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পদক-পতক।
সম্পন্ন হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।
পত্রিশি যন্ত্র
অন্তবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

ঐতিহাসিক প্রকাশ।
ঐতিহাসিক প্রবন্ধ প্রিয়ব্রজর ও শিখা
ঐতিহাসিক নাগর কৃত
ঐতিহাসিক প্রবন্ধ দীনা নন্দকে অনেক
মুদ্রণ করা আছে এবং ঐতিহাসিক-প্রবন্ধ
দীনা বিশ্বরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।
মূল্য বার আনা। ডা: মা: এক আনা।
পত্রিশি যন্ত্র, ত্রিক আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

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অন্তবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

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মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২, ডা: মা: ১০
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হইবেন তাঁহার প্রতি বৎসর পত্রিকা দেড়
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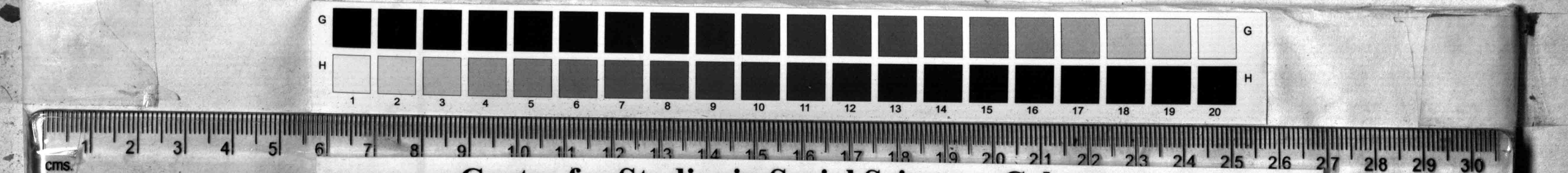
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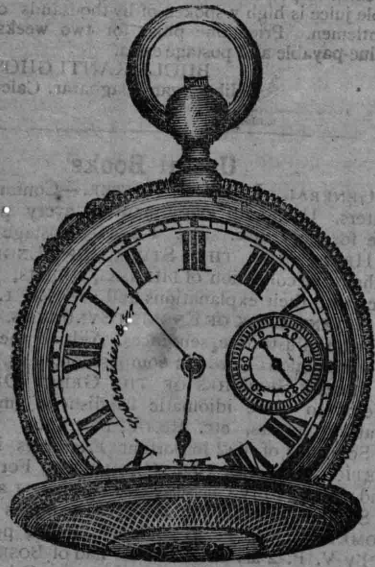
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NOT THAT SORT.

A boy once applied for a situation.

"We don't like lazy boys here," said the manager.

"Are you fond of work?"

"No, sir," responded the boy, looking the other straight in the face.

"Oh, you're not, aren't you! Well, we want a boy that is."

"There ain't any," said the boy doggedly.

"Oh, yes, there are. We have had over half-a-dozen of that kind here this morning anxious to take the place."

"How do you know they are?" asked the boy.

"They told me so."

"So could I, but I'm not a liar."

And the lad said it with such an air of convincing energy that he was engaged at once.

TURNED THE TABLES.

In certain parts of Scotland it has been the custom to batter in the hat of the bridegroom as he, with his bride on his arm, was leaving the house in which the ceremony had taken place.

On the occasion of a wedding celebrated in—, a newly-married couple (relatives of the bridegroom, and who had themselves previously suffered) determined to carry out the observance of this custom to the very letter.

But, as luck would have it, the bridegroom overheard them discussing their plans, and in order to circumvent them, despatched a messenger to the carriage (which was waiting in readiness) with his hat some time before his departure. Then, donning the hat of the male relative who had plotted against him, he prepared to go out with the bride to the carriage.

No sooner than had he reached the door than his hat was furiously assaulted, and almost utterly destroyed. But he calmly walked out of the house in spite of the uproarious laughter of the bystanders, and entered the vehicle.

Then, taking the battered hat from his head, he exclaimed: "Hey Campbell, my boy, here's your hat," and donned his own, amid tumultuous cheers.

For days it might have been thought Mr. Campbell was the most miserable man in all Scotland.

THROUGH LACK OF CASH.

A FUNNY story is told concerning two Royal personages, the Count of Flanders—brother of the King of the Belgians—and his son, Prince Albert.

While out hunting they became separated from the rest of the party, and, feeling in need of refreshment, entered a small inn on the outskirts of a forest.

After a hearty meal the Count, discovering he had not a son, desired his son to pay for the repeat, and then came the unwelcome discovery that the Prince was in a similar predicament.

The hostess, a Flemish wrouw of immense size regarded her impetuous customers with unconcealed disgust, and received their protestations and excuses with wrath and contempt.

Her feelings were expressed in a torrent of loud denunciations, until at last, smarting under such indignities, the guests proclaimed their identity as the Count of Flanders and Prince Albert.

This was too much for the wrathful landlady, who, with withering scorn, observed if that were the case then she was the Empress of China!

Struck by the humour of the situation, their Royal Highness laughed heartily, and were immediately assailed with a torrent of missiles—bread, crockery, and beer bottles—for the hostess had now lost all control of herself.

Fortunately, at this juncture, a game-keeper came up and the impetuous royalties were released from their embarrassing but comical position.

WRITE PLAINLY.

WRITE plainly if you would prevent forgery (says an expert in handwriting). The plainness of a man's signature is the more difficult it is to forge it, so that the forgery will not be detected.

It is practically impossible to forge the signature of a man who writes a plain rapid hand. Forgers seek the man who writes a slow signature. They select the cautious illegible writer whenever they can in preference to the clear legible one. So puzzle signature-writers should beware. Their little weakness is only an incentive to crime.

The first test an expert in handwriting applies is the actual and relative value of the slant of the letters, or the angles between their stems and their base. Then he looks for the constancy and accuracy with which a straight line is followed to the base.

The amount of pressure used on

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 14, 1899.

THE PROPOSED DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE DACCA DIVISION.

WHEN the information reached us, some time ago, that, instead of the Dacca Division, the Presidency Division would this time elect a representative to the Bengal Council, we treated it as a piece of fine joke, which had its origin in the too fertile imagination of some wag. But we are bound to learn that Sir John Woodburn is seriously contemplating the introduction of this unprecedented innovation in Bengal, though with the best of intentions. We shall succinctly mention the reasons which have led His Honor to conceive this idea. Sir John Woodburn is determined to bring forward the Calcutta Municipal Bill in the autumn session of the Bengal Council and pass it. But he is anxious to deal this death-blow at local self-government, after allowing Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee to make another speech in Council, so that the world may not say that he passed the Bill without giving the representative member of the people an opportunity to say his last say on the subject.

The position which His Honor has taken is this. The Municipal Bill is a measure of great importance, affecting the vital interests of the people; and their representative, Babu Surendra Nath, has not only studied it with great attention, but has also laboured hard in the Select Committee. He is, therefore, most competent to discuss the question from the people's point of view, and it is desirable that he should remain in Council till the Bill is disposed of. But his term expires in a few weeks, and the only way to retain his services is to get him elected again by the Presidency Division, where he resides; and hence it becomes necessary that the election of the Dacca Division should stand over.

Now, the step which His Honor proposes taking gives rise to several serious questions. First, does His Honor possess the power under the rules of the Councils Act to change the place of election in this way? For the information of those who do not know, it should be stated here that this time, it is the turn of the Dacca Division and not of the Presidency Division to send up a representative to the Council. The District Boards of the Presidency Division, two years ago, elected Babu Surendra Nath; and he should go now, and allow the Dacca Municipalities to choose a man to fill up his place. Even conceding that the rules of the Councils Act empower His Honor to change the place of election, which we very much doubt, would it not be a great punishment to the innocent people of Dacca, if they were thus deprived of the privilege of exercising a most valued right for years? If a Lieutenant-Governor can thus disenfranchise a Division, at his sweet will, for six months or two years, what will prevent him or his successor from keeping another Division disenfranchised for four or eight years?

His Honor will thus see that a grave principle is involved in the action which he proposes taking. It would have been a different thing if the people of Dacca had voluntarily surrendered their right in favour of the Presidency Division. But they have not been consulted; on the other hand, we have reasons to believe that the contemplated action of the Lieutenant-Governor has caused great disappointment and dissatisfaction among a large section of the leading men of the various districts in the Dacca Division.

Then, again, His Honor's active interference on behalf of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee will do that gentleman this disservice. Already there is some suspicion in the public mind that the Hon'ble gentleman does no longer possess that fearless independence which characterized him before. That he should give notice of a question regarding the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Egerton and then withdraw it, apparently under official influence, is proof positive that he does not now choose to hurt the susceptibilities of the authorities. His Honor's anxiety to keep him in the Council, even after the expiration of his term, will thus strengthen the popular suspicion regarding Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee noted above and place him in a still more false position. In short, he will come to be regarded as a nominee of the Government and not of the people.

Sir John Woodburn will also take serious risk upon himself by asking the Presidency Division to elect Babu Surendra Nath. Suppose, the members of the various Municipalities in the Presidency Division do not see their way to elect him. Surely, His Honor can not compel them to do this. And if the nominee of His Honor is not returned, will not the Government find itself in a most awkward position? We know for certain that, many Municipalities will not elect Babu Surendra Nath if some particular candidates oppose his election.

That Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee will powerfully advocate the cause of the rate-payers in Council when the Bill is brought forward for final disposal, we do not doubt for a moment. But, we also sincerely believe, that Babu Ananda Mohun Bose or Babu Sita Nath Rai, will do equally well if either of them be elected by the Dacca Division. We, therefore, see no reason why His Honor

should be so particular about Babu Surendra Nath. Truth to tell, it is of the supremest indifference to the people whether Babu Surendra Nath or Babu Ananda Mohan, or Babu Sita Nath makes a brilliant speech in Council during the passing of the Municipal Bill. Babu Surendra Nath and Norendra Nath have already spent all their shafts and nothing new is expected from them. The public have held two dozen meetings and adopted a memorial at each of them, criticising the provisions of the Bill. Public bodies in Calcutta and the Corporation have also shattered all the arguments of the supporters of the Bill. If all these have not succeeded in making the Government budge one inch from its original position, surely it is absurd to expect that a speech from Babu Surendra Nath or any other member will so powerfully mesmerize the official members as to lead them to overthrow the Bill.

If Sir John Woodburn can give us an undertaking to the effect that, were Babu Surendra Nath to be returned, His Honor would graciously be pleased to withdraw the Bill or modify it on popular lines, the whole country would then support his election to a man. But, we fancy, His Honor is not in a position to hold such a guarantee. What matters it, then, to us whether Babu Surendra Nath remains or retires? What will happen is this: Government, has a vast standing majority in the Council. Even if half-a-dozen Surendra Nath Bannerjees are returned, Government will yet carry its point by the weight of numbers. It is, therefore, far better that Government should be let alone with its pet measure than that one or two solitary representative members should oppose it and thus give its authors an opportunity of posing as liberal-minded officials, by declaring that, even at the last moment, they had allowed a representative of the people to criticise the measure in the Council!

