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# পদকল্পতক।

मन्त्राची कर्ड बाह्य बन्द्र का॰ डेंग्का। পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্রত

অহত হাজার পত্রিকা আফিলে । প্রাধ্বা।

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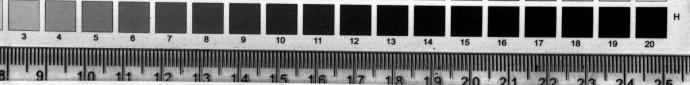
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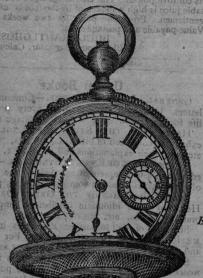
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# সর্পাঘাতের চিকিৎসা।

७छ मः ऋत्व।

মুল্য পাঁচ আৰা মাত্ৰ। ডাক্মান্তল অৰ্থ আৰা এই পুস্তক-লিখিত-প্রণালী অনুসারে চিকিৎসা করিলে সর্পদন্ত ব্যক্তি কথনত মরিবে না। ইহার চিকিৎসা প্রণালী এত সহজ এবং প্রকের ভাষাও এত সরল, যে জ্রীলোকেরা পর্যান্তও এই প্তত পাঠ করিয়া অনায়াসে চিকিৎসা করিতে পারে। গ্রন্থকার ত্রিশ বৎসর যাবত এই প্রবালী অফুসারে অনেক সর্পদন্ত ব্যক্তিকে নিজ্হত্তে চিকিৎসা করিয়া আরাম করিয়াছেন, এবং অপ্-রতেও আরাম করিতে দেখিরাছেন।

बरे नकन कांत्र थिंडि श्रुट रेशंत्र बक बक थानि शुक्रक दाथा अवः वानक वानिकानिशतक অন্যান্য পুতরে সহিত ইহা পাঠ করান

अत्रामार्थमान (चाय। অসূতবাজার পতিকা আলিকাডা হিস্

নুতন পুস্তক।

মহারাজ নন্দকুমার চরিত ১॥০ টাকা ঐসত্যচরণ শান্তী প্রণীত।

चिं थांठीन देश्त्रांची, कतांत्री, वाचना क भारती मनीन भव ७ अइ अवनद्दत निधिष হইরাছে, এত দিন লোকে উপস্থাস ও বিদে-শীয় লেখকদিগের নন্দকুমারের বিক্লভ চরিত্র পাঠ করিরাছেন, এখন বিভন্ন চরিত্র পাঠ করুন हेराएं नवांव चानिवकी त्रिताब कोना श्रेकृतित ছবি ও রাণী ভবানী প্রভৃতির হভাকর আহে। ছৰপতি শিবালী-अ। • छोका। মহারাজ প্রভাপাদিত্য-१ होका।

অধান প্ৰকালত্নে ও ২০ নং কৰ্ ভয়া-লিস খ্রীট সংস্কৃত প্রেস ডিপজিটরী কলিকাতা Monks Blizir THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.

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The antidote to canine poison is an indigenous
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Oity, and has been given to us with the bonafide
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ACTION.—It strests bleeding from the bite tantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduced swelling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most It purifies the blood by eliminating the poison.

REMARKS.—The medicine should be discontinue.

REMARKS.—The medicine should be discontinue the inflammation has gone down. The dispersance of inflammation is a sure ndex of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the used immediately after or within a fortnight after the bite. It acts as a preventive against the development of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine alists give immediate relief, the concentrated tinture of this medicine, sold here at 10 fts. per drachm is to be used. The preparation has never heen found to fail n a single instance. No household should be without this preparation.

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Each phial 2 Rs. exclusive of packing add postage Sole Agents, B. K. ROR and BROTHERS,

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HOME, and the Electro-Homeopathic Dispensary
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Co., we bee to draw the attention we had to renounce the name of BATABVAL and Co. and have amalgamated the Dispensaries under the common name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME, the former as HAHNEMANN HOME, Homocopathic Branch, at No. 2-1 College Street, and the latter as HAHNEMANN HOME, Electro-Homocopathic Branch, at No. 2-2 College Street, Calcutta, in the same house and with the same stock of medicines, etc., the proprietors retaining the name. We need hardly add that our medicines will, as hitherto, be of the mane superior quality and imported from the same fame in England, America, Germany and Italy as before.

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

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Electrosteid ontalogue, Bengail and English, free on aggillantion.

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, are'nt you!" W. "

straight in the face.

"Oh, you're not, are'nt 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-adozen of that kind here this morning anxious to take the place." 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 observances 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 threw it into the hands of the proper owner, exclaming: "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 refreshments entered a smal inn on the outskrits of a forest. After a hearty meal the Count, discovering he had not a son, desired his son to pay for the repast, and then came the unwelcome discovery that the Prince was in a similar predicament.

The hostess, 'a Flemish vrouw of immense size regarded her impecunious customers with uncon cealed disgus', 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 impecunious royalties were released from

lost all control of herself.

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

WRITE PLAINLY.

WRITE PLAINLY.

WRITE plainly if you would prevent forgery (says an expert in handwriting). The plainer 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 a pen and the part of the stroke where it is applied are infallible to the experts. The simplest punctuation mark under the m croscope has its own individuality. It becan detected at a glance.

The dotting of an i and the crossing of a t afford an infinite number of relations between points and lines, and in both of these the time element and the freedom of muscular movement play an important part.

freedom of muscular movement play an important

Even the health and self-control of the penman, as well as physical circumstances, will show their influence on these little strokes.

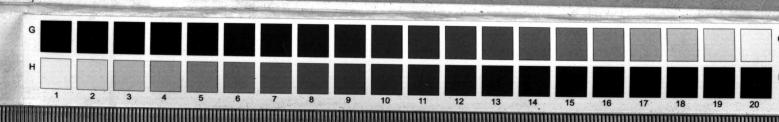
THE Great Fair of Bawa Farid, which is annually held in the town of Park Pattan in the Montgomery District, commences to-day. It is held in honour of the famous saint, Farid-ud-din surnamed Shaka Gunj, or sugar-store from, the fact that his body had become so pure by continual fasting, that whatever was put into his mouth, even earth and stones, was instantly the fact that his body had become so pure by continual fasting, that whatever was put into his mouth, even earth and stones, was instantly changed into sugar. His shrine is deemed one of the hollest in the country and its sanctity is acknowledged far beyond the boundaries of India. It is visited by pilgrims from Afghanistan and even Central Asla and on the occasion of a fair, the average attendance is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand persons. The festival lasts five days, from the 1st to the 5th day of Muharram, and the principle ceremony is reserved for the last day. It consists merely of passing through an opening made in a wall adjoining the shrine, measuring 5 feet by 2n and called "The Gate of paradise." Whoever between noon and night is able to pass through this opening, is assured of paradise: and when there are fifty thousand others striving for all they are worth to pass through at the same time, the accomplishments requires a tenacity of purpose deserving of the reward. It may be assumed that adequate precautions against plague will be enforced by the authorities at the time of the fair.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

# Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 14, 1899.

THE PROPOSED DISENFRANCHISE MENT OF THE DACCA DIVISION.

When the information reached us, sometime ago, that, instead of the Dacca Division, the Presidency Division would this time elect a representative to the Bengal in Calculate 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 as tounded to learn that Sir John Woodburn is to original position, surely it is to original position, surely it is to original to original position. 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 deathblow 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 allowed a representative of the people to his term expires in a few weeks, and the only way to retain his services is to get him If Sir John Woodburn and Mr. Bolton 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

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 inter ference 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 highhanded proceedings of Mr. Egerton and then withdraw it, apparently under official in-fluence, 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

undertaking to the effect that, were Babu 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: Govrnment. has a vast standing majority in the Council Even if half-a-dozen Surendra Nath Bannerjees are returned, Government will It is, therefore, far better that Govern-ment 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

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.

sumption of superiority on the part of "colored people," for they have conquered Asia and Africa. But Easterners, Asiatics, and dential Clause." This provision (Rule VI) 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 of two years, what will prevent him or his successor from keeping another Division disenfranchise for four or eight years?

His Honor will thus see that, a grave rpinciple 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.

Not that they err in the analysis of thus mended for election to be a resident of the moral laws, but in their practical application. The Europeans consider the American Chief can "brave" a savage; because he takes garlands of the fingers of his fellows whom he might have scalps, because he makes garlands of the single for two order to secure a big khurkhan member might be made to stick to his 'post for four or between this condition imposed upon the candidates, and the duties that they have in European General, with his various decorations, land the proposes taking. It would have been a sufficient number of such fingers has been collected, they are all displayed round of the Presidency Division. But they have not been consulted; on the other hand. civilization and the moral laws that guide it.
Not that they err in the analysis of these himself very efficient in killing his fellow pean 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; 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. last occasion! Indeed, there is no originality in what we are saying. Did not the robber prove to Alexander, the greatest hero of Europe, that he and the great conqueror carried on the same profession?

The fact is, 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 Sir Charles Elliott. 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 ing their best men to the Councils; but the

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 people whether Babu Surendra Nath or Babu Ananda Mohan, or Babu Sita Nath makes a brilliant speech in Council during the passing sensitive heart. Of course, they say that it is election. But, we think, it was never intend-

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 powerfuly 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 ment. It is a wonder that we have no Stead would graciously be pleased to withdraw 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 yet carry its point by the weight of numbers 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 distri-bute 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 pre-cious 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 re-

makes it incumbent upon the person recom-mended for election to be a resident of the

breast, each shewing that he has proved glery by which the people were dexterously sought to be dispossessed of the advantage creatures. No, we don't see much difference of nominating competent members to the between an American 'brave" and a Euro-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

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 the General acts too on his own behalf—on 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

> 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 deserv-ing popular candidates during the time

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. A criminal is hounded here as also in England. A criminal is hounded here as also in England. A burn was not at all aware of the significance of his action when he was led to it by better than the object of their persecution. Fancy the horror of the arrangement, to make a man pay the penalty of the crime of by one who heard it from Babu Surendra

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

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 understand the ethics of this argument 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 Nath, why should the people of the Dacca Division be sacrificed for it? What

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

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 re-instated? 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 com-mitted 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 moiets of his money; and this time he re-fused, pleading inability, and he was dis-missed! 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

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 Nath was on the Select Committee and hence he has certain special advantages over others who were not on it. We don't positive evidence. Mr. Luson was once very roughly handled in these columns. at all. The result of the labours of Indeed, we had to collect case after case to the Select Committee is now before show that the manner in which he proceedthe public. Any man can now study the amended Bill, master its printo the people entrusted to his care. He was ciples and details in the course of a 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 absolutely needed in the Council, to read honorable as he is, that this paper did him a 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 months ago, in connection with the socalled riot case brought against Babu 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 thanked the Patrika for having pointed out his faults. ed, he may either be nominated by thanked the Pstrika for having pointed out the Government, or get himself elected his faults. Says our correspondent:—by the Corporation. But, no. The people "When the articles appeared in the Patrika, of Dacca should be sacrificed and a most a Khairkhan, in order to please Mr. Eddis, dangerous precedent established!

