

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 11, 1890.

FREEMEN AT HOME, AUTOCRATS
ABROAD.

In its new character as an imperial country, America is naturally in need of the advice of Englishmen, who are pre-eminent in the most imperial race in the world. Naturally, therefore, Englishmen with an Indian experience are just now very much in evidence in America. Rudyard Kipling has given his advice, but that has not in any way compromised England, nor has the advice of Mr. Jardine done any damage to the reputation of his country. But the utterances of Brigadier-General Cummins of Madras are likely to do immense harm in that direction as would appear from an article in the *Chicago Citizen*. General Cummins is just now telling the Americans, how to deal with Eastern people. Mr. Kipling says that White men should bear the burden of colored people, but General Cummins has a quite different advice to give. He said, says the *Chicago paper*, as he lighted his cheroot, "If opposition shows itself in the East it must be crushed. Strike hard and remorselessly if you have to strike. When you encounter an armed enemy you must slay and slay and slay until all opposition is overcome." He announced himself as being in charge of Madras; and the American paper naturally exclaims that, if such an official is in charge of Madras, "God help the unhappy millions who groan and bleed beneath the barbarous sway of this 'modern scourge of God.' How little sympathy the world has for their sufferings under the cruel rule of the 'iron type of men' of which this fellow Cummins is a fair specimen!"

This slanderer of his country, General Cummins, however, forgot to tell the Americans that he had no administrative responsibility; that he was only a soldier; and, that therefore, he had no policy to give to the Indian Government; nor had he any voice whatever in shaping its policy. He conceals that fact and speaks on behalf of the Government. Naturally does the American paper head its article "British Murder Ethics," and thus announce the debut of this iron type of man in America:—

Another typical British bull dog has horned (?) Chicago with his presence. This one is a specimen of the cold-blooded assassins who have "made a desert of India and called it peace." He has been giving his views and advice as to our duty to the Filipinos, which will be received with grateful appreciation by his brother Angles.

The advice, thus freely given, is not likely to be accepted in America. On the other hand, his sentiments will have the effect of creating an impression in America, that the English in India "slay and slay and slay." And this will be readily believed when coupled with the astounding exclamation of Mr. Stevens that they "breed, and breed, and breed." "We understand now fully," the Americans may say after they have heard General Cummins, "what this Indian Administrator means by the advice—slay, and slay and slay. For, do not the Indians breed, and breed, and breed? And therefore they slay, and slay, and slay, to keep an equilibrium in the matter of population!"

It must be borne in mind that though the sentiments, uttered by General Cummins, appeared to the Americans "a trifle cold-blooded," in India, we are not altogether unaccustomed to hear them. We in India are familiar with the sentiment, uttered by General Cummins,—they are to be found in the *Globe*, the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Daily Mail*, and papers of their type. Being made familiar with such sentiments we fail to discern the brutality that underlies them. But they are new to American ears, and they are therefore shocked.

We do not at all mean to say that the brutal sentiments, uttered by General Cummins, have the sanction of the Government, or of the English people generally. But this, we fear, cannot be doubted that they are spreading; they are undermining British instincts; and they portend future danger. Yes, if the sentiment spreads that the best policy is to slay and slay and slay, the basis, upon which British greatness is founded, would be undermined.

There is no doubt of another thing, that these sentiments have found a place in the hearts of many Englishmen because of their Indian Empire. The way that India is ruled has implanted these barbarous ideas in the minds of General Cummins and others who think like him. This is what is called retributive justice. If Indians had been given some share in the government of their own country, sentiments like those, of which we are speaking, would have found no place in British hearts, and even in the most brutal amongst them.

That the sentiments noted above are abhorred by the higher classes of Englishmen would appear from the following severe remarks of *Truth*:—

As a question of colour, it is perfectly indifferent to me whether I am white, black, yellow, red, or brown; although, as a matter of personal test, I prefer the bronzed colour of a Red Indian. But, in view of the present attitude of white men towards those of other colours, I am glad to have been born white. On the West Coast of Africa we are perpetually engaged in civilising expeditions, which consist in burning the villages of black men, and firing at them. In East Africa we have in the last few months been civilising some

2,000 dark brown Soudanese off the face of the globe. The United States are carrying out the white man's civilising mission in the Philippines by slaughtering the yellow inhabitants, because they have the effrontery to wish to be independent of American rule. In Samoa we and the Americans are throwing shot and shell into the villages of light brown people in order to show the Germans that they must not be allowed to have their way there. In China all white men are quarrelling over the spoil, each being determined to show the others "that every one has rights there except the yellow Chinese. All this is being done in the interests of white civilisation, and so distrustful are the philanthropists themselves of each other that they are all adding gun to gun, ship to ship, and soldier to soldier, in case any one of them should get the better of the others in this humanising mission.

It is dangerous policy to follow, viz., to pose as autocrats abroad, and to preserve absolute freedom at home. That is the policy which the most eminent conquering nation in the world has taken upon itself to follow in ruling India. It is contended that this is the only policy that suits Asia. The contention may or may not be correct, but there is no doubt that it does not suit the ruling countries. For an autocratic policy has a demoralising effect and is sure to endanger freedom at home.

The following letter appears in the *Indian Mirror* of Saturday last:—

SIR,—Mr. A. Vernide, the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Purnea, has taken to a novel procedure in Court. Sometime ago, the matter of his bad temper was brought to the notice of the Honorable Judges of the High Court in connection with the motion for transfer of a case, made by one Hasaratullah. He had been called *sala* by the Joint-Magistrate and otherwise insulted in open Court, whereupon he served him with a notice for a suit for damages which he intended to file. The High Court transferred his case from the file of Mr. Vernide to the District of Dinajpur. Since then his temper has not been showing any signs of improvement. In addition to the habit of using his tongue too freely with men who have to appear before him, he has developed a new habit of shying things at them and of striking witnesses and office and Bench Clerks with blotting paper-rulers and even with a bamboo twig cane. To cite specific instances, one day he used the now notorious blotting paper-ruler with so much energy upon a poor wretch of a witness in a bad livelihood case that it proved unequal to the task, and the Court demanded something of a more reliable character and a bamboo twig looking like a cane was brought in and the Court made good use of it also upon him. On the same day another witness was assaulted by the Court with the same bamboo twig. One Prayag Singh, a witness in a dacoity case, was one day hit by the said Magistrate with a blotting paper-ruler on the face, the blow causing a swelling. One day, a Maithili Brahman was hit by the said Magistrate and was afterwards made to stand in a corner of the Court-room. On the 17th ultimo two witnesses Moulabux and Faizaly by name were assaulted in Court by the said Magistrate. One Babu Rooder Singh, a respectable Rajput was abused by the Court who called him a *Sovar* (swine). On the 20th ultimo a Collectorate Nazir was abused by the Joint-Magistrate and was afterwards made to stand in a corner of the Court-room for half-an-hour, and then let go. On the same day, a Bench Clerk of the Magistracy, who had occasion to put up certain papers before him was beaten with a ruler. About the middle of last month, a Mohurrir had to put up papers before him, and he, too, was hit with a ruler on the cheek by the said Magistrate.

Mr. Vernide has been engaged for the last three days in trying a criminal case in which Mr. Henderson, Barrister-at-Law, has been conducting the case for the defence. His behaviour towards the Pleaders on both sides, and even towards the eminent Counsel from Calcutta has been of a most outrageous character. I may further observe in passing that a witness in the case, Jumaid Khan, has been already called Paji in open Court by the said Magistrate.

Mr. Vernide is a young Civilian of a little more than two years' standing.

Will not the Government take any serious notice of his conduct?

Yours, &c.
A MOFUSILITE.

Purnea, the 3rd May 1899.

A similar letter was also sent to us by the same correspondent; but, the allegations against the Joint-Magistrate being very serious, we thought it proper to verify them by a reference to the writer before giving publicity to them. In reply the correspondent has enclosed a list of persons "who, amongst others," says he, "had seen with their own eyes, the extraordinary scenes" described in the letter he sent us. Here is the list which he has sent us:—

List of names of gentlemen who witnessed the scenes in the Court of the Joint-Magistrate of Purnea.

1. Babu Tharu Lal Mukhtear. Saw two witnesses Moulabux and Faizaly being hit on the 17th instant.
2. Babu Kumar Singh Mukhtear. Witnessed the above.
3. Babu Gajraj Sahai Mukhtear. Witnessed the above.
4. Babu Chuni Lal Banerjee (Bench Clerk) saw Witness Prayag Singh hit with a ruler, and 2 Chowkidar witnesses in a bad livelihood case, hit with a ruler and afterwards with a "Kanchi" or bamboo cane and a Maithili Brahman witness being hit and afterwards made to stand in a corner of the court room.
5. Babu Hem Narayan Singh saw Prayag Singh beaten.
6. Deb Pershad, Patwari of the Durbhanga Raj.
7. Babu Rooder Singh, a well-to-do man who was himself abused also.
8. Babu Kissen Dyal Singh son of Rooder Singh and Sirman of the Darbhanga Raj, saw his father abused also.

Saw a witness being hit by the J-Mage.

Of course, we cannot vouch for the absolute correctness of the statements made above, though we have no reason to disbelieve them, coming as they do from a respectable gentleman of Purneah. The charges are all specific, and they are apparently made in public interest. The supreme duty of the Government, therefore, is to institute a sifting enquiry into the matter and publish the result. It is in this way that pure and unadulterated justice can be done to all parties concerned. If the allegations are not true, then a gross wrong has been done to Mr. Vernide, and Government should protect him by giving a lie direct to them. On the other hand, if the charges are substantially correct, then, for the good name of the Civil Service and in the interests of good government, serious notice should be taken of the conduct of the Joint-Magistrate and he should not be permitted any more to exercise his magisterial and judicial powers. The policy of our Chief Secretary Mr. Bolton, who, it is said, guides Sir John Woodburn in these matters, is to take no notice of those cases of magisterial vagary which find their way into newspapers. At least, as far as we remember, not a single offending official has, under the present regime, been reprimanded or otherwise punished; on the other hand, the more one has been talked about by the press, the greater has been the solicitude of the Government to protect him. And what is the result? It is lawlessness in many districts of Bengal, and Mr. Bolton does not know what to do with his Egertons, Thompsons, Vernides and others who are coming to the front by their extraordinary doings!

FOR OUR OWN PART, we can assure Mr. Bolton that it is no pleasure to us at all to publish these cases of magisterial vagary in our columns. We do so, simply because the people have no other means of making their grievances known to Government. Our other object is to reform the erring officials by exposing their short-comings. Public exposure no doubt irritates them; but at the same time, it brings home to their minds the stern though disagreeable fact that they, who, by their education, culture and position, ought to be far above the ordinary run of people, are, in many respects, inferior to the latter, and that they should therefore behave better to maintain their moral superiority. Of course, there is a better way of reforming the wrong-headed officials and affording protection to the objects of their displeasure than by exposure in newspapers. This method we tried with considerable success as long as Mr. Cotton was Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government. What we did was not to publish cases of official oppression when we came to know of any, but to send them to Mr. Cotton, with a request that he would be good enough to make a private enquiry, and take such steps as he thought best if he were satisfied with the truth of the allegations. In this way many officials were privately warned and corrected by Government when they were found to be guilty, and they were not made to figure in newspapers. If Mr. Bolton does not like that newspapers should expose the high-handed doings of the officials, he may adopt the method of his distinguished predecessor. If he would write to the Indian editors to inform him directly of any alleged misdeeds of district authorities, before publishing them in their columns, and would undertake to make an enquiry and let them know the result, we could guarantee that no Indian paper would deal with such cases. The ostrich-like policy, which now prevails,—the policy of keeping eyes and ears shut against flagrant acts of injustice by officials,—is only demoralizing the service and creating deep discontent in the country.

ELSEWHERE will be found a letter from Babu Batta Krishna Adhyacari, of the Nitishikhy Prodayinee Shava, Calcutta. We would have omitted those portions of his letter in which very high compliments are paid to us; but if we have retained them it is simply to tell him that we do not deserve such compliments at all. The works on the Lord Gauranga referred to by him were written by one who has now retired from public life. As for the Gauranga Samaj it is an organization which is made up of workers and it has no leader whatsoever. Indeed, so curious is its history, that no one knows how it came into existence or who infused this extraordinary life into it. The work of the Samaj is to worship God and spread the religion of Bhakti and love as taught by the Avatar of Nadia. The work is open to all. But this work is to be done free. It will not fetch any pecuniary advantage, nor any reward from the earthly king. That being the case, every one is welcome to join the Gauranga Samaj and every one has every permission to do as much work as he likes. As for obstacles from Mahomedans, the servants of Sree Gauranga ought to know their duty. Resistance is opposed to the teachings of the Lord. If it pleases the Mussalmans to stop kirtan parties when they come before their mosques, let the request be heard without the least hesitation.

BABU BAIKANTH NATH MUKERJEE, Pleader, Kattyar, Purnea, is opposed to all social reforms, and to please him we took upon ourselves the pleasing duty of explaining to him what sort of reform we advocated. It seems the programme, pre-

sented by us, did not meet with his approval. In his second letter he writes:—
Your disposition as a leader, an all-round reformer, an Intellectual Phenomenon your inordinate pride, selfishness and love of credits your repetitions, longfaces and whinnings your consistent disregard for your friends and correspondents who are not "an Es eemed" call for a school master to teach you that whom you call, 'masses' are your masters, what you call serious is a child's play and which you call Reform is a Deform for the present?"

In this world of deceit and selfishness, it is rare to find a true friend, and we are therefore much obliged to Baikanth Babu for his frank opinions and counsels. That he is a true friend will be made clear from a postscript to his letter to us in which he gives us other advices. Thus he says:

P. S.

My dear Mr. Editor,

Give up your policy of Reform. Don't set your own house on fire. You have your enemies without, don't create an enemy within. Bear up taunts and redicules if you have harmed any body. Listen to the words of your friends even if they are puerile. Smile even when you are actually harmed. Apologise if you have disregarded a brother. I study anger almost in all faces who among my friends read your paper in the Muffussil. I won't be able to tell anybody that you hold a brief for the Hindus. The Hindus have no paper in English.

Of course some of his advices can be followed without difficulty, as, for instance, we can promise that we shall never set our house on fire; but is it possible to carry out the injunction "Smile even when you are actually harmed?" And how can we "listen to the advice of our friends when they are puerile?"

REFERRING to the para that appeared in these columns in reference to the *Kal* case, the *Times of India* says: "Dr. Bhandarkar had nothing whatever to do with the translation referred to." We expected this contradiction, but not from the *Times of India*. In its present form it has no value whatever. Here in Calcutta, a member of the local Congress Committee gave out that it was Dr. Bhandarkar who had done the translation, and some people understood him to mean that he had heard it from Mr. Wacha or some other Bombay gentlemen intimately connected with the Bombay Congress Committee and the *Champion* newspaper. We had, however, reasons to believe that Dr. Bhandarkar was not the author of the translation; but to prove this, any contradiction from a third party is not the most efficient way.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

Apropos of the Committee appointed by Sir Antony MacDonnell to consider the educational system of the N. W. Provinces, may I remind you that, at the instance of Babu Nobin Chunder Sen, the well-known Bengali poet, who was then stationed as Deputy Collector at Alipore, a Committee of the *Sova Bazar Sahitya Parishad* or Academy of the Bengali Literature was appointed to discuss certain reforms formulated in your columns by that gentleman. They were thrashed out by the Committee comprising of some of the best intellects and the foremost men of Bengal including Justice Gurusdas Banerjee and others, in a number of meetings held for the purpose. The deliberations extended over several months, and the proposals were keenly discussed as there were some who fought every inch for the present system. After mature consideration, a number of reforms were adopted by the Committee and they were put forward in two petitions to the Director of Public Instruction and the Calcutta University. You may remember that they had the honor of being drafted by no less a personage than Justice Gurusdas Banerjee, who was twice Vice-Chancellor of the University. Dr. Martin acknowledged the former, and promised to consider the proposed reforms; but the fate of the other petition is not known to the public. Will you have the goodness to draw the pointed attention of our good Lieutenant-Governor and our noble Viceroy and Chancellor, to these petitions? As Lord Curzon held out hopes of closely looking into the present system of education, the petitions may strengthen His Excellency's hands and give him an idea in what directions reforms are wanted by the people. The present system of education is worse than plague and malarial fever put together. For, while the latter are decimating poor people, the University system of education is committing havoc amongst the higher classes.