If Sir John Woodburn and Mr. Bolton are sincerely anxious to avail of the services of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, they can cause an official seat to be vacated and offer it to him. As a nominated member, Babu Surendra Nath may as freely criticise the measure as a representative of the people. This, we submit, will serve the purposes of His Honor and Mr. Bolton very well, and, at the same time, save the Dacca Division from disenfranchisement.

CHRISTIANITY VERSUS EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION.

EUROPEANS very naturally resent any assumption of superiority on the part of "colored people," for they have conquered Asia and Africa. But Easterners, Asiatics, and heathens find inconsistencies in European civilization and the moral laws that guide it. Not that they err in the analysis of the moral laws, but in their practical application. The Europeans consider the American "brave" a savage; because he takes scalps, because he makes garlands of the fingers of his fellows whom he might have killed to put round his neck; because he is blood thirsty and ferocious. But how does a European General, with his various decorations, clasps, medals and stars differ from an American chief proud of his scalps and finger garlands? An American Chief cuts a finger of his victim for preservation, and when a sufficient number of such fingers has been collected, they are all displayed round his neck in the shape of a garland. A European General has his decorations adorning his breast, each shewing that he has proved himself very efficient in killing his fellow creatures. No, we don't see much difference between an American "brave" and a European hero, except this that the American knows not what he is about, while the latter has his Bible.

Then take the case of a highway robber: he waylays defenceless travellers or he attacks them in their houses and robs them of their valuables. This man acts on his own behalf, there is none to protect him so, if he is caught he is hanged.

Take, on the other hand, the case of an army. The soldiers composing it waylay their opponents, defeat nations, and rob them of their valuables. The robber acts on his own behalf from motives of self-interest; the General acts too on his own behalf—on handsome pay, besides other perquisites, equally from motives of self-interest. The robber is alone and is therefore hanged; the General is too strong for the purpose and he is glorified. And that is the only difference between the robber and the General. Indeed, there is no originality in what we are saying. Did not the robber prove to Alexander, the greatest hero of Europe, that he had the great conqueror carried on the same profession?

The facts, with all the vaunted civilization of Europe the moral perceptions of the people of that Continent are day by day getting more and more dim. Jesus Christ has been dethroned from that Continent and Mammon is now the tyrant of Europe. Lust of territory, lust of gold, or rather lust of power is the root of this mischief. It is this lust which is lowering the Europeans day by day.

The way the most humane nations treat their criminals is a proof of the want of fellow-feeling in Europe. We in India are horrified to see how the criminal is hunted by an enlightened Government like the British. But it is the same in England. A criminal is hounded here as also in England by his fellows, themselves no better than the object of their persecution. Fancy the horror of the arrangement, to make a man pay the penalty of the crime of

murder. A man, who is a brute, commits murder, either from passion or motives of interest. And the intelligent public deliberately hangs him! How they manage it is a wonder, considering that they have such a sensitive heart. Of course, they say that it is sick sentimentalism to spare a murderer. But we do not recommend the sparing of a murderer at all. Is not hanging a man a barbarous mode of punishment, unworthy of the human race?

We reproduced the other day a beautiful piece of Mackay, prophesying the advent of the good time when men will act like men and not brutes as they do now. The world ought to be humanized. But who is to do this? The Czar can not do it, for he is backed by physical force. It can only be effected by men who are backed by an irresistible spiritual force. It can be done by incessant agitation. Mr. Stead is doing his part of the duty, but every journalist who has a soul to save and a heart to feel should join this urgent movement. It is a wonder that we have no Stead here in India.

THE ELECTION FARCE.

THE story of the milkman, who tried to make the most of the milk his cow yielded, is not quite unknown to our readers. When milking his cow, he used to conceal some water in his pail. His wife would then take charge of the pail of milk for distribution among his customers. She would, of course, add more water and hand the pail to her daughter to take it to the servant, so that he might go his rounds and distribute the milk. The daughter was a worthy child of worthy parents and would mix still more water while doing the bidding of her mother. The servant, in his turn, also did his part of the duty faithfully, that is to say, mixed a further quantity of water with the milk; and when the customers got the precious liquid, they would find that it was all water, with only a whitish colour!

The people of India prayed for the privilege of electing some members to the Legislative Councils. Lord Lansdowne rejected the application, but recommended something which resembled what they wanted. This something was again reduced to almost nothing by the Secretary of State; and this almost nothing was next subjected to a process of still further dilution by the addition of other conditions in the shape of Rules framed by the Governor-General of India in Council and the local Governors. And what have the people of Bengal, as well as those of the other Provinces, got now? Only water—to continue the metaphor,—only a whitish colour!

One of these Rules is called "the Residential Clause." This provision (Rule VI) makes it incumbent upon the person recommended for election to be a resident of the Division for which he is nominated. Now, why was this restriction put at all? One simply fails to discover the connection between this condition imposed upon the candidates, and the duties that they have to perform. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was not an Englishman, neither was he brought up in England. Yet he was thought fit to represent an English constituency. Under Rule IV, however, a man who is a resident of Howrah, may be elected by the Municipalities in the Burdwan Division, but he cannot be so elected if he crosses the bridge and lives in Calcutta. Is this not ridiculous?

Now, the above Rule was a piece of jugglery by which the people were dexterously sought to be dispossessed of the advantage of nominating competent members to the Council. The authorities, if they like, may take advantage of this restriction to defeat the election of a proper man. Then, it is on account of this absurd restriction, that Divisions like Orissa are not in a position to elect proper representatives. If the clause did not exist, these Divisions might elect a deserving countryman residing in Calcutta and thus serve themselves and the whole of Bengal.

The "tie" difficulty is another restriction. It is called—a "tie" when two candidates for election secure an equal number of votes. The India Councils Act having made no provision for removing this difficulty, the Government comes forward whenever such a thing occurs, and claims that it has the right of ousting both the popular candidates and appointing a man of its own. In this way, the Bhagalpore seat was appropriated by the Government on the last occasion!

The Councils Act also allows officials and their nominees to stand as candidates. Now, is it possible for a non-official Indian, however high his position, to compete for a seat successfully with an official candidate or one put forward by the officials? And the reader may remember how district authorities interested themselves in favour of their nominees and tried to oust deserving popular candidates during the time of Sir Charles Elliott.

All these restrictions were more than enough to prevent the people from returning their best men to the Councils; but the proposed innovation of Sir John Woodburn will practically sound the death-knell of all popular elections in this country. What pains us the most is that the blow comes from a party who is actuated by the best of motives in this matter. Indeed, we have not the slightest doubt that Sir John Woodburn was not at all aware of the significance of his action when he was led to it by Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Bolton. We are assured by one who heard it from Babu Surendra

Nath himself that, it was at the suggestion of these gentlemen that the Lieutenant-Governor had agreed to take this drastic step.

We are told that the Lieutenant-Governor possesses the power of changing the place of election. But, we think, it was never intended that any Lieutenant-Governor should use it, unless a Division had rendered itself unfit to exercise the privilege by some grave disabilities. On the present occasion, we find that the Dacca people have committed no fault whatever. Why should, then, His Honor go out of his way, and punish them in this unprecedented way. It is said that, Babu Surendra Nath is wanted in the Council. But why? We think, Babu Ananda Mohun Bose or Babu Sita Nath Rai, who contest the Dacca seat, is as able to make a speech as Babu Surendra Nath, if one of them is returned. It is said, Babu Surendra Nath was on the Select Committee and hence he has certain special advantages over others who were not on it. We don't understand the ethics of this argument at all. The result of the labours of the Select Committee is now before the public. Any man can now study the amended Bill, master its principles and details in the course of a few days, write out as good a speech as the one expected of Babu Surendra Nath, commit it to memory, and deliver it before the Council on the day the Bill is passed.

We do not thus see why the presence of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee is so absolutely needed in the Council, to read the funeral dirge when the present Corporation will be formally buried. Any member, we fancy, is able to perform that ceremony very creditably. But, if there is any special reason that the scene should be enlivened by an address from Babu Surendra Nath, why should the people of the Dacca Division be sacrificed for it? What crime have they committed to deserve this punishment at the hands of the Government? See the beauty of the arrangement. If Babu Surendra Nath is wanted, he may either be nominated by the Government, or get himself elected by the Corporation. But, no. The people of Dacca should be sacrificed and a most dangerous precedent established!

It will take some time for our people to realize the grave and far-reaching effect of this innovation. Well, if the Government can change the place of election at its sweet will, where is the guarantee that our best men would not be driven from the field of election? Of course, the present Lieutenant-Governor is too high-minded to stoop to such tricks; but what will prevent a future unsympathetic Lieutenant-Governor disenfranchising any Division he likes, which may be sought to be represented by a people's man, disagreeable to His Honor? Then, if Babu Surendra Nath can in this way be retained for two years more, any *khairkhan* member might be made to stick to his post for four or eight years or in perpetuity. Again, in order to secure a big *khairkhan* person, a particular Division may over and over again be proclaimed as the place of election, suspending operations in an other Division. Will not the election be reduced to a farce if the Government uses this new power in the above way? And Babu Surendra Nath, a representative of the people, is a party to this arrangement, simply because he may have an opportunity of making a speech and adding "honorable" to his name, for two years more!

It is said that Lord Curzon has re-appointed a high-salaried Native Assistant serving in a department under the Government of India, who had been dismissed by the Secretary presiding over that department two years ago. The Viceroy has also ordered that the full salary of the Assistant for the last two years should be paid him, and that the amount should be deducted from the pay of the Secretary who wrongly dismissed him. But is the story true? For, it means a departure, and a very serious one. Can any one shew an instance in which an Indian, who had been dismissed by his European superior, was ever reinstated? Such instances are scarcely to be found in the annals of British rule. "The Government declines to interfere," is the set phrase used on such occasions. On one occasion, a highly conscientious superior was taxed for having declined to interfere in a case where a flagrant injustice had been done to a native subordinate. The superior officer excused himself in this manner: He said, the man could never be reinstated, for he was an offender; and though he had not committed the offence for which he had been dismissed, but the very fact of his having given offence to his superior was an offence which was unpardonable. Now this sort of argument may do very well if it were conceded that the world belonged to the higher officials, and that their subordinates had no need to live but for the benefit of their superiors. The other day we came across a case in which an Indian had been dismissed because he had refused to accommodate his superior with a loan. He had once done it, and got back only a moiety of his money; and this time he refused, pleading inability, and he was dismissed! To make the matter short, if Lord Curzon has actually been able to re-instate a native officer dismissed by his superior, he has shewn an amount of courage and a sense of justice, which will create an agreeable sensation all over the country. It is unmitigated despotism that prevails everywhere and in every department in

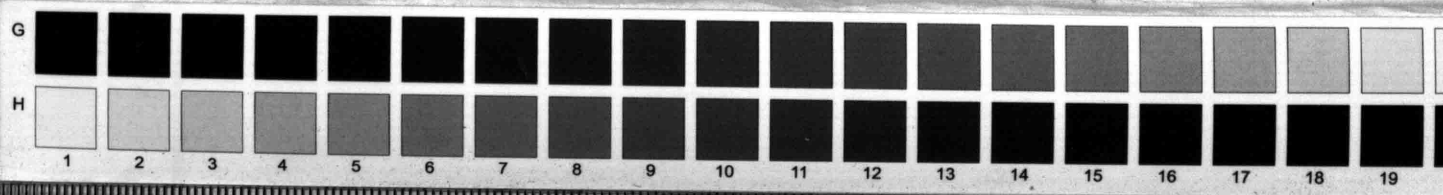
India. And this because India has never as yet been able to secure a Viceroy strong enough to be able to act independently and fearlessly.

