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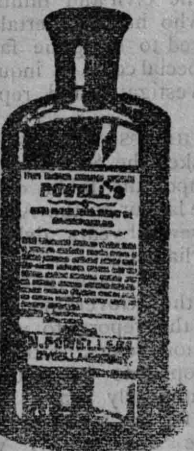
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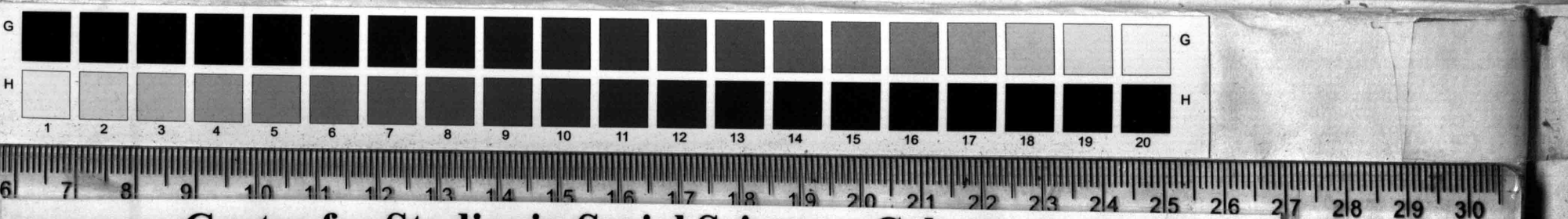
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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

CHINESE AND OTHER AFFAIRS.

DURING a spirited debate in the House of Commons on foreign affairs, initiated by Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Charles Beresford gave a vivid description of his recent experiences in China, and twitted the Government with having thrown over the policy of the open door for the policy of spheres of influence, and predicted if they continued on the present course they would inevitably drift into war.

On behalf of the Foreign Office, Mr. Brodrick maintained that despite enormous difficulties Britain had made striking progress in China justifying sanguine hopes for the future. Alluding to the suggested railway for connecting Manchuria with Peking, he declared that such a scheme would be most distasteful to England, as being calculated to transfer the Government of China to a foreign power.

Mr. Chamberlain replying in the Commons made statements as to the Transvaal crisis. The Government will wait for despatches from Sir Alfred Milner and full reports of the Conference before sending further instructions. President Kruger had never explained what he meant by arbitration, or made any definite proposal, though since the Conference he had submitted a proposal on the subject which contemplates that the President of the Arbitration Tribunal should be a foreigner.

It is not believed that the detailed reports referred to by Mr. Chamberlain could have been sent off by the mail of last Wednesday; they will not reach the Colonial Office for seventeen days, and the Government therefore will not be able to examine these reports and determine on their course of proceeding for three weeks.

The motion to reject the Bill proposing to enlarge the boundaries of the city of Dublin was negatived by 291 to 129 votes.

On the motion for the third reading of the London Government Bill, Mr. Arthur Elliot moved to re-commit the measure with a view to omitting the provision enabling women to be elected on borough councils as aldermen or councillors, but the proposal was negatived, the third reading being agreed to.

The Finance Bill was also read a third time. June 15.—In the Commons, Mr. Chamberlain gave an emphatic contradiction to a cablegram from Cape Town, and said he had authorised Sir Alfred Milner to state that he had had no communication with Mr. Cecil Rhodes on Transvaal affairs since 1896. He warned Parliament against believing without confirmation the numerous statements, which at a time like the present, were invented and circulated for obvious reasons.

THE TRANSVAAL.

THE correspondence relating to the claim of the Transvaal for damages arising out of the Jameson raid has been issued as a Blue Book. Mr. Kruger persists in his demand for a million sterling as "moral and intellectual damages" and £677,938 3s. 3d. as material damages. The South Africa Company were willing upon the receipt of vouchers to submit the disputed points to arbitration, and made an offer which Mr. Chamberlain considered reasonable.