It will take some time for our people 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 Rules framed by the Governor-General of India in Council and the local Governors.

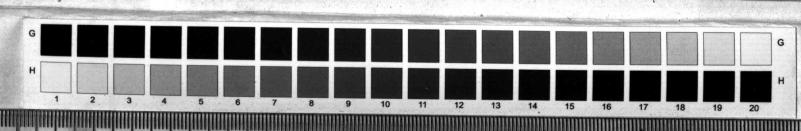
And what have the people of Bengal, as well as those of the other Provinces, got now? Only water—to continue the metaphor,—of only a whitish colour!

WE thank the Indian Daily News for giving a prominent insertion to the following

paragraph:

A member of a distinguished Anglo-Indian 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 spactacle should be made of their worst side. When, some time ago a play was produced, in which the Sultan of Turky was shown in an unfattering light, the Sultau protested and the lander the sultan had a produced and the lander the sultan in the sultan protested and the lander the sultan had a produced and the lander the sultan produced the sultan produced and the lander the sultan produced the sultan produ shown in an unflattering light, the Sultau 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 not yet been able to discover the real is sheer madness to spend lakhs of rupees his fellow brethren. on pumping ergines, 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 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 animalcu'æ. 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.

We take the following from the Theosophis:

The preliminary arrangements are complete and the aninversary 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 to ofounder 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 in by Mrs. Besant, Maj. Gen. Morgan, Prince Herisinhji, Judge Khandalvala, Mr. Bertram Keightley and others of her old friends and pupils whose personal attendance will be impracticable. The venerable Dewan Bahadur R. Raghoonath Row will come from his retreat at Kumbakonam to speak, and Judges S. Subramania and P. Sreenivasarow will also attend the metaling of the president founder with the readfrom the "Plagavad Gita" and "Light of Asia," as requested by her in her Will. The customary dole of rice and cash will be given to the A

"Our only apology for being in this country is to do good to its people," said the Sadar Dewanee Adalat in its judgment in adore her. the case of the European planter who had burnt the hut of a ryot and otherwise maltreated him: This was quoted by us were so overpowered by the sudden respon-sibility 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, 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 hold. —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 Sukhea 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 con-clusive 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 a further, but this did not prevent the former a famong the F. A. and B. A. candidates. It is alleged that up till now only 20 percent of passes have been recorded for the F. A. and II 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 now under consideration, and let us hope that when the results are a last made public, the candidates will not have anything to complain. Already their hearts if five nor prevent the former from coming quite close to hm. They passed it, not once but several times, in public it, not once but sev

A case has just been disposed of by the Allahabad High Court, which shews how heartlessly and carelessly some of our Judges send people to the gallows. One Her Chand was put on his trial before the Sessions 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 for-bidden to use water contained in them.

> WE take the following from Theosophist : -

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

THE suggestion of our friend, Babu Deva Prosad Sarvadhikary, whose letter is publishthe other day. It was not a vain sermon that ed in another column, is excellent. The the Judges preached; they preached what they believed to be true. Yes, in the begin-prompt attention of the Gauranga Samai ing of British rule, the English people 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: 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 youngman met a goodlooking European girl and having received encouragements at her hands made some advances. The next day they again met in the same place and at the same hour and an appoint place and at the same hour and an appoint place and at the same nour and an appoint ment 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

thing to complain. Already their hearts have sunk,

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 peice of silver which also she appropriated let him as 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 priated, let him go. He requested us to publish the story as a warning suppressing Council for the next two years, for the poliname, and we did it in these columns about tical regeneration of India. 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. with whom he had a quarrel about a piece Mr. Steevens came here and threw the coun-of land. Not only this. He had murdered try topsy turvy in a week. His corresponhis sister in the presence of a whole crowd dent in Italy was doing the same thing in bidden 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 diseases the diseases of his own yiew by the fact of a whole crowd of his sister in the presence of a whole crowd of the fact of his sister in the presence of a whole crowd of the fact in Italy was doing the same thing in the fact of his enemies. The story was absurd on the face of it, but the Sessions Judge of Agra here has a was expelled from the place by the fact of the fact of the falsehoods in which order to get their enemies into trouble to test the Government of Nice. Mr. Steevens was doing the same thing in that country as Mr. Steevens was doing the fact of his country as Mr. Steevens was doing the fact of his country as Mr. Steevens was doing the fact of his country as Mr. Steevens was doing the fact of the fact of it, but the Sessions Judge of Agra here, and his Italian correspondent or to get their enemies into trouble in stories of people killing relatives in order to get their enemies into trouble or the fact of it, but the Sessions Judge of Agra here, and his Italian correspondent or to get their enemies of people killing relatives in order to get their enemies into trouble or the fact of the fa 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 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 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 future in passing death sentences upon the cause of the story as true and sentenced the story as true and sentenced the story as true and by his, countrymen. The position of a man the case, accepted the story as true and sentenced the accused to be hanged. The chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji who head that the case, accepted the story as true and sentenced the accused to be hanged. The chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji who head that the case, accepted the story as true and sentenced the accused to be hanged. The chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji who head the chart the chart the chart the case, accepted the story as true and sentenced the accused to be hanged. The chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji who head the appeal, however, held that the best to take the chance of being either extraction or regarding the collection or rest in kind on the hill-side jungle, the Sub-Inspector of Police was directed to submit a report to the Deputy Commissioner departs and that the view of the Sessions Judge was wrong. They accordingly set aside the contraction or the proving the collection or regarding the collection or rest to take the chance of being either extraction or reparting the collection or rest in kind on the hill-side puncture or sequence of a verbal order passed by the Deputy Commissioner regarding the collection or rest in kind on the hill-side puncture or the chart of the case, accepted the sequence of a verbal order passed by the Deput or the sequence of a verb 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 be n 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 summon si an Abulw to no

> 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 Bannerjee 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 vesterday, it is of very little to us whether Babu Surendra Nath or half a dozen men like him were allowed to criticise 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

of the "tie" when to THE following paragraph appears in the

The Amrita Bazar Patrika is evidently dissatisfied with the proposal that the municipall-ties of the Presidency Division should be calties 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 Amritu Basar Patrika has never been friendly to Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee. Every body, 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 Bannerjee 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 Bannerjee, will act in violent opposition; and what is more to the point, the return of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee 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 Bannerjee are necessary.

We can have no personal motive in the matter as we are not coverous of a section.

Bill, under the influence of the Hon'ble Mr. woman approached nearer, the man receded Norendra Nath Sen himself. The latter that the services of Babus Surendra Nath and Norendra Nath are essential in the

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 Ghatsila case were stated before the High Court and reported in our columns

The petitioner was wholly unprepared to conselves. Mr. Steevens is not a strong man duct his defence, he having no pleader at certainly; but then he had no violence to fear Ghatsila and he being quite unprepared as he had come in obedience to the desire of the Deputy Commissioner to see him. He had no Deputy Commissioner to see him. He had no idea that he was going to be prosecuted. On the same day the Deputy Commissioner examined four witnesses and framed a charge, and the petitioner was remanded to hajat. The charge was with respect to his collecting rents in kind from the raiyats on the hill-side jungle. The next day being a Sunday the case was taken up the day after, when he was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprison-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 di plomat confessed, whe tion 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 unsuspectingly, 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 is that also the best way in a district of Bengal, Singbhoom, where the case in question occurred? "Come to me day after to-morrow for I have to make some inquiries direct to hajut. No breathing time was allowed him. If he had not responded to Officers, were more mercifully dealt with. And Bill, under the influence of the Hon'ble Mr. then, why was the maximum punishment Baker, we heard from the Hon'ble Babu inflicted? Do not the rulers here prefer an unsullied reputation? Do they not like it to disappointment, refused.

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 un-earthed for the purpose. Subsequently the Government found that they had acted 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 Ghatsila on the 18th February as he "wanted to enquire of some matter from him." The petitioner afterwards learned that in consequence of a verbal order passed by the Deputy Commissioner told him to be present at Chatsila on the 18th February as he humiliation of confessing that they had been led to act under panic. For the pursequence of a verbal order passed by the Deputy Commissioner told him to be present 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 pursequence of a verbal order passed by the Deputy Commissioner told him to be present 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 pursequence of a verbal order passed by the Deputy Commissioner told him to be present 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. time. But the Bombay Government chose pose 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 tranquil-lity 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 ersuade any one in India, be he a Europeau or an Indian, to believe that the Government is actually under the apprehension that it pretends to be. Of ourse, witould 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 cult to find a case like this, a Government making statements which, as every one knows, cannot, by any possibility, be true. Why were the Natus 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 heother, 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 Vakil by the Allahabad High
Court. She believes that a vast amount of good
might be done among purdah-nashin ladles to-morrow 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. Police. From there he was marched off direct to hajut. No breathing time was but soon found that to sit behind an office table. 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 pleathat 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 detence as soon as he had made his appearance, and the accused, therefore, naturally wanted time. But that was not given him. Why? 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 Bannerjee are necessary.

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 Sorabji then passed both the examinations Sorabji then passed both the examinations required by the Allahabad Court, and again made her application for enrolment which,

Talcutta and Mofussil.

# Indian Sketches

Shishir Kumar Ghose WITH ANINTR

W. S. Caine

PRICE-I RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS. '1 heartily commend to every cultured and carnes
Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to
very European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this

face of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply-interesting volume of miscellaneous articles rom the pen of Shishir Kumar Ghose".—W. S. Caine in the Introduction.