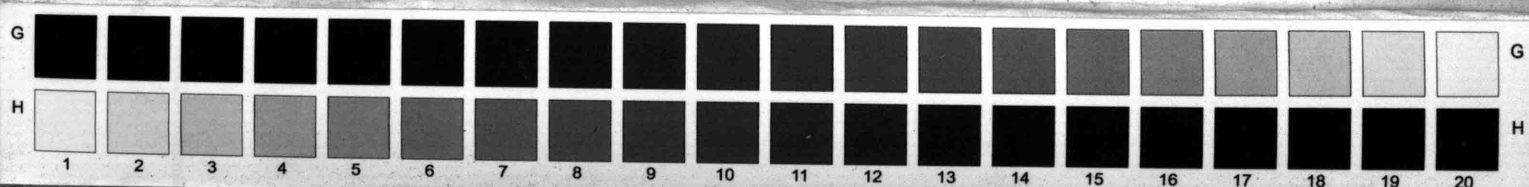
We are glad that those two little books by Babu Kisori Lal Sarkar, M.A., B.L., pleader, High Court, viz the *Hindu System of Moral Science* and the *Hindu System of Religious Science and Art*, which we had so many occasions to refer to, in these columns, have been daily getting more and more appreciated in foreign countries since they have been noticed by Professor Cowell and Professor Max Muller. The latter, as our readers know, spoke highly of one of these books in his treatise on the life of Ram Krishna. The latest welcome that the book has received is from Dr. Hubbe-Schleiden of Hanover, who writes as follows:—

"Receive my sincere thanks for the two books you were kind enough to send me. Both the treatise on the *gunas* as well as that on the *jnana* and *Bhakti*, are very valuable hand-books for practical students of Indian philosophy and serve for its application to ordinary life and to higher aspiration." The books can be had of Babu Sarasi Lal Sarkar M. A., 121 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, while the price of both the books is one rupee per copy.

PANDIT SEDH GOPAL, the late Vice-Chairman of the Cawnpur Municipality has at last managed to get himself free from the troubles which he brought upon himself by publicly accusing the Executive of wanton waste of public funds. He has cut the Gordian knot; he has declined to proceed any further with the enquiry! Poor man, what could he do. He came forward as an accuser and his position became worse than that of the accused. Being the prosecutor on behalf of the poor tax-payers, he was made to feel that it was he who was on his trial. The onus of proof was laid upon him but he was denied the facilities for proving his charge. We have already noticed that he was not allowed to have the benefit of legal advice. The Committee next asked the Pandit to abandon his main charges. The further list of charges was modified by the Committee. Copies of Municipal papers supplied to the Pandit were not certified and so they could not be used. One day the Committee resolved not to allow the Pandit more than 5 minutes to examine a witness. Sir Antony MacDonnell asked for the co-operation of the public in matters local. But who will, after all this, again dare to takt upon himself such a task.

The local Congress Committee have done good service by publishing the last presidential speech of Babu Ananda Mohun Bose in a pamphlet form. We hope, a copy has been sent to Lord Curzon; for, now that His Excellency is diligently engaged in studying Indian questions in the cool atmosphere of Simla, it will enable him to take a bird's-eye view of the main grievances of the people, as dealt with by one of their distinguished representatives. The Viceroy has ample opportunities of gathering information from official sources; but the Indian people have also their own ideas and views, and, as a rule, they are diametrically opposed to those entertained by the majority of officials. In order to arrive at a fair and impartial conclusion upon any important Indian problem, His Excellency should, therefore, study them from two standpoints. The speech elicited praise not only from the Indian press, but from the most influential of the Anglo-Indian papers which had never before a good word for the Congress. For instance, the *Fioneer* speaks of it as "one of the most brilliant" addresses ever delivered at the Congress by "one of the most distinguished representatives of educated India." The *Englishman* endorses "most strenuously" its comments as to "the expense and the utility of a forward frontier policy," supports all its criticisms on the recent Law of Sedition with the remark that these "sentiments are 'in entire agreement with the whole trend of non-official European opinion in India,' and considers the speech as "for the most part surprisingly uncontroversial." The frontier question is just now engaging the attention of the Viceroy. His Excellency, we dare say, will be very glad to learn what the Indians have got to say on the subject. Lord Curzon will also be able to realize the extent of the grievous wrong done to the innocent and unoffending people of this country by the late reactionary and repressive policy of the Government. The *Bombay Gazette* published the whole speech in a special supplement and acknowledged its ability. Similarly the *Madras Times* also published a full report of the speech and observed that the "heavy indictment of the policy of the Secretary of State and the Government of India," contained in the address, was "drawn out in skilful fashion" and that it set out what are looked upon as grievances by the people of India "in such clear style as should make the address at least as useful to the Government as to the Congress-walls." The truth is, Babu Ananda Mohun Bose has not drawn upon his imagination. His facts are unassailable; his arguments are sound; his evidence is of an unimpeachable character; and his authorities are indisputable and universally acknowledged. Add to the above his irresistible eloquence. The address is thus bound to make a deep impression upon every unprejudiced mind. Not only every non-official but every official European or Indian should study the pamphlet. By so doing he will have a clearer idea of many questions of which he has now perhaps only a vague notion. Mr. A. M. Bose has already earned the gratitude of his countrymen by his eminent services in England; he has laid them under fresh obligation by the powerful address that he delivered at the Madras Congress.

We are glad to learn that the appointment of Mr. Risley as Census Commissioner has been confirmed by the Secretary of State; for, an able officer could not have been selected for this important work. A correct census is absolutely needed to show whether the population of India is increasing or decreasing. The official notion is that the population here is increasing with vast strides; indeed, Mr. Stevens only reflected the official mind, though in vulgar language, when he said that "they breed, they breed, and they breed." The over-population of India enables the officials to solve several Indian questions in a satisfactory manner. For instance, when they are obliged to acknowledge the growing poverty of the Indian nation, the vast increase in the population helps them in explaining it away. India can also be very easily proved to be the most lightly taxed country in the world, if it can be shown that, it teems with hundreds of millions of souls and that they are even in-



creasing. Furthermore, the growth of population is a sign of increasing prosperity and speaks well of the Government of the country. The officials are thus deeply interested in showing that people here are multiplying every decade at the normal rate. The popular notion, however, does not quite agree with the official view. The reason is this. Enter any village in Bengal and you will find that it wears a deserted look. Ask the oldest inhabitant of the place and he will tell you that within the last forty years three-fourths of its inhabitants have been swept off by malarial fever and cholera. This is the case with almost every village in Bengal. The lower class Mussalmans show some increase, but the Hindus, high or low, have suffered terribly. Three-fourths of the Brahmins, Vaidyas and Kayasthas who form the back-bone of the Bengali nation, are dead and gone, while such low-class Hindus as *Gadals, Chootars, Koomars, &c.*, have well nigh become extinct. Mr. Risley will not only create a fame for himself, but do immense service to humanity if he can bring out the fact prominently to the notice of the world that the higher classes in Bengal are fast disappearing. We have, every now and then, tried to impress this fact upon the Government, but without effect. But if the real truth is told in an official document like the Census Report, and by an officer of such superior position as Mr. Risley, it can never be ignored. Indeed, prompt and vigorous steps ought to be taken to save the Bengali race, otherwise it is bound to disappear from the face of the earth in the course of the next fifty years. We think, the same cause or causes which have led to this disaster in Bengal, are also operating upon the higher classes in other parts of India. The whole Hindu nation has thus been affected; and it is the duty of the leaders in every part of India to keep the Census Commissioner informed of the gradual decay of their respective communities if they find any sign of it in them.

ELSEWHERE is reproduced from *Capital* the second article on "the Permanent Settlement," over the signature of "Ich Dien." It will, no doubt, be read with great interest, by the general public in Bengal and elsewhere. The writer says that the amount of Road and Public Works Cesses, paid annually by the Zemindars of Bengal, comes up to about half-a-crore of rupees. This is evidently a slip of the pen. For, on referring to the last Bengal Administration Report we find that the current demand of both these cesses for 1897-98 was Rs. 89,56,309 and the arrears demand Rs. 17,82,378, making the total demand Rs. 1,07,38,687. So the cesses, paid by the Zemindars every year, amount to one crore and not fifty lakhs. This will strengthen the position of the writer still more. Then the gross rental on which cesses were derived had risen from Rs. 13,11,68,432 (the amount of assessment in the year during which the Road Cess was first introduced) to Rs. 16,31,49,222.

WILL Maimansing be disarmed like Barisal?—That is the question, which is just now agitating the public mind there a good deal. A correspondent writes:—

Notices have been issued to some of the license-holders, asking them to produce their guns before the Magistrate and threatening them with punishment in case of failure. None of these license-holders have ever been called upon to answer a charge of criminal offence. Naturally the action of the local authorities has created a suspicion that it is a prelude to the enforcement of a disarmament measure. Because some *badmashes* committed some murders in Barisal by means of guns, the Government of Sir A. Mackenzie, failing to detect the perpetrators of the diabolical outrages, punished the people of Barisal by disarming them. This is no doubt a very easy way of putting down crime. But such conduct can never be justified on moral grounds. As regards ourselves, we are in the dark as to why we have been threatened with a similar measure. It is true that outrages upon women by a class of Mussalman *badmashes* have become very common in Maimansing. But I can never persuade myself to believe that our intelligent rulers can seriously think of suppressing this sort of crime by disarming the people of Maimansing.

The above needs no comments.

Original.

(Special for the Patrika)

MORE ABOUT GHOSTS.

ONE authentic ghost story is more effective than ten thousand sermons; the discovery of one real ghost is more valuable than innumerable discoveries in the domain of science. For a ghost from the other world, however hideous in appearance and mischievous in character, is enough to prove the existence of a life after death, and the nature of that life. Does man live after death? If he does, death is a delusion as also the fear of death. If man can realize the fact that there is no such thing as death, he will not weep when he loses a child, and he will not quail before the miseries of the world.

In the same manner, if he can realize the fact that he will be made responsible hereafter for his actions on this earth, and that there is no escape from the consequences of his acts, he will not commit an unworthy, or

what is called a sinful, act. Can you persuade a man to handle a piece of red-hot iron? You cannot. A man will not thus commit a sinful act, if he finds a ghost coming from the other world to prove to him that, if he was leading a life of suffering in that other world, it was because he had led a bad life on earth.

What could be more horrible than the story told by "Micro" in our issue of Friday, if he told the facts correctly? Assuming that a real ghost had come before Mr. Dey, what a tale of horror he related! The male ghost had seduced a lady, or the lady had permitted herself to be seduced. And what we find is that these two earth-bound souls are paying a horrible penalty, for how long Heaven alone knows. They are already here for something like twenty-five years. It seemed these two miserable beings came to Mr. Dey with the object of getting some help for themselves so that they might get their release. You may preach ten thousand sermons against adultery and produce no effect. But if the ghost of Fyzabad, referred to above, can show himself to his fellows and detail his sufferings, he will be able to create a terror in the minds of men disposed to commit an immoral act. You may implore men in power, oppressors of their fellows, to beware how they treat their fellow-brethren, but in their state of infatuation, they will not heed your counsels. But if they can only be made to see what Vasco-da-Gama is alleged to be suffering, the spectacle will convey to them a lesson which they will not forget,—which it will be impossible for them to forget.

Vasco da-Gama, protected by his ships of war and his cannons, desolated the southern sea-ports of India. Indeed, a man naturally of a cruel heart, Gama found himself far away from authority in a position to do whatever he liked. We see it stated in an American book that he is even now made to pay the penalty for his misdeeds. We are told that in dark nights his shade is seen flying with unearthly shrieks before infuriated Indians, upon whom he had practised horrible cruelties. And this penalty he has been paying for the last three hundred years and more, and it is, of course, not known when he will get his release. Assuming that this story is not a myth, can it be doubted that if a cruel tyrant by any means comes to see it, he will be irresistibly influenced by it?

Whenever, therefore, you come to hear of a ghost story, or a case of possession, go at once to see for yourself what it really is. For though you may not at once meet with what you, want you may eventually secure the knowledge what men most need, viz the condition of man after death and the effect of his acts upon his life, if he has one, after death. It was in this idea that we went to see a case of possession. She was a girl of sixteen, a *napit* by caste, who was, we were assured, personating dead people. Arriving, we found that she was struggling to get up while her husband and father were holding her down. The husband informed us that if she were given liberty she would tear her hair, bleed herself by biting her hand, and commit mischief in other ways.

We saw that she was in a state of the greatest excitement. Though a girl of sixteen and feeble in frame, she was exhibiting super-human strength. A glance convinced us that she was not shamming. We requested the husband and the father to let go her hands and threatened to flog her if she did not keep quiet. Upon this she turned her face towards us—she was lying on her back. Her eyes and ours met. It is simply impossible to describe what we saw. The look that she threw upon us was so hideous, so malignant, so unearthly that, though there were hundreds present and though it was broad daylight, we had to quail before it!

And then this girl of sixteen, who had never, in her life, known what resistance was, and who ordinarily would never have ventured to appear in our presence, said with exultation: "You are afraid; you can't expel me." Well, eventually she was exorcised though not by us, but by a professional man. As we said before the girl was not shamming and we saw many things which confirmed us in our belief that it was a true case of possession. But what struck us most was her diabolical look. No man can assume that look,—no man who is not a devil shall we say? The look convinced us that there is such a thing as wickedness, and that wickedness brings in its trail inexpressible misery. On the whole, the safest course for men is to lead a good life.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Pears, who shortly returns from furlough, will officiate as Resident at Gwalior, vice Colonel Newill, who has been granted leave.

SINCE the commencement of the season about four thousand visitors seem to have been recorded in the summer capital of India.

THE weather in Lahore has been treacherous for the past two or three days. It is oppressively close and sultry from noon to midnight and windy and chilly from mid-night to dawn. Some stray cases of pneumonia have also been reported in the city.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—JOHN E. CLIFFORD, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood N. Y. This remedy is for sale by—

SMITH STAINBRET & CO. and P. K. PAUL & CO.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Indian Sketches

BY
Shishir Kumar Ghose
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
W. S. Caine

PRICE—1 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 character—stories with a distinctive imaginative faculty on every page; excellent descriptions of exciting scenes, theological essays, dissertation on Suteism; poetry; a spirited and long defence of their political rights ignored by the Government, entitled "The perpetual slavery of India" which if it would do good to certain of the English people, 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 if such an interesting strain as to be found in this book.—*Lodon Review.*

To be had at the Patrika Office

LEAVE.—Mr. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, is granted 18 months' leave from the 1st of July.

THE STATE BALL.—The State Ball will be held at Viceroy Lodge on the 29th of May, instead of on the 1st of June as previously announced.

CHESS.—The Hon. Maharaja Rameshwara Sing Bahadur, of Darbanga, has sent a subscription of Rs. 1000 to the International Chess Congress that is to meet in London this year.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE DEFALCATION CASE.—At the High Court criminal sessions, on Tuesday Okhil Chandra Gupta, 2nd clerk in the Presidency College, was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment for having misappropriated large sums of the college money.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.—The approximate earnings of this Railway for the week ending 29th April 1899 were—Coaching Rs. 1,150; Goods Rs. 119; Miscellaneous Rs. 5. Total Rs. 1,274 or Rs. 40 per open mile. In the corresponding week of the previous year the total earnings were Rs. 1,288 or Rs. 40 per open mile. Total for 17 weeks from 1st January 1899, Rs. 19,935 as compared with Rs. 24,976 total for corresponding 17 weeks of 1898.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.—Railway earnings in the first three weeks of April were twenty-two lakhs behind those of the corresponding period last year. The Great Indian Peninsula is behind by nearly seven lakhs, the Bombay-Baroda by two lakhs, the North-Western by five lakhs, and the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Rajputana-Malwa, Southern Maharatta, Eastern Bengal, and Madras Railways by about one lakh each.

ROGUE ELEPHANT.—A rogue elephant has appeared on the 15th Division of the Assam-Bengal Railway, where he is at present "a terror to the neighbourhood." He has actually had the audacity to chase a *sahib*, the Assistant Engineer stationed at Lumding, who was busy stalking the tender-eyed deer when the monarch appeared on the scene in close proximity to his bungalow. He has also caused some damage in the village clearing and alarmed the Nepali gaoals. No one has been able to get sufficiently near him to say with certainty whether he has two tusks or only one. In the former case one must be longer than the other. A reward of Rs. 50 is offered for his destruction.