Five thousand Uitlanders at a meeting, at Johannesburg, on Saturday, passed resolutions expressing their approval of the proposals of Sir A. Milner and condemning those of Mr. Kruger. The proceedings were orderly. The hearing of the conspiracy case was concluded at Pretoria. The prisoners were committed for trial. The prosecution states it has no desire to insinuate that the British Government was cognisant of the proceedings of the prisoners.

Papers relating to the complaints of the British subjects of the South African Republic have been published. The most noteworthy feature is a strongly worded despatch, dated May 4th, from Sir A. Milner setting forth the position of the Uitlanders and stating that the case for intervention is overwhelming.

Mr. Chamberlain has acknowledged the receipt of the petition from 20,000 British subjects praying for redress, and has adopted the complaints of the petitioners. He explains it is the desire of the Government to live on terms of peace with the Republic. In conformity with that feeling he suggested the Conference at Bloemfontein, which proved abortive.

A report is to hand of a speech by Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town on his return from the Conference with Mr. Kruger. The High Commissioner strongly emphasised the view that the best way to help the Uitlanders and secure good relations between the Republic and the Imperial Government was to place aliens in the Transvaal, in a position to help themselves. It seemed advisable he said, to strike straight at the root of the evil by giving to the people, whose interests the Imperial Government was bound to defend, such a share of political power as would enable them to gradually redress their grievances themselves, and strengthen, not weaken, the country of their adoption in the process.

He denied that his franchise plan would have deluged the state with new citizens, and asked whether it was consistent with the dignity of the white race that a large, wealthy, industrious and intelligent community of white men should continue in that state of subjection which is the lot of the immigrant white population in the Transvaal. He asserted that our policy was not one of aggression, and expressed himself still hopeful, that the present strain would be relieved.

President Kruger in his speech of thanks to the Raad for accepting his franchise proposals remarked: "In these troublous times I do not know what is going to happen. The other side has not conceded one title, and I cannot give more. God has always stood by us. I do not want war, but will not give away more. Although our independence was once taken away, God has restored it."

THE CONGRESS OF PEACE.

LAST Friday the Standard correspondent at The Hague, after announcing that four clauses of Sir Julian Pauncefote's scheme for a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration were discussed by the Select Committee, wrote:—"It is already evident that the policy of a Permanent Tribunal does not meet with that ready and unanimous assent which many of its advocates anticipated. At any rate the criticism is severe, and has raised, in some quarters, the presumption that certain delegates are resolved to thwart the only practical object which the conference can now hope to achieve."

The correspondent continued:—"Mediation and arbitration such as have been provisionally adopted by the Select Committee are not likely to prove effective without some machinery of the kind proposed by the British and American representatives."

The report of the Geneva Convention was presented by Professor Renault, chairman of the sub-committee. It is a somewhat large document, in which each clause is followed by explanations of reasons for the changes made in the Articles proposed at the Convention in 1868. The alterations are, as has previously been stated, in favour of belligerents and have been rendered necessary by the changes in maritime warfare.

The same correspondent wrote:—"M. de Staal, I am told, has assured some of the principal delegates that he is not prepared to lay before the Conference any proposals for the limitation of effectives and budgets. It may be that the failure of the Armaments Committee to accept any of the Czar's projects for restricting invention has influenced the Russian delegates, and made them reluctant to court another defeat. On the other hand, it is urged that Russia is in honour bound to produce some scheme, or at any rate, to take up the challenge of Mr. Goschen. There is still a hope that M. de Staal will again make the Dutch delegate his mouthpiece."

General Poortugal is an adept at this. The speech in which he advanced the political and economic reasons for placing limits on improvements in rifles is considered so good, that it is to be circulated among the Governments with a view to another Conference. This is the second new Conference which The Hague has produced.

On Saturday the delegates assembled at the residence of M. de Staal to consider the question of the communications to be made to the representatives of the press as to the proceedings of the Conference. After some discussion the further consideration of the matter was adjourned.