We said, one of our objects in publishing cases of official vagaries is to reform offending officials. Unless their defects are pointed out, how can they learn whether they are discharging their duties properly or not? As a rule we try to avoid giving them pain, and criticise their doings in a friendly spirit. Even when we fail to do so and are led to use some harsh expressions in the heat of the moment, the criticized officials should do us this justice that our motive could not be otherwise than to secure protection to the people by making the officials better. That some members of the Civil Service, whose conduct we had the painful duty to condemn, have looked upon our remarks in this light, we have positive evidence. Mr. Luson was once very roughly handled in these columns. Indeed, we had to collect case after case to show that the manner in which he proceeded was doing no good either to himself or to the people entrusted to his care. He was transferred from the general line to the Secretariat, and he is now one of the ablest and most sympathetic officials under the Government of India. He has no grudge against the *Patrika*; on the other hand, he will no doubt acknowledge in his heart of hearts, good and honorable as he is, that this paper did him a service by exposing the vagaries he had committed in his younger days. Mr. Eddis, Joint Magistrate of Berhampore, is another official who also was made the subject of some severe comments in this paper a few months ago, in connection with the so-called riot case brought against Babu Sasi Bhushan Chowdhury of Dangpara. Our Berhampore correspondent says that Mr. Eddis is now not only a changed man and is giving every satisfaction to the public by the discharge of his duties, but he openly thanked the *Patrika* for having pointed out his faults. Says our correspondent:—"When the articles appeared in the *Patrika*, a *Khairkhan*, in order to please Mr. Eddis, took a copy of the *Patrika* to him, and drew his attention to the manner in which, the man said, he, Mr. Eddis, was abused by you. Mr. Eddis said in reply that the *Patrika*, instead of doing him any harm, had done him a friendly service by opening his eyes to the illegalities he had committed, and he was thoroughly convinced that he was wrong." It is these noble traits in the character of Englishmen which have made them so great.

We thank the *Indian Daily News* for giving a prominent insertion to the following paragraph:—

A member of a distinguished Anglo-Indian family has written to the Press, apropos of the new piece *Carnac Sahib*, as follows:—"I think some protest should be made on behalf of loyal India against one feature of Mr. Jones's new play, *Carnac Sahib*. To my mind, nothing could have been more unfortunate than the portrayal of the natives of India, as this play does portray them, assassins and traitors. I can very well imagine the effect such a picture would have on any of the Queen's Indian subjects especially Rajahs, who might see the play. If the play had been written at the time of the Mutiny, the case would have been different; and it seems hard that a public spectacle should be made of their worst side. When, some time ago a play was produced, in which the Sultan of Turkey was shown in an unflattering light, the Sultan protested, and the incident was changed. I suppose poor India has no Minister who will stand up for her; but I cannot help hoping that the Press will say a word on her behalf."

General Cummins is advising the Americans to follow the British policy in India, in governing the Philippines, which, according to him, is "to slay and slay and slay" the Eastern people when they show opposition. A theatrical company of Englishmen, it seems, are engaged in spreading similar sentiments in England. We have not seen the play, but judging from the paragraph quoted above, it seems the company are producing all the Mutiny scenes on the stage and trying to rouse the worst feelings of the English public against the Indians. The Indians, we are told, are being portrayed as "assassins and traitors." And this is the return for the noble manner in which they saved Englishmen and English women from the infuriated Sepoys, at the risk of their own lives! The Mutiny was a protest against the spoliation policy of Lord Dalhousie. The general body of the Indian people, however, remained firm friends of the British rule. Nay more: the English succeeded in suppressing the Mutiny with the help of the children of the soil. The service they did has been forgotten, and now they are being publicly exhibited as "assassins and traitors!" Such is human perversity! As we said the other day, these scenes and sentiments do not surprise us in the least; for, we are now too familiar with them. The kingdom of the *Globe*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *St. James' Gazette*, the *Daily Mail* and papers of their type is, indeed, extending fast. The brutality of the sentiments, disseminated by them, General Cummins and the theatrical company, will however harm the English nation more than the Indians. The *Chicago Citizen* has headed his article on General Cummins as "British Murder Ethics." The Russians and the French, if they come to know about the new piece, *Carnac Sahib*, may also declare with a sardonic pleasure, that the Indians hate British rule with such bitterness that many of them have turned assassins to rid the country of their tormentors?



Has modern science added to the happiness or misery of the human race? One of the fads of the day is filtered pipe-water. That filtered water has done wonders there is no question. Many a town which was the hot-bed of fever and cholera has got rid of them by the introduction of modern water-works. But no rose is without its thorns, and it transpired, two or three years ago, that filters were not an unmitigated blessing, as they were apt to become a breeding ground for microbes. The cholera and enteric fever, which in 1896 cost the Regiments at Lucknow and Allahabad so many men, brought the question of filtered water very much to the front. It was then declared that the *surahis* or the earthen pots wherein the drinking water was kept were at the root of the evil. But how could these poor *surahis* be held responsible for the outbreak of the diseases when they had been doing their duty faithfully for half-a-century or more? The guilt was, however, fastened upon the *surahis*, and thousands of them were broken to pieces, and soldiers were strictly forbidden to use water contained in them. The diseases, however, went on flourishing in spite of this crusade against *surahis*, till they spent their fury and died out.

The fact is, science with all its vauntings, has not yet been able to discover the real cause or causes of the diseases which have been decimating millions in India every year. It is no doubt true that, pure water is something like a prophylactic against cholera and fever; but, if you admit the truth of the theory of "microbes" and "bacilli"—the latest achievement of modern science,—then no amount of filtering will prevent millions of them from entering into the drinking water and committing havoc all round. If you admit the bacilli theory, it is sheer madness to spend lakhs of rupees on pumping engines, filter beds, pipes and hydrants, for you cannot destroy the bacilli completely by any process; and, as soon as the water is cooled, it will become the abode of countless numbers of these invisible poisonous animalculæ. Before further water-works are, therefore, undertaken by our Municipalities at a ruinous cost, it should be definitely ascertained whether filtered water is really as good as it is represented to be. It is really a heart-breaking process, this combating disease, when every precaution that is brought into force, only reveals the necessity of taking some new one, and the result of all these is merely that the cases are more frequent and more deadly than ever! In a word, science is discovering dangers which had lain hidden from human gaze and is making man only a miserable being, as he is totally helpless to combat them. People were happy before in their ignorance; with their knowledge of the bacilli theory, they see dreadful spectres around them, and know not what peace of mind is.

"Our only apology for being in this country is to do good to its people," said the Sadar Dewane Adalat in its judgment in the case of the European planter who had burnt the hut of a ryot and otherwise maltreated him: This was quoted by us the other day. It was not a vain sermon, that the Judges preached; they preached what they believed to be true. Yes, in the beginning of British rule, the English people were so overpowered by the sudden responsibility thrust upon them by the sovereign will of God, that they trembled with apprehension lest, by abuse of power, or neglect of duty, they incurred the displeasure of the Heavenly Father, and lost their empire. In those days there was no "viper native press" to criticize the actions of the rulers, but this duty was done by Englishmen themselves and the result was the immense popularity of British rule. We remember how a case of theft was decided at the time, for it provoked unfavorable comments—we must say justly—and thus found a place in the newspapers of the day. A man had been found at dead of night on the terrace of a two-storied house (we write from memory) in Sukheea Street, Calcutta, and he was committed for theft. He was, however, acquitted by the jury, because there was a link wanting to establish his guilt conclusively! The jury had been told by the Judge that they must presume the man to be innocent unless found guilty by conclusive evidence, and if there was the least doubt as to evidence he must have the benefit of it. And the honest English jury literally carried out the injunction of the trying Judge. In those days criminal cases were tried with far greater care than is the case now; and the law that obtained was English and was administered on English principles. Now the idea that "our only apology to be here, &c" has lost its force by frequent repetitions.

There is a strong and persistent rumour in the town that there has been a regular massacre of the innocents this year, although the University authorities have, despite all their big promises, as yet failed to publish the results of the various Arts Examinations. The Entrance candidates have now been anxiously awaiting their fate for nearly two months but in vain. God alone knows when they are to know what is in store for them. Dame Rumour has it that there have been nearly 60 per cent passes in the Entrance Examination. We do not know what truth there is in this rumour, but let us hope

that it is true. The massacre has been among the F. A. and B. A. candidates. It is alleged that up till now only 20 per cent of passes have been recorded for the F. A. and 11 per cent for the B. A. examination. It is, however, understood that these percentages would be raised to 30 and 15 respectively. We hear that the results are now under consideration, and let us hope that when the results are at last made public, the candidates will not have anything to complain. Already their hearts have sunk.

A CASE has just been disposed of by the Allahabad High Court, which shows how heartlessly and carelessly some of our Judges send people to the gallows. One Her Chand was put on his trial before the Sessions Judge of Agra for murdering his sister. The story of the prosecution was that the man had committed the foul deed with a view to put to trouble some of his enemies, with whom he had a quarrel about a piece of land. Not only this, he had murdered his sister in the presence of a whole crowd of his enemies. The story was absurd on the face of it, but the Sessions Judge of Agra held that "there was nothing impossible in stories of people killing relatives in order to get their enemies into trouble," and without taking much trouble to test the soundness of his own view by the facts of the case, accepted the story as true and sentenced the accused to be hanged. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji who heard the appeal, however, held that the story of the prosecution was improbable and that the view of the Sessions Judge was wrong. They accordingly set aside the conviction and sentence. We hope the result will have a wholesome effect upon the Judge of Agra, and that he will be more careful in future in passing death sentences upon his fellow brethren.

