexion, warmed by the glow of the rich blood beneath, and finally two dark and lustrous eyes, which rested on Sedley and myself with a half-roguish regard as she passed.

roguish regard as she passed.
Sedley and myself had been in Seville four days, and for three out of the four I had practically listened to little else than Sedley's amorous panegyric on some wondrous vision of loveliness he had encoun-

tered on the day of our arrival. This girl was evidently the subject of his ravings.

As we reached the door of the church, however, I

"Surely," I protested, "you would not interrupt the lady in her devotions?"

Sedley drew up. "Eh? Certainly not," he replied. "Still, we must see the interior. The place is evilently of historic interest." And he glanced up at the

rumbling arch above.

I smiled sarcastically, but he drew me along.
Entering the church by the small wicket, we looked around. It was a Gothic interior, dimly lighted by richly-stained windows; one or two wax candles burning at a shrine to the right seeming to accentuate still further the dim, religious solemnity of the place. As we looked around a fat-faced verger approached and saluted us respectfully.
"The vaults below, if the senores would care to

inspect them, contain many relics," he observed.

Sedley thanked him respectfully as he tendered him a coin and explained that it was merely the

interior we have come to study and admire.

His eyes, as the verger b wed himself away a few paces, wandered round the ancient edifice, and rested a moment on a devotional figure that knelt at the lighted shrine. It was "she" evidently. The round-ed con our of a lovely cheek showed in the light as she knelt there, and Sedley eyed her furtively. Then with a final salutation to the obsequious verger, we retired and once more stood in the warm sunlit plaza.

"Well?" I asked satirically.
"We must wait," replied Sedley.
"And then?"

"We must trust to luck."

"I hope our trust won't lead us into ultimate trouble," I observed. "We Englishmen have been none too well received since the war, let alone the

danger of flirting with pretty girls."

"Bah!" said Sedley. "In Seville—Andalusia? "Bah!" said Sedley. "In Seville—Andalusia? The land of the serenade, the guitar, and castanets? You forget yourself, my dear fellow." He broke off chorus of a song and hummed the lines cheerfully: "Andalusia! Andalusia!

What land so fair that can compare With Andalusia!" "

With Andalusia!"

He paused as a young and somewhat jaunty-looking Spaniard strede past and halted at the church door. The latter wore a short, braided jacket, with a gaudy sash beneath, and tight corded trousers that showed his limbs to perfection. As he walked his head was thrown back, and he swaggered with his elbows well out. We were already familiar with the type, and we knew it for a somewhat vicious one. As we eyed him he scowied what vicious one. As we eyed him he scowled openly back, and drawing a heavy silver watch from his pocket, consulted it ostentatiously. Then, passing through the doorway of the church, he disappeared to return a moment later with a look of

satisfaction.
Confound the low rascal!" muttered Sedley.

"Her lover, most likely," I hazarded.
Sedley eyed him distastefully, and the Spaniard, catching his glance, gazed back with tranquil

Lighting a cigarillo, he blew forth a cloud of smoke as he swaggered past us, while Sedley and sauntered ten yards in the opposite direction and returned. Three times we met each other before the door of the church; then suddealy the Spaniard drew up some five yards away, and, uttering a furious ejaculation, glared at us under the emotion of some sudden thought. As he did so there came the sound of a light step in the archway, and the next moment the girl strode forth. Her eyes, as she appeared, caught Sedley and his flashy rival at a glance, and a row of pearly teeth were bared in ravishing smile.

Sedley took a half step forward.

"Truly, what fascinating beauty!" he murmured, with audible Andalusian gallantry.

"At last, my adorable Teresita!" exclaimed his rival.

nelodious laugh rippled forth as its owner bent her head and ran swiftly across the plaza.

As she did so her two admirers came face to face and glared angriy at each other.
"Curse you!" ejaculated the Spaniard fierce-

This was the beginning of Sedley's silly infatua-tion; but more was yet to come. It was in vain that I expostulated with him as day after day for the next week he hunted the plaza of the little church. Twic again he caught a glimpse of his passing in interest in the little church. I'wild again he caught a glimpse of his passing interest. In interest in its glimpse of his passing interest. I whose coy but laughing glance as she hurried past worked still greater havoc with Sediey's feelings; then suddenly ner visits ceased. The following day, however, our friend of the sash sauntered past with a scarcely

concealed grin,

"You see," I said to Sedley, "you have made us
the laughing stock of this loafing Spaniard; there is
evidently an understanding between the girl and himself.