STRANGE CURE OF SNAKEBITE.—The *Pallavasi* of Kalna publishes a story of snakebite and cure which will, no doubt, be read with considerable interest. A servant of Babu Upendra Lal Goswami of Kalna went lately to a neighbouring village called Boaleh to realise rent. There he put up with a tenant, who pointed to a fuelstack if he required any fuel to cook his food with. The man had but drawn out a stick or two when a large snake came out of the stack and bit him in the hand. Blood flowed freely from the wound and in five minutes the hand began gradually to swell. The man called out for help, and soon was collected on the spot quite a crowd of neighbours. Every known means were applied to bring him round but to no avail. At last a *dhangar*, who happened, to the present, came forward and offered to cure the patient. He took his dirty napkin and struck the patient 3 times with it on the hand. He then left without uttering another word. Strange to say the swelling began to disappear along with his departure, and the patient got well again.

EXCITEMENT AT AGRA.—A case which has caused some excitement in Agra, and has roused the authorities to adopt very stringent measures, has just occurred. It appears that some dishonest traders of Calcutta, evading the necessary examination by the plague authorities at Calcutta, despatched by rail to Agra large quantities of old filthy rags, a sure hot-bed for plague germs, to some native dealers in the city. These rags were to be manufactured into caps (there being a large business of this kind carried on in Agra) for natives. Information was given to the Commissioner of this suspicious packages and he, with his usual promptness for all sanitary measures, ordered the District Superintendent of Police to look into the matter at once. Mr. Gregson with his subordinates proceeded at once to the Junction Station, across the Jumna and seized the consignment and burnt it. The Police have not yet been able to trace the culprits as they find that the names affixed to the Railway receipts are false ones. Had these prompt measures not been adopted, it was just possible that the plague may have been imported into Agra and thus spread through the province.

A TIGER BAGGED.—A tiger of a tolerably large size came into the village of Patuaha, four miles from Madhupura to the North of Bhagalpore. It attacked two persons, one after the other, and wounded them both. The tiger was killed and the persons were removed to hospital for treatment, but they died three or four days after admission.

A COMPLAINT.—For many days past, says the *Behar News*, the inhabitants of Bhagalpur are supplied with water only in the morning and no second supply is given for the past two months. The hardship on account of this, specially in this trying weather can better be imagined than described. We hear a representation is to be made by the public, and we hope Mr. Ritchie will take early steps to remove the complaint.

OBITUARY.—We regret to learn on the authority of a Benares correspondent that Swami Bishudanund Saraswati, the celebrated *savant* and hermit, who was regarded by many as a pride of Benares, breathed his last on Friday night last at about 3 A.M. in the morning. In point of piety, purity and erudition the deceased Swamiji had few equals, and his fame had deservedly travelled to even the remotest corners of the Indian empire.

AFRICAN PHENOMENON.—Scientific London has been set agog by recent discoveries in Africa. And little wonder, for a more astounding phenomenon than the existence of sea-ores in Lake Tanganyika could not well be imagined. In this great lake there are fishes molluscs, medusae and sponges of oceanic forms co-existing with the fresh water fauna of the district. Stranger still these marine animals are more closely allied to the marine fossils of Europe than to present day salt-water fish. The explanation is that at one time Lake Tanganyika was connected with the sea; but what an extraordinary range of theory this explanation opens out. In the meantime Professor Ray-Lankester is appealing for funds to fit out a party for the exploration. The lake should be scoured for political as well as for scientific reasons. It is very near to the route of Mr. Rhodes' High street, Africa," and it may yet be of very great importance to the Empire.

GAURANGA SAMAJ KIRTANS.—Two very successful Kirtans were held in Calcutta, one at Hathkhol, on Saturday, and the other at Bowbazar, on Sunday. Every house in streets and lanes in Hathkhol was most beautifully decorated; and the people of this quarter, who are mostly ardent followers of Sree Gauranga, showed much enthusiasm and treated the thousands of assembled guests with great hospitality. It was feared that the new police order, providing that unless every Kirtan party is provided with a separate pass they should not be allowed to chant Hari-nam or holy hymns in public streets, might interfere with the success of the festivals, both at Hathkhol and Bowbazar. But all anxiety was removed on this score when scores of Kirtan parties poured in from every direction. A more detailed account of the Hathkhol and Bowbazar Kirtan festivals may appear to-morrow. Another Kirtan was also held at Kalighat on Saturday.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON IN PUDUKOTTAH.—In the north-east part of the town of Pudukottah, and at the end of the eastern second street, there is a small circular reservoir or tank known as Pillai Kolam. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of 27th April last the water of the said tank became all on a sudden boiling hot, so much so that the people who went to fetch water therefrom returned without filling their vessels for fear of being scalded. Directly after a few minutes, the water in a straight line reaching from north-east to the south-west, a distance of five or six yards, rose suddenly to a height of 30 or 35 feet and continued in that elevated attitude for more than thirty minutes, producing a strong hissing noise and sending out a thick column of dense vapour all the while. It then began to whirl round, causing the rolling waves to dash all round the bank, and then gradually subsiding to its usual level, the agitation ceased and the surface of the water reassumed its usual calmness. The absence of hills or rocks within a mile distance from the spot leads to the suspicion that this may not be a volcanic eruption.

A LIBRARY FOR CALCUTTA.—A proposal is on foot to amalgamate the imperial Library in the Home Office with the Calcutta Public Library and to place the combined collection in the Metcalfe Hall, where it will be open for reference to the public at large free of expense being maintained at the cost of the Government. This can only be done if the Agri-Horticultural Society and the proprietors and council of the Calcutta Library are prepared to come to terms with Government as regards the transfer of their rights both in the building and the books. The Agri-Horticultural Society are willing to move elsewhere provided a suitable building is offered by the authorities. With reference to the Calcutta Public Library, briefly the Government's proposals are these: That proprietors, whether of transferable or non-transferable shares, should accept Rs. 500 as the full value of all their rights and title in the library building and books and that upon receipt of this sum they should formally relinquish all their rights and transfer them to Government; that any books which it may be considered by Government desirable to retain should be retained to form part of the Imperial Library to be hereafter established by Government in the Metcalfe Hall, and that the books weeded out as unnecessary for the purposes of the combined library be given to libraries in the north of the town; that the Imperial Library which is now housed in the Home Office should be transferred to the Metcalfe Hall, and that, after the addition of the books which may be retained from the present Calcutta Library, the combined library should be termed the Imperial Library and should be open to all persons free of cost for purposes of reference and study. On the face these proposals seem very fair. But it must be pointed out that the Calcutta Public Library has been maintained and books purchased (1) by the annual grant from the Municipality, and (2) by subscriptions from the public. There are in the Library about 100,000 volumes.

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION.—As far as we have been able to gather the following gentlemen are candidates for the Burdwan Seat in the Bengal Legislative Council:—Babus Bakuntha Nath Sen, Sibarayan Mukerji, Mahendra Nath Mitra, Kai Bahadur Nalinaksha Bose, Lalit Mohun Singh and Mr. S. P. Singh.

THUNDERSTORM AT DARJEELING.—A great thunderstorm came up from the West on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Ezra's house was struck by lightning but no serious damage was done to it, nor to any other building in the station. Rain and hail were blown by the driving wind with the greatest force, making it impossible to hold umbrellas, and rapidly clearing the roadways. Reports have not yet come in of what mischief was done on tea gardens around, but this seems likely to have been considerable.

A JUVENILE SPORTSMAN.—Master Alfred Hembrough, age 15 years, Assistant Manager of the Kyaughtaga Grant, Ceylon, went out on the 17th ultimo to beat for deer, accompanied by his brother, aged 13, and a Burman shikari. They perched themselves on trees, eight or ten feet from the ground, and beaters were sent into the kine grass to drive the game past them. A sambar made its appearance, but out of range, and next a fine tiger passed close underneath where Alfred Hembrough was posted. The youthful sportsman covered him with his rifle, a 500 Winchester repeater, when he was about 15 yards away, and dropped him dead with a single shot. He measured nine feet.

THE BAGNAN SCHOOL.—In a recent issue of the *Indian Empire* a correspondent draws attention of the educational authorities to the present condition of the Bagnan H. C. E. School. The School was in the hands of Babu Hem Chunder Ghose, an enlightened Zemindar of the district for very many years when it was in a very prosperous condition. And such eminent men as the late Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter, Mr. Justice Tottenham, the late Babu Bhudeb Chunder Mukerji, Mr. Gimley and others who visited the School from time to time spoke very highly of his management. Since his resignation owing to ill-health Babu Sarat Chunder Dutt became the Secretary and a Committee was formed to assist him in the work. We are told that the new Secretary could not act in concert with the members and in consequence the School suffered a great deal. Several representations were made to the Inspector of Schools for an enquiry into the present management of the School, and as a result Babu Tripura Churn Banerjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Howrah, was deputed on the 29th August last "to make a thorough enquiry of all the grievances." The result of his enquiry, we are told, was as follows: "The Secretary" he remarked, "is required to reside at Tamuk for service and the School is in fact left to itself and managed according to the convenience of the Head Master." Further on he stated: "In spite of timely intimation of my visit to the School the Head Master could not make it convenient to attend to his duties on the day of my inspection. On examining the attendance Register of the teachers, they were discovered to have been generally irregular in attendance, the Head Master being the greatest sinner in this respect." In spite of such bad remarks, the correspondent says, the authorities up to date have adopted no steps to remedy this state of affairs. Our attention has independently been also drawn to this matter. We hope, the authorities will do the needful without further delay.

THE Simla Municipal Committee have informed the Executive Engineer that they are not prepared to pay the whole cost of the improvements to the sewage arrangements this year.

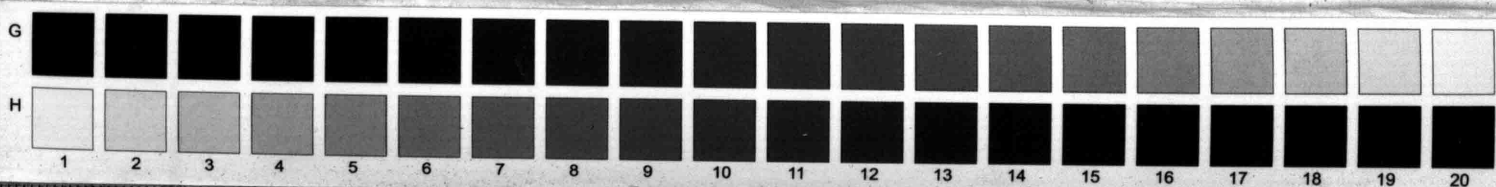
The other day, not far from Rewari in the Gurgaon District, several dacoits riding on camels, armed with guns, attacked a caravan of camels carrying rice and sugar. After severely injuring one of the caravan men, they looted the caravan camels and made off with them.

TWENTY-nine hired camels and four sarwars, which left Saidgi (Tochi Valley) on the 3rd instant for grazing purposes, had not returned on the 4th, and are supposed to have been looted. They were out without a guard, but the sarwars had orders not to leave the vicinity of the post.

THE report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the case of Rajah Chitpal Singh of the Statutory Civil Service in these Provinces has been sent in to the Local Government. The final orders of Government have yet to be passed in the case, but the report is adverse.

THE rotation list of the various Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, as far as retirement is concerned, is as follows:—Lord Sandhurst (Bombay), February, 1900; Sir Antony MacDonnell (North-West Provinces and Oudh), November 1900; Sir Arthur Havelock Young (Punjab), March 1921; Sir Mac Worth Young, (Punjab), March 1892; Sir Frederick Fryer (Burma) May, 1902; Sir John Woodburn (Bengal) April 1903.

ON FRIDAY afternoon the editor of the *Madras Standard* appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Madras to show cause why summonses should not issued against him on the charges of defamation preferred against him by the Hon. Mr. Bashyam Iyengar. The vakil for the accused admitted that in this case a mistake had been made, and an apology was published by the *Standard* on the 4th. There was an anxious desire on the part of the defendant to make amends for the mistake. Another unstinted apology was published in this morning's issue. The editor had done everything possible to make amends, but if the complainant in spite of the apologies wished to proceed with the case, the defendant had no alternative but to let a summons go, and have the point argued in due course. Taking into consideration the position of the complainant, the vakil for the defendant submitted that the complainant ought to accept the apology. The vakil for the complainant submitted that the question of the acceptance of an apology did not arise at that stage of the case. The offering of an apology was not the answer to a notice why a summons should not issue. His Worship eventually directed summonses to issue, and fixed the hearing of the case for the 5th of July.



Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT : CRIMINAL BENCH.

THE GHATSILA CASE.

THE Ghatsila case in which Mr. W. B. Thomson passed twice the maximum sentence allowed by law on one Satyanath Mahapatra, came up before Justices Ghose and Wilkins on Monday. The prayer before the High Court was two-fold :

- (1) For quashing the proceedings altogether.
- (2) For transfer to a different district.

Here are the facts of the case as stated to their Lordships: The petitioner is a *ticadar* of small moujas and *brodhan* of Jamborin and other villages appertaining to Dalbhoom Encumbered Estate in the district of Singhbhum. Raja Ramchandra, the proprietor of the Estate, before his death, according to family custom, gave some property to his mother, Rani Dhajamani for her maintenance. The Rani had since been collecting rents in kind for peas grown on the hillside jungle in Atkosbi Taraf and the petitioner was appointed to collect the same for her. The petitioner had also on his own account purchased at an auction sale the right of collecting fees for cultivating *tasar*. In February 1890, Mr. W. B. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum on his official tour came to Ghatsila, the headquarters of Dalbhoom Estate, which is 50 miles from Chaibasa, the Sadar station of Singhbhum District. On the 16th February the petitioner was on his way to his native village when he accidentally met the Deputy Commissioner. The Sub-Inspector of Police who was with the Deputy Commissioner then pointed out the petitioner to him and thereupon the Deputy Commissioner told him to be present at Ghatsila on the 18th February as he "wanted to enquire of some matter from him."

The petitioner afterwards learned that in consequence of a verbal order passed by the Deputy Commissioner regarding the collection of rents in kind on the hill-side jungle, the sub-Inspector of Police was directed to submit a report to the Deputy Commissioner concerning the said collection. On the 18th February the Sub-Inspector submitted a report and on the same day at Ghatsila the Deputy Commissioner directed the prosecution of the petitioner under section 417 L. P. C. (cheating) and at once called upon him to answer the charge. The petitioner was wholly unprepared to conduct his defence he having no pleader at Ghatsila and he being quite unprepared as he had come in obedience to the desire of the Deputy Commissioner to see him. He had no idea that he was going to be prosecuted. On the same day the Deputy Commissioner examined four witnesses and framed a charge, and the petitioner was remanded to *hajat*. The charge was with respect to his collecting rents in kind from the raiyats on the hill-side jungle. The next day being a Sunday the case was taken up the day after, when he was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The petitioner admitted the collection of rents, but he asserted that this was done under the authority of Rani Dhajamani. The Deputy Commissioner held that the Rani had no right whatever to make or authorise collection to be made on her behalf in the jungle referred to, and that the accused had represented that he had been collecting by right of purchase. There was an appeal to the Judicial Commissioner. He set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered a fresh trial by some competent Magistrate other than the Deputy Commissioner. The case was then transferred to the file of Mr. W. H. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate, a subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner. On the 19th April the petitioner appeared in court and the next day before the commencement of the trial the petitioner put in an application for time to enable him to move the High Court. The Deputy Magistrate adjourned the case but ordered the petitioner to pay day expenses of the witnesses for the prosecution.