We take the following from the *Theosophist*:

The preliminary arrangements are complete and the anniversary of Mme. Blavatsky's decease will be observed at the headquarters with unusual solemnity. The highly successful statue of our departed and beloved Teacher will be unveiled by her co-founder and oldest friend as announced last month. It is so life-like as to make her presence seem almost a reality, and barring accidents in the casting, will give the Convention Hall henceforth a new attraction. Eloquent written addresses for the occasion have been sent by Mrs. Besant, Maj. Gen. Morgan, Prince Herisinhji, Judge Khandalava, Mr. Bertram Keightley and others of her old friends and pupils whose personal attendance will be impracticable. The venerable Dewan Bahadur R. Raghonath Row will come from his retreat at Kumbakonam to speak, and Judges S. Subramania and P. Sreenivasarow will also attend. The President—Founder will, of course, preside and address the audience and as usual selections will be read from the "Blavatsky Gita" and "Light of Asia," as requested by her in her Will. The customary dole of rice and cash will be given to the Adyar fishermen. The President-Founder earnestly invites all who love the memory of H.B.B. and who can do so to attend the meeting.

The demonstration ought to be a success, considering the hold that Madame has on the Indian mind. The world has rarely seen a more generous and affectionate being than Madame Blavatsky and she has left behind her a large number of disciples who simply adore her.

The suggestion of our friend, Babu Deva Prosad Sarvadhikary, whose letter is published in another column, is excellent. The matter should engage the serious and prompt attention of the Gauranga Samaj. We dare say the Police Commissioner will be glad to allow Sankirtan parties to perform the holy Kirtan on the occasion of her Majesty's birth-day without any pass.

REFERRING to the case instituted by Mrs. Balour against a Hindu gentleman the *Indian Empire* relates the following story:

Now, the Judge and the Jury did not believe her story at all. Whether they did believe the case for the defence, viz. that by bringing this case Mrs. Balour was merely attempting to blackmail the wealthy Hindu is more than what we can say. We are reminded of one European woman who did blackmail a wealthy native gentleman before. It is not many years now when a Hindu millionaire of Calcutta while on a holiday tour at Darjeeling was mulcted of a very large sum of money by one of these fair blackmailers. While out walking one evening the young man met a goodlooking European girl and having received encouraging remarks at her hands made some advances. The next day they again met in the same place and at the same hour and an appointment was made to see the lady at her house the same night. The gay Lothario quite unsuspecting proceeded to the lady's house, was met at the gate by the lady herself and taken to a room inside. He had not enjoyed the situation long when all of a sudden the doors flew open and entered a man with a revolver in hand. What followed is better to be imagined than described; the gentleman had immediately to send for a very large amount and to hand the same over to the European push money to prevent him from handing him over to the police charged with a series of offences.

Well Lothario was rightly punished. The man who offends sexual morality deserves very little mercy. But here is another story in which the robbed Hindu was perfectly innocent. He was a Deputy Magistrate and he is dead. His name we do not mention, because his sons are alive and holding important posts under Government. We heard the story from his lips. He was coming to Calcutta from his subdivision when a lady entered his compartment at the Barrackpore station. Finding himself alone in a compartment with a European lady he felt a little nervous; but yet he feared no danger. Gradually the lady opened conversation and approached nearer and nearer. And as the woman approached nearer, the man receded

further, but this did not prevent the former from coming quite close to him. They passed the Dum Dum Station and were approaching Calcutta. Suddenly the European woman who looked like a lady, caught hold of his hand and said, "unless you pay me Rs. five hundred down I will report to the Police at Sealdah that you offered me indignities." The Babu felt himself annihilated but he had not the sum with him. "How much have you?" asked the lady. He said "I have only a fifty Rupee note". The lady took it, ransacked his pocket, and finding nothing more but a piece of silver which also she appropriated, let him go. He requested us to publish the story as a warning suppressing name, and we did it in these columns about twenty years ago.

MR. ALFRED Harmsworth, the Proprietor and Editor of the *Daily Mail*, is a journalist who thrives by sensation. His correspondents are, it is clear, selected with great care. Mr. Stevens came here and threw the country *topsy turvy* in a week. His correspondent in Italy was doing the same thing in that country as Mr. Stevens was doing here, and his Italian correspondent was expelled from the place by the authorities for the falsehoods in which he had indulged in regard to the Municipal Government of Nice. Mr. Stevens was not expelled from here, but he was hooted out by his countrymen. The position of a man as correspondent of the *Daily Mail* must be worth much, for one who is so engaged has to take the chance of being either expelled or hooted. In America some papers make a very stout man sit on the editorial chair to meet those who come to horsewhip the Editor. The *Daily Mail* does not engage strong men for its writers, but for its foreign correspondents, who are prepared to receive all sorts of rough treatment that their writings are likely to bring upon themselves. Mr. Stevens is not a strong man certainly; but then he had no violence to fear in India. The Italy man was no doubt a giant. The *Daily Mail* is anxious to know whether the publication of a Sunday paper would be in accordance with the precepts of the Bible and he has been able to create a vast mass of literature on the subject. The expressed view of Mr. Harmsworth, according to our London correspondent, is, that the fiction of the Hindu and Mussalman being equal to the white man must be dismissed, and that Riponism ought to be put down. He thinks that the Congress will bring about a mutiny. It never strikes the *Mail* that the easiest way of stirring up the people of India is to circulate papers like itself in this country, and allow its correspondent to abuse the people. The paper has a large circulation in the metropolis among Tory workmen, and we believe it is this paper which called Mr. Tilak a scoundrel.

We quite appreciate the excellent motives which have led Sir John Woodburn to disenfranchise the Dacca Division. His Honor was led sincerely to believe that by allowing the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee to be re-elected, he was doing a service to the Indian public and therefore deserved thanks and not adverse comments. Indeed, in this matter, Sir John Woodburn was guided solely by the interests of the people. But, as we pointed out yesterday, it is of very little moment to us whether Babu Surendra Nath or half a dozen men like him were allowed to criticize the Bill fiercely when its fate is sealed. When goats are killed before the goddess Kali, they are beautifully adorned with vermilion and garlands. The delivery of some fine speeches in favour of local self-government, when it is about to be sacrificed, is just like it. When the Age of Consent Bill was passed, Sir Romesh Chander Mitra absented himself from the Council. Let all representative members follow his example and keep themselves absent from the Council when the sacrificial sword will be raised to cut local self-government into two.

The following paragraph appears in the *Mirror*:

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is evidently dissatisfied with the proposal that the municipalities of the Presidency Division, should be called upon to return a member to the Council this time. The reason of this dissatisfaction is not far to seek. It is of personal nature. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has never been friendly to Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee. Everybody, acquainted with Bengal politics, knows it. We are not concerned with the personal question at all; but we have no hesitation in saying that the presence of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee in the Council, when the Municipal Bill comes on for discussion in August next, is very important. The Corporation was unanimously of that opinion; and the Government and the country are also of the same opinion. Anybody who will contest the seat, placed at the disposal of the Presidency Municipalities with Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, will act in violent opposition; and what is more to the point, the return of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee is a foregone affair, and from what we have been able to ascertain nobody has the ghost of a chance against him. The circumstances of the case are peculiar. We are in the midst of a crisis, and the services of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee are necessary.

We can have no personal motive in the matter, as we are not covetous of a seat in the Council. That the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee played some ruses, in the Select Committee on the Municipal Bill, under the influence of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, we heard from the Hon'ble Babu Norendra Nath Sen himself. The latter

was so disgusted with the conduct of Babu Surendra Nath that he openly condemned it, not once but several times, in public meetings; and Raja Binoy Krishna Bahadur and others will testify to the fact. Our contemporary says that Babu Surendra Nath's re-election is a foregone conclusion. That as a matter of course, for who can resist a Government nominee? The *Mirror* says that the services of Babu Surendra Nath are absolutely necessary to avert a great danger. Our contemporary has made a slight mistake here. He should have said that the services of Babu Surendra Nath and Norendra Nath are essential in the Council for the next two years, for the political regeneration of India.

THE duties of a Judge are ennobling if faithfully performed; otherwise they debase the soul. Knowing this the Judge, who is influenced by considerations of haste, prejudice, passion or interest, in deciding cases before him, injures himself vitally. The facts of the Ghatasila case were stated before the High Court and reported in our columns the other day. We quote from the report—

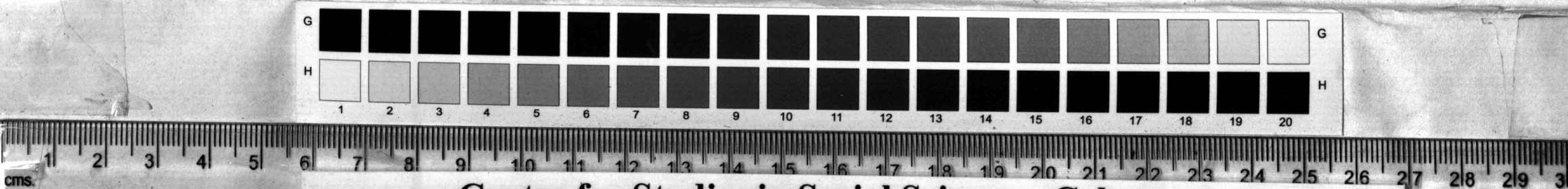
On the 16th February the petitioner was on his way to his native village when he accidentally met the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner told him to be present at Ghatasila on the 18th February as he "wanted to enquire of some matter from him." The petitioner afterwards learned that in consequence 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 Ghatasila the Deputy Commissioner directed the prosecution of the petitioner under section 417 I. 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 Ghatasila 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 *hajut*. The charge was with respect to his collecting rents in kind from the rayats 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 Judicial Commissioner set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered a fresh trial by some competent Magistrate, other than the Deputy Commissioner. This meant that the case in which the Deputy Commissioner had convicted the accused was to be sent to his subordinate for the latter's opinion. This farce was not, however, allowed to proceed further, for the High Court intervened and the case was transferred to another district. May we inquire what the Deputy Commissioner gained by acting in this irregular and hasty manner? His business was to see whether the man was guilty or not. That he could have done most efficiently in the regular way. He tells the accused to see him as he has some inquiries to make. The accused comes at the bidding of the Deputy Commissioner, and no sooner he puts in appearance, than he is told that he has been charged with a crime and that he must defend himself. The celebrated Beluchistan diplomat confessed, when defending the action of Lord Lansdowne in regard to the arrest of the Manipore Prince, that his custom was, when treating with the Beluch chiefs, to summon them by a friendly note; and when they came to him unsuspecting, to put them in prison. He contended that that was a very simple and effective way of dealing with Beluch chiefs. He confessed that it no doubt looked odd to march a man off to prison who had been induced to come by a friendly message; but then the advantages of proceeding in this way with the wild chiefs, he contended, proved very successful. Perhaps that is the way to deal with Beluch chiefs, but it is also the best way in a district of Bengal, Singbhoom, where the case in question occurred? "Come to me day after tomorrow for I have to make some inquiries of you," this is what Mr. Deputy Commissioner Thompson told the accused. The accused, proud of the honour the Deputy Commissioner has done him, runs to him, to give the desired information. On reaching the place he finds himself in the hands of the Police. From there he was marched off direct to *hajut*. No breathing time was allowed him. If he had not responded to the invitation of the Deputy Commissioner, he would not that day have found himself in prison. Col. Sandeman, the famous Beluchistan diplomat, referred to above, had this plea that he had not the ready means of commanding the attendance of the chiefs, and, therefore, he had to resort to tricks. But Mr. Deputy Commissioner Thompson had no such excuse for adopting this method, for, he could easily have brought the accused before him by a regular summons. And then he was put on his defence as soon as he had made his appearance, and the accused, therefore, naturally wanted time. But that was not given him. Why? On the 18th he was put on his trial, and on the 20th he was sent to jail! He got only one day's respite, because the 19th was a Sunday. Why this hurry? Chapekar and his brother, executed for the murder of British Officers, were more mercifully dealt with. And then, why was the maximum punishment inflicted? Do not the rulers here prefer an unsullied reputation? Do they not like it to