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

To be had at the Patriks Office

OPIUM 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 Govern-ments and Provincial Administrations for a Railway Conference, which will be held as

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, Clvil Engineering Coilege, 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 p sition of places has suffered dislocation varying from 3 to 20 feet bythe earthquake of 1897.

A NEW RAILWAY, -- It is notified that 650 acres of land are to be required for the proposed broad guage railway line from Chandi-pore on the B. C. Railway to Takee. The alignment of the railway is proposed to pass from Chandipore through Dankhinhat, Changdana, Hadipur, Joypur, Saladana, Kothry and other villages to Takee.

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 Vailey 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 been causing so much excitement in the neighbourhood of the Glen valley, where he is apparently still roaming at pleasure. The villagers are only to 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 hurrled as during the last winter by

A NEW RAILWAY MAP. -The Public Works Department and the SurveyOffice are engaged in the production of a new large scale railway map of India, a work which the unprecedented outof new projects during the last few months has made most necessity. 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, and as far as the future can be forecasted, for the first few years of the next. The map is ex-pected to be ready for Issue before many weeks

HIGH COURT TRANSLATION DEPT .- The insufficiency of court-interpreters and the in-adequacy of the staff in the Translation Department on the Original Side have been longfelt 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 Smal 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 Secretarlat 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 of the 28th ultimo at Fazilpur, in the district of receive in their offices is an additional recommendation in their favour. Their ordinary duties consist of translating a variety of vernacuiar literature from common news-paper 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 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.

lative Council does not sit for some time yet. The Cantonment House Bill will be held over

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 24 h, 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 advis able to sanction this in view of the increase in the population.

A FOUR-HORNED GOAT. - Very recently Dr. Hari Dhone Dutt, of 37 Baneatolah Lane, Patuldanga, had gone to Dhankota, Nepal, In order to treat general Bam Beer Bikram Rana Bahadoor, Governor of the place, and received as a present a four-horned goat. The goat had been caught in the jungles of the Himalyas. 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 Gopalhati, Mahonpur, Kanda and Umargari. In the course of one short week the brute had mauled 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 Mogulseral 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 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 abour market.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT. - With the exception of some scattered showers in Bengal Proper and Orlssa, 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 rabl 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 powhere is it of an exception of some scattered showers in Bengal still in several districts, but nowhere is it of an epidemic nature. The price of common rice is practically stationery, any variations reportted being very slight.

A KIND MAGISTRATE.—The Dacca Gazette gives another instance of Mr. Beatson-Beli's kindly feelings towards our country-appellants. men. Some boys were playing in front of the Magislrate's bunglow. One of them suddenly got an attack of hysteria and fell down senseless. Mr. Bell, who noticed this from his bunglow, 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

ABDUCTION AND OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Charu Mihir that on the Ist Magh last, while Bama, the 14-year old widow of one Lokenath Mudi, was husking rice in the court-yard of his brother, Gaya, she was attacked by Dhanlram Mudi 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 day's absence Bama was discovered by two Chowkidars in the possession of Dhanlram. 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 Dhaniram 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 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 Laksam for coal. Night coming on the cooles retired to sleep, some in the trucks and some underneath. During the small hours 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 diver 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. Reily, District Superintendent of Police, Noakhall, who was camping out at Feni, and Mr. P. C. who was camping out at Feni, and Mr. P. C. Singhai Sub-Divisional Magistrate, with In spector Moreno, also arrived on the scene, and held an investigation. The foremost truck of

VICEREGAL COUNCIL. - The Supreme Legis- | the train, which fortunately had not been utilized by any of the coolies, was found stand-ing erect, the second truck telescoped into the third. Two coolies were found within 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 truck, one was found killed by the wheels of the trucks passing over-him and the wheels of 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 have been placed under arrest, and will shortly be placed on their trial before the District

A SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL

VERDICT OF THE JURY UPHELD.

VERDICT OF THE JURY UPHELD.

It may be in the recollection of our readers that seme time ago Mr. J. Windsor, Sessions Judge of Burdwan, referred a murder case to the High Court under section 3°7, 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. 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 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 tell 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. drawn 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 The referrence was argued about a month

The reference was argued about a month ago before Justices Prinsep and Wilkins; and as the Judges disagreed, Mr. Justice Prinsep being for acquirtal 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 appropriate the transfer of the internation that the predict of the internation that the internation that the predict

conclusion that the verdict of the jury was a correct verdict and he upheld it. The prisoners

were accordingly discharged and acquitted.

# A RAILWAY CASE.

THE rule, obtained by one Atul Chander Ghose against an order of the Joint-Magistrate of Raneegunge sentencing him to four months' and seven days' rigorous imprison-ment and a fine of Rs. 8.6.6 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

criminol bench of the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing Babu
Prosonno 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

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 SAILES,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. THE quarantine restrictions imposed on arrivals from the Hedjaz have been extended to arrivals from Yumbo and Lith, and the regulations for quarantine which are in force in the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong will be strictly enforced against vessels arriving from those places.

Celegrams.

(INDIAN TELEGRAM.)

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PRESS EMPLOYE.

(From a correspondent)
SHILLONG, MAY 12.

Grave irregularities have been disclosed in the Assam Government press. Serious allega-tions have been made against a certain employe 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

(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. Balfoure to give a day for the discussion of the countervaling duties to which Mr. Balfour agreed.

LONDON, MAY 9.
In reply to enquiries Lord George Hamilton fully explained the circumstances under which a Philape phia firm had secured the contract to build the Goktieh 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 Yongt-ze Basin was defined as the provinces adjoining the Yangtsze river and the provinces of Honan and Chekiang. He was unable to state the exact claims of Russia

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 unylelding.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Sir William Anson, Unionist, has been re-turned unopposed as member for the Oxford University, succeeding the late Sir John Mow-

LONDON, MAY II.

In the House of Commons to-day while the House was in Committees on the Finance Bill, Mr. Broadhurst moved to reduce the lea 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 II.

Mr. Brodrick stated that representations had een made to Russia relative to the refusal of her Consul to British titles at Hankow, and the Russian Government bad 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 agreemen between the Powers willing to penalize bounty fed sugars, said that Premier and hisself saw no objection to countervaling duties, but before proposing them the Covernment what he covernment was the covernment.

proposing them the Government must be certain that the country was with them, as was the LONDON, MAY 12. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has reduced his original proposois for an additional

tax on wines by three pence a gallon on ligh wines, and six pence on still wines in bottles. LONDON, MAY 12. It is reported that fighting has taken place

with Major Cartet's expedition to Benin, and there are rumours that Leutenant Uniacke, of the 19th Hussars, has been killed.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Order of the Gerter vacant by the death of the Duke of Beaufor, 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 piquante young lady and an elegantly-dressed and youthful man. They are occupaying 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 compassionates 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 gulders. "Only," adds the young man, "as it is my last money until I reach home, would you mind giving me just ten or fifteen guldens 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 regulate hill. ters. The lady, who is the wife of a rich and wellon account of her husband's meanness, have hitherto been denied her. This calls for the production of the roo gulde bill. The shop-keeper feels it, examinens it, and finally holds it up to the light. 'False," he exclaims. Then events follow one another quickly, until the hus band 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 gulden bill, only sent her some five gulden ones for her journey home."

What could the lady do? Either confess all to pentance are uselees, and her husband is now suing police. She chose the former; but tears and repentance 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 Connaugh, 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

evidence given in relation to the charges against the coldiers. He said the four accessed Original evidence given in relation to the charges against the soldiers. He said the four accused, Quigley, Karnarvon, Connor and Dukes went out shooting from Meetut in December last. They went in gharri's as far as Husainpur, three miles from Mau police station and ten miles from Meerut, and walked on to a village called Mochra. Three of the nen had guns or rifles, Quigley was unarmed. Connor and Carnarvon were dressed in khaki, the other two wore red coats. At Mochra they separated into two parties, Connor and Carnarvon going one way, and Dukes and Quigley another. The former pair hired a charnar named Budhan to carry whatever they shot. According to the evidence accepted by the Magistrate, what happened was this: Connor and Carnarvon began shooting, and the Magistrate found that they killed a peacock. Thereupon the villagers assumed a began shooting, and the bagistate 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 in the air. That did not have the desired effect and Connor admitted that finding they were hard pressed by the villagers, whoarmedwere within 'gandasas' and 'lathis,' he turned and shot a man named Shera, son of Kalli. Shera's injuries were not very severe. After this these 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. 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 Magstrate found that Quigley was severely mauled 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 Jumma, and both men then made off as hard as they could towards Husainpur? They were chased, the natives got to close quarters, and again Duke, fired, he declared in self-defence, with the result that he injured a man named Indr slightly, and another man named Idoo so severely that he dieds 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 stery 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 coolie 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 peafowl only one was produced, and the Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate both deciared it had not been shot, and if a peafowl was really shot it was impossible to say what became of it. As t

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 loy 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

The Government Advocate : The villagers were

before him.

The Government Advocate: The villagers were challaned 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 a 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 nove 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. 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

thrue most

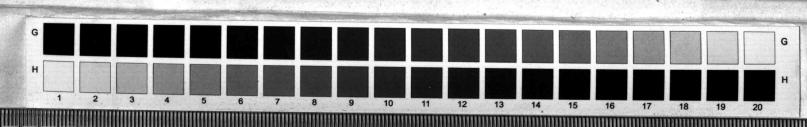
THE Raja of Faridkot has left Jullundur for his capital where, after a few days' stay, he goes to Kasauli for the summer.

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 form deputation.

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SUSPECTED CASE IN CHOTANAGPUR.

A suspeted case of plague in Chybassa 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. Plague doctors are there, and preventive measures are being adopted.

BOMBAY RETURNS.

Bombay plague jattacks reported on the 11th number 42 and plague deaths 40, 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 were recorded at Karachi on the 11th. No fresh cases of plague occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday in Hyderabad (Sidd), where the disease is still confined in a few quarters, and does not shew a tendency to spread, but panic largely prevails among the inhabitants, due partly to the outbreak but mainly to disinfection, segregation and other plague measures, and thousands of the families have already left the city to take refuge in various parts of Sind, and the exodus still continues.

POONA STATISTICS.

POONA plague returns show 8 cases and 4 deaths in the city, a total mortality of 13; nil in cantonment, Subarban limits, and District. Ninety nine patients remained under treatment in the various plague hospitals here. B. Globbe a Jew, trading in vinegar in the Cantonment, was admitted German into the European plague ward of the Sassoon Hospital last night suffering from plague. He is reported to be progressing favourably.