The petition to the High Court after narrating the above circumstances proceeds as follows:—That immediately after the decision of the appeal of your petitioner by the Judicial Commissioner some notice of your petitioner's case was taken by the Press and your petitioner is informed certain articles appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and in *Basumati*, a vernacular newspaper published in Calcutta, commenting upon the case of your petitioner, and the attitude of the Deputy Commissioner in regard to your petitioner's case; that your petitioner never communicated to any editor, or any other person connected with a newspaper regarding his case and never influenced any person to write anything in the public press; that your petitioner is informed and verily believes that after the same papers containing the reference to your petitioner's case having reached Chaibasa, the said Mr. W. H. Thomson, Deputy Magistrate, sent for the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* from Babu Shishchander Ganguli, a subscriber to that paper, and also the *Basumati* newspaper from one Jogen Babu and read those papers or caused them to be read; that on the application under section 526 having been filed, Mr. W. H. Thomson took the application to Mr. W. B. Thomson, the Deputy Commissioner, and after he had a consultation with the said Deputy Commissioner, came back to court and said that your petitioner must pay the postponement costs, and postponed the case to 11th May; that immediately after the said order was passed when your petitioner was leaving Court the Deputy Magistrate lifted his hands and *salamed* him three times.

Their Lordships enquired what it meant.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal who appeared for the petitioner explained that as the petitioner was going to move the High Court for transfer and was very likely to obtain it the Deputy Magistrate in a spirit of sarcasm bade adieu of the accused.

The learned vakil submitted that upon the facts admitted and found in the case, there was no case of cheating made out. It was an extraordinary case of cheating indeed and the petitioner should not be subjected to another prosecution. Their Lordships intimated that the matter might be argued before the Magistrate, as the conviction had been set aside and the case was pending before the Magistrate and so their Lordships would not hear anything on the merits now.

Their Lordships issued a rule for the transfer of the case to a different district and directed that all further proceedings be stayed.

Correspondence.

ASSAULT ON A MAHOMEDAN BY A EUROPEAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—On Sunday before last I was going to Calcutta by 8 down from Dum Dum junction. The train was a little late that day, and a large number of passengers were waiting its arrival on the down platform. A Mussalman, Abdul by name, who stood beside a European muttered to him; "*Ketna bajah sa?*" and fearing that the Saheb did not understand him, immediately said: "What time, Saheb?" No sooner did Abdul say so, than the European gentleman struck the man with his cane that he had in his hand. Abdul, a little puzzled, said in a low voice; "Saheb, *aploc-quo ham kea bola.*" Upon this the European gentleman caught Abdul by his neck and by repeated pushes on his neck and shoulders drove him away and not content with this, asked his boy (he had a servant with him) to drive him away from the platform. The European gentleman went away to Sealdah by 8 down train which came immediately after. He was in Civil dress but I learnt that he is a Lieutenant attached to the Royal Irish Rifles who have lately returned from South Africa and are stationed at Dum Dum. I subsequently came to know the whereabouts of Abdul. If the military authorities were to make an enquiry into the matter, I can give them all necessary information about it.

LALIT MOHAN GHOSAL.

Cossipore, April 5.

REVIVAL OF SANKIRTAN AND ITS DANGERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow a little space for these few lines, in your much esteemed paper which has contributed a great deal to the good of the public? Sir, you are the first to bring our Lord Gauranga, prominently to the notice of the modern world, specially of the educated Bengalees. A few years before we were quite in the dark about the life of our Gauranga, but since the publication of your *Amiya Nemat Charita*, the educated public have begun to learn something of the life of our Sree Chaitanya, under the magical influence of whose Sankirtan the mighty Mogul rulers of the country were once struck with awe, and some of them were even so charmed with his easy way of getting salvation as to become his followers. Much as we have been cheered by the publication of your priceless jewels, I mean the *Amiya Nemat Charita*, our joy finds no limit when we mark that under your directions and with your encouragement grand Hari Sankirtans have been organised all over Calcutta. What a marvellous sight Calcutta is presenting every day! And when we think that you are the originator of the movement we cannot but tender our heart-felt congratulations and felicitations to you by whose influence some sort of religious feeling is instilled in the hearts of the masses. Even an old man of 80 confesses that he never witnessed such a scene, such a wonderful gathering of Sankirtans in his life as has recently been witnessed in Calcutta. From this one can make some idea of the scene which Nadia once exhibited, when such Sankirtans were frequent throughout the city, in which our Lord Gauranga used to take part in all his glory. By this revival of our Sankirtan, we might expect the reappearance of our Lord Gauranga. Now we remain ever grateful to you for encouraging us to join Sankirtans which did not interest us a few days before.

But, Sir, our heart sinks with sorrow when we see serious obstacles and hindrances that often besiege our Sankirtans.—On the 30th April last as we were conducting our kirtan party, suddenly our path was obstructed by a few Mahomedans, when our men were deeply engaged in Sankirtan, and when they seemed to be in a trance, who asked us to stop our kirtan, as we were in front of their mosque. They also warned us that if we didn't stop our kirtan, they would compel us to do so. So we had to remain silent until we had passed the mosque. Every kirtan party often meets with such difficulties. Once I asked certain Mahomedans, what they meant and also what interest they had in stopping kirtan before their mosques; but they would not give me any reasonable answer. They only said "You know that it is our sacred mosque, the seat of our Allah. His honour should be preserved always; he would be offended if such noise is caused before Him." I was quite surprised at their answer. I at once let them know that whom they called Allah we called God, Allah, God, and Hari were all the same. "He the Omnipotent Father, the fountain of mercy, the prince of peace, is not so base or insignificant as to be disturbed or irritated with the least noise. He is so high, so grand, as to be quite outside the sphere of earthly honour. He is Himself honour incarnate. Do you think that our God or your Allah is so mean as to be in passion with ordinary incidents? Certainly not." I also said: "We are singing in the praise of that Lord, our God and your Allah. It is much better for you to join us unanimously and to sing the praise of the Almighty. Why should there be a quarrel and ill-feeling among ourselves? You should not harbour such hostile intentions in your heart; you should think that we, Hindus and Mahomedans, are all brothers, are all the followers of the Most High and travellers to the same destination." But sir, my words made no impression upon them.

Now, I think it is my duty to make this known to you so that you may kindly publish it in your world-renowned paper in order to invite the immediate attention of the educated Mahomedans, who should be good enough to make the ignorant members of their community understand the question.

Niti Shiksha Pradayin Sabha

28, Tara Chand Dutt's Street.

RUTTA KRISTO ADHYACARI.

THE *Prinz Heinrich* which arrived at Colombo on the 9th instant from China on her voyage to Europe, had a distinguished passenger list, among them being Princess Henry of Prussia, who is returning to Europe after a visit to her Royal husband; Sir Claude Macdonald, British Ambassador at Peking, and Admiral Deirichs who hoisted the first German flag at Kiachan. The Princess and the Admiral visited Kandy.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE Punjab Civil Secretariat Offices will open at Simla on the morning of Monday, the 22nd instant.

TWO more men died from injuries received in the recent boiler explosion in Rangoon, making seven deaths in all.

INSPECTOR OXLADE, of the Rangoon Railway Police, has been sent to the Pasteur Institute, having been bitten by a rabid dog.

ON the night of the 4th instant, an unsuccessful attack was made in Jamrud to murder Kamber Khan, a leading Kuki Khel Afridi Maik. The would-be murderer was arrested.

ALTHOUGH the close season for nearly all game is on in the Simla District, quail shooting is still open, and the birds—a fair way out of Simla—are plentiful and worth going after.

A RAWALPINDI correspondent writes: I hear Murree is delightful—fires a luxury and not a necessity of an evening. Everyone is on the tip-toe of expectation that the season is going to be a record one.

A POSTAL runner on the way from Talwail to Bahal, in the Hissar District, was severely thrashed, and the mail bag stolen from him this day week by a couple of dacoits with faces muffled in *pugris*.

OF the camels recently looted near Saldgi fourteen have been recovered by search parties. Four sarwans returned to the post. One of them who resisted was wounded with an axe. They state they were tied up by the outlaws who drove away the camels.

IT is officially announced that the first Commissioner of Police in Rangoon under the new Act will be Mr. McDonnell, the present Superintendent of the Rangoon Police. The pay of the post is Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 per month.

INSTRUCTIONS, have come that all Military Offices and the Gymkhana now occupying the Palace platform at Mandalay are to be removed as soon as suitable buildings can be put up for their location. A military board will be formed to select sites on which the buildings are to be constructed.

THE Madras Government is urging on the District Boards of Kistna, Nellore and Chingleput, the construction of feeder roads, to the stations on the newly-opened Bezvada-Madras Railway. Reports are being submitted by the District authorities previous to practical steps being taken.

THE *Bookman* says:—We understand that another contribution of exceptional importance to Tennyson literature may be expected by and by. Lord Tennyson left behind him valuable material in education of "in Memoriam." We understand that the notes have been placed in the hands of a well-known scholar, and it is much to be hoped that they will soon be published.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Bhera in the Punjab, on the 3rd instant says: A great fire broke out night before last after one o'clock in the morning, twenty-three shops in the bazar being reduced to ashes. Property to the value of Rs. 28,000 is said to be destroyed. The fire-engine was in time to prevent the conflagration from making its way into the next bazar. Yesterday, in the sweeper mohalla, a house caught fire and was reduced to ashes. No lives in either case were lost.

THE G. I. P. strike still continues, and the trains are running as usual, but very late. Saturday's Calcutta Mail arrived this at Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant 19 hours late. There are similar delays all over the line, and the authorities are having a very anxious time of it. It is understood that the Commander in Chief has strongly protested against the Military signallers being called in to aid in a dispute between employees and employers, and has ordered their return as soon as circumstances permit.

THE Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Punjab Government on the question of the disarmament of Peshawar in consequence of the recent outrages in that district. The notification will issue directly ordering (1) disarmament of the Peshawar Divisions as to pistols and daggers; (2) disarmament of all trans-border Pathans at the frontier; (3) disarmament of Municipalities and Cantonment in the division. The rules of disarmament apply to persons who do not possess a license to carry arms.

ON the arrival of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Egypt* in Bombay harbour, the Captain made a report to the police that Mrs. Helyard, the second-class stewardess on board, was missing from her cabin during the voyage on the night of the 28th ultimo, while the vessel was going through the Red Sea. Miss Macdonald, another stewardess, went to Mrs. Helyard's cabin, and found the door fastened from inside. The Captain was informed, and on the window of the cabin being forced open, she was missing. It is surmised that she jumped through the scuttle on to the screw of the rudder. When last seen, she is said to have been in good humour. The body was not found, as the vessel had travelled several miles before the occurrence was brought to the notice of the Captain.

THERE is only one practising barrister in India who is entitled to write "Q. C." after his name. This lucky individual is Sir William Rattigan, the great Lahore lawyer. Now Lahore has got only a Chief Court, while Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and even Allahabad have each got a High Court. Again in point of income the Calcutta Bar is of course the most attractive. Bombay makes a bad second and Lahore is simply nowhere. In point of ability, we have yet to learn that Mr. Woodroffe, or Sir Griffith Evans, or Mr. Jackson has yet been surpassed by any Bombay or Madras barrister and there can be no comparison between any of them and Sir William Rattigan. On what principle Sir William has been awarded the distinction of a Queen's Counsel to the exclusion of every one else practising in this country is, therefore, a mystery. We know Mr. Woodroffe was offered the title but the offer was accompanied by the condition that he must give up his Indian practice. Of course, Mr. Woodroffe could not see his way to impose such a self-denying ordinance upon himself, and now the "Pall Mall Gazette" thinks that it is a shame that India has got but a single Q. C. among her practising barristers. Well, the Indian barrister—if he is moderately successful—makes a good deal more than the average Queen's Counsel in England and if he cannot "take silk" he at any rate gathers plenty of gold.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

It is said that the Thakor Saheb of Gondal starts on a trip to England about the 15th instant.

A SERIES of small dacoities seem to have been occurring near Chamarajanagar a few weeks since.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Bikanir paid a visit to His Excellency on Tuesday last. He would remain at Simla for about a week.

IT is said that there will shortly be a unique show of Tibetan curios and Indian moths and butterflies in Simla. Our country is particularly rich in butterflies. There is, by the way, a choice, if not very large, collection of these winged flowers in the local Museum.

KASHMIR is being rapidly anglicised. It is now reported that under the orders of the Sdnagar Municipality the time-honoured Kashmir weights have given place to English weights in the capital of Kashmir. On the other hand, it is said, the number of weights sold to the shop-keepers is quite insufficient, while it is given out that those who will be found using old weights will be punished according to Municipal rules. The serious trouble and inconvenience of the shop-keepers who have not been supplied with new weights can be easily imagined. We hope the attention of the Durbar will be drawn to this matter.

THE peculiar fever, writes a contemporary, which has been prevailing among the British troops at Omdurman, and has necessitated their partial removal from the place, is known to medical men as cerebro-spinal fever. The cases at Omdurman have been typical at the outset. The disease is by no means pronounced, the symptoms being vague but the patient complains of pain in the head and back of the neck; high fever subsequently sets in with retraction of the head owing to inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. Up to the beginning of February last about 50 men had been attacked at Omdurman and nearly half of these died; while several who recovered were left with one or more limbs paralysed. This fever happily is extremely rare at the present day.

Plague News.

VITAL STATISTICS.—MAY 8.

Ward No.	Population.	Average death-rate of previous five years.	Number of deaths in each Ward.	New cases.	Deaths from plague reported on this date.	Deaths from plague occurring on previous dates but reported on this date.
1	36,885	3	4	1	1	
2	26,614	2	3			
3	36,431	4	5			
4	34,828	3	1	1		
5	39,180	4	2	1		
6	41,657	4	3	1		
7	20,646	2	4	1		
8	50,781	5	4	1		
9	49,472	4	4	1		
10	22,668	2	2			
11	20,761	2	2			
12	6,083	1	1			
13	28,266	2	3	1		
14	29,207	2	3			
15	13,218	1	2			
16	4,620	1	2			
17	4,598	1	1			
18	4,820	1	1			
19	33,147	4	6			
20	28,020	2	4			
21	22,831	2	3			
22	42,591	4	5	3		2
23	14,804	1	1			
24	15,340	1	2			
25	26,833	2	4	1		1
Campbell Hosp.		3	3			
Address uncertain						
Total	6,49,401	60	72	11		
Total up to date 14th April.			1,386		1,239	

DECLINE IN BOMBAY.

PLAGUE attacks in Bombay on the 8th number 65 and plague deaths 58, the total mortality being 174.

IN KARACHI.

THE plague returns on Saturday recorded 38 cases and 28 deaths, and those of Sunday showed 29 cases and 24 deaths. On Monday there were 34 cases and 32 deaths. The Sadar Bazar has become infected.

IN THE PUNJAB.

SEVEN fresh cases of plague occurred in Mahrampur, Julundur District, on the 4th instant, and two cases and two deaths at Malidita on the same date.

A GENERAL DIMINUTION.

THE following is the plague summary for the week ending 6th May:—General improvement continues in Bombay City; the total mortality fell from 1,174 to 1,052, and the reported plague deaths from 360 to 319. The reported plague deaths in the Presidency proper fell from 620 to 605. There was an improvement in Cutch, and a slight rise in one or two districts. The reported plague deaths in Karachi fell from 207 to 199. In Calcutta they fell from 107 to 199. 125 to 83. There was a slight increase in the number of cases in the Howrah district, but there were no fresh cases elsewhere in Bengal. Only 12 plague deaths were reported from the whole Madras Presidency. Jullundur district remained nearly stationary, and no cases were reported from Hoshiarpur, Mysore City and the Kolar gold fields; both have improved. Six cases were reported from Nagpur.

POONA FIGURES.

THE plague returns for three days ending 8th instant show 26 cases and 20 deaths in the City, the total mortality being 45; nil in the Cantonment and Suburban limits; 1 case and 1 death in the District. The plague mortality is gradually decreasing. It is expected the disease will soon leave Poona altogether. There are at present 107 patients remaining in various hospitals here.

Telegrams.

INDIAN TELEGRAM.

(From our own correspondents.)

THE CENSUS.

SIMLA, MAY 7. MR. RISLEY's appointment as Census Commissioner for India has now been formally sanctioned. It has also been settled that Mr. Galt, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, will be Superintendent of the Census operations in Bengal.

EXPECTED VISIT.

SIMLA, MAY 7. His Highness the Maharaja arrives at Simla on a short visit on the 15th instant.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, MAY 9. Official plague returns for the week ending 7th May shows 1,137 deaths in Bombay and Sind; 16 in Madras; 53 in Mysore; 4 in Hyderabad State; 3 in the Central Provinces; 18 in the Punjab; 100 in Bengal; Calcutta showing 83; Howrah 16 and Saran 1.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

BOALIA, MAY 9. The Rajshahi Association at a meeting on the 7th instant elected Babu Kishori Mohan Choudhury, Mukunda Mohan Moitra, Bhubani Gobinda Chaudhury, Nobin Chandra Sidhanta, Jadab Chandra Bishi, and Gobinda Sunder Sanyal, delegates to the forthcoming Provincial Conference at Burdwan.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, MAY 5.