be thought that they are immaculate, incapable of doing an unjust or mean act? Do they not like to improve their spiritual nature and approach towards perfection? Well, the policy that is being followed now is not the best way of gaining that end. When a man is to be tried, let him have the fullest opportunity of defending himself. If a man is found guilty, let him have the lowest punishment which would serve the ends of justice. And if the official doing judicial work is found to be wanting, let him be so reprimanded that he may not repeat his mistake. To save an official who has offended is to demoralize the service and destroy the confidence that the people have in it.

THE Natu Brothers were arrested and kept in prison under the notion that, such a procedure would lead to the detection of the foul crime which led to the murder of British officials. As there was no proof against them, no proceedings could be instituted in the regular way, so an obsolete and barbarous Regulation was unearthed for the purpose. Subsequently the Government found that they had acted under a misapprehension. If they had admitted it and released the prisoners, the matter would have been forgotten by this time. But the Bombay Government chose to adopt a less straightforward course, they were not willing to undergo the humiliation of confessing that they had been led to act under panic. For the purpose of getting out of the difficulty, they began to put forward many frivolous pleas, to the amazement, and we must say, disgust, of the public. Their object, no doubt, was to release the prisoners quietly when the public had forgotten all about the case. But this Sir W. Wedderburn and other friends of India did not allow them to do. We fear the last question of Sir W. Wedderburn will only prolong their detention, for, as we said, what the Government intends doing is to drop the matter quietly, when everybody has forgotten the particulars of the case. The plea now brought forward is that if they are let loose, public tranquillity is likely to be disturbed, or in other words, it is now alleged that they were arrested and detained in the interests of public tranquillity, and if the restrictions imposed are removed there is likely to be a row, a riot or a rebellion. But is it a fact that if the restrictions are removed the result would be a riot or rebellion? No one in India can put faith in such a statement; indeed, it would be impossible to persuade any one in India, be he a European, or an Indian, to believe that the Government is actually under the apprehension that it pretends to be. Of course, it would have been some humiliation to the Bombay Government to confess that it had acted in this matter, under the impulse of the moment and in a panic. But is the attitude that Government has now adopted less humiliating? What can be more humiliating for a Government than to take refuge in statements which are known to be myths? The Government is humiliating itself, the British Government and the British nation. Lord Curzon should not permit this; and if his Lordship feels any delicacy in the matter, the Anglo-Indian organs of public opinion like the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, the *Indian Daily News*, and others should not. In the annals of British rule in this country, it will be difficult to find a case like this, a Government making statements which, as every one knows, cannot, by any possibility, be true. Why were the Natu imprisoned? The first answer was, their detention would lead to the detection of the murder of the two British officers. The second answer was, they had quarrelled with a hospital nurse, &c. &c. The third answer was, if they were let loose, there would be a row or riot in Bombay. Now if a witness had made such statements one after the other, in a law court, he would have made himself an object of wonder.

IN an interesting letter to the "Pioneer" Miss Cornelia Sorabji explains her anxiety to be enrolled as a Vakils by the Allahabad High Court. She believes that a vast amount of good might be done among purdah-nashin ladies holding property by women lawyers. Miss Sorabji obtained her legal education and passed the B. C. L. Examination at Oxford and then taught the practical part of her work with a firm of London Solicitors. She did not desire to plead in court, and when at home, made no application to the Benches of any Inn. On her return to India she tried chamber-counselling in Bombay, but soon found that to sit behind an office table was not the way to reach the purdah-nashin lady. She found moreover that a woman doing an untired thing needs all the protection she can get from recognised authority. She therefore then passed the two examinations necessary to obtain the Bombay L. L. B. degree, after which she applied for enrolment to the Allahabad Court, as the large number of purdah ladies in that province would give a specially favourable field for the work she desired to undertake. The answer of the High Court (1)... in admitting Vakils, the Court is bound by its rules... (2) I am at the same time to point out that you appear to be entitled under the rules of the 18th March 1895, to go up for the Vakils' examinations; to be held in December next, upon your complying with the requirements of those rules. Nothing was said about any difficulty arising on account of Miss Sorabji's sex, and she naturally interpreted the answer as a promise of enrolment, conditional on her compliance with the particular local High Court tests. Miss Sorabji then passed both the examinations required by the Allahabad Court, and again made her application for enrolment which, as we know, was, to her great surprise and disappointment, refused.



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 imagination; excellent descriptions of exciting scenes, theological essays, dissertation on Sutticism; poetry; a spirited and long defence of their political rights ignored by the Government, entitled "The perpetual slavery of India" which 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 in such an interesting strain as to be found in this book.—London Review.

To be had at the Patrika Office

OPUM SALE.—The next opium sale, which will comprise of 3,400 chests will be held on Thursday, 1st June, at 2 Bankshall Street.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.—The Government has invited proposals from the Local Governments and Provincial Administrations for a Railway Conference, which will be held as usual.

SIBPUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—As the results of the B. A. Examination have not yet been published, the date of receiving applications for admission to the Agricultural Department, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is extended to the 15th May.

PROPOSED MAGNETIC SURVEY.—The Government of India are considering the proposal to start a magnetic survey as it has been found, after a careful survey of Assam by Mr. Bond, that the trigonometrical position of places has suffered dislocation varying from 3 to 20 feet by the earthquake of 1897.

A NEW RAILWAY.—It is notified that 650 acres of land are to be required for the proposed broad gauge railway line from Chandipore on the B. C. Railway to Lakee. The alignment of the railway is proposed to pass from Chandipore through Dankinhaz, Chandana, Hadipur, Joypur, Saladana, Kothry and other villages to Lakee.

A LEOPARD HUNT.—A small party of three gentlemen, with two native shikaris, were fortunate enough to bag a leopard—a fine animal—in the Valley between Prospect Hill and Jutogh on Thursday evening. The brute died game, for he was hit twice before he succumbed. It is not, however, the same animal that has been causing so much excitement in the neighbourhood of the Glen valley, where he is apparently still roaming at pleasure. The villagers are only too glad to give information when these animals are about, for they suffer much by their depredations. It is some years now since the west part of the station has been so hurried as during the last winter by leopards.

A NEW RAILWAY MAP.—The Public Works Department and the Survey Office are engaged in the production of a new large scale railway map of India, a work which the unprecedented out-crop of new projects during the last few months has made most necessary. It will show all new canals as well as railways, and will in fact be a complete presentation of public works as they stand at the close of the century and, as far as the future can be forecasted, for the first few years of the next. The map is expected to be ready for issue before many weeks are over.

HIGH COURT TRANSLATION DEPT.—The insufficiency of court-interpreters and the inadequacy of the staff in the Translation Department on the Original Side have been long-felt grievances of the profession, to which we have drawn attention from time to time. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we notice that steps are being taken to strengthen the staff of court-interpreters. We understand that with this view, interpreters from the Police Court and the Small Cause Court have been given a trial. But before any appointment is made we have a suggestion to offer. We have nothing to say against the Police Court and Small Cause Court interpreters. They are, no doubt, good men for the work they have to do. But the duties of an interpreter in the High Court are much more difficult and onerous. We would, therefore, venture to suggest the selection of High Court interpreters from a more deserving class of public servants. We think a trial ought to be given to the members of the staff of the Translator's Office in the Bengal Secretariat and that of the Bengal Librarian. Each of these officers is assisted by a staff selected from among distinguished graduates of the Calcutta University. Their degrees are not their only recommendation. The training they receive in their offices is an additional recommendation in their favour. Their ordinary duties consist of translating a variety of vernacular literature from common newspaper writings to the most finished literary productions. We know of occasions when the Bengal Translator and the Bengal Librarian have been examined as expert witnesses in the High Court in matters of doubt and difficulty specially when anything very material turns on the correct interpretation of any vernacular expression. Their connection with the University may be said to entitle them to some encouragement from the Chief Justice, who is its Vice-Chancellor. The pay of a High Court interpreter should be a sufficient inducement for really good men to compete for it and ample opportunity should be given to all persons whose education and training would go far to show that they would in all probability discharge the duties efficiently.—Calcutta Weekly Notes.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.—The Supreme Legislative Council does not sit for some time yet. The Cantonment House Bill will be held over till the Calcutta Session.

CALCUTTA PORT DEBENTURES.—The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are inviting tenders for a loan of 15 lakhs upon debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Royal salutes will be fired at all military stations in India on Wednesday, May 24th, in celebration of the Eightieth birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress.

CALCUTTA POLICE FORCE.—In regard to the proposal which has for some time past been lying before Government, to strengthen the Calcutta Police Force, it is considered advisable to sanction this in view of the increase in the population.

A FOUR-HORNED GOAT.—Very recently Dr. Hari Dhone Dutt, of 37 Banatolah Lane, Patuldanga, had gone to Dhanakota, Nepal, in order to treat general Bam Beer Bikram Rana Bahadur, Governor of the place, and received as a present a four-horned goat. The goat had been caught in the jungles of the Himalayas. It is a splendid creature and can be seen in the doctor's house at all hours.

A TIGER IN RAJSHAHYE.—Babu Bhaba Prasad Khan Chowdhury of Patna has succeeded in bagging a tiger which was doing a good deal of mischief in the villages of Gopalhat, Mahonpur, Kanda and Umargari. In the course of one short week the brute had mangled of some fourteen persons of whom two have since died. The tiger measured nearly eight feet.