One fresh case of plague and one death occurred at Mahrampur in the Jullundur dis-trict on the 8th instant. It is reported that the village of Bazidpur, close to the infected village of Malpur, is also infected, making the nineteenth village on the plague list. It has a population of 800; two deaths and two cases under treatment are recorded. Plague returns for the Jul'undur district for the 9th instant are as follows:—Bazidpur, three cases, one death; Dharmkot, one case; Lodipur, one death; Hansron, one death. In Hoshiarpur the disease is still confined to two villages, and has been showing a blank sheet ever since the 19th of last month,

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

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 Gevern-ment to explore for scientific objects in Khotan, In Chinese Turkestan, during next summer?

THE Government have decided to purchase 400 mules in Cyprus and Italy, and Colonel Kuppar, Remount Agentat Calcutta, leaves shortly to procure the animals. They are urgently required for ordnance and baggage purposes, as well as for the new Mountain Battery about to be raised.

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, supports Vr. Archer's proposal of a 50 per cent. reduction, and begs the Governor's assistance to the merchantile community in India in securing this reduction.

A SUIT in the Small Cause Court at Lahore between Messrs. Davidson and Company and firm of Kubarees reveals the fact that a very large business in the importation of soldiers ostensibly cast-off scarlet tunics and great coats is carried on in India. The samples shown were complete with regimental buttons territorial designation (Gloucesters) factors territorial designation (Gloucesters), facings &c., and in perfect order; and it transpired that other native firms in Lahore do a large trade in this line. One firm gave one order for ten thousand scarlet tunics.

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 followit was some time before we could elicit the following story from him. About five hundred yard from H.'s bungalow there was thicket, which he was having cleared. Early that morning his meshad commenced their work, and while busily engaged at it they were suddenly startled by hearing a frightful scream proceeding from the interior of the jungle. A number of men rushing into the thicket found an old woman who had incautiously wandered away from the rest, being carried away by a huge tiger. The animal had caught her by the thigh, and while dragging her along she for tunately had the presence of mind to grasp the stem of a young plant, and thus stay his progress. The men made a noise and began throwing branches of wood at the tiger, who relaxed his hold of the woman and bounded off into the jungle and disappeared. We quickly proceeded to the spot and disappeared. We quickly proceeded to the spot and tound it as the man had said. The woman was hurt, but not very much; she had a large piece of flesh taken out of the thigh, a little above the knee. She had no other marks of the tiger's about her save a few scratches she had received while being dragged away. S. P. was all for Egoing after the animal on the spot, but H. told him it would be useless, as it had been very much scared, and he would not get it. Having once tasted blood the man-eater would be sure to return. So it was decided that we should watch for him in the night. night. Our intention had been to go shooting again after breakfast. But after the unforeseen cucumstances of the morning we had, as stated changed our minds. By doing as we proposed we would have stood the chance of missing the tiger. Our firing in the neighbourhood would most probably have scared him away, and we did not care to lose such a possible price of the price of the state of the sta to lose such a possible prize as a man-eater. If the luck that had attended us from the morning would only remain and allow us to bag that tiger we would have been most thankful, for such game are not seen, often nowadays, even in Assam. This was not the first time, H. told us that he had heard of the tiger. Some days ago the natives had brought him khubber of a tiger that had carried off a calf from the vicinity of a large village some miles distant from his place. We had intended going after it, but the animal's turning up so opportunely near us had saved us that weary jaunt. Throughout the day, I must confess, we waited with great impatience, longing for nightfall. We had seen that everything was in readiness for our noctural watching, the machan had been erected in a very suitable place right on the borders of a clearing not far from the scene of the adventure of the morning. As soon as the sun sank. night came on apace, and we were fortunate in having a grand moon which rose about an hour after sunset. When all was quiet we went and climbed up into our places, first seeing that the kid which was intended as a bait was securely tethered. As stated, it was a very favourable spot; the tree on which the machan was tied was leafy, and would hide us completely from the prying eyes of Mr. Stripes, while we on our part should see distinctly everything going on below, and when the moon rose a little higher the whole place wold be flooded with light and we could not wish for a better situation. Silently we sat smoking, for we did not think that our doing so would be seen the state of the state our doing so would be seen the state of the s wish for a better situation. Silently we sat smoking, for we did not think that our doing so would be to our disadvantage, as the wind was blowing towards us and would waft the smoke away. The kid, now hushed that night advanced and everything was getting into silence, commenced bleating. The jungle around us was quite quiet save for the occasional droaning of a beetle or thechirp of a cricket. Slowly the hour dragged on and we were getting tired, H. had thrown himself back on the machan, and was. I verily believe, indulging in a name and was, I verily believe, indulging in a nap-I took out my watch, and looked at the time by the rays of the moon. With a little difficulty, for the dense foliage of the tree prevented my doing so sooner, I learned that it was past eleven. So late, and still no signs of Mr. Stripes. Was he coming at all I wondered or had he been scared at the outset by the natives in the morning and decamped to safer quarters? It really seemed like it. S. P. too was getting impatient, and I was doing all I could to keep myself from falling asleep. The kid, after crying for sometime, had quieted down and was seated as far from the pole: to which it was tied as its rope would allow it to go. I kept dozing, and soon would have been in entire forgetfulness of my surroundings, when suddenly I felt a touch on my arm and instantly was on the alert. S. P. had heard a rustling among the underwood on the farther side, and had awakened me. I waited and listened, side, and had awakened me. I waited and listened, but could not hear anything. Whatever it was that was approaching had stopped. A few seconds of intense silence, and then distinctly I cought the sound of advancing footfalls of some large animal. Was it the tiger? Breathlessly we waited, refraining from making the slightest noise, expecting every moment to see the welcome visitor burst into view. moment to see the welcome visitor burst into view. But he was not going to be so hasty in his movements; he would take a survey of his surroundings first, before doing anything of the sort. Nearer and nearer we heard the animal approaching, and then saw a huge head with two glaring eyes protruding from beneath the low branch of a tree opposite. His eyes were intently fixed on the poor kid to us. His eyes were intently fixed on the poor kid which was quite frightened and uneasy, pulling at the string to get fre. Pre thing Noiselessly we grasped our rifles, S. P. and myself H. was sound asleep; to wake him would have occasioned a commotion and frightened Mr. Stripes away. It was about midnight and the moon was shining brilliantly overhead everything in the clearing being seen quite plainly. Nearer came the monster towards the poor doomed kid, which seemed fascinated and unable to cry out. And then with one awful bound he sprang upon it. S.P., while watching his manceuvre, had slowly been raising his rifle to his shoulder, and now as the tiger stood over his victim, S. P. had him covered. Expectently I waited for the report, when bang! the silent night was awakened by a loud explosion, and simultaneously with the report came a most terrific silent night was awakened by a loud explosion, and simultaneously with the report came a most terrific roar from the wounded tiger, and with one mighty bound he went up into the air and fell with a heavy thud almost at the foot of the tree upon which we were. There he lay in the moonlight kicking and roaring most fearfully. It was a capital shot, and the animal was mortally wounded. H., who was now very much awake, started up and asked if it was dead. S. P. was all for jumping down, and going up to the tiger which seemed quite dead now. But H, told him not to trust the apparent lifeless condition, but first to make sure by putting iteless condition, but first to make sure by putting unother bullet into him which he did, and it gave

AN ANCIENT BELIEF.

him his quietus. He rolled over once again and lay

The ancients believed that rheumatism was th work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory heumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac lough to warrant the belief. It has never been ed that Chamberlain' Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and undreds bear testimony to the truthpain, and this ment. One application relieves the worth many uick relief which it affords is alone mes its eost. For sale by\*

ITH STANISTREET & CO. O. and

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. This closed a fine day's report, the only one worthy of note; for, although we had good shooting afterwards, yet we never came across another tiger.—B. D. S. in the Englishman"

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Babu Bipradas Chatterji, Sub-Judge of Patna on deputation as Adl Sub-Judge of My-mensingh, on furlaugh, 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 All Sub-Judge of Mymen-

Babu Ghaneshyam Gupta, Munsif of South Raojan, who is now acting as an All Sub-Judge of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Sub-Judge of Gaya, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jadu Nath Dass, or until fur-

ther orders.

Babu Hari Lal Mukherjee, Munsif of Ram-pur Hat, is appointed to be a Munsif of

Bolpur.

Babu Bepin Behary De, Adl Munsif of olpur and Rampur Hat, under order of transfer to Bolpur, is appointed to be a Munsif of Rampur Hat.

Babu Ashutosh Banerjee, Munsif of Nawab

Babu Har Kumar Roy, Munsif of Bager-hat, is allowed furlough for one year.

Major U. N. Mookerjee, I. M S. Clvil Surgeon of Nadia, is confirmed in that appoint-

Major R. R. H. Whitweil, I, M. S. Civil Surgen of Champaran, now Offig Civil Surgeon of Howrah, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, vice Major F. J. Drury, I. M. S., transferred, but will continue to act at Howrah

until further orders.

Lieut.-Colonel F. R Swaine, I. M. S. Civil Surg. of Ranchi, is appointed to be Civil Surg.

of Champaran.
Capt. F. P. Maynard, I. M. S. Civil Surg. of Bogra, now Offg Civil Surg. of Hazaribagh is appointed to be Civil Surg.ofRanchi, but will continue to act a Hazaribagh until further

Major C. E. Sunder, I. M. S., Civil Surg. of Balasore, now Offg. Civil Surg. of Gaya, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Capt. C. R. Stevens, I.M.S., Offg. Civil Surg. of Bhagulpur, is appointed to be Civil Surg. of Balasore, vice Major C. E. Sunder, transferred, but will continue to act at Bhagalpur

until further orders.

Capt. H. M. Earle, I.M.S., Offg. Resident Medl. Officer, Med.. Col. Hospital, Calcutta, is

Confirmed in that appointment.

Capt. R. H. Maddox, I M.S., Offg. Civil Surg. of Saran, is appointed to be Dy. Sanitary Comr., Metropolitan and E. B. Circle, but will continue to act at Saran un il further orders.

Babu Debendra Nath Bose, sub pro tem
Sub-Dy. Collr. Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allow-

ed leave for two months and twenty-five days.