"Nonsense!" said Sedley. "What possi le under-standing can there be between her and this vulgay scoundrel? That she can have no liking for a ruffian ike this I feel pretty certain."

"No girl distikes a man who calls her his adorable Teresita," I replied, The remark seemed to annoy Sedley, but he

made no rejoinder.

For the next few days I absented myself from Sedley's company; but he attended in the vicinity of the church with religious regularity.

On the eighth day he had something fresh.

"This old verger at the church," he explained, is not a bad sort at all. It is odd I never thought of him before, but he approached me himself, and I have now got full information. The girl is an orphan, it seems, and lives with her only gill is an orphan, it seems, and lives with her only relative—an old uncle, who keeps a little 'taberna' not far away. Our swaggerer of the square is a well-known customer there, and is after the girl, but she has many suitors."
"Then I presume you are now prepared to drop

"Then I presume you are now prepared to drop the matter?" I said.

"Not at all," replied Sedley, "I am, as a matter of fact, going round to the 'taberna' to-night—you will come, of course?"

Had I known at the time what was in store I should certainly have declined to have any further share in Sedley's adventure.

room drinking their cheap glasses of "aguardiente"

and "manzanillo" were the customers, the casy freedom of the place being still turther enhanced by a man who, sitting negligently on the end of the counter, indolently twanged the strings of a guitar. He paused as we entered, however, and as I glanced towards him I recognised our swaggering acquaintance of the plaza.

He glared with undisguised astonishment and anger at Sedley and myself as we took our seats and ordered a bottle of wine from the alert-looking

ordered a bottle of wine from the alert-looking little proprietor.

Relinquishing his seat, he joined a noisy quartette of young Spaniards at a table and entered into an animated conversation with them, evidently at our expense. The word "Americanos" floated towards us more than once, and it was abundantly an animal of the seat of the seat

clear we were rapidly gaining in disfavour.

In this way some half-hour passed, then through the narrow doorway, flanked by casks, behind the counter, there came the flutter of drapery, and the object of Sedley's infatuation appeared.

Her glossy black hair was neatly coiled above her shapely head and neck, while from its folds preped a

shapely head and neck, while from its folds peeped a damask rose, as though to match the ripe warmth of her lips and sparkling black eyes. As she entered with a bewitching smile, the banal surroundings of the "taberna" seemed lighted up by her presence, and a low murmur of pleasure passed around. Sedley's face, indeed, was a study of delight,

"Another bottle," he called, as he rose and caugh the alert eye of the little proprietor. "And if the senorita would but pour it, the wine would certainly taste the sweeter." He bowed as he spoke, and the face of the girl, from a momentary gravity lighted to

face of the girl, from a momentary gravity, lighted to

a smile of recognition.

"At once, senor, and to your wishes," grinned the little proprietor. But an interruption came.

"What!" broke in the voice of Sedley's rival. 'Is our Spanish beauty for nothing but to wait on these thieving 'Americanos'"?

An angry:murmur arose as he spoke.
"You mistake, senor," said Sedley politely. "We are English."

"It is one," rejoined the Spaniard. "Both are robbers alike, as all the world knows. Pah!"—and he rose furiously—"I spit on the mongrel dogs!"
"I trust we shall be no worse for that, senor,"

said Sedley with imperturbable irony.
"Then for this," cried the ruffian, as he rose and flung his glass of wine full in Sedley's face. flung his glass of wine full in Sedley's face.

In another second all was uproar. I saw Sedley spring fiercely up, and, catching the Spaniard by the throat, hurl him crashing into the neighbouring corner. At the same moment chairs were overturned and

There came a movement towards us, and the furious voice of the bully as he rose.