MASTER SPOTS AT ULA.—A correspondent reports that a couple of leopards had for some time past been doing great havoc among the cattle at Ula and the surrounding villages. On Saturday last, Babu Ganoda Prasanna Mukherjee, the well-known sporting Zamindar of Gobardanga, reached Ula with three of his trained elephants, and went after the brutes. The female leopard was bagged, but its male evaded the party and had to be let alone, because Ganoda Babu had an urgent business at home which called him away. He has promised to come back and kill the other brute which continues its depredations.

E. I. RAILWAY.—It is said that the East Indian Railway are again restricting workings to Howrah via Mogulsera and Mokameh Ghat. When this happened last year it was admitted by the Railway authorities that the East Indian Railway was unable for want of rolling stock and power to accept the traffic offered. On this occasion, however, the block at Howrah is said to be due to merchants not taking prompt delivery of their goods; and this again is attributed to the scarcity of bullock carts, and the general tightness of the local abutment.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.—With the exception of some scattered showers in Bengal Proper and Orissa, the weather throughout the week was rainless and very hot. General rain is now needed for ploughing and early sowings, and also for the young crops in the ground. Spring rice is still being harvested and the threshing of the rabi crops in Bihar is almost over. The fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient, except, as previously reported, in places in Midnapore, Manbhum, and the Sonthal Parganas. There is cattle disease still in several districts, but nowhere is it of an epidemic nature. The price of common rice is practically stationary, any variations reported being very slight.

A KIND MAGISTRATE.—The Dacca Gazette gives another instance of Mr. Beaton-Bell's kindly feelings towards our countrymen. Some boys were playing in front of the Magistrate's bungalow. One of them suddenly got an attack of hysteria and fell down senseless. Mr. Bell, who noticed this from his bungalow, at once came out and ordered his servants to bring ice &c., and began treating the boy himself, and when the boy recovered he sent him home with many kind words. The other day Mr. Bell distributed rice and piece to a very large number of beggars of this place.

ABDUCTION AND OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Charu Mithir that on the 1st Magh last, while Bama, the 14-year old widow of one Lokenath Mud, was husking rice in the courtyard of his brother, Gaya, she was attacked by Dhanram Mud and 9 others and carried away. Gaya lodged information with the police and a police enquiry was set on foot and after six or seven days' absence Bama was discovered by two Chowkidars in the possession of Dhanram. She stated that the accused had committed outrage upon her. The case was, after a preliminary enquiry by Deputy Magistrate Sarat Chandra Das, committed to the sessions. Mr. A. C. Sen, Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, has sentenced Dhanram to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

RECENT COLLISION ON THE A. B. RY.—The Government Railway Police has just concluded the investigation into the recent fatal collision between a light engine and a ballast train, which occurred on the morning of the 28th ultimo at Fazilpur, in the district of Noakhali, resulting in serious loss of life. It now turns out that the ballast train with coolies and stone ballast was brought to a halt at Fazilpur on the evening of the 27th ultimo, when the engine, being detached, proceeded to Laksmar for coal. Night coming on the coolies retired to sleep, some in the trucks and some underneath. During the small hours of the following morning, the engine returned to Fazilpur, colliding with the trucks which were at a standstill. The native engine driver having previously realised the situation jumped off the engine in time and escaped with his life, and the next moment the collision occurred, killing no fewer than eight coolies on the spot. The Medical Officer of the Feni Sub-Division was first on the spot. Mr. Kelly, District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, who was camping out at Feni, and Mr. P. C. Singhai Sub-Divisional Magistrate, with Inspector Moreno, also arrived on the scene, and held an investigation. The foremost truck of

the train, which fortunately had not been utilized by any of the coolies, was found standing erect, the second truck telescoped into the third. Two coolies were found crushed to death, while two others were, strange to say, escaped altogether unhurt, and were extricated with some little difficulty from their perilous position. Of the coolies who had been asleep underneath the trucks passing over him and cutting him in two, another was found dead with his legs smashed. Two others died on the spot, and two women died subsequent to their removal to hospital. In all eight coolies met with their death. Several other coolies were found injured and were despatched the same afternoon to "Chittagong," where they are under medical treatment. The Station Master of Fazilpur and the driver of the light engine have been placed under arrest, and will shortly be placed on their trial before the District Magistrate.

A SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL.

VERDICT OF THE JURY UPHOLD.
It may be in the recollection of our readers that some time ago Mr. J. Windsor, Sessions Judge of Burdwan, referred a murder case to the High Court under section 307, Cr.P.C., disagreeing with the verdict of the jury which was for acquittal. The principal accused in the case was one Kedar Karmakar and the charge against him was that he had killed his young wife in a fit of jealousy. There was another accused, a relation of the other, and he was hauled up for assisting the first accused in disposing of the dead body of the woman. The body was found and brought out some days after the murder by a Sub-Inspector of Police from underneath a deep well. As the case was put in the lower court, the detection of the body showed wonderful detective ability of the Police officer. He traced the body into the deep well, not from any bad smell that might have been arising, which in fact did not, but from something like an oily substance which he found floating in that particular place situated in an out of the way place near the railway line. His attention was drawn to this oily substance in a well and he at once grew suspicious and set to work. Besides the Police constables who were on the spot, a large number of chowkidars were requisitioned from the surrounding villages and they all worked day and night. After about forty-eight hours' incessant working, the deep well was pumped out and a sack was found at the bottom. It was dragged out, and sure enough the body of a female with a horrible wound of a peculiar nature was found. The body was identified to be that of the missing woman. The nature of the wound showed that it must have been caused by one who had been actuated to commit the deed in a violent fit of jealousy. The husband of the woman was then sent for and arrested, and the subsequently made a confession that he gave a slap to his wife because she expressed a desire to obtain jewellery, which her husband could not give her, from other people, that she fell down and died, and that with the help of the second accused he disposed of the body in the manner described above. There was no other reliable evidence on the record besides this confession which was withdrawn at the final trial. The jury declined to believe the confession and to base a conviction on it. As stated above the Sessions Judge disagreeing with them referred the case to the High Court.

The reference was argued about a month ago before Justices Prinsep and Wilkins; and as the Judges disagreed, Mr. Justice Prinsep being for acquittal and Mr. Justice Wilkins for convictions, the matter was referred to a third Judge, Mr. Justice Hill.

Mr. Justice Hill delivered his judgment on Friday. In a lengthy judgment he thoroughly considered the whole case and came to the conclusion that the verdict of the jury was a correct verdict and he upheld it. The prisoners were accordingly discharged and acquitted.

Babu Khetta Mohan Sen appeared for the appellants.

A RAILWAY CASE.

THE rule, obtained by one Anul Chandra Ghose against an order of the Joint-Magistrate of Raneegunge sentencing him to four months' and seven days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3-6-6 for travelling with the first half of an expired return ticket issued to one A. K. Chowdhury, for reduction of sentence, came on for hearing on Friday before Justices Ghose and Wilkins at the criminal bench of the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing Babu Prosono Gopal Roy for the petitioner and Mr. Hyde for the Railway Company delivered the following judgment:—

We think that in the circumstances of this case the sentence that has been pronounced upon the petitioner may well be modified. We think that the sentence that he has already undergone, namely, a month's imprisonment, plus a fine of Rs. 50 which we hereby impose, will meet the ends of justice. The petitioner must pay this fine within ten days, on failure of such payment he must undergo further rigorous imprisonment for a month.

THE Simla Horse and Dog Show will be held on Saturday, the 10th June.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Government on the subject of Railway policy and charges for telegrams to Europe.

THE Raja of Vizianagram paid Lucknow a flying visit on Thursday, the 4th instant, and afterwards left for Sitapur where he has gone for the marriage of his son.

THE new pipe line in the Charot Nullah has been completed and linked up with the pumps, the Simla water-supply being thereby increased from an average of about 140,000 gallons daily to 216,000 gallons.

GUNNER SALES, 2nd Western Royal Artillery pleaded "guilty" to-day before the District Magistrate to a charge of stealing a watch from a shopkeeper in Rangoon on the 8th instant. He asked to see the watch, which he took and ran away, but was pursued and caught. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Telegrams.

(INDIAN TELEGRAM.)

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PRESS EMPLOYEE.

(From a correspondent)
SHILLONG, MAY 12.

Grave irregularities have been disclosed in the Assam Government press. Serious allegations have been made against a certain employee supported by strong evidence. Startling revelations have been made. Investigation is proceeding. Efforts are being made to hush up the matter. The public demand an open enquiry.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, MAY 9.
In the House of Commons to-day Sir Henry Fowler gave notice of his intention to move that the Indian Countervailing Sugar Duties Bill be disallowed. Sir Campbell-Bannerman asked Mr. Balfour to give a day for the discussion of the countervailing duties to which Mr. Balfour agreed.

LONDON, MAY 9.
In reply to enquiries Lord George Hamilton fully explained the circumstances under which a Philadelphia firm had secured the contract to build the Goktiel Viaduct, and he regretted to say that this was not the first contract where there was a marked difference between American and British tenders.

LONDON, MAY 9.
Mr. St. John Brodrick replying to a question said the Yontze Basin was defined as the provinces adjoining the Yangtze river and the provinces of Honan and Chekiang. He was unable to state the exact claims of Russia in Manchuria.

LONDON, MAY 9.
A Washington despatch says that all hope of the re-assembling of the Canadian-American Commission in August has been abandoned, as both sides are unyielding.

LONDON, MAY 11.
Sir William Anson, Unionist, has been returned unopposed as member for the Oxford University, succeeding the late Sir John Mowbray.

LONDON, MAY 11.
In the House of Commons to-day while the House was in Committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. Broadhurst moved to reduce the tea duty by two pence per pound. The motion was rejected by 246 to 125. Colonel Vincent moved to exempt Colonel Wines from the new duty, but the proposal was rejected by 192 to 37.

LONDON, MAY 11.
Mr. Brodrick stated that representations had been made to Russia relative to the refusal of her Consul to British titles at Hankow, and the Russian Government had instructed the Consul to suspend definite action.

LONDON, MAY 12.
Mr. Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade, in replying to a deputation of sugar refiners with proposals favouring an agreement between the Powers willing to penalize bounty fed sugars, said that Premier and himself saw no objection to countervailing duties, but before proposing them the Government must be certain that the country was with them, as was the case in India.

LONDON, MAY 12.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer has reduced his original proposals for an additional tax on wines by three pence a gallon on light wines, and six pence on still wines in bottles.

LONDON, MAY 12.
It is reported that fighting has taken place with Major Carter's expedition to Benin, and there are rumours that Lieutenant Uniacke, of the 19th Hussars, has been killed.

LONDON, MAY 12.
The Order of the Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Beaufort, has been conferred on the Duke of Northumberland.

AN AMUSING STORY.