Babu Murari Misra, sub pro tem Sub Dy
Collr, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three

Babu Grish Chander Dass Gupta, sub protem Sub-Dy Collr Mymenshing, is allowed leave for three months.

Babu Phanindra Nath Mukerji, and pro tem Sub-Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the Dacca Division.

Babu Ananta Lal Chatterjee, Second Inspector of Registration Offices, is allowed leave

Babu Promotho Nath Dutt, Persl Assit to the Inspector-Genl of Regn, Bengal, is ap-pointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as

THE Maharaja of Dholepore, shortly goes to Ootacamund for the summer.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIBTHORPE, Surgeon General with the Madras Government, complete his terms of service on the 17th May.

THE Nizam is still in camp some miles from Madras and is expected to return next weeks when the Mohorrum begins. His Highness has abandoned the intention of a tiger shoot at Mankota this year.

THE statement that the Nizam's Governmen has abandoned further proceedings in the Fram roz Jung case is incorrect, as the report of the Commission of Inquiry has yet to be consi-

AT the request of the Civil authorities, the Officers Commanding at Sarawakai went out at night with one native officer and 40 rifles to patrol the Khuzma Narai and entercept raiding parties. The party returned the next morning without having seen any

CAPTAIN E. BAYLEY, 15th Bengal Cavalry. succeeds Captain Dobbs as Private Secretary to Sir Antony Macdonell.

THE raising of two bundred Chitral levies, under the existing tribal system, has been sanctioned in connection with the new arrangements for holding Chitral.

SUNDAY'S mail brought official sanction from

Home to the five years' Indian tour for the

Army Veterinery Department. This matter is now, therefore, definitely settled.

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 penghulu, 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. The ceremony had, however, to be performed, and he sent his hat to do duty for himself. The hat, we are told was, according to the native custom, quite sufficient. The bride married the hat. It would be interesting to know where Somarang is. It ought to be in Burma, if anywhere, for it is in Burma alone that European Government Officers manage such things in such a free and easy and happy go-lucky style.—Karachi Chronicle. INDIAN NEWS.

THE Raja 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.

CAPTAIN MOFFAT succeeds to the Adjutancy the Border Regiment. vice Captain Chichester whose tenure is about to expire. SIRDAR MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN, the Ameer's Envoy with the Government of India, who is in Umballa, is expected in Simla shortly.

MRS. LAWRENCE JENKINS is still far from well, and that she still continues to suffer from fever.

A CORRESPONDENT from Ral Bareilly tells us that the proposal to bring out Alam pro-cession in the town during next Mohurram is likely to be resented, though we do not see

THE third Sowrashtra Congress will be held in the Congress pandal erected in front of Sri Prasanna Varadarajaperumai temple, Salem, on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th of May,

IF the report is correct great credit is due to the Dera Ismail Khan Zemindars for founding a Zemindari Association on the lines of the Agricultural Co-operative Unions of Germany and other European countries. The example should be extensively followed.

THE relies of Buddha, presented by the Babu Ashutosh Banerjee, Munsif of Nawab gap, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days.

Babu Ram Charan Mallik, Munsif of Patiya, Is allowed leave for ten days.

Babu Har Kumar Roy, Munsif of Bager
Babu Har Kumar Roy, Munsif of Bager
Majesty will visit the Wat.

As a special train, freighted with coolies for Uganda was leaving a small station near Karachi a coolie fell between the truck and the platform and had one leg and one arm severed from the body. The man died next day.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. will hold a Levee on Wednesday, the 24th May 1899, at 9-30 P. M., at Government House, Naini Tal, in celebration of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

His Excellency the Viceroy will give the usual Eton Dinner at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla and all Old Etonians who can attend are requested to communicate with Colonel Sandbach, the Military Secretary. The dinner will be held on June 5th, as the 4th falls on a Sunday this year.

MESSRS. Morgan Price and Newburn, of London, have apptied to the Government of India, on behalf of the promoters, to construct a standard gauge Railway between Jubbulpore and Kamptee, with a branch line hereafter to Warangal, on the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway. The matter is under consideration,

A RESIDENT of Lahore, whose name cannot at present be made public, has given a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Benares Hindu College. The amount has been paid. With the exception of the munificient gift of the Maharaja of Benares we believe this is the largest individual donation yet made to the

MR. N. SUBRAMANIAM, Administrator-Gene-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 g ft 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 e Resident, Hyderabad in place of Mr. R. Buller Hughes who has left for Quetta. Mr. Joshi does the work of District Magistrate, Residency Bazars, and Second Assistant

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 "fiance' that no display or unnecessary outlay of funds should be incurred. After a quiet ceremony the newly married pair will go on a brief tour, very probably to Ootacamund. THE Express of Lucknow has the follow

ing:—The local Bengali community are asked through the police to furnish the names of their relations in Bengal-presumably as 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. But to our thinking it is useless all the same, is for the purposes for which it is taken, it will perhaps be wholly inadequate. And there is no present danger of plague or even its shadow putting in an appearance in these Provinces.

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 Sangrur.
A mule shikram was jolting along heavily when a number of men armed to the teeth stopped it and commanded the passengers to get down and deliver. A woman of goldsmith caste was eased of Rs. 400 worth of ornament and the searching of other travellers was going on when several carts that had lagged behind arrived most opportunely. The knights of the road then took to their heels without any attempt being made to persue them. A man on the coach box had a bundle containing Rs. 800 worth of things with him tucked away In the box under the seat. The robbers fortunately could not get at it. At first the police enquiries were not on exactly orthodox lines, as the officers of the Patiala and Sangrur (Jhind) States, respectively, concerned themselves mainly with showing that the scene of the dacoity was not in their jurisdiction. Now this weighty point has been settied and business has commenced in the usual comfortable manner of Native States.

AN EPIREMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH. Last winter during an epidemic of whooping copy children contracted the disease, having see my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Couge Remedy very successfully for croup and naturall-turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E CLIFFORD, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwoods N. Y. This remedy is for sale by\*

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

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN is daily expected to arrive in Rangoon overlance from the Yangtze Valley.

ENTERIC is making great ravages in Meerut in the ranks of the 11th Hussars and Artillery, the Connaught Rangers being compare vely free from it. The hospitals are full of enteric patients, and the doctors and nursing sisters are kept well employed now-a-days.

THE State Revenue of Sikhim during the last financial year reached a higher figure than in any previous year, while the expendi-ture was also curtailed. Notwithstanding the unsultability of the Yatung Mart and the still existing boundary dispute with the Tibe-tans, the total trade between Tibet and British territory steadily advanced, its total value increasing to 17 lakhs as against 16 lakhs in the previous year.

On the motion of the Madras Rail Company the Municipality recently resolve publish a notification whereby private pers are authorised to scavenge their own premitand to deposit the nightsoil in places pointed out by the Municipality which will thence remove it free of cost. It is seldom our Municipalities are anxious to publish notifications about exemptions from taxes.

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, the fore, will henceforth be of khaki-coloured closs

THE signal ers strike continues, but the trans 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 military opened a double staff is placed. The military signallers with an escort returned from Dexa last evening, being relieved by signallers from the Nizam's Railway. The whole line is now being patrolled by the Engineering Department to see if everything is correct.

THE British India steamer service between

Calcutta, Rangoon, and Singapore will be extended shortly to Manila, a new British India line with monthly steamers being established between Rangoon, Zanzibar, Mombassa,

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 Colonel' H. S. Olcott of a life-size statue of the deceased in pleaster of Paris, presented to the Society by Colonel Olcott himself. The statue, which is declared to be a good likeness of Madame Blavatsky, is the work of a native instructor at the Madras School of Arts. The deceased lady is represented as seated on the steps of a side entrance to the Elephanta Caves near Bombay, in an attitude of contemplation, and clad in Egyptian attire, for which, it is said, she had a partiality.

ONE of the great characteristics of the Sip fair which is to be held this month in the Mushroba Woods near Simla, is the presence of numerous hill ladies who come there with these liege lords to be sold or exchanged. This good old fashion which freshens up domestic life and prevents the life-long association of uncongenial couples, is neither novel nor strictly Incian. Ladies may elevate their eyebrows in surprise at our statement, but it is nevertheless true, that the custom of purchasing wives once obtained in merry England, where the divorce court is now the only power existing to break hymonial chains. In olden times the

hymonial chains. In olden times the actual sile of wives was not unknown in England, and we are told that the second Duke of Chandos bought his second wife in 1744 from her husband, an ostler in Newbury, who was offering her for sale as the Duke passed through the town. Besides this interesting custom, which is, however, gradually dying out, the Sipi fair is famous as always being graced by the presence of the reigning lViceroy and his wife who visit the fair with a large party from Simla and feast sumptuousl n a large temporary pavillion.

MONEY MARKET AND TRADE.

CALCUTTA, 12th May 1899.

GOVERNMENT LOANS. Per Cent ... 95 ... 101 5 to 101 6 ... 101 7 to 101 8 ... 101 7 to 101 8 31 per cent Loans
One month's sight Small sums CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES 4 Per cent of 1881-1883 ... Rs. 1°6
5 Per cent of 1883 ... 118 Per cent of 1895

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT. Bank of England, from Bank of Bangal from Bank of Bombay, from Bank of Madras, from 3 Per cent-

Bank Wire ...1-4 ,, Demand ,, 3 Month's sight ...1-4 1-32 ,, 4 Month's sight ...1-4 1-16 ,, 6 Month's sight DA ...1-4 7-32 Steady. ,, 3 Month's sight ,, ...1-4 1-8 ,, 6 Month's sight , ...1-4 1-4 ,, 3 Month's sight ,, ...1-4 3-32

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. Per cent of 1878
Per cent of 1884-85
Per cent of 1885-86
Per cent of 1885-87
Per cent of 1887-88
Per cent of 1839-90
Per eent of 1890-91
Per cent of 1892
Per cent of 1891-92 Per cent of 1892 1902 Per cent of 1891-92 1921

41 Per cent of 1895 41 Per cent of 1895 105-8 102-8 The following transections were reported to-day. Howrah Mills (ordy.) ... 115, 116 Baranagore Mills (ordy) Bowreah Cotton Mills

Phoenix Tea

Toolsidas Roy & BROTHERS, No.9, New China Bazar.

A PLEASURE AND A DUTY. I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbours to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chambere lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoa Remedy. I was lain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhosa Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—

J W. LYNCH, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy sold\*

SMITH STANISTREET& CO.

and B. K. PAUL & CO.