Various reports are current that Mr. Chamberlain has resolved upon taking up a strong attitude towards the Transvaal.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The appointment of Colonel Hector Macdonald to the command at Sirhind is announced.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Queen has arrived at Windsor.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at the City Liberal Club, last evening urged the reconstitution of the Party as it was before the year 1886 with the old Liberal spirit joined to sane Imperialism as opposed to wild-cat Imperialism. The Liberals would then regain their lost predominance. He condemned the bad Imperialism of the new wine duties, and the decision regarding the Pacific cable; also the idea of opposing the grant of a pittance to General Kitchener for enabling him to support the Coronet he had won on the battlefield.

His Lordship disclaimed all intention of returning to active politics.

Notwithstanding his disclaimer, the papers regard Lord Rosebery's speech as a possible new departure of the Liberal Party, under Lord Rosebery's leadership.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Yesterday's *Gazette* contains a despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated the 5th February, concerning the operations under Colonel Lewis against Ahmed Fedil in which the Sirdar says that Colonel Lewis deserves the greatest credit and the conduct of his officers and men is worthy of all praise.

LONDON, MAY 6.

M. de Freycinet, the French Minister for war, has resigned his office because he was hooted in the Chamber of Deputies while defending the Governor of the Military College who had suspended a Dreyfusite Professor. M. Krantz, Minister of Public Works, has succeeded M. de Freycinet as Minister of War.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Sir James Sievwright, Commissioner of Public Works in the last Cape Ministry, speaking at Edinburgh, said the peace of South Africa appeared to be seriously threatened, but it would be criminal if whites fought whites in that country. He declared there was no shadow of excuse for a conflict, and was convinced that if Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger met to discuss the situation, all anxiety would disappear in a few days.

LONDON, MAY 7.

France has made a demand upon China for payment of 1,200,000 taels and the concession of certain mining rights in Szechuan as compensation for the imprisonment of the missionary, Father Tleury.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The death is announced of Sir H. Naylor Leyland, member for Southport.

LONDON, MAY 8.

In the House of Commons to-day Commander Bethell asked Mr. Chamberlain if he would make a statement regarding the so-called crisis with the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain declined to make any announcement on the situation, and thought it unnecessary to notice all the rumours that are current.

LONDON, MAY 8.

By request of President Kruger both the Transvaal Volksraads have met in Secret Session.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Bishop Tugwell in charge of the diocese of Equatorial Africa, has been committed for trial, but admitted to bail at Lagos on a charge of criminal libel on Europeans of the West Coast of Africa, by writing to the *Times* that seventy-five per cent of the European residents died from the effects of drink.

LONDON, MAY 8.

Despatches from Uganda report that Colonel Evatt attacked and routed Kabrega's followers to the East of the Nile on the ninth of April, killing three hundred of the enemy. Kabrega, who was severely wounded, and Mwanga were both taken prisoners, Colonel Evatt's losses were slight.

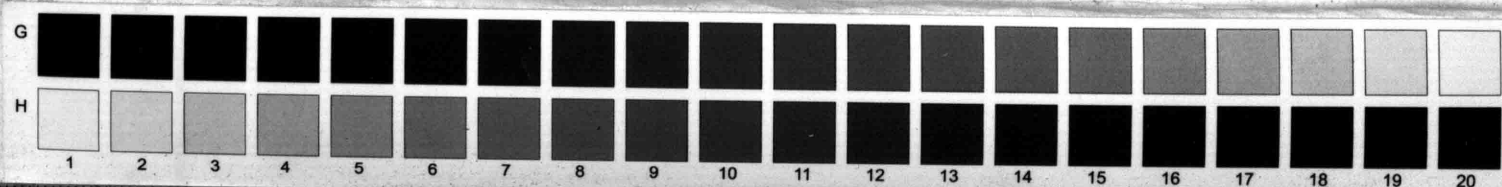
LONDON, MAY 8.

Colonel Long commanding the Egyptian Artillery, has been appointed to serve in India.

THE services of Mr. Adam, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, will be lent for the Janu-Simnagar Railway Survey.

MAJOR BEATTY, R. A. M. C., in charge of the Station Hospital, Hyderabad, in Sind, has applied for permission to retire from the service.

THE enquiry into the recent boiler explosion at Rangoon which resulted in the deaths of five men, concluded on the 6th instant. The Magistrate found that the explosion was due to a collapse of a flue through the overheating of the plates by a heavy deposit of salt scale inside the boiler.



INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 21st

MR. MACLEAN'S ADVOCACY OF INDIA.

DESPITE his attitude on the Sugar Bounties question, however, India has reason to be grateful to Mr. Maclean for the way in which he vindicates her grievances against the "powers that be." For instance he wrote a letter to the "Times" last week in which he dealt with the policy of the Government of India on the North Western frontier. He discusses the result of that policy in Afghanistan, where the condition of things, he says, is as barbarous as was the Sudan under the rule of the Khalifa. There is a little exaggeration here, I think, a fault which diminishes the value of a good deal that Mr. Maclean says. But he is not far wrong when he says that "the result of our policy has been to isolate India from the Asia of the North-west, and to leave Russia quietly to develop those markets without competition on our part."

SIR W. HARCOURT'S RESURRECTION.

Politics have been rather quiet this week. The House of Commons has been engaged in the discussion of the Budget proposals of the Government which evoke very little interest here, and are likely to be still more uninteresting to your readers. The only point which I need mention in this connection is one which bears upon the general political situation here, and to which I referred last week. It is that the reactionary financial policy of the Cabinet has brought about the resurrection of Sir William Harcourt. He returned to the attack last night in one of the most brilliant speeches he has ever made in the House. Its damaging effect upon the Front Ministerial Bench was made manifest by the constant interruptions to which the speaker was subjected from that quarter and the lame and inconsequential reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is plain to everyone that Sir William Harcourt is by no means played out yet, as some of his critics would have had us believe a few months ago.

DOWN ON KITCHENER.

Neither is Mr. John Morley going to remain a silent member. Despite his preoccupation in the great work of writing Mr. Gladstone's life, he has already given notice of his intention to oppose the grant to Lord Kitchener for his services in the Sudan, on the ground that the General's conduct after the battle of Omdurman was not in harmony with those humane considerations by which a great civilized nation should be guided in the conduct of its military operations. We may expect an interesting debate when this question comes up. It opens up a subject upon which Mr. Morley will probably be heard at his best, and it remains to be seen how far the Liberal party in the House will be true to its great traditions and support this protest against the cruel methods which were pursued by the "all-conquering Sirdar."

THE NATU BROTHERS.

Sir William Wedderburn interrogated Lord George Hamilton last night with reference to the restrictions which are still placed on the liberty of the brothers Natu. In answer to his question, Lord George said:—

I have seen no reason for altering the decision which was contained in my last answer on this subject. I then stated that I had no intention of interfering with the discretion of the Government of Bombay as to the time when in the interests of public tranquillity and order the present restrictions imposed upon the movements of the Natu could be removed. In the opinion of the Bombay Government that time has not yet arrived, and I can give no pledge with regard to the future.

Mr. Herbert Lewis asked if these men were ever to be brought to trial and Sir William Wedderburn supplemented that question by asking whether the noble Lord would cause a special report to be made having regard to the complete state of public tranquillity now prevailing.

Lord George Hamilton in reply altogether ignored Mr. Lewis' inconvenient question, and in answer to the one addressed to him by Sir William Wedderburn, he made the following Hamiltonian reply:—

I do not know where the hon. member gets his information as to the complete state of tranquillity but it is not the information that reaches me. I see no reason to interfere.

And so this scandalous miscarriage of justice is perpetuated while the Tory papers hold up their hands in righteous indignation at the crime, of which the French Government is guilty, in keeping Captain Dreyfus and Colonel Picquart in prison without any legal proof of their guilt having been forthcoming. Why don't these hypocritical Pharisees pull the beam out of their own eye before they prate about the mote which is in their brother's eye?

OPIUM TRADE SUPPRESSION SOCIETY.

Sir W. Wedderburn does well to emphasize upon every occasion, when he has the opportunity, the difficulty of bringing the Indian Government to book in the House of Commons for their misdeeds. I went to the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade the other evening, presided over by Sir Joseph Pease Bart, M. P. Sir William was one of the principal speakers, and in seconding the motion for the adoption of his report he said that it was extraordinary

that there should be so much difficulty experienced in bringing the report of the Opium Commission before the House of Commons. The Indian Government were on their defence in this matter, and were not to be considered as an unprejudiced authority which would tell the public the truth regarding this great controversy. It was an entire delusion to suppose that they could trust the Secretary of State. The whole of the facts which he relied on were supplied by the Indian Government, and he would not listen to the other side at all. The consequence was that when Lord George Hamilton got up in the House of Commons, instead of being an impartial judicial authority, he was simply the mouth-piece and partisan of the India Office.

And yet they had no remedy because the Indian Secretary's salary was not placed on the estimates as were the salaries of other Secretaries of State, and therefore there was no opportunity of discussing such questions, as these, unless by the special favour of the Government—a favour which Lord George Hamilton took precious good care never to extend to the House.

DR. FAIRBAIN'S ACCOUNT OF INDIA.

Dr. Fairbairn has been giving an account of his recent tour in India this week, at a meeting of Nonconformist ministers in Oxford. On the whole the account he gave of the condition of things in India was fair and impartial, differing in that respect from some of the reports which are made at missionary meetings in this country. He had a good word for the official class, though he seemed to think that they were not always as friendly to the missionaries as they might be. My own experience of India and the official element, however, hardly confirms Dr. Fairbairn's impression that Anglo-Indians as a class, are "able to wield power without being coarsened by the wielding of it" and that they are "ennobled and enlarged into a mature and better manhood." If this is so I can only say that most of the officials I came across during my recent tour in the country must have taken great care to conceal the virtue with which they are credited by Dr. Fairbairn. The only remark of the Doctor's to which serious objection can be taken, however, was that the "two services (civil and military) ought to love each other and work together for their own safety." I hope this is a mistaken report of what the speaker actually said as it conveys the insinuation that the lives of these good people are endangered, as though the people of India were a lot of fanatical savages who were not sensible of the good which have been effected by the two services referred to.

Further on in his speech, Dr. Fairbairn gave expression to sentiments which were more in keeping with his reputation, and which will find an echo in the hearts of all who care more for righteousness than they do for "Imperialism."

He hoped they would, however, feel that there were higher things than England's domination. The phrase "The white man's burden" had become current. One who had given expression to what was called the Imperial spirit had called to their kin across the ocean to "take up the white man's burden." It was only of the white man, as the white man was the vehicle and messenger of the highest good. It was not by virtue of his whiteness that he had any burden to bear for men, if he was white in heart, pure in conscience, and exalted in spirit, he had a burden not that he would feel it possible to lay aside, but that he would be constrained and compelled to bear, and he would bear it because there had been given to him as his function the creation of greater order. That was not realised in the region of civil life until realised into the region of civil life, it could create there the higher and the nobler order.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The great event of the week, and indeed, the most interesting social function of the present "season" was the marriage of Lord Rosebery's younger daughter, Lady Margaret Primrose, to the Earl of Crewe, which took place yesterday at Westminster Abbey. The marriage has been the subject of gossip for weeks past and has aroused more widespread interest than a good many Royal marriages evoke. This is undoubtedly another proof of the general popularity of the Earl of Rosebery whose place in the public estimation seems to be only second to that of the Prince of Wales himself. The streets in the vicinity of the Abbey were crowded with people—chiefly women—anxious to get a glimpse of the bride, who is familiarly spoken of as "Lady Peggy." She drove with her father from his palatial residence in Berkeley Square and was received with great enthusiasm all along the route to the Abbey where she was met by the bridegroom who is better known as Lord Houghton, that being the title he possessed when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the administration of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery. Lord Crewe is a sound Liberal, a man of great wealth, a widower, and is very much liked by all classes. He is a fine specimen of the English aristocrat of the right sort. Everybody who is anybody was present at the ceremony. The Prince of Wales, who has long been one of Lord Rosebery's most intimate friends, was there with the Duke of Cambridge. Most of the members of the present Government were in attendance, as were also the members of the late Liberal administrations. The Houses of Parliament were well represented, and all the most famous lords and ladies of the land were crowded into the limited space available. Ambassadors, judges, eminent advocates, artists, sculptors, high military officers, civil servants, ecclesiastical dignitaries—all jostled each other as

they found their way through the crowds to the respective positions allotted to them. There were ten bridesmaids—an unusually large number. One of them, Lady Sybil Primrose was the elder sister of the bride; two were the daughters of the bridegroom, one was the only daughter of Lord and Lady Rothschild and the others were all intimately connected with the families of one or other of the contracting parties. The grand old abbey was tastefully decorated with flowers, primroses and marguerites being particularly prominent. Indeed, as the "Daily Chronicle" remarks, yesterday might be more truthfully called Primrose Day than the 10th on which day all the admirers of Beaconsfield are supposed to wear his favourite flower in his memory. But as a matter of fact many more people were to be seen yesterday bearing the simple little flower from which Lord Rosebery's family name is taken. Nearly all the men present at yesterday's ceremony wore buttonholes of primroses, and they were displayed even more lavishly by the ladies. The actual marriage ceremony was short and simple, and immediately it was concluded, the newly married couple returned to Lord Rosebery's house where they were the recipients of hundreds of congratulations from the invited guests and where the costly and numerous wedding presents were set out for the inspection of all who were privileged to be there. Popular enthusiasm has not been more fully aroused in London, I think, since the Queen's Jubilee. Everybody wishes well to Lord Crewe and his happy bride. The papers are full of the descriptions of the event, and hardly any other subject of conversation is heard wherever people meet.

INDIAN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

I am afraid my letter has run to rather undue length this week so I will close by giving you the questions and answers which have been put in the House of Commons during the last few days upon various matters affecting India.

In answer to Major Rasch,

Lord G. Hamilton said,—The number of British soldiers sent home from India as invalids on account of venereal disease during the years 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 respectively was as follows:—1894, 301; 1895, 353; 1896, 479; 1897, 662. We have not yet complete returns for 1898. The number now in the Netley and Herbert Hospitals who have been sent there from India is 199 (Netley, 189; Woolwich, 10).

Mr. Buchanan (Aberdeenshire, E.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the grievances which succession duties has imposed on Europeans and Eurasians had, by an alleged technical interpretation of the Act, been levied on native Christians in India, whilst Hindus and Mohammedans were exempt; and whether he would make representations to the Government of India for the removal of this inequality, which pressed hardly on more than a million of the native inhabitants of the Madras Presidency?

Lord G. Hamilton (Middlesex, Ealing).—I am aware that the matter to which the hon. member's question refers was discussed in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General; and that Sir James Westland, whilst stating that the subject was surrounded with difficulties, admitted that there was a certain amount of technicality in the administration of the succession duties. I will communicate with the Government of India on the subject, and have no doubt they will give it their careful attention, though of course, I cannot any way anticipate their discussion.

In answer to Sir E. Grouley (Sunderland), Lord G. Hamilton said,—The trade between Germany and India, according to the returns for the year ending March, 1898, was valued thus—Indian exports to Germany, Rs. 7,195,216; Indian import from Germany, Rs. 2,434,519.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES ACT.

MR. MACLEAN is still on the war-path against the new Indian Sugar Duties Act. He has made several speeches in different parts of the country during the last few weeks in which he has not spared Lord George Hamilton; and since the meeting of Parliament he has pelted a good many questions at the head of the unfortunate Indian Secretary. Some of these I append below. I am bound to say, however, that there is not much life in the agitation against the duties here. The new Act is accepted as an accomplished fact and most people are prepared to judge it by its results rather than by any hard-bound theories which may be applied with perfect truth to the fiscal conditions of this country, but which cannot be regarded as equally applicable to the conditions prevailing in India. However, Mr. Maclean keeps slogging away at the Government with a zeal and pertinacity which is quite remarkable. Yesterday, for instance, there was a letter of his published in the "Times" in which he denied the assertions of those who said that the Indian press was unanimously in favour of the Sugar Duties Act. As instances to the contrary he mentioned the "Bombay Advocate" and the "Champion." He makes a long quotation from the last-named paper whose comments upon the Act are certainly most trenchant, and form the best statement of the views of those who oppose the duties, which I have yet seen. But it is rather significant that Mr. Maclean does not name a single paper outside Bombay which has taken a hostile line to the policy of the Government and we are therefore driven to the conclusion that public opinion in India is practically unanimous in favour of the imposition of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar.