A BUCHAREST correspondent sends us the following:—A peculiar and interesting story, and which might well form a plot for a farce instead of being "from real life," is now occupying one of the Austrian Divorce Courts. The tale commences in a railway train, and the actors are a good-looking and piquant young lady and an elegantly-dressed and youthful man. They are occupying a compartment alone. He is apparently travelling on pleasure. Soon a conversation commences between the two, and the exchange of the usual civilities leads on to a conversation on more personal matters. The lady, who is the wife of a rich and well-known manufacturer, complains of not being understood, and relates to her all too sympathising companion many instances of her husband's harshness and meanness. Her fellow-traveller commiserates and condoles, and finally says if only she would do him the honour to accept a loan of a little assistance, if only she would not be insulted by the offer, if only, &c., &c., and in the end the lady takes, with many thanks and a note of the address to which she can return it at any time, a bill for a hundred guineas. "Only," adds the young man, "as it is my last money until I reach home, would you mind giving me just ten or fifteen guineas for present use. At home I can procure all I want." With smiles the lady gives him the change, and then shortly afterwards they reach the station where the kind young man alights. Second Act.—Arrived at her destination, the lady hurries to purchase some of those coveted objects which, on account of her husband's meanness, have hitherto been denied her. This calls for the production of the 100 guinea bill. The shop-keeper feels it, examines it, and finally holds it up to the light. "False," he exclaims. Then events follow one another quickly, until the husband is called to bail his wife and say from whom he received the false paper money which he gave his wife. But I never gave her any 100 guinea bill, only sent her some five guinea notes for her journey home.

What could the lady do? Either confess all to penance are useless, and her husband is now suing for a divorce.

A ROW BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND VILLAGERS.

In the N. W. P. High Court, on Wednesday, the case of Dukes and others came up for orders before Mr. Justice Knox. The case which comes from Meerut is one in which four privates of the Connaught Rangers were attacked by villagers whilst shooting, and the result was that one villager was killed and several more or less injured, one of the soldiers also being severely hurt. Charges were brought against both soldiers and villagers, and the Magistrate who heard the cases dismissed, that against the soldiers, holding that they acted in justifiable self-defence, while he convicted certain villagers of rioting.

Mr. Chamier, who appeared on behalf of the Crown, stated the facts broadly, and then read the evidence given in relation to the charges against the soldiers. He said the four accused, Quigley, Karnarvon, Connor and Dukes went out shooting from Meerut in December last. They went in gharris as far as Husainpur, three miles from Man police station and ten miles from Meerut, and walked on to a village called Moobra. Three of the men had guns or rifles, Quigley was unarmed. Connor and Karnarvon were dressed in khaki, the other two wore red coats. At Moobra they separated into two parties, Connor and Karnarvon going one way, and Dukes and Quigley another. The former pair hired a chattr named Budhan to carry whatever they shot. According to the evidence accepted by the Magistrate, what happened was this: Connor and Karnarvon began shooting, and the Magistrate found that they killed a peacock. Thereupon the villagers assumed a threatening attitude, and the two men being pressed by the villagers bolted, and fired two or three shots in the air. That did not have the desired effect and Connor admitted that finding they were hard pressed by the villagers, who were within a "gandasa" and "lathis," he turned and shot a man named Shera, son of Kalli. Shera's injuries were not very severe. After this the two men got away, and had nothing further to do with the natives. But the shooting of Shera, naturally created a great commotion, and an attempt was made by the villagers to seize Dukes and Quigley, who were almost within earshot. Naturally the villagers, a peacock having been shot and one of their fellows injured, were more or less excited. They closed with Dukes and Quigley, and the latter being unarmed was knocked over and the Magistrate found that Quigley was severely mangled before Dukes used his gun. He fired at a man named Birbal, who was on top of Quigley. Dukes admitted that he fired several times in trying to keep off the villagers. He slightly injured a man named Jumna, and both men made off as hard as they could towards Husainpur. They were chased, the natives got to close quarters, and again Dukes fired, he declared in self-defence, with the result that he injured a man named Indoo slightly, and another man named Indoo so severely that he died four shots having penetrated the groin. Immediately after these injuries were inflicted the villagers gave up the chase, and both parties went off to the thana, three miles away, and reported the affair. The soldiers made their report immediately they got to the thana, and they had stuck to the story ever since. The account of the villagers had differed from time to time in various particulars. Practically the story told by the villagers to the Magistrate was that a peacock was shot and they told the soldiers "You must not go on shooting," and tried to get away the cooler who was carrying the peacock, and simply for that reason Connor turned round and shot Shera. Similarly with regard to the shooting by Dukes, they said Dukes fired upon them because they stood in his way and wanted him to stop shooting. The Magistrate said that whatever the true facts might be he was sure the account of the villagers was not true.

The learned Government Advocate then read the evidence. Subsequently he said that as to the peacock only one was produced, and the Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate both declared it had not been shot, and if a peacock was really shot it was impossible to say what became of it. As to the nature of the application he had to make, he was instructed to ask the Court to consider whether the view taken by the Magistrate was correct, but apart from his lordship's opinion on that point, he would probably wish to say whether in such a case as this it was desirable whether there should be any further inquiry or not. He was not instructed to press the case either way, but to lay it before the Court, and to ask the Court to say whether, under the circumstances, it was desirable that any further action should be taken.

Mr. Justice Knox: I suppose the Magistrate was a man of experience?

The Government Advocate: Yes, my lord, he was Joint Magistrate, and either was at that time or had previously been acting District Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Knox: How did the case first come before him?

The Government Advocate: The villagers were challenged on one side and the soldiers on the other. I should have mentioned that the conviction of the villagers was upheld by the Sessions Judge, and he must have done that, I imagine, on the ground that the villagers were the attacking party. Of course, as to two of the soldiers, they had nothing whatever to do with the actual shooting, the only doubt is as to Connor and Dukes. The difficulty is that the villagers have put forward no intelligible story of what happened. They were on their trial themselves and naturally enough would not expose themselves, so their evidence is rather one-sided.

Mr. Justice Knox said if it were a case tried by a young and inexperienced Magistrate, he thought it might be desirable to order a further inquiry as to the discharge of the soldiers on the charge brought against them, but he thought in such circumstances as the present motion—such as that before the Court—must tend to weaken the authority of Magistrates and Sessions Judges.

The Government Advocate said it was a common practice for the High Court to examine decisions of the Court of Session; all Sessions Judges knew their decisions were liable to revision. The question was whether, the case having been decided by the Magistrate, further enquiry was any more likely to weaken his authority than in the case of a Sessions Judge.

Mr. Justice Knox said the application was a novel one, inasmuch as it was not made by any of the relations of the deceased or any of the injured persons who might very properly have moved in the matter, and as he understood it there had been an inquiry by the Magistrate which had resulted in a discharge of the accused. The Court was asked to examine the papers without any suggestion by the Public Prosecutor or other persons interested that any injustice had been done. The Government Advocate: Your lordship states the case exactly; I am not instructed to suggest that the order of the Magistrate was wrong.

Mr. Justice Knox said: he would look into the matter further, but as at present advised he must say he was not inclined to consider the suggestion. He thought the application a very peculiar one to deal with.

The Raja of Faridkot, has left Jullundur for his capital where, after a few days' stay, he goes to Kasauli for the summer.

The assault case of Lieutenant Jewett vs. Nawab Nizam-ud-din came on for hearing before the Officiating Joint-Magistrate; but was again postponed, owing to Mr. Tyler, who first heard the case, not having returned from deputation.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Plague News.

VITAL STATISTICS, - MAY 11, 1899. Table with columns: Ward No., Population, Average death-rate of previous five years, Number of deaths in each Ward, New cases, Deaths from plague reported as occurring on this date, Deaths from plague occurring on previous dates but reported on this date.

SUSPECTED CASE IN CHOTANAGPUR.

A suspected case of plague in Chybsa has alarmed the people of there. Steps are being taken by the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division to protect his portion of the country from this dreadful disease.

BOMBAY RETURNS.

Bombay plague attacks reported on the 11th number 42 and plague deaths 49, the total mortality being 161.

EXODUS FROM KARACHI.

Thirty-two cases and 30 deaths from plague were recorded at Karachi on the 11th. No fresh cases of plague occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday in Hyderabad (Sind), where the disease is still confined in a few quarters.

POONA STATISTICS.

Poona plague returns show 8 cases and 4 deaths in the city, a total mortality of 13; nil in cantonment, Suburban limits, and District.

IN THE PUNJAB.

One fresh case of plague and one death occurred at Mahrampur in the Jullundur district on the 8th instant. It is reported that the village of Bazidpur, close to the infected village of Malpur, is also infected.

MR. H. H. BUCKLAND officiates as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in the room of Mr. Riekie, on privilege leave.

THE members of the Imperial Forest Service have lately adopted a dark green blazer, with a monogram of the letters I. F. S. on the pocket, and the motto, "Meliora speramus."

DR. A. M. STEIN, Registrar of the Punjab University, has obtained the permission of the Government of India and the Chinese Government to explore for scientific objects in Khotan, in Chinese Turkestan, during next summer.

THE Government have decided to purchase 400 anies in Cyprus and Italy, and Colonel Kupper, Remount Agent at Calcutta, leaves shortly to procure the animals.

THE Karachi Chamber of Commerce's memorial to the Governor of Bombay upon the reduction in telegraph rates between England and this country protests against the present exorbitant rates.

A SUIT in the Small Cause Court at Lahore between Messrs. Davidson and Company and firm of Kubarées reveals the fact that a very large business in the importation of soldiers' ostentatious cast-off scarlet tunics and great coats is carried on in India.

BAGGING A TIGER.

EXTREMELY satisfied with our morning's work we wended our way homewards. While on the verge of the jungle path and near to H's bungalow we saw a man, one of the garden coolies, come running towards us. When he arrived he was panting and out of breath; the appearance of his face betokened that he was in a terrible fright, and it was some time before we could elicit the following story from him.

still, this time quite dead. On examination we found that S. P.'s first bullet had gone clean through his heart, while the second one had entered his neck. Young S. P. was in raptures over his good fortune. Luck had attended him throughout the day, he having killed the majority of ducks in the morning and closed the day with a lordly tiger, which, on subsequent measurement, measured nine feet seven inches.

THE Maharaja of Dholepore, shortly goes to Ootacamund for the summer. SURGEON-GENERAL SIETHORPE, Surgeon-General with the Madras Government, complete his terms of service on the 17th May.

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 sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief.

ITH STANISTREET & O. and B. K. PAUL & CO. A EUROPEAN Government servant fell in love with a Mahomedan woman in Samarang, and agreed to make her the wife of his bosom in the orthodox Mahomedan style.

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GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Bipradas Chatterji, Sub-Judge of Patna on deputation as Adl Sub-Judge of Mymensingh, on furlough, is appointed to be Sub Judge of Tirhut. Babu Nilmani Dass, Sub-Judge of Tirhut, is appointed to be Sub-Judge of Patna, but to be on deputation as Adl Sub-Judge of Mymensingh.