A NEW COMET.

IN addition to the recent discovery of a new planet named Eros, and the Ninth satellite of Saturn, the "Ceylon Observer" learns that a new comet has come to light. "It was discovered on the 3rd March, by Swift, a well-known discoverer of comets. It is visible in our sky, and ought to be seen about 4-30 A. M. towards the east, between the two lower stars of the square Pergeses and almost in a two lower stars of the square Pegases and almost in a line with Venus, It is likely to increase in brilliancy, and to continue in sight for a considerable time to

THE WONDERS OF MODERN TELEGRAPHY.

THE wonders of modern telegraphy are never ceasing, and scarcely have we recovered our breath after Marconi's marvellous invention than we are after Marconi's marvellous invention than we are brought fice to face with another which is almost equally ast unding. Dr Herswitz has sent from Vienna to the Daily Chronick the announcement that a Vienna engineer, named Pollak, has made a iscovery which, while only requiring the use of a simple apparatus, enables 60,000 words an hour to be sent on the same wire. The details of this remarkable invention have been bought by the United Electrical Joint Stock Company, who state that, up to the present the trials have met with great success. The Company intended to make experiments between Vienna and Budapesth, and immediately on their conclusion they intended placing the invention on the market and Budapesth, and immediately on their conclusion they intended placing the invention on the market as soon as the patent is made commercially secure. The full import of this wonderful invention can scarcely be understood; but when we come to consider that a very clear speaker in the House of Commons can get out about 60,000 words per hour, the new contrivancemeants that ten of such speeches could be telegraphed simultaneously.

A COMMITTEE of D. P. W. Officers will shortly assemble at Ootacamund to draw up a new set of schedules for Famine Relief Works.

TWO OF A TRADE. That two of a trade seldom agree is a common That two of a trade seldom agree is a common saying. Its weakness, however, resides in the fact that it is a cavilling, sheering saying. The idea sought to be conveyed is that the disagreement is the outcome of reciprocal jealousy. While that is likely, it is not a necessary, or even a philosophical, inference. Two of a trade may easily see reasons for an honest difference of opinion to which the outsider is blind. Again two of a trade may agree and both be wrong on a point, of course, conand both be wrong—on a point, of course, con-nected with their own industry. Some years ago there was high debate over the question whether a rainting, exhibited in Paris, was an original Yelasquez or a copy. Half the artists and connoiseurs in Europe got hot under the collar about it. It was one or the other—so they said. Later on the fact came out. It was neither an original nor copy: it was a replica. The experts were mis-taken. And so runs speculative judgement in everything.

Here is the case of two doctors; both doubtless

competent men. If they were wrong or if only one was wrong—tut let us have the story first. It comes from a reputable source, and is well corroborated. "In March, 1891," says the relater. "I had a prostrated me for two months. After this I could not get up my strength. My appetite was poor, and what little I did eat gave me much pain at thechest and around heart. Sharp, cutting pains in the region of the

heart. Sharp, cutting pains in the region of the heart seized me every now and again, sometimes so bad I feared I was going to die. At night I go little or no sleep on account of wind, which ros into my throat until I fainy gasped for breath During the painful astacks of my complaint perspiration would stand in beads upon my face.

"I soon lost strength to that extent I could not stand. Indeed, I was weak as a child. I was often so dizzy I had to catch hold of something to keep my from failing. Several times these attacks have come upon me at concerts, obliging my friends to conduct me home. As time passed on I grew more and more feeble and abandoned all hope of ever being well and strong again.

wore and more feedle and abandoned all hope of ever being well and strong again.

"I had two doctors attending me who prescribed medicines; which however, eased me only for a time and then I was as bad as ever.

"One doctor said I had pleurisy; the other said I had heart disease.

I had heart disease.

"For two and one half years I lingered along nearlp as much dead as alive, all my relatives and friends thinking I would not recover. In November 1893, a book was left at my house in which I read of case like mine having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. My wife procured me a bottle from the Provincial Drug Stores in westgate Street, and the first bottle gave me so much relief that I continued with the medicine. I could then eat well and the food agreed with me: the pain eat well and the food agreed with me; the pain

around the heart soon ceasing.

"In a short time my strength returned and I got back to my work well and vigorous. Since then I have been in the best of health. You are at literty

I have been in the best of health. You are at liberty to publish this statement and refer to me."—(Signed)
Wi liam Henry Jervis, 48, Rendlesham Road, All Saints, Ipswich, November. 13th, 1897.
One of Mr. Jervis' doctors pronounced his complaint to be pleurisy; the other said it was heart disease. Were they both right, or both wrong? Or was one right and the other wrong? In the latter case—which one? Judging from the symptoms as set forth by Mr. Jervis the probability is that both were right—as for as they went.

set forth by Mr. Jervis the probability is that both were right—as for as they went.

The sac or bag which surrounds the heart (called the pericardium), and the sac in which the lungs rest (called the pleuræ), are parts of the lymphatic system; which is the especial abiding place and stamping ground of the kind of poison, produced by the diseased digestive system, and the cause of rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, and heart disease. Yow, after (if not before) his attack of influenza Mr. Jervis suffered from acute dyspepsia with for-Now, after (if not before) his attack of influenza Mr. Jervis suffered from acute dyspepsia with torpid liver, which engendered the poison that set up a mild from of both pleurisy and heart disorder. When the real and underlying ailment of all—the aspepsia—was cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup these supplementary or consequential troubles canished, as might be expected.

So we see that—strange as it may seem—two of trade can differ and both be right.

#### CHINA IN CALCUTTA.

WHEREVER the Chinese have gone they have form ed united body, quite separate from the rest of the community, carrying their own particular customs and practices there.

In Calcutta there are several thousands of these industries and lawest iding people. It is not a several thousands.

In Calcutta there are several thousands of these industrious and law-abiding people, living in and around Tiretta Bazar one of the marke's of Calcutta. The majority of them belong to the carpenter and shoe-maker class. In fact, this portion of the husiness of the city is in their hands. They have their own clubs and churches. They are their own barbers, tailors, etc., and they have no distinction of caste. A barber will sit at the same table at dinner with a priest or a merchant. All the necessaries of life and every day requirements All the necessaries of life and every day requirement are supplied by their own people, except vegetable. And one fact is specially noticeable, that not a single Chinese beggar is to be found in the whole of

Calcutta,

There are two distinct classes of Chinese in Calcutta. The Haka oo and the Poontee: the former belongs to the shoe-maker caste, and the latter are carpenters by trade. The whole of Bentinck Street, one of the main thoroughfares of Calcutta, is lined with Chinese shops, selling boots and shoes of every description, and for durability and finish, [combined with cheapness, the goods are not to be excelled by any other shop in the city. They are not original in design, but they are excellent copyists.

are excellent copyists.

There are two Chinese churches in Calcutta There are two Chinese churches in Calcutta, several clubs and one alm-house, where the poor and old Chinese are fed and protected. A Chinaman is a born gambler. Everyone of them must have his game of maithan, etc., in the even ng after his day's labour is over. In the Club the games of maithan and shupgeechi (twelve cards) are played, and the bankers allow the church a certain percentage of their winnings, which usually amounts to a substantial sum, which quite suffices for the support of their churches and charities, Maithan is game played with shells. A handful of shells covered by a small cup is pla ed on an oblong table, divided into four divisions by deep black lines. An eager and excited crowd of players, four and sometimes five deep stand around the table and make their bets. Then, when all the players have made their bets, the banker with a small curved stick takes away four shells at a time and the balance thereafter is declared the winning number. In a very short time the bets are paid off by two clarke. away four shells at a time and the balance thereafter is declared the winning number. In a very short time the bets are paid off by two clerks who assist the banker, and the same operation is repeated over again. A commission of one anna in the rupee on the winnings is charged by the banker Shupgeechi is played with twelve Chinese cards.

The banker selects a card, puts it in a small box and places it on the table. A packet of twelve similar cards is given out to each player, who puts his money on a chosen card or cards face downwards on the table. Then the banker discloses the card he has put in the box, and that card is declared the winning one. For every rupee put on the winning

has put in the box, and that card is declared the winning one. For every rupee put on the winning card the player ge's ten rupees. There is a limit of five rupees on each card by each player. As regards their mode of living, they follow the joint stock principle. Twenty or thirty of them club together, and for eight or ten rupees a month (board and lodging) they live very com-fortably. Their earnings generally amount to Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month, so that they have a pretty good sum to spend on their favourite maithan or

The Chinese as a people are strictly religious. They believe in both good spirit and bad spirit. Once a year, some time in the month of August, the great devil worship takes place: this is observed with great ceremony. A gigantic figure of His Satanic Majesty is made of bamboos and red and yellow paper and is set up in their church, and for the period of three days ihuge quantities of boiled rice and meat are placed before him; while an innumerable number of candles and red and white paper are daily burnt. On the first day of the festival a red horse, made up of paper and bamboos, is burnt amid the firing of crackers and burning of huge quantities of paper. On the back of the horse is seated a messenger carrying on invitation to all dead persons and big and small devils to partake of a grand dinner on the third day. On the night of the third day the big devil is carried with great pomp and ceremonies on the road facing their church. Before a great gathering of people, consisting of natives and poor Christians, a large quantity of meat, rice, and vegetables are placed, for all these articles can be looted after the ceremony is over. Then amidst the firing of crackers, the beating of the drums, the shouting of the crowd, the burning of huge quantities of paper and straw, the bir devil is set fire to. Then a the crowd, the burning of huge quantities of paper and straw, the big devil is set fire to. Then a tremendous scramble is made for the meat, rice,

the Chinese observe as a strictly religious ceremony, for during the three days they eat no meat nor fish, only boiled vegetables and rice. But to the surrounding natives they are gala days. In the church are hung pictures showing the torments the wicked ones suffer hereafter, and generally a devil is seen placed at the head of a gang of sinners, with a whip in hand, driving them on cruelly to suffer their punishments.