""At them, comrades!" he cried. The girl clasped her hands with a shriek as Sedley, gripping the heavy stool on which he had been sit-ting, swung it over his shoulder. But an oppor une

"Of what are you thinking, my friends?" cried the greasy little proprietor, as he rushed excitedly for word. Would you ruin me? Stand back, there!" As he spoke he rushed between and thrust Sedley

and myself back towards the counter.
"Quick, Teresita!" he whispered. "By the little side door! Go, senores, for the love of heaven! Stand back there, I say! Am I not master in my own

It seemed folly not to take his advice. Anothe noment, amid his eloquent expostulations and the rantic vituperations of our enraged assailants, we were making our way through a series of passages,

court, and ta garden.

"Quick, senores!" cried the girl as she led the way in the dark. With the appeal she took Sedley's hand and led him, while I stumbled behind. In a few moments we stood at a small door in the wall. Unlocking it, she flung it open, 'To the left, sen-

ores!" she cried.

Lifting her hand, Sedley pressed it to his lips.

"Till we meet again, senorita!" he whi pered

"No! Go. Go for ever" she cried. "I thank you, enor—but know—yes, know that I—I——"
What?" cried Sedley.

"Am betrothed."

#### CYCLONE IN CACHAR.

HERE are fuller particu'ars of the destru tive cyclone in Cachar :-

It is difficult to describe the havoc caused by The pearly teeth gleamed whiter still; then a last evening's hurricane. It looks as if it was of a cyclonic nature, but before getting further information from the interior it is not easy to tell exactly. In the station it came at first from the west, and then from the south-west. The fury of the storm was most felt from the infantry lines to the Cou t compound, and it carried away everything before it. Besides the mehter girl reported in my last night's message, a female. sweeper in the cantonments was killed by the falling of a roof. Five more were badly wounded, also the drummer of the 10th Jats and a dresser in the Charitable Dispensary, whose hip joint was badly dislocated, the dislocation being with great difficulty reduced after administering chloroform. A syce of the District Superintendent's was also badly wounded. The in-door patients in the Charitable Dispensary who were with considerable difficulty extricated from the debris are doing well. Besides the Charitable Dispensary building the following public offices and institutions fared worst:— The Staff quarters of the Surma Valley Light Horse, are a complete wreck.
Sergeanr-Major Easterbook, who, with
Mrs. Easterbrook, was inside the building,
suffered worst. He himself received a wound on his head from a beam when the whole roof came down. Mrs. Easterbrook, with a little baby in her arms saved herself by crawling under the bed during the storm. The Mission Girls' School is gone. The office of the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs is levelled to the ground. In the Jail one of the wards this week been transferred to Birbhum as has crumbled and one of the pallisades has been blown away. Miss Evans's bungalow has half of its roof torn off. All outhouses in the compound of the District Superintendent of Police, as also those of Mr. Jones, were blown away, about one-third of the regimental blown away, about one-third of the regimental barracks were levelled to the ground as also the buildings in the railway station, excepting the station building itself. The iron roofs of the Nursing School, the billiard rooms attached to the Silchar hotel, the offices attached to the Government School, sheds over the Municipal masonary wells, and shops in the Municipai Market have all been blown away, and in some cases carried some blown away, and in some cases carried some distance and in others twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes. In some instances roofs have been carried on to the tops of trees. The number of private houses and huts destroyed The following night we made our way to the "taberna," finding it with some little difficulty in the rambling old Moorish quarter in which it was situated. Entering, we found the usual interior the commandant of the commandant of

of a Spanish wine-shop. A row of bulky casks stood behind the counter at one end, and shelves with great fat bottles of red wine are an air of convivial sociality to the place. Seated about the room drinking their chean glasses of "aquardiente" considerable. The Deputy Commission r has ordered the closing of the public offices in order to assist the residents in putting their houses in order temporarily.

#### Mofussil Aews.

SYLHET, MARCH 24.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at 4-5 M. on the 21st instant and 5 or 6 more, of a feebler nature, in the morning of the 22nd. The 1st shock was very severe, and was regarded as the second severe shock after that of 12th June 1897. Almost all the new buildings built recently have been cracked in some part or other. The Jail walls have been cracked in many places.- The river Surma is in some par's much sitted up.

GOSAIN-DURGAPUR, MARCH 26.

PARTY spirit has been running high here for the last 2 years. The contending parties should be reconciled to each other, after all that has transpired. It is evident that incal ulable mischief will accrue, if this state of things continues any longer.—We are having here delightfully cool and refreshing mornings and evenings now-a-days. The change of season has not been followed by any serious outbreak of iliness. Cattle disease is prevalent here and in the neighbourhood. Lands have been prepared for the Bhadoi paddy. Prices of rice are stationary.