The Russian delegates have from the first opposed that full publicity which has been advocated by Count Munster with the active support of the Dutch and Belgian delegates.

The section dealing with the Brussels Convention had a long sitting on Saturday. There was a lengthy discussion on Clause 4, which deals with the proposed rules for carrying on warfare. Major-General Sir John Ardagh said the British Government would never agree to a convention containing directions as to a military authority in an enemy's country. While willing to agree to an extension of the stipulations of the Brussels Convention from a humanitarian point of view, Great Britain considered it the undoubted right of every State to determine, on the outbreak of hostilities, if the Brussels rules should be recognised or not, each case being governed by the special circumstances

applying to it. After some remarks from M. Beernaert, the Belgian delegate, Clause 4 was rejected, and Clause 2, 3, and 5, dealing with the maintenance and punishment of prisoners on invaded territories, were adopted with some slight modifications.

PUBLICITY. The Presidents of the Sections having considered the request that more publicity should be given to the proceedings of the Conference, have decided to give daily a short communication to the Press.

At Berlin, the Times correspondent telegraphed on June 12, considerable feeling seems to have been caused by the rejection of the German proposal to publish in full the protocols of the Conference. The National Zeitung threatens that if the Conference does not care to remedy the evils due to the incomplete publication of the protocols, it must be done from another quarter, for "indispensable needs of public life do not remain unfulfilled nowadays."

On Monday night the Daily News correspondent at the Hague telegraphed:—

An extraordinary incident occurred to day at the meeting of presidents of sections—M. M. Karnebecke, De Mertens, Asser, Beernaert, Burgeon, and De Staal, who was, of course, in the chair. The question before the meeting was the expediency of giving satisfaction to the Press and to the European and American public by communicating reports of meetings to journalists. M. Beernaert, rising to speak, and addressing M. de Staal in a pointed manner, about which none, least of all M. de Staal could be mistaken, said that publicity might as well be granted. Documents had come out in the newspapers and some of these documents, said M. Beernaert, looking the chairman full in the face, he had heard had been "stolen" from M. de Staal, but he would not believe this, feeling sure that visitors to the Oud Doelen Hotel were all far too honest to stoop to this. M. de Staal received this remark in silence. The meeting decided that the president of every section be empowered, on his own responsibility, to give any information he thought fit. This result is a great victory for the Press and for public opinion.

GERMANY AND ARBITRATION. On Monday it became known, through reports from the Daily News correspondent, that Professor Zorn had made a speech on the 9th inst. in opposition to Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal for a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration. Professor Zorn refused to give any report of his speech, but the correspondent said that, notwithstanding, he was able to send the following full analysis of the German delegate's speech:—

Dr. Zorn spoke in French, but slowly and with difficulty. He said that in opposing the British scheme of permanent arbitration he was carrying out instructions just received from his Government. He was instructed to say that the German Government could not accept the principle of permanent arbitration, as embodied in the draft tabled by Sir J. Pauncefote. Germany entertained objections, firstly on principle, and then as to expediency. This institution of permanent arbitration was derogatory to the monarch's sovereignty and to the nation's independence. Arbitration agreed upon between two nations, for a narrowly defined object, was one thing; arbitration binding a nation for an unknowable future was quite another thing. A king who held his title by divine right could not, for a moment, think of divesting himself of the essential part of his sovereignty—the right to shape the nation's course at a critical time. The German Emperor would not pledge himself to bow to the decisions of judges not appointed by him on cases which had not yet arisen.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper remarked:—

Professor Zorn's speech, which became known here from telegraphic abstracts of the message of your Hague correspondent, is only too well fitted to create a profound sensation. It confirms what from the very beginning has leaked out about Germany's attitude towards the Conference. The German delegate reflected accurately the feeling prevailing in the widest circles here, and there is no