The Chinese in Calcutta also keep up with great

The Chinese in Calcutta also keep up with great rejoicings their New Year's day which generally take place some time in the month of February. None of the shops do business on that day, everyone is dressed in their best, long flowing silk robes, tight pyjamas and wooden sole silk shoes, with the black round cap. The open door is kept in every house, wines, fruits, and cakes being placed on a table to which all are welcome On this day two or three parties go about the streets performing the tiger play. A huge head of a tiger is made of bamboos, covered over with red and yellow paper and tinsel, and painted to resemble a tiger's face. One man holds this up over his head and dances and kincs about, whilst packets of crackers are fired right over the head and between the legs compelling the dancer to jump and dance legs compelling the dancer to jump and dance continually to keep clear of the fireworks; while all this time the Chinese Band make a terrible row with their incessant beating of drums, clashing of ymbols, etc. After the dance is over the players are presented with wine, and sometimes with silk banners, which are hung up afterwards in the

such is the simple and inoffensive life led by the Chinese in Calcutta. They never as a rule care to carry their grievances to the law courts which they consider as Satan's own handiwork. All their quarrels and differences are settled by their own leading men, whose decisions are held sacred by

W. V. P.

DURING the absence on privilege leave of Major E. A. Kettlewell, Captain Waller has been appointed to officiate as guardian of the young Maharaja of Alwar.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA of Patiala leaves Patiala for Dholepore to-mortow on a short visit. His polo team and race horses, number-ing 36 horses in all have left for Simla already. A SPECIAL telegram to the Singapore Free press, dated Penang, April the 26th says:
A successful meeting of those interested in the Volunteer movement in Penang has been held in the Hall. The movement is well supported, and the list closes the 1st of May.

#### A PURNEA CAUSE CELEBRE.

A CASE of an extraordinary character came up before the Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday. On the application of one Ahmed Hossein described as a wealthy Patnidar and Malguzar in the district of Purnea Patnidar and Malguzar in the district of Purnea with an yearly income of over twenty thousand rupees. The petition to the High Court disclosed that for some reasons the petitioners fell out with Khan Bahadur Asgar Rez, another very wealthy Zamindar in the district, and that as usual in all such matters certain cases were instituted by either party. On the roth of June last year the troubles of the petitioner first commenced. On that day Babu Ramani Mohan Das, Sub-divisional Officer of Kissengunge, under whose jurisdiction the parties lived, instructed the Divisional Inspector of Police by a written order to send up the petitioner under section 110 (c) of the New Criminal Procedure Code. On the very day the new Act would come into operation. day the new Act would come into operation.
This step the Sub-divisional Officer took, accor-This step the Sub-divisional Officer took, according to the allegation of the petitioner, because the latter had refused to comply with his request to settle the dispute with the Khan Bahadur by ceding to him certain landed properties. Another cause for the Sub-divisional Officer's displeasure as well as of the displeasure of Mr. Fassan, the District Superintendent of Police, was that when a certain relation of his, one Taiz Buksh, was prosecuted by Mr. Fassan before the Sub-divisional Officer under section before the Sub-divisional Officer under section 170 I. P.C., the petitioner helped him to get a transfer of the case from the High Court and ultimately got the accused discharged. "This", the petition continued, "irritated both the Sub-divisional Officer and the District Superintendent of Police. Thenceforward the Sub-divisional Officer now and then used to give out that the petitioner would be prosecuted as a budmash." The petition then continues:—
"13. That on the 23rd A That on the 23rd April last

about 5 A. M. Mr. Fassam, District Superinabout 5 A. M. Mr. Fassam, District Superintendent of Police accompanied by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Magistrate of Purnea, three Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables, about 25 or 26 constables, a number of Chowkidars, numerous servants and rayats of Syed Asgar Reza Khan Bahadur and Asruf Ali Khan and Moulvi Ali Ahmed numbering in all 100 or 152 came to warm numbering in all 100 or 150, came to your petitioner's house riding on elephants and horses belonged to the last-mentioned persons surrounded the house, and seized your petitioner, his relatives and servants with the exception of the ladies of the family and the children and least them under children and kept them under survillance in the compound of your petitioner's house until 8 P.M. The Assistant Superintendent of Police took photographs of your petitioner, his relations and servants. They then entered the pucca Boltakhana and other houses inside the zenana, while the petitioner, his men and servants were so kept under surveillance searched the Malkhana room and other places and took possession of all documents, letters, accounts, copies of decisions in civil and cri-minal cases and of depositions of witnesses and other zemindari papers. During the said search it was alleged that certain revolver cartridges were found, and this the petitioner states that the said cartridges did not belong to him and he never possessed a revolver in his life and th petitioner therefore charges that the said cart-ridges, must have been smuggled into his house by some person or persons amongst the men of Syed Asgar Reza and others who accompanied the Polce in the house-search A handle i. e. wooden butt-end of a gun belonging to one Haider Ali, a relative and servant of the petitioner was found under a charpoy. The license kept by the said Haider Ali was made over to the Police then and there. The Police also took laway a license of a gun kept by the existence of a gun kept by the petitioner's brother Somad of a gun kept by the petitioner's brother, Somad Ali. They remained in the petitioner's house till 8 p. m. without making a list of things found in his house and taken away though the petitioner repeatedly; asked that a list might

14. That after 8 p. m. your petitioner's supreme being, but as a second in power to do mischief. So by thus propitiating him in this world, the devil will not be too hard on them. This festival the Chinese observe as a strictly stric servants and relations were released and though portion of the night under custody of the Police. The Police then brought the petitioner to Kissenguage Thanah at about II A. M. of the 24th April last where also he was kept in custody till 3 p. m., when he was produced before Mr. O'Brien, c.s., the District Magistrate, who was waiting in the Dak Bungalow close to the said Thanah, and your petitioner has been credibly informed, and your petitioner believes the said information to be true, that the District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police and Assistant Magistrate came from Purneah to Kessengunge together and that the District Magistra'e remained at Klssengunge and directed the District Superintedent of Police and others to go to your petitioner's house to arrest him.

15. That the District Magistrate shortly after drew up a procceeding under section 110 Cr. P. Code against the petitioner to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 20,000 with three sureties of Rs. 5000 each for one year. The petitioner thereupon made a verbal application for ball, wherenpon the District Magistrate said that the Sub-divisional Officer, who would be soon coming, to whom the case would be made over,

would accept bail if he liked.

16. At about 5 P. M. of the said day the Sub-divisional Officer arrived at the Dak Bungalow where besides the District Magistrate there were Mr. Fassan and three Inspectors of Police. They all held consultation in another room of the said Dak-Bungalow. another room of the said Dak-Bungalow. After an absence of half an hour they all returned to the Veranda and your petitioner thereupon asked the Sub-divisional Officer as well as District Magistrate again for bail. The District Magistrate said there was another case against your petitioner and went inside the room followed by the said Sub-divisional Officer who soon after came out and said bail would not be granted as there was another case. Your petitioner wanted to know the nature of that case, but the Sub-divisional Officer declined to give any information beyond stating that there was another case.

17. Early on the morning of the 25th April a written application was put in on behalf of your petitioner praying for bail in the proceeding under section 110 of the Cr. P. C., but the order was that your petitioner should furnish the same bail and surety which was required from him in the said proceeding. Then

another petition was made on the same day by the petitioner himself for time to advise and instruct his pleaders in the case as well as for return of all those papers hereinbefore mentioned which had bean brought away by the said District Superintendent of Police, but it was of no avail. That upon the order passed on the said petition for bail and it having apon the said petition for ball and it having appeared to your petitioner and his advisers that it would be impossible to get a fair trial in the Court of the said Deputy Magistrate, your petitionor put in an application on the same day under section 526 cl. 8 of the Code of Cr. P., but the court went on with the examination

P., but the court went on with the examination of the witnesses and passed an order that time would be allowed to your petitioner before he was called on for his defence.

18. Subsequently on the same day it was intimated to the petitioner that a case under section 20 of the Arms Act had been instituted against him. The police instead of prosecuting the said case under Arms Act, filed a petition before the Sub-divisional Officer asking that the petitioner might be retained.

secuting the said case under Arms Act, filed a petition before the Sub-divisional Officer asking that the petitioner might be retained in 'hajat' for 10 days more alleging that the enquiry had not been completed. Accordingly the said case was postponed to the 5th May 1899, and the said Magistrate granted the prayer of the police for the retention of your petitioner in 'hajat' without recording any reasons therefor as required."

While the petitioner was thus in the hajat, at about 5 p. m. on the 26th April his nephew Babar Ali, the only male member of the family besides the petitioner and consequently the only person who was to look after his cases, was arrested under a warrant but afterwards released on ball on the application of one Basarat Ali, a witness against the petitioner in the 110 proceeding, for criminal intimidation. This step was taken by the Police, the petitioner beleaves, "with the object of preventing his servants and relations from looking after his cases." Under these circumstances the petitioner did not believe that he and his rephew would get an impartial trial in the district of Purnea

Mr. P. L. Roy applied on behalf of both of them for transfer of their cases to a different

Mr. P. L. Roy applied on behalf of both of them for transfer of their cases to a different district and the release of Ahmed Hossein on bail.

Their Lordships granted both the prayers and issued a rule.

### de bail LIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

A CORRRESPONDENT writes from Killindini, near Mombassa, to the Civil and Military Gazette:

A sad tragedy occurred the other day at Uoi, a station some loo miles from Killindini. A Mr. O' Hara, a subordinate on the line, who had his wife with him, was asleep in the tent. His wife was awakened, iso she says, by a pillow falling, and noticing that her busband had gone, called to him. Hearing deep growls she turned up the hurricane lamp near the bed, and saw her husband lying at the mouth tof the tent bleeding about the head and neck with a lion standing over him. The tents here are only ten feet long, and she was then about six feet away. Seeing her the lion began to growl fiercely and lash his tail. She screamed and several Swabilies and others came running up and the lion went off. On examination O'Hara was found to be dead, he had two teeth marks on his temples and two with him, was asleep in the tent. His wife O'Hara was found to be dead, he had two teeth marks on his temples, and two lower down, and the neck and throat appeared to have been lacerated by his claws. The theory is that the lion seized him by the head when asleep and dragged him out. Death, if not instantaneous, could not have been of long duration as the way been of long duration as the way. dragged him out. Death, if not instantaneous, could not have been of long duration, as the marks of teeth on the temples penetrated deeply. O'Hara was buried the following day at Uoi. He used to be employed on the N.-W. Railway, at Lahore. The wife goes on to say (and there is no dcubt that the tremendous shock must have upset the poor woman's nerves,) that about an kour after, whilst sitting in the tent with her husband's body, the lion walked in and had a big drink out of the bath and

walked in and had a big drink out of the bath and went away. This must have been imagination, yet at the same time there is a great dearth of water.