THE Rajah of Kapurthala is expected at Simla on a short visit towards the end of the month. MR. W. A. T. CARNDUFF is appointed to the charge of the office of Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

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.

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO. THE Rajah of Kapurthala is expected at Simla on a short visit towards the end of the month.

INDIAN NEWS.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN is daily expected to arrive in Rangoon overland from the Yangtze Valley. ENTERIC is making great ravages in Meerut in the ranks of the 11th Hussars and Artillery, the Connaught Rangers being comparatively free from it.

THE State Revenue of Sikkim during the last financial year reached a higher figure than in any previous year, while the expenditure was also curtailed. Notwithstanding the unsulability of the Yatung Mart and the still existing boundary dispute with the Tibetans, the total trade between Tibet and British territory steadily advanced.

ON the motion of the Madras Municipality the Municipality recently resolved to publish a notification whereby private persons are authorised to scavenge their own premises and to deposit the nightsoil in places pointed out by the Municipality.

THE Government of India have approved the adoption of Khaki-coloured great coats and capes for the Native Infantry, in place of the grey cloth hitherto used. All renewals, therefore, will henceforth be of khaki-coloured cloth.

THE signalers strike continues, but the train are running fairly to time. The accumulation of goods trains has been cleared away. At most of the small stations which are now opened a double staff is placed.

THE anniversary of the death of Madame Blavatsky of theosophic fame was celebrated at Madras on 8th May by the Theosophical Society; the occasion being made more interesting than usual by the unveiling of Colonel H. S. Olcott of a life-size statue of the deceased in pleaster of Paris, presented to the Society by Colonel Olcott himself.

MR. N. SUBRAMANIAM, Administrator-General, Madras, has not only given a sum of Rs. 6,000 for endowing a scholarship tenable at the Medical College, but has announced his intention of endowing four others on the same kind, thus making a total gift of Rs. 30,000, including the Government grant, each scholarship will be worth Rs. 315 per annum.

FOR the first time a native official in the person of Rao Bahadur B. K. Joshi, has been appointed to officiate as Second Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad in place of Mr. R. Buller Hughes who has left for Quetta.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, has, it is stated, determined to limit the expenses of his forthcoming marriage ceremony and to have as little display as possible. The bride being a direct descendant of the great Runjeet Singh, the lion of the Punjab has been well and carefully educated and agrees with her fiancé that no display or unnecessary outlay of funds should be incurred.

THE local Bengali community are asked through the police to furnish the names of their relations in Bengal—presumably as a precautionary measure to check any possible cases of imported plague from that quarter. The step need cause no alarm as it is perfectly harmless so far as it goes.

THE Express of Lucknow has the following:—The local Bengali community are asked through the police to furnish the names of their relations in Bengal—presumably as a precautionary measure to check any possible cases of imported plague from that quarter.

A CASE of gang dacoity occurred on the Sangrur-Dhuri on the morning of the 24th ultimo, at about 2 A. M., 5 miles from Sanrur. A mule shikra was jolting along heavily when a number of men armed to the teeth stopped it and commanded the passengers to get down and deliver.

HER EXCELLENCY Lady Curzon of Kedleston and the Misses Leiter will visit the Sipi Fair on Saturday next, the 13th instant. His Excellency the Viceroy will not go to it.

A EUROPEAN Government servant fell in love with a Mahomedan woman in Samarang, and agreed to make her the wife of his bosom in the orthodox Mahomedan style. The marriage ceremony took place in the Masjid, and it was conducted by the penguah, whoever that might be, in the absence of the bridegroom. He was evidently feeling somewhat shy and gave written notice that he would not put in an appearance at all.

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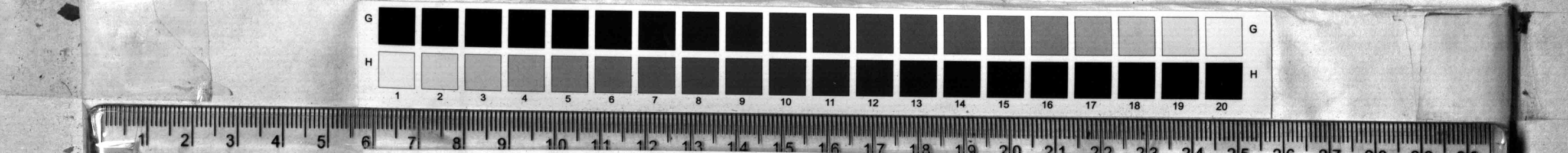
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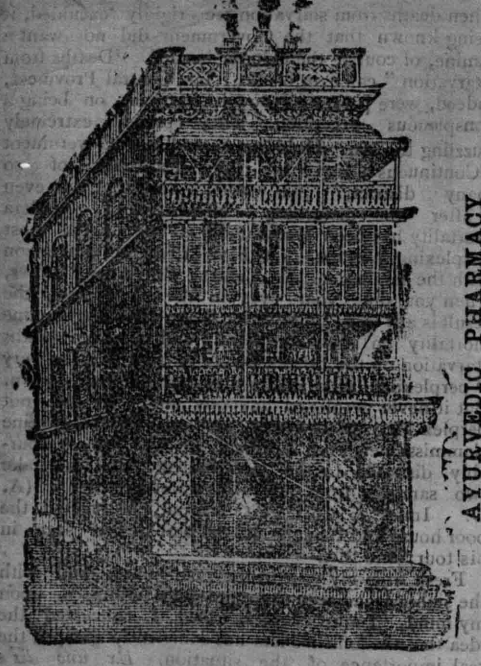
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KAVIRAJ, NOGENDRA NATH SEN, practices the Ayurvedic System of Medicine after the learned principles of Western Medicine, and obtained a Diploma from one of the most famous Medical Institutions in the East.

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 Deafness, inflammations of the eye, and all affections of the Throat and the Chest.
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PRASA,
 It restores the body to beauty and the bloom of early youth and supplies physical strength and power or endurance to it. It stimulates the appetite and induces activity in the flow of the secretions. It is of great service to the young, old, and the weak. It is infinitely better than Codliver Oil.

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Price for 7 doses Rs. 2.0
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 A most valuable Tonic and Digestive. It is a wonderful remedy against gastrodynia with indigestion, costiveness, diarrhoea, high coloured Urine, occasional Diarrhoea, a dirty-coated Tongue, Vomiting of green matter, a nasty taste in the mouth, dreadful dreams and sleeplessness, heavy drowsy feeling after eating, alternate constipation and relaxation of bowels, soreness and extreme sensitiveness of the right side of the abdomen, sour taste in the mouth with eructations of wind from the stomach, a constipated condition with clay-coloured stools and difficult defecation, headache accompanied with obstinate constipation or diarrhoea, &c., &c. It would be as efficacious in Acute as in Chronic cases.

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The following famous specific are guaranteed to cure 95 out of 100 cases. The remaining 5 cases we take up in hand to treat gratis, till ultimate recovery.
Saktisagar—Or the giver of giant strength, is the surest cure for nervous debility, wet-dreams, full of partial loss of manhood, physical inability to enjoy marital bliss, diabetes & meha of any kind. It is an able one to truly refresh life and society. Price of 14 sweet powders and 14 sweet pills for a fortnight, Rs. 4. Postage 4 Annas.

Kaapa Kusum Oil—An excellent hair-oil for every-day use, best-scented and the surest to cool the head, and enrich it with beautiful hair; a nice brain tonic, and very useful to students, pleasers, &c., whose work involves much mental strain. Price 1 Re. for 4 oz. phial 4 phials to be had at 3 Rs. Please sent half-anna stamp to take our Catalogue.

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MUNDUL & CO.,
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 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 Infants and Children's hair.

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

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

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

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

| | Rs. | As. |
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| Sweet Scented | 1 | 0 |
| Lily Scented | 1 | 8 |
| 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."
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ASWA-GANDHA BATIKA.
 It is an infallible medicine for debility. A fortnight'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 Maissad (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 Annas. V. P. P. 2 Annas extra."
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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 the prompt delivery with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Bahiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd Jan. 1890
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 trustworthy in his dealing with his customers. He fully deserves encouragement and patronage.
 Dated. 4-2-90 (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar
 Professor Presidency College.

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 ষ্ণিকামাধব বাগ্চি এম ডি সবিভিত্ত
 সপারক কর্তৃক প্রস্তুত। এই উপচার ষ্ণির সামাজিক চিত্র অতি উৎকর্ষে তববে নরন ভাব্যবিকিত। ইহা পাঠ করিলে নরকেই সামাজিক নরকে নরক শিকা পাইবে। বলা বাহুল্য যে ইহা এক্ষণি উৎকর্ষে ষ্ণিষ্ঠা পুঙ্ক। প্রথম একশত প্রাহককে এক ষ্ণি এক টীকা মুল্যের ষ্ণাবন রক্য ও অষ্ট আশ্র মুল্যের এক্ষণি বিহিতিকা মূল উপহার ষ্ণি, নরক ডাকবাহুল ও ভি: পি: প্রত লইব বা।
 ষ্ণি ষ্ণিভিত্তি নরক কলকট্ট, কবি কত।

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

Assamimusk Rs. 40 per tolah.
Nepal and Cashmere musks Rs. 32 per tolah.
Chavanaprasha.—(The best of the Ayurvedic rasayanas.) It is stated in Ayurveda that 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 medicine, but the Chavanaprasha 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, consumption, asthma, phthisis, natural weakness, nervous debility 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 this medicine, as proudly related by the *rishis* (old clove 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.

Kaapa-latika-Batika.—It is a marvellous remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any intoxicating ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box containing pills (for one month) Rs. 4, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas, and postage 4 annas.
Kamdeva-Ghrita.—It is a powerful remedy for cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students—for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity. Ghrita annas and postage 12 annas.
Moha-someswar-Batika.—This cures diabetes, albuminuria 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 disorder of the liver. Those who are suffering from the effects of the syphilis of mercury are recommended to try Kesharaj-Rasayan. Besides these, in all other cases, Jivanti-Rasayan is suitable. Each phial Rs. 2, V. P. fee 2 annas, packing 2 annas and postage 12 annas.
Elizabindu-Oil.—It cures all sorts of headache and disordered of the brain, proceeding from too much study, and loss of virile fluid. Each phial Re. 1, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage in addition 12 annas.
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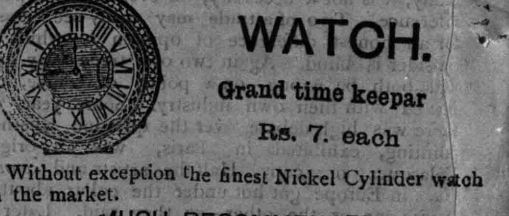
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