MALDA, MARCH 26.

A VERY serious charge has been brought A VERY serious charge has been brought against a Police Sub-Inspector, a constable and two Duffadars attached to the Ratna Thana of this district. The alleged offenders, it is said, in their attempt to extort confession from a person during the investigation of a criminal case, gave him such a sound and severe beating that the poor man dimediately died of its effects. His dead body was then have up to a tree, and it was announced that hung up to a tree, and it was announced that the deceased had committed suicide; but the theroy thus set up was refused at the postmortem examination inasmuch as it was found by the Civil Surgeon that death had been due to the infliction of bod ly injury. The District Superintendent of Police, Rai Jadab Chandra Deb Bahadur, went to the scene of occurrence, to hold a local enquiry and the senior Deputy Magistrate, Moulvie Abdus Samad, has also been ordered by the Magistrate personally to proceed to the spot for the same purpose.

KOOSHTIA, MARCH 24. A GREAT rioting case is pending in the Sub-divisional Court between the Tagore Babus and Fatik Chandra Majumdar of Kumarkhali. The prosecution having been closed, the Magistrate has called for the defence. -General health of the town is not very good. A few cases of pneumonia and diarrhoca have been reported from the town. Cases of fever are also frequent. The days are very hot and nights cold.—The harvesting of the Rabi crop except that of barley and wheat is nearly over. As most mango trees have not at all blossomed, so there is little prospect of a mango crop this year. Rabi crops are now selling at a very low rate. Good wheat sells at Re. 1-3 per pucca maund.—The large chur which was formed in the river Gorai just on the north side of the quarter of the town known as Amdapara, is being gradually washed away by the river.—At a meeting of the members of the Kooshtia H. E. School on the 18th instant, the members agreed to extend the school building as the present one has but little accommodation. Subscriptions are being raised for the purpose with the help of Babus Hem Chandra Mitter, Second Munsiff, and Upendra Nath Chatterjee, Additional Munsiff, to both of whom we offer our hearty thanks.

SERAMPORE, MARCH 24. AFTER a few cool nights it is again getting warm. Public hea'th is very satisfactory. Plague, however, seems to be knocking at our door. Calcutta and terminated fatally pore, thanks to the precautionary measures adopted by the Municipality against its spread. -The sudden death of Mr. J. A. Craven from fatty degeneration of the heart and not from pneumonia as was erroneously reported, which is so largely mourned, has deprived Serampore of a kind and considerate officer, with broad views and a sympathetic heart. The virues he possessed endeared him to the people.-All arrangements about the examination of the exhibits and other matters in connection with the Serampore Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition were upset by the death of its presiden, Mr Craven. The exhibits had to be taken away without being inspec ed by the Committee, presided over by Mr. Craven. It is a pity no cattle or improved agricultural implements were exhibited. The fit is, vegetables and seeds as well as b g-sized Dal brought to the exhibition were worth exhibiting, while the dolls from Krishnaghar were quite life-like and were greatly admired.—The two constables of Police who were prosecuted before the late Mr. Craven on the sanction of Babu Mahendra Chundra Lahiri, Honorary Magistrate of Serampore,

As an instance of the remarkable rapidty with which news is conveyed nowadays it may be mentioned that the intelligence of President Faure's death was known in London as soon as in Paris itself, and that the comments of the London morning papers were telephoned to Paris and reproduced in the Eclair and other Perisian journals on sale in Paris at 6 o'clock the same morning.

on a charge of wrongfully restraining a shop-

keeper at Seoraphult on a false charge, the

particulars of which duly appeared in these

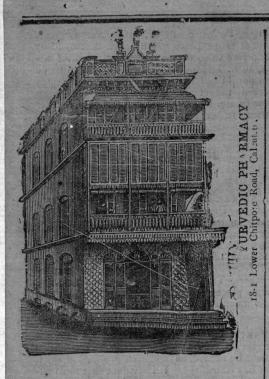
columns, have been convicted and sentenced to

pay a fine.—Our good and worthy Small Cause Court Judge, Babu Mahendra Nath Mitra, has

Subordinate Judge there.

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