Immediately underneath Mr. Maclean's letter appears one from Dr. Sarat K. Mullick, who has not been distinguished in the past as a loving admirer of the Indian Government, but who gives his heartiest support to the policy which has just been initiated in an epistle which bristles with facts and figures showing the state into which the Indian Sugar industry has been thrown by the unfair competition with which it has had to contend. I will only quote one passage from

this effective letter. After calling attention to the way in which many Indian sugar refineries have been closed Dr. Mullick says:—

"My countrymen are deeply grateful for the new policy of the Government, which, like the proverbial 'stitch in time,' has 'saved nine.' It is far better to anticipate events and take protective measures before-hand. It is far easier to revive and encourage an existing industry than to restore one which has been extinguished. The alternative is too appalling to contemplate. 'It would produce,' says the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Province, 'serious discontent in the sugar-growing regions. . . Stability of the Government would be affected, because the reduction of the profits of a valuable crop would impair the rent-paying capacity of the tenants and thus cripple the resources of the landlords.'"

Finally, there is one other point left in this controversy—that is, the conflict between the interests of the producer and the consumer. That is a point over which political economists will ever quarrel. The practical solution seems to be best summed up in the West India Sugar Commission report, which states that "the benefit which the British Empire as a whole derives from any lowering of the price of sugar due to the operation of the bounty system is too dearly purchased by the injury which that system imposes on your Majesty's West Indian and other subjects dependent on the sugar industry." In India the hardship is much more so because the refined sugar is consumed by the wealthy, who can afford to pay the extra duty.

QUESTIONS ABOUT INDIA.

Here are some of the questions which Lord George Hamilton has had to answer during the last few days. It will be noticed that they bear chiefly upon the effect which the new duties will produce in trade relations with British colonies and foreign countries:—

Captain Sinclair (Forfar) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the Governments of Trinidad and British Guiana bore part of the cost of supplying cheap labour to the sugar planters in those colonies; and whether this virtual bounty on the production of sugar would bring Trinidad and Demerara within the scope of the new Indian countervailing duties.

Lord G. Hamilton (Middlesex, Ealing).—The part cost of repatriation borne by West Indian colonies is not a bounty and does not cheapen the cost of labour below its natural level. The Indian Government, for humanitarian purposes, imposes a liability upon the colonies to provide at the cost of the contract means for the return of the coolies to India, if he wishes to go back to his native land; and the colonial Government bear a portion of this artificial enhancement of the cost of providing labour.

In answer to Sir W. Lawson (Cumberland, Cockermouth)

Lord G. Hamilton said,—In France the direct bounties on exported sugar amount to about 24 sh. per ton of ordinary raw sugar, 27 sh. per ton of superior raw sugar or inferior refined sugar, and 31 sh. per ton of superior refined sugar. In Germany there are bounties of about 25 marks per ton of raw sugar, 35 sh. marks per ton of candy, or loaf sugar, and 30 marks per ton of other refined sugars. Besides these there are in France indirect bounties, the amount of which I am not at present in a position to give with absolute accuracy. The imports of sugar into India during the year 1897/8 were—from France 1,209 tons and from Germany 60,150 tons respectively.

Mr. Buchanan (Aberdeenshire, E.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that a large part of the sugar refined in Great Britain came from Germany and enjoyed the advantage of the German bounty of 1s. 3d. a hundred weight; and whether the new Indian countervailing duty would apply to such British refined sugar if it was exported from this country to India.

Lord G. Hamilton.—I am aware that a certain proportion of the sugar refined in this country is bounty-fed sugar. The total amount of sugar exported from the United Kingdom to India during the past four years does not on the average exceed 900 tons a year, and I am not at present aware if any portion of this small export consists of refined sugar which previous to that process came from bounty-fed countries. There is a general clause in the new Act which imposes countervailing duties on any bounty-fed article, but I could not say off-hand if it would apply to such sugar.

Mr. Seale-Hayne asked the Secretary of State for India what were the latest figures in his possession showing the exports of Indian goods into Austria-Hungary, and the imports of Austro-Hungarian goods into India.

Lord G. Hamilton.—The latest complete figures are for the year 1897-98, and are as follows:—Exports from India, Rs. 2,110,439; imports into India, Rs. 2,146,793.

In answer to Mr. Seale-Hayne (Devon, Ashburton),

Lord G. Hamilton said.—I understand that the Queensland Government in certain cases guarantees the principal and interest of 5 per cent debentures on sugar estates upon which they take a mortgage. The sugar from such estates if exported to India would not be treated as bounty-fed sugar. I may add that at present no sugar is exported from Queensland into India.

Captain Sinclair (Forfar) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government of Trinidad and British Guiana bore part of the cost of importing coolies into these colonies; and whether such artificial lowering of one of the elements in the cost of production of sugar constituted a bounty within the meaning of the new Indian Act.

Mr. Chamberlain.—(1) The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. (2) The contribution referred to has never been considered as a bounty on

the production of sugar. It is rather in the nature of a part payment of the extra cost imposed on immigration by conditions insisted upon by the Government for humanitarian reasons and in the interest of the labourers.

Mr. Maclean (Cardiff) asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the notification in the *Gazette of India* announcing that new duties had been imposed from March 20 on all sugar from bounty-giving countries, whether the same was imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it was imposed in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or had been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise; and whether, under the terms of this notification, the Government of India proposed to levy the duties on all confectionery imported into India from the United Kingdom in the manufacture or preparation of which bounty-fed beet sugar had been used.

Lord G. Hamilton (Middlesex, Ealing).—My answer to the first part of this question is in the affirmative. In reply to the second part I can only say that under the terms of the notification the Government of India will no doubt have the power to tax bounty-fed sugar when forming a portion of the confectionery imported into India from this country; but, having regard to the difficulty of estimating the amount of sugar so used, I do not know whether they will think it worth while to exercise that power, especially as the amount of confectionery imported into India from Great Britain is very small. The whole amount of sugar exported from this country to India is only 900 tons, and in this confectionery is included.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

I am afraid it is becoming more and more manifest, that Mr. Maclean is losing his temper in this controversy, and when a man does that in the House of Commons he generally comes off second best and loses not only his temper, but his influence too. Last night he created quite a scene in the House. Not being satisfied with Lord George Hamilton's reply to the last question given above he returned to the attack yesterday and asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that the total value of the trade in sweetmeats between the United Kingdom and British India was estimated by competent commercial authorities to be at least £200,000 per annum; whether the new duties on all these British goods would be remitted, and under what statute the Secretary of State claimed a dispensing power not to put in force a law duly passed by the Governor-General of India in Council with his express sanction.

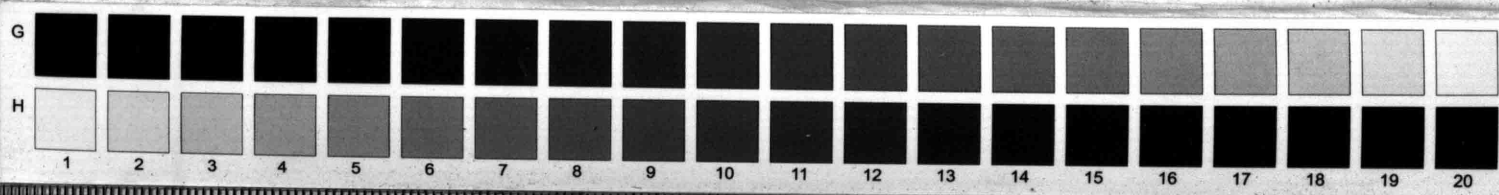
Lord George Hamilton replied:—As he had stated on the 18th instant the importation of sugar-including sugar-candy, from the United Kingdom into India had averaged for the four years ending March 1898 nine hundred tons a year and the value of the importation came on an average to Rs. 32,000. He could not say on what basis the much larger estimate of his hon. friend was founded, but the latest published returns did not bear out that estimate. The Government of India had not claimed a dispensing power not to put in force a law duly passed by the Governor-General of India in Council.

In answer to a supplementary question as to whether the Governor-General in Council had put the powers under the Act mentioned into force Lord George Hamilton said:—The Governor-General has the power, if he wishes to exercise it, and it has been exercised.

It will be noticed that these answers were characterised by Lord George Hamilton's usual acidity. His style in the House of Commons, even when replying to questions from his own side, is very much the same as that which too often distinguishes the official class in India when dealing with the people of the country. But Mr. Maclean

is not easily put down and it was evident to all who observed him yesterday that his pent-up rage was at bursting point. He demanded that he might be permitted to read the particulars upon which these figures were based, the accuracy of which was disputed by the Secretary of State. But the Speaker intervened and said that the hon'ble member could not raise a debate upon the answer to a question. But Mr. Maclean persisted in his right to justify the figures which he had given. Was he to sit silent while a Minister of the Crown imputed to him the making of an inaccurate statement? At this time were cheers and counter-cheers in the midst of which the Speaker again endeavoured to call Mr. Maclean to order. The latter was heard to shout to the Speaker—"Speak up; we can't hear down here"—a remark the rudeness of which would certainly have brought upon the offender condign punishment if it had been uttered in the days when Lord Peel presided over the House of Commons. But Speaker Gully probably

did not hear what was said, or at any rate he took no notice of the words. In the course of further altercation some of the Tories sitting near Mr. Maclean loudly interrupted him. Turning suddenly upon them, the irate member snapped out:—"If Mr. Speaker orders me to sit down I will do so. Or I can go over to the other side if hon' members wish." This threat was only met with the approving cheers of his own party whereupon Mr. Maclean gathered up his papers and angrily walked across to the Radical benches below the gangway amid some laughter and cheers. From that position he continued to argue the point with the Speaker but finally had to give way. Such a scene as this would have been quite impossible under the stern Speakership of Lord Peel, who after stating the rules of the House upon any given point always insisted upon his decision being immediately respected. Of course, Lord George Hamilton comes out of an encounter like this with flying colours and Mr. Maclean does his cause no good whatever by such an exhibition of temper as the House witnessed yesterday. There is considerable speculation in political circles as to how his prolonged controversy between Mr. Maclean and his own party will affect his political position. It is not improbable that finding no support in any part of the House he may get sick of the whole business and retire altogether from political life.



INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, April 14.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS AND PERSIA.—Mr. Drage asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether any information has reached the Foreign Office with regard to the railway which the Russian Government has authorised a Russian syndicate to construct from Alexandropol in Russia territory to Julfa, on the frontier of North Persia; whether this line is to be continued via Tabriz, Teheran, and Isfahan to the Persian Gulf; whether the Russian Government has promised a subvention for the line as far as Tabriz; and whether, in view of that subvention, the Russian Government will acquire any rights with regard to the railway in Persian territory.

Mr. Brodrick: Her Majesty's Government understand that a railway has been authorised of Russian territory, but they have no knowledge on any subvention being given, or of any arrangements being made to extend the line as suggested.

INDIAN TRADE WITH GERMANY.—Sir Edward Goulley asked the Secretary of State for India: What are the latest figures in his possession showing the exports of Indian goods to Germany and the imports of German goods into India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The trade between Germany and India, according to the returns for the year ended March 1898, was valued thus—Indian exports to Germany 7,195,286 rix; Indian imports from Germany, 2,434,519 rix.

Monday April 17.

SUCCESSION DUTIES IN INDIA.—Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the grievance by which Succession Duties imposed on Europeans and Eurasians have, by an alleged technical interpretation of the Act, been also levied on native Christians in India, while Hindus and Mohammedans are exempt; and whether he will make representations to the Government of India for the removal of this inequality, which presses hardly on more than a million of the native inhabitants of Madras Presidency.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware that the matter to which the hon. member's question refers was recently discussed in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General; and that Sir James Westland, while stating that the subject was surrounded with difficulties, admitted that there was a certain amount of inequality in the administration of the succession duties. I will communicate with the Government of India, on the subject, and have no doubt they will give it their careful attention, though, of course, I can not in any way anticipate their decision.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.—Major Rash asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the number of British soldiers invalided home from India on account of venereal disease in 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898 respectively; and what is the number of men now at Netley and Herbert who have been sent there from India on account of venereal disease.

Lord G. Hamilton: The number of British soldiers sent home from India as invalids on account of venereal disease during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896, and 1897, respectively was as follows:—1894, 301, 1895, 353, 1896, 479, 1897, 662. We have not yet complete returns for 1898. The number now in the Netley and Herbert Hospitals who have been sent there from India is 199 (Netley, 189; Woolwich 10).

CHINA AND THE ALIENATION OF THE YANG-TSE REGION.—Mr. Verburgh asked whether the mortgage given by the Pekin-Hankow Railway contract to the Franco-Belgian syndicate on the line in case of default was an infringement of the engagement of the Chinese Government not to mortgage, lease, or cede any territory in the Yang-tse region.

Mr. Brodrick: The views of Her Majesty's Government with regard to the concession for the Pekin-Hankow Railway are contained in the telegram to Sir C. Macdonald of June 9, 1898, given in page 117 of the Blue Book China, No. 1, 1899. The breach of faith committed by the Chinese Government in the matter was a sufficient justification for the demands of Her Majesty's Government without consideration of the question whether there had been any infringement of the undertaking in regard to the Yang-tse region.

GERMANY AND BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN SHANTUNG.—Mr. Verburgh asked whether Germany adhere to her contention of May 13, 1898, that the province of Shantung was not unreservedly open to British enterprise, in consequence of Germany having acquired a special position in that province, but that the Yang-tse region was still unreservedly open to German enterprise as Great Britain had not occupied any place in the said region; and whether Germany now recognised that she had a special position in the Yang-tse region conferring upon us similar privileges to those which she enjoyed in Shantung.

Mr. Brodrick: No communications have taken place with the German Government on the subject beyond those published in the recent Blue Book.

RUSSIA AND PERSIAN RAILWAYS.—Mr. Drage asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Russian Government had acquired an exclusive concession for the making of Railways in eastern Persia, together with the right of protecting such railways with Russian troops when they were made; whether surveys had been completed by Russian officers for a railway from Askabad on the Transcaspian Railway, via Birjand and Kirman, to Badar Abbas on the Persian Gulf, with a branch from Birjand to Nasirabad in Seistan; and whether Her Majesty's Government had made any representation on the subject in the interests of British trade, and in view of the agreement as to the independence and integrity of Persia at present existing between the British and Russian Governments.

Mr. Brodrick: We are not aware that the Russian Government has acquired such a concession as that mentioned in the first paragraph of the question, nor have we heard of the completion of railway surveys by Russian officers as described in the second paragraph.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.—Lord Charles Beresford asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether he could inform the House if the Chinese soldiers who took part in the affray at Kowlung were Chinese rebels, troops in the pay of the Viceroy; and in view of this occurrence, and of the strong feeling entertained by the colonists of Hong Kong on sanitary and other grounds, whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take advantage of the clause in the Agreement with China which permitted of the abolition of Chinese administration over the city of Kowlung (within British territory) if military considerations required it.

General Russell asked whether British troops and police, when occupying the newly-acquired territory near Hong Kong on the 14th inst. were attacked by a large force of Chinese troops in uniform and armed with guns and rifles; whether there was reason to believe that the Viceroy of Canton and the local Chinese officials were cognisant of the action of their troops; and whether Her Majesty's Government intended to exact summary satisfaction and reparation for such an insult to the British flag. The hon. gentleman also asked whether strong representations had been made to Her Majesty's Government by residents in Hong Kong, and others best acquainted with the state of matters in that section of China, regarding the danger of leaving the town of Kowlung under Chinese jurisdiction, and whether, in view of what had recently occurred, there was any prospect of the Kowlung agreement being materially revised.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked a question on the same subject.