The country abounds with game of all sorts, although as yet we have not reached the hippo country! Lions are by no means the ferocious beasts they are generally thought to be, going off into the jungle at the sight of a human being and never attacking unless wounded or attacked; but with the man-sating lion it is absolutely different, the lies man-eating from it is absolutely different, the fies in hiding all day and it night fires, guns and noise won't keep him off. He springs into a group of about 20 men and carries one off before the others have had time hardly to realise what has happened. He has been known to spring into an open truck loaded with donkeys and men, seize a man whilst the train is moving slowly, and jump out disappearing into the jungle. He enters tents clawing away the fastenings without any fear, and some months ago at Simba, when here were several wandering about and some 20 coolies had been carried off. No one would sleep less than 20 feet from the ground, either on top of the watertanks from the ground, either on top of the watertanks which are mounted on sleepers or in trees. Eventually they were shot by Mr. Patterson, Assistant Engineer, but not until he had sat up a fortnight. One novel trap was invented by which a cage of iron rail was made with a small door there are being partition d about 1-3 off with other iron rails behinds which three natives are desired. partition d about 1-3 off with other iron rails behinds which three natives armed with Martinis were placed. A door over the entrance was so arranged that by pulling the string it shut firmly and the whole was covered with a tent about 10 o'clock, at night. The lion after growling round, made a spring through the entrance at the three natives, but was stopped by the partition. The door was quickly dropped and about 12 shots were fired at a distance of some six to eight feet. The lion roared and jumped and eventually managed to get a paw between two of the rails wrenched them apart and escaped in the jungle without a scratch. Lion stories like snake stories in India, around here, and there is hardly a man one meets that has not had some harrowing experience with a rhino or lion. At present g experience with a rhino or lion. At presen they seem to be scarce and are not much heard of.

SHOCKING FAMINE MISMANAGE-Transition of Beauth

THE first impulse of officialism was to rule out the famine altogether. Even a year ago, Mr. T. W. Holderness, Deputy-Secretary (Famine) to the Government of India, in No. VI. of "Further Papers regarding the Famine and the Relief Operations in India during the years 1896-97," made a desperate effort to exclude starvation from the records. "With the one exception of the Central Provinces," he wrote, with an expression of satisfaction, "no province in India has returned in any month more than one or two, at most verified deaths from starvation. Usually, the return has been blank." But a blank return does not necessarily mean that there were no cases; it may also mea either "Don't know (officially) "or won't tell.' On the returns before him, Mr. Holderness commented further: "Deaths in which privation or star vation has been suspected have virtually been confined to stray cases of unknown wanderers found the open country, and of persons dying afte admission to a poor house. In such cases, verification of the cause of death has not been found possible, and they have properly been excluded from the return. "Well, it should not have been so very difficult to diagnose starvation, one would think; only -: resting aniv (New Age.) and brand brand

when deaths from starvation are rigidly exculded, it being known that the Government did not want a famine, of course the column headed "Deaths from Starvation" came in blank. The Central Provinces, indeed, were perverse enough to insist on being a conspiouous exception. They proved extremely puzzling to Mr. Holderne's and his Government "Continuous ripe in the death-rate of 30 many district," he wrote, and that too even "after the disturbing element of cholera mortality has been eliminated, is one of the most perplexing questions that have arisen in connection with the famine in the Central Provinces," Yes, when you shut your eyes to the plain facts, the result is apt to be "perplexing." An appalling famine mortality on the one hand, and no from deaths starvation on the other; certainly that was a very "perplexing "situation for a Government statistician. But it never perplexed anybody else. It did not

mortality on the one hand, and no from deaths starvation on the other; certainly that was a very "perplexing "situation for a Government statistician. But it never perplexed anybody else. It did not perplex Mr. Merewether, Reuter's Special Famine Commissioner even although he was very favourably disposed to the Government. Let us take two samples from Mr. Merewether's book (A, D. Innes & Co.). At Nagpur, he visited the poor house and thought it the best he had seen in his tour; and then—

Fresh from my visit to the poor-house, and with the sights I had seen there indelibly impressed upon my mind, I must confess that I conceived the idea that the officials had not sufficiently grasped the real importance of the situation. Bx uno dis somnes, and I must say that, in my whole tour through the Central Provinces, the more I saw of the crisis, the more was this opinion confirmed. From high quarters the hookum (order) had gone forth, there was to be no famine in Central India, and the s bordinates of Government were trying to carry out this order. At a dinner that might, I me: one or two officers of the State, and the general tone of the conversation showed me that, had it been advisable, these men, who had every opportunity of arriving at the true state of affairs, could present a very different picture. One man mentioned incidentally that in a small shikar (hunting) expedition he had come the body of a woman, the corpse still yet this woman had died manition.

Surely this is a feature of the conversation showed me the body of a woman, the corpse still yet this woman had died manition.

Surely this is a feat verse neglect, as wel India. But what di pur? This:— I have been into of poor houses, but I pattern of monume. Inside the walls, if we Inside the walls, if we the sights were of the description, and I say an reason, from personal observation of the supposedly charitable inside condemned to a horrible and lingering of them told me they had been there for and could not get enough to eat. In fauniversal wail was "Bhukha, bhukha, sahib ("Hungry, hungry sahib").

And Sir Antony MacDonnell pronounces "the death-rate the best test of the sufficiency or insufficiency of a relief organisation;" and Lord George Hamilton spouts heroics of English administration.

# A NOVEL THEORY OF IMMACULATE CON-

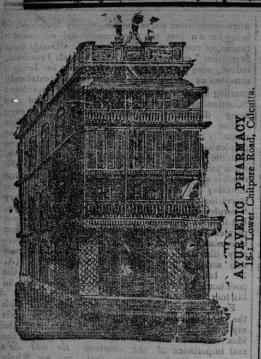
MR. J. G. FRAZER contributes the first par MR. J. G. FRAZER contributes the first par of an article on "The Origin of Totemism, to the Fortnightly Review for April. It is based chiefly upon this book by Mr. Spencer and Mr. Gillen on "The Native Tribes of Central Australia," which has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan Mr Frazer says that the book contains a full description of the most extraordinary set of customs and beliefs ever put on record. The natives whose customs are of the most extraordinary set of customs and beliefs ever put on record. The natives whose customs are described by Mrs. Spencer and Gillen are so devoid of what may be called ordinary commonsense, that, although they suffer severely from frost at night, they have never yet learned to use the furs of the animals which they kill as clothing. They huddle naked round little fires, into which they frequently roll when sleeping and burn themselves. Even this, however, is a less extraordinary illustration of their difference from the tion of their difference from the of mankind than is to be found in their theory as to the propa-

They have no notion that mankin I is propagated by the union of the sexes; indeed, when the idea is suggested to them they steadfastly reject it. Their own theory to account for the continuation of the species is sufficiently remarkable. They suppose that in certain far-off times, to which they give the name off "Alcheringa" their ancestors roamed that in certain lar-off times, to which they give the name off "Alcheringa" their ancestors roamed about in bands, each band consisting of members of the same totem group. Where they died their spirits went into the ground, and formed, as it were, spiritual store-houses, the external mark of which is some natural feature, generally a stone or tree. Such spots are scattered all over the country, and the ancestral sp rits who haunt them stone or tree. Such spots are scattered all over the country, and the ancestral sprits who haunt them are ever waiting for a favourable opportunity to be born again into the world. When one of them sees his chance he pounces out on a passing girl or woman and enters into her. Then she conceives, and in due time gives birth to a child, who is firmly believed to be a reincarnation: the spirit that dated into the mother from the rock or tree. It matters not whether a woman be young or old, a matron or a maid, all are alike liable to be thus impregnated by the spirit, although it has teen she wdly observed by the natives that the spirits on the whole exhibit a preference for such woman as are young and fat. Accordingly where a plump damsel, who shrinks from the burden of maternity, is obliged to pass one of the spots where the disembodied spirits are supposed to urk, she disguises herself as a withered old hag and hobbles past, bent up double, leaning on a stick, wrink ing her smooth young face, and mumbing no a creaked and wheezy voice, "Don't come to me, I am an old woman." Thus, in the opinion of these savages, every conception is what we are won't to call an immaculate conception, being brought about by the entrance into the mother of a spirit apart from any contact with the other sex. Students of folk-fore have long been familiar with notions of this short occurring in the stories of the high by the entrance into the mother of a spirit apart from any contact with the other sex. Students of folk-lore have long been familiar with notions of this short occurring in the stories of the birth of miraculous personages, but this is the first case on record of a tribe who believe in immaculate conception as the sole cause of the birth of every human being who comes into the world. A people so ignorant of the most elementary of natural processes may well rank at the very bottom of the savage scale.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition comes off as usual, in August, and twenty-three prizes have been offered this year. His Excellency the Viceroy continues his gold medal prize, and Her Excellency, Lady Curzon gives one special

prize for photography.

IT is notified in the "Fort St. George Gazette" that H. E. the Governor in Council considers that the appointment of a Plague Commissioner may be held in abeyance until it is seen whether, with the advent of the rainy season there will be a recrudescence of plague. The appointment held by Mr. Buckley, who has taken leave, will not be filled up for the present. The Government has taken direct charge of all plague matters unti further orders,



Nevelty in Ayurvedic Medicine. KAVIRAJ, NOGENDRA NATH SEA'S Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

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[CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address, "KAVIRAJ

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA.

(AVIRAJ, NOGENDRA NATH SEN, practises the Ayurvedic System of Medicine after the principles of Western Medical, and obtained a Diploma from one regimes." "Addical Institutions to the

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panites, inflamations Deafness, if not of by its use.
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alth-Restorer.

conly allays all local irritation digestion and strengthens the constitution, it is used with the most signal suestime, Bronchitis, Cough, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and the

It diminishes the secretion of muous in the bronchial tubes and lessens the irritation of the respiratory centre. It increases longevity and rendes the organs strong. It sharpens the memory and intelligence and gives vitality to the old and debilitated tissues. 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. For proving its superiority to Codliver Oil, one need only use it for a short while. The tradition is that it was with this medicine that the Aswins, the celestial physicians, restored the Rishi Chyavana, emeciated and weak with age and penamees, to the bloom and beauty of youth.

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