Mr. Chamberlain: I think it would be convenient if all questions relating to the extension of Hong Kong were in future addressed to the Colonial Office, as the Colonial Office has now taken possession of the extension. Telegrams received from the Governor state that the opposition was probably connected with secret societies, which are understood to be strong in the neighbouring district. But the flags captured show that the force included some of the Chinese Militia, who were in uniform, and were armed with guns and rifles. There was a further attack yesterday, when two guns were captured, but there was no loss of life on the British side. These hostilities show the difficulties of the situation, and therefore will necessitate a careful reconsideration of the position.

Mr. Bowles: Were the guns captured by the Chinese or the British. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chamberlain: By the British.

Tuesday, April 18 (additional).

THE MADRAS LAW COLLEGE.—Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the unsatisfactory position of the Madras Law College; whether he is aware that the present principal of that institution was appointed at a salary of 1,200 rs. per month, on the understanding that the whole of his time should be devoted to the work of the College, but that this condition has been waived by the Government, and that the principal has been granted permission to practise at the Bar; whether he is aware that numerous complaints have been made to the Madras Government as to the failure of the principal and his assistants owing to their private practice, to adequately perform their duties at the College; whether his attention has been directed to paragraph 75 (page 118), in the Third Quinquennial Review of Education in India, recently issued, in which it is stated that, during the period 1892-97, the profit to the Government arising from the excess of fees, etc., over expenditure at the Madras Law College, amounted to nearly a lack of rupees; and whether, in view of these facts and the low percentage of students obtaining their law degree at that college during the period in question, he will consider the desirability of recommending that the teaching staff should in future give their whole time to their duties, as is the case in the other arts, engineering, and agricultural colleges in the Presidency.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information on the subject of the hon. member's question, a copy of which will be transmitted to the Government of Madras for its consideration. With reference, however, to the statement quoted from the Third Quinquennial Review of Education in India to the effect that during the period of five years from 1892 to 1897 the profit to the Government of the College amounted to nearly a lack of rupees, the hon. member has doubtless observed that the same paragraph states that a separate building has recently been constructed for the use of the college at a cost of about 4 lacs of rupees, which must have more than absorbed any surplus income.

Thursday, April 20.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS IN INDIA.—Sir Edward Hill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether an Act has been recently passed by the Indian Government for the consolidation and amendment of the petroleum regulations in that country; whether he can state what is the legal flash point of petroleum in India; whether such flash point has been found to be satisfactory; and whether, in recent legislation any proposals were made to alter it.

Lord G. Hamilton: 1. The Act passed in February last was mainly a Consolidation Bill, but with important amendments.

2. The legal flash point is 76° close test, but a cargo of petroleum or petroleum held by dealers is allowed if the sample selected from such petroleum have their flashing points on an average at or above 73°, and if no one of those sample has its flashing point below 70°.

3. A despatch from the Government of India, dated Simla, April 24, 1895, states that, after a full inquiry, the legal flash point, was found to be satisfactory. The despatch concludes as follows: The reports which we have now received show that there have been a few lamp accidents, but their occurrence does not appear to us to justify the raising of the present legal minimum flashing point, and we see no reason for modifying the opinion previously formed by us in regard to the matter.

4. In the discussion on the Bill the question of rising the flash point was not suggested.

THE NEW RULES FOR THE MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Hudson asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, having in view the fact that it is now more than twelve years since the Government of India declared and constituted the Military Works Department to be a military department, and employment in it military employment, under the Commander-in-Chief, and further, that the new rules, to formulate which General Maitland's Committee assembled in the summer of 1896, have been three times quashed, and are now for the fourth time postponed, after it had been promised that they should come into operation on April 1, 1899, he can give any definite information as to when the rules will really come into force.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am not aware of any promise having been made that new rules for the Military Works Department would come into operation on April 1, 1899. The subject is now under my consideration, and hope that orders will shortly be issued, but I am unable as yet to fix a date from which they will have effect.

THE BROTHERS NATU.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will now consider the advisability of removing the restrictions on the brothers Natu, who have now been detained without trial for about a year and ten months; and if not, whether he will state on what grounds, connected with the public tranquillity, they are still kept returning to their homes.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen no reason for altering the decision which I announced on April 1898. I then stated that I had no intention of interfering with the discretion of the Government of Bombay as to the time when, in the interests of public tranquillity and order, the present restrictions imposed upon the movements of the natives could be removed. In the opinion of the Bombay Government that time has not yet arrived, and I can give no pledge with regard to the future.

Mr. Lewis: Are these men ever to be brought to trial?

Sir W. Wedderburn: Seeing the complete state of public tranquillity at present, will the noble lord cause a special report to be made?

Lord G. Hamilton: I do not know where the hon. member gets his information as to the complete state of tranquillity, but it is not the information that reaches me. I see no reason to interfere.

INDIAN SUGAR FACTORIES.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Can he state for the last five years the number of factories in India producing refined sugar according to European methods and the amount produced; and whether an estimate can be formed of the quantity of refined sugar produced by native methods.

Lord G. Hamilton: There are, I believe, about eleven sugar factories in British India producing refined sugar according to European methods. But complete statistics of the output of these factories are not available; nor can any trustworthy estimate be formed of the amount of such sugar produced by native methods.

INDIAN SUGAR IMPORTATION AND CULTIVATION.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will agree to the motion for a return as to Indian sugar, which stands on the paper this day.

Lord G. Hamilton: I shall be able to furnish the statistics asked under headings (1) to (4) with some approach to completeness. But I cannot

furnish the statistics asked under heading (5) of the return for which the hon. member desires to move.

Sir William Wedderburn's motion was as follows: East India (Sugar Importation and Cultivation).—Address for return showing for each of the years 1882-83 to 1894-95 inclusive: (1) the quantity and the value of imports of sugar into India from Germany, Austria, and Mauritius; (2) the acreage of sugar-cane cultivation in the several provinces of India; (3) the quantity of refined Indian sugar exported from Bengal and the North-West Provinces to other provinces in India and to the Native States; (4) the quantity of Indian sugar, refined, and unrefined exported to Ceylon, the United Kingdom, and to other countries; and (5) the number of persons engaged in the sugar industry in India, distinguishing (a) those engaged in refining and (b) those engaged in producing unrefined sugar.

THE NEW DUTIES AND RUPEE PAPER.—Mr. R. N. Shaw asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the new stamp duties of a ½ per cent. on foreign and colonial securities would apply to Indian securities; and if so, whether they would be imposed on rupee paper.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I conceive the resolution passed by the committee will include Indian securities, but the question of rupee paper may present some difficulty, and I shall be glad if my hon. friend will communicate with me on the subject.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

II.

(Capital, April 27.)

LET us compare for a moment the land-tax of India with that of Great Britain. There it is only four shillings in the pound on the rental of the kingdom, that is, it is only one-fifth of the rental. But what have we here? During the Permanent Settlement about three-fifths of the produce of the country was assessed as Government revenue. Clearly the land-tax here is thrice of what it is in England. If we add the subsequent road and public works cesses and the dak charges which were levied on land in violation of the clear terms of the settlement, we find that the land-tax is more than triple of what it is in England. The value of land in England is certainly far higher than what it is here, and agriculture and commerce in a far more flourishing condition. Yet we have a land-tax which is thrice that of England. In spite of these clear facts there are not wanting men who talk and write that the land-tax in India is the lightest in the world!

Even in England this tax was considered a heavy one, for it was only after the disastrous year in which she drew the sword against her American colonies that this impost was levied permanently on land at its maximum rate. At first it was only one shilling in the pound on the rental of the realm. In a time of peace, before the reign of King George, only two shillings were usually granted by the Parliament on the presentation of the land-tax bill; and during the period of the prudent and gentle administration of Walpole, the Government asked for only one shilling. One remarkable incident about this tax was that when it was proposed to be made permanent at its maximum rate of 4s. in the pound, the Lords indignantly refused to assent to it, and it was not finally imposed without a quarrel between the two Houses.

This tax brought about two millions into the English Treasury. Much of it was permitted to be redeemed, and a great part was actually done so. The tax being a light one, it was easily redeemed by the landlords of England with the co-operation of their tenants. In a country like Bengal, where the landlords as a class are comparatively poor, such a thing is out of the question. Originally when this tax was imposed no less than ten-elevenths of the profits of the soil were taken by the State as its share, and the zemindar was given only one-eleventh. While about a third part of the revenue of the kingdom of Great Britain is raised by this impost on land, in Bengal about one-fourth of the ordinary revenue is met from the land-tax! There is not an estate in Bengal, save those which were given for consideration of good service, as in Chota-Nagpur, which does not bear a burdensome revenue on its back. Most people have hardly an idea of the revenue which the zemindar has to pay every year, clockwork in the Government treasury. The Maharajahs of Du-bhang, Hutwah and Burdwan, together pay about a crore of rupees as revenue. They are the richest landlords of Bengal, and hold almost one-fourth of the revenue-paying lands of the province.

What proved, however, most ruinous to many zemindars was the subsequent assessment of some of the old-standing revenue free tenures and waste lands of Bengal. It was the intention of Lord Cornwallis, says Mr. Buchanan in his Historical Essay on Hindustan, "to include in the Permanent Settlement all the waste lands which were fertile and extensive, and which yielding, when improved, a valuable produce, would enable the zemindar to pay the tax upon the cultivated parts. The Europeans at this time did not know the fertility and vast extent of those lands; and when it was discovered that the zemindars were enriching themselves, by the cultivation of their untaxed wastes, it seems to have excited a notion that they had got too good a bargain. Accordingly, doubts were suggested respecting the right of the zemindar to these waste lands, though they all naturally laid claim to them as part of their assessed estates. In 1815 commissioners were appointed to investigate the titles of the zemindars and to resume these waste lands and revenue-free tenures which were of vast area, the cultivation of which was so great a source of wealth. People thought that it was no more safe to grow rich under the rule of British India than under any of the native despotic States. There is no doubt that the Permanent Settlement was intended by Lord Cornwallis as a full discharge of all public duties. This solemn deed was opened up at the distance of twenty years, and the landlords were harassed with new and vague demands. Some of the land were thus resumed and reassessed; and the zemindar had his remedy in suit against the Government before the British Revenue Court which generally gave judgment against him. The proprietor of a great estate in the Sunderbunds, who had brought into cultivation an extensive waste, was called upon, notwithstanding the permanent settlement of his land-tax, to pay an additional tax on this land. He was eventually forced to pay fifty times more than the original rent." (See Minutes of Evidence before Lords' Committee, 26th February 1830, Mr. Mangle's Evidence.)

It will appear from the above extracts quoted at length as self-evident that the landlords as a body have been pressed down heavily

since the settlement with a burdensome revenue, which has been further enhanced and made infinitely more burdensome by fresh imposts on land, such as the road and public works cesses and the dak and embankment and drainage cesses, levied by the local Government and made permanent like the land revenue.

If the income of the Bengal landlords be compared for a moment with that of those of England it will be seen how enormously richer are the latter than the former. In the year 1693 the rent derived from the land in the latter country was ten millions sterling which comes to about fifteen crores of rupees. The valued rack rent of England and Wales as returned to Parliament by the Commissioners of Taxes in 1810 was £29,503,073, which is about 30 crores of rupees without taking into account the rate of exchange. Now deducting two millions sterling as the land revenue which the English landlords pay at present to the national exchequer, it will be seen that, even after making good the large amount of the local taxation on land, they got in 1810 no less than 28 crores of rupees as their income. Let us turn our attention to the rental of land in Bengal. As returned in last year's *Calcutta Gazette*, it comes to the amount of sixteen crores of rupees. Deducting the land revenue of four crores of rupees and about half a crore as the road and public works cesses from this amount, we got about eleven and a half crores as the income of the Bengal zemindars. If we subtract from this one-tenth as the charges on account of cost incurred for realization, we find about ten crores as the probable income of the landholding classes of Bengal at the present day.

The rental was valued in 1876-77 at twelve crores, which after excluding the revenue and cesses would bring seven crores as their income. It will thus be seen that even on the basis of the income-tax returns for the year 1870 the landlords of England were four times richer than those of Bengal in 1876-77. The income of the Bengal landlords, as given in the preceding paragraph, is taken from the Government Gazette, and is therefore accepted by all as correct. But I dare say it is really far less than what is stated there. In the first place the road and public works cesses returns are the only data on which Government relies mainly for the purpose of ascertaining the exact income of landlords. But it is known to every one in this country that the returns filed by landlords for the road and public works cess valuations, are never trusted by Government officials the district officers, who go on increasing these valuations. Numerous instances may be shown where the cesses are realized far above the actual returns made by landlords. In every quinquennial valuation the cesses are raised. Under such circumstances it will be seen that the figure set forth above regarding the income of the Bengal zemindars is a highly exaggerated one. This will also appear from a calculation of the income made from the amount of the road and public works cesses realized by Government from the landlords of this province.

Now the amount of road and public works cesses paid yearly by the landlords of Bengal comes to about half-a-crore of rupees. But they pay four crores as revenue, and so on this amount they have to pay according to the provisions of the Road Cess Act half-anna in the rupee as cess. Thus 4 crores \times 1-32nd rupees gives one-eighth of a crore. Deducting this 1-8th crore from the half crore of rupees of road and public works cesses actually paid to the treasury by landlords, we get 3-8th crore of rupees, which represents the balance of the road and public cesses, which is paid on the actual income of their estates. As zemindars have to pay these cesses in the proportion of one anna in the rupee, we have 3-8th crore \times 16, i.e., six crores of rupees as the real income of their properties. But even if we do not deduct from the ½ crore of rupees of road and public works cesses the 1-8th crore of rupees, we still have left ½ \times 16, i.e., eight crores, as the actual net income of the landholding classes in Bengal. By the bye, I may as well mention that by the Finance Act of 1896, sections 31-36, the maximum limit of the land tax in England has been reduced from 4s. to 1s. In the £, simplifying and cheapening the terms of redemption (Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant, S. 4 Land Tax, p. 601).

If an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, I think I have shown conclusively the incorrectness of the statement regarding the Income of land-holders of Bengal as contained in Government Gazette. Taking even eight crores as their actual income, the poverty of the landholding classes becomes apparent. What with the vast sums of money spent in clearing jungles and reclaiming waste lands which covered the face of Bengal in olden days and in constructing works of public charity and utility for the benefit of the tenant and public at large, the recompense is certainly a poor one in proportion to the actual outlay made at the outset.

The land-tax in France amounts to about an eighth part of the net produce of the land. In Bengal it was fixed at half of the proceeds from the soil and this is quadruple of what it is in France.

Unlike England, the letting out of land is fettered here by legislative measures, and suits about rent are of frequent occurrence. In England it is quite free, and there are no rent suits. Under this system an English landlord accepts the tenant who is the cleverest farmer and can offer the highest rent. Thus agriculture improves there without Government interference.

A LEE Metford rifle was stolen from the Hampshire Regiment en route to Cherat, on the 3rd instant, by a Pathan disguised as a policeman.

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of so-called inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and undoubted testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by

117 STANISTREET & O. and B. K. PAUL & CO.

KAISER'S DRIVERS.

ANYONE who has seen the German Emperor on driving or walking in Berlin would be struck with the apparent simplicity and absence of all from ceremony of the Imperial promenade. This simplicity is, however, only an outward appearance. In reality every time His Majesty leaves the Royal Castle, accompanied and carefully-arranged machinery is put in movement to insure the safety of the monarch. As soon as the Emperor decides to go out, a telephone message is sent to the police authorities, and within five minutes a long chain of police is formed, reaching from the Royal Castle to the Thiergarten. The men are placed to yards apart, and are not allowed to leave their posts till the Kaiser has driven back to the Palace.

These men stand in the centre of the roadway and take care that all vehicles are so driven as to leave one side of the roadway clear for the Emperor's carriage. A special official is placed at all crossings, whose duty it is to stop the traffic at the moment the Imperial carriage passes. At the same time a number of employees of the street-cleaning department appear and begin to strew sand on the asphalt, for the Emperor is famed for the high speed at which he drives, and insists that every precaution should be taken to avoid accident to the Royal horses.

All this, however, is done so quietly that the ordinary passer-by rarely notices that any unusual precautions are being taken. As soon as the Royal carriage emerges from the great gateway of the Palace a pre-arranged signal goes like a flash from one end of the line to the other, and before the roll of drums at the guardhouse at the eastern end of Unter den Linden has died away the policeman on duty at Brandenburger Thor already knows the Kaiser is approaching.

As a rule, on reaching the Sages Allee, in the Thiergarten, the Emperor leaves the carriage and turns into one or other of the side paths. If the Empress is with him she walks on her husband's left, and on each side walks an aide-de-camp. The return journey is made by the Lennestrasse and Konigsgratenstrasse, where the Emperor pays his daily visit to the Imperial Chancellor. In the little gateway leading into the garden of the Foreign Office a detective is posted, and on the other side of the roadway are posted a sergeant of police and two policemen.

When the Emperor reached the gateway of the Foreign Office the aides-de-camp salute and take leave of him, and he then traverses the garden alone and proceeds to the office of the Imperial Chancellor. When this interview, which rarely lasts more than ten or fifteen minutes, is over, the Kaiser re-enters the carriage, which has meantime driven round to the Wilhelmstrasse entrance and drives back to the Royal Castle. As soon as the carriage enters the gateway the signal is passed down the line, and the couple of hundred men that have been mobilised to watch over His Majesty's safety leave their posts.

THE QUEEN AT NICE.

HRE MAJESTY AND MOTOR-CARS.

DRIVING is the great—I may say the only—hobby of the Queen, says a writer in "The Road," and this delightful pastime has been very freely indulged in by Her Majesty during her sojourn to the Riviera. Fortunately, the weather on the somewhat treacherous and uncertain Litoral has been most favourable during the past three weeks, and it is pleasant to know that the Queen has had numerous delightful road excursions.

The Queen's favourite drive is along the Corniche road to Villefranche and Beaulieu. The distance from Cimiez is not great, but the road is a magnificent one in every sense. It is beautifully kept, and is, as are most of the military roads in France, almost as smooth as a billiard-table. The slight hilliness nearly tends to increase the attractiveness of the drive, and not part of the road is sufficiently steep as to cause any distress to a healthy horse.

Her Majesty usually stops the carriage just before coming along the village of Villefranche, so that the superb view of the bay may be inspected. In the brilliant sunshine, and surrounded by its evergreen hills and unvarnished mountain background, nothing more beautiful than this scenery can well be imagined. Small wonder that the Queen looks upon this drive with special favour, and never weary of its scenic attractiveness.

I am informed, however, that the Queen would have extended her carriage drives very considerably this year but for the great inconvenience occasioned by the immense and increasing number of motor-cars encountered upon the Corniche road. It is no secret that the Queen strongly objects to motor-cars, and so far has absolutely forbidden any of the Princesses to enter one. Her Majesty has even entreated the Prince of Wales from travelling upon an automobile, even when accompanied by an experienced driver. His Royal Highness, on the other hand, enters ains no fears as to the safety of motor-cars, and has, indeed, evinced a decided liking for the new and noiseless vehicles.

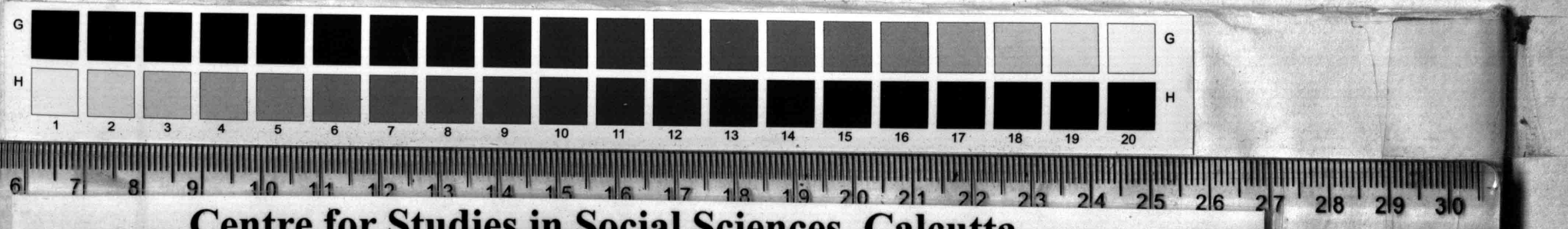
MAJOR R. ROSS, Indian Medical Service, who is at present in England on leave, has been appointed Professor of Tropical Diseases in the College of Tropical Medicine, which was opened at Liverpool by Lord Lister a few days ago. Major Ross' investigations into the relations between the mosquito and the propagation of malarial fevers are well known.

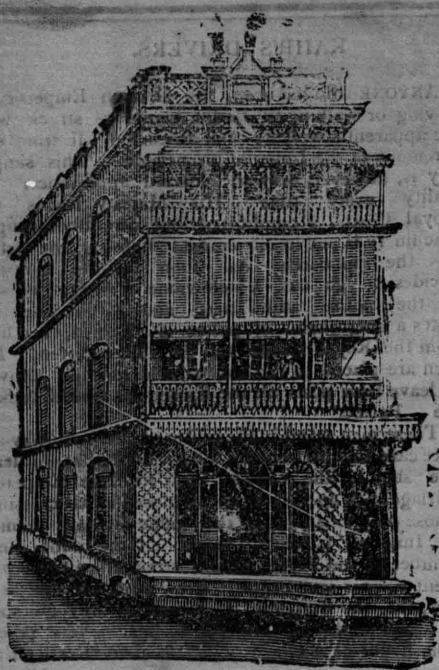
AN International Congress of Women will be held in London next month. It will open with a public meeting in the Queen's Hall on June 27 in favour of Universal Arbitration, and it will be continued for about a week, during which time it will discuss the proper relation of women all over the world to such subjects as politics, education, and the various aspects of domestic economy. The Congress will be held under the auspices of International Council of Women.

A CURIOUS accident, the details of which were only made known in London, on the date previous to that the mail left, occurred at the Royal Mint on Monday previous. Three men were engaged in pouring molten copper into water, which is part of the process of making "granulated copper." By some means or other, the crucible fell to the floor and was smashed. The molten copper was splashed in all directions; and the man who had charge of the crucible was severely scalded on the foot and on other parts of the body, his clothes being burned through. He was taken at once to the London Hospital, where he still remains, in a somewhat serious condition. Two other men were also scalded, but their injuries were not serious. The fall of the crucible caused a loud explosion.

A PLEASURE AND A DUTY.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbours to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. LYNCH, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO.





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fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive
regular shipments from the celebrated and best
Homeopathic Druggists and Chemists of Europe
and America.
Just received per SS. Persia large shipment of
all medicines and their requisites.
Price free on application.

"Once Tried Favored Always." The "Mundul Flut" "Srutu Mundul Flute"

(i.e., box harmonious containing struts)
That Supplied to H. H. The Maharaja of
Independent Tippera (Hill).



The best Harmoniums of the day and to
play and accompany Bengali, Hindi and
English Music.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses,
Clarinets, Cornets, Horns, Piccolos, Flageoles,
Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Stringed, Reeds, Piano
and Harmonium Materials and Fittings, Strings
etc., etc. Honest prices. Humble Margins.
Prices of Mundul Flutes
Rs. 35, 40, 60, 75, 100 and 150
Trial Orders Solicited.
MUNDUL & CO.,
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of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires and all
sorts of fittings, etc.
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5, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

KUNTALINE.

A Delightfully Perfumed Oil for
Preserving the Hair.

KUNTALINE is made from a selection
of the purest vegetable oil, the oil being
highly refined and made perfectly odourless
by a new and harmless process which is our
own.

KUNTALINE is Beautifully Scented,
and will be found to be very sweet and
fragrant, and is without doubt the finest
perfumed Hair Oil offered to the public.
Its odour is very mild and refreshing.

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

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

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

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

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

	Rs.	As.
Sweet Scented	1	0
Lily Scented	1	0
Rose Scented	2	0
Jasmin Scented	2	0

THE Sweet Scented Kuntaline is the
best Hair Oil for everyday use. It has a
very sweet and lasting fragrance. Quality
considered it is the cheapest hair oil in the
market.

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

H. BOSE,

Perfumer
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ASWA-GANDHA BA TIKA.

It is an infallible medicine for debility. A fort-
night's use will restore the appetite and give a
healthy tone to the system. It revives the vital
power and checks its premature decay. By its use one
is sure to regain his strength and youthful bloom
and activity. One who has lost his power by too
much sensual indulgence, study or thinking, can
advantageously use this medicine. It also restores
the retentive power of the mind. What is more it
cures diabetes, gleet and *meha* of various kinds.
Many persons have been cured by its use, and the
undersigned is getting fresh orders constantly.

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar
Maidad (Midnapore), writes under date, the 25th
September, 1898:—"I am glad to inform you that
the effect of your medicine has been excellent on the
patient. Be good enough to send me, per V. P. P.,
a box of your 'Aswagandha Batika' and oblige."
Price one box of 30 pills, Rs. 2; Postage 4
V. P. P. 2 Ans. extra.

DR. CHANDRA NATH ROY,
bin Sarker's Lane, Barbazar, Calcutta.

NITYA N-DA BISWAS

Jeweller, v. Poddary Shop,
Rambur Bar, Ghoramara, Rayshahi



All sorts of gold silver and jewellery ornament
are kept ready for sale, and also made to order as
cheaper rates than others. Confident of the superior
quality of the articles and moderate prices at which
they are sold, I invite comparison and challenge
competition. For particulars see illustrated catalogue
price 6 annas including postage. Customers buying
ornaments worth Rs. 100 will get a catalogue free of
cost.

DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have
supplied to me on order, on the occasion of my daughter's
marriage, have all been of approved design and of
neat workmanship. I cannot too highly recommend
the promptitude with which my order was complied
with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you
success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Esq. Asst.
Commr, Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd Jan. 1899
Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaleah has
executed my orders with great promptness, and the
workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable.
He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and trust-
worthy in his dealing with his customers. He fully
deserves encouragement and patronage.
Dated. 4-2-90 (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar
Professor Presidency College.

বৃত্তন উপদ্রাস মণালবালা।

ক্রীড়ায়াব বাগ্‌চি এম ডি নাথীজীঃ
সম্পাদক কর্তৃক প্রকাশিত। এই উপদ্রাস
খানির সাহায্যকি চিত্র অতি উৎকৃষ্ট ভাবে সরল
ভাষায় লিখিত। ইহা পাঠ করিলে সকলেই
সাধারণিক লক্ষ্যে লক্ষ্য শিকি পাইবেন। বলা
বাহ্য্য যে ইহা একখানি উৎকৃষ্ট জাপাতি
পুস্তক। প্রথম একশত প্রাকককে এক খানি
এক টাকা মূল্যের বৃত্তাবন রস্মা ও বাটী আনা
মূল্যের একখানি বিখ্যাত রূপণ উপহার দিব,
যদি ডাকযোগে ৩ ডি: পি: বরত নইব না।
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KAVIRAJ BIJOY RATNA SEN KAVIRANJAN'S AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA.

Musks.—It is one of the best ingredients of many
of the Ayurvedic medicines, which cannot be prepared
effectually without genuine musks. This article, which
is usually sold in the Calcutta market as genuine, has
often been found to be artificially adulterated. We
have therefore arranged to obtain our supply of genuine
musks from Assam, Nepal and Cashmere, a large stock
of which are always available for sale at this
Aushadhalaya.

Assamimuskus ... Rs. 40 per tola.
Nepal and Cashmere musks ... Rs. 32 per tola.
Chavanaprasha.—The best of the Ayurvedic
preparations. It is a revivifying and the very old
saint Chavana had the revival of youth by the use of
this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanaprasha."
Many of the Indians are aware of the name of this
sage. No other medicine has yet been invented
so nice as the Chavanaprasha, which can be used both in
good health and during illness. This medicine, if
continued regularly, also completely cures cough, con-
sumption, asthma, phthisis, natural weakness, nervous
disorder and other troublesome diseases. It is a
marvellous remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver,
impurity of blood and weak constitution. Besides
these, the descriptions and effects of these medicines,
as properly related by the *vrishis* (old clever physicians),
have all been proved to be true after long trials.
Price Rs. 4 for a phial for a month's use, packing two
annas. V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition
to be paid only.

Kalpaka-latika-Batika.—It is a marvellous
remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of
cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any intoxicat-
ing ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box containing
pills (for one month) Rs. 4, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee
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Kamdeva-Ghrita.—It is a powerful remedy
for cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive facul-
ties, caused by too much study or exercise of the brain.
This is especially beneficial to students—for it im-
proves and strengthens memory and sagacity. Ghrita
or one month, Rs. 4, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee
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Mohasomeshwar-Batika.—This cures diabe-
tes, Albumenuria and like diseases. Box containing
pills for one month Rs. 4, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee
2 annas and postage 4 annas.

Jivanti-Rasayan.—It is a best remedy for all
impurities of blood, disordered of the bowels, itching of
the body, pain over body, effects of mercury and dis-
order of the liver. Those who are suffering from the
effects of syphilis of mercury are recommended to try
cases. Jivanti-Rasayan is suitable. Each phial Rs. 2.
V. P. fee 2 annas, packing 2 annas and postage 12
annas.

Himabindu-Oil.—It cures all sorts of headache
and disease of the brain, proceeding from too much
study, and loss of virile fluid. Each phial Rs. 1, pack-
ing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition.

Kesharaj-Oil.—This prevents the hair from
becoming grey before time, preserves the hair and
cures all sorts of skin diseases of the head and defects
of the hair. It also cures sleeplessness. Its regular use
is a preventive for brain and hair complaints. It may
be used by males and females alike and is highly
perfumed. The fragrance lasts even after washing.
Price is very cheap, if its valuable medical properties
are considered. Each phial 1 Rupee, packing 2 annas
V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition.

ACIDITY PILL

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

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

The Hon'ble G. M. Chitnavis C.I. Esq.,
Member of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative
Council writes:—"The Acidity Pills are giving
satisfaction to all those on whom I tried them."

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

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

(From Mr. S. C. Haldar Polt'co
Agency Gligit.)
I am exceedingly glad to let you know that as
Acidity Pills have miraculously relieved me of my
pains and have left no complaint from which I was co-
badly suffering for the last two years and more."

Kumar Hemendra Krishna, of the Sonabazar
Splendidly, writes:—"I am glad to state that I have de-
Ri much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity
Pill. Really I did not expect so happy a result. Kindly
send me two more boxes."

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

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—Dr. H.
Biswas's Acidity pill has an extraordinary digestive
power so that men suffering from Dyspepsia may
give a fair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some
active herbs is perfectly safe.

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

Babu T. K. Bakshi, Professor, Govern-
ment 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 sufferers who may give it a fair trial are
sure to derive much benefit from it."

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

H. BISWAS,
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SANTAN RAKSHAK

It is the most wonderful specific liniment, very
useful for females during pregnancy, prepared by
a graduate of the Calcutta Medical College
and practitioner of twenty-five years' stand-
ing, for preventing miscarriage, for causing safe
and easy delivery and for preserving infants during
nursing. Moreover by lessening the tension of the
nervous system, it always the sympathetic disorders
of pregnancy such as nausea, vomiting, acidity, heart
burn, flatulence, etc., etc.
No family man should be without a bottle of
this liniment which is for external application only.
Rupees 2 per phial; Packing Annas 4; Postage and
V. P. charges extra.

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AND CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
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Calcutta.

The largest and best Repository where Garden
and Agricultural seeds, tools and other requisites can
be had always ready for sale.

Native Vegetable Seeds, for the ensuing Summer
and Rainy seasons, ready and may be despatched on
the shortest notice. Our Vegetable Packet contains
20 varieties of seeds suitable for the season. They
are all fresh, best and genuine and specially
selected for the Ten and Indigo Concerns. We
grow these seeds in our farms; so we can guarantee
every satisfaction and can supply them in any quan-
tity, 20 sorts of Vegetable seeds—Such as different
varieties of Sage, Brinjals, Kumrah, Chichingab,
Karola, Uncha, okra, Cucumber &c. &c., a large
packet Rs. 2, a small packet Re. 1.

Single papers of Vegetables are sold at annas 4
and annas 2 a packet, large and small, respectively.
Flower seeds for the Rainy season, 10 kinds Re. 1.
Timber tree seeds of various sorts each packet 4 annas
Santalum Album ... 20 seeds 8 Annas
Camphor ... 12 " 8 Annas

Coffee Arabica and Libiria 8 annas per paper of
each sort.
Daurah (Gold treble) 4 annas per paper.
We do not charge for packing seeds. Seed list
posted free on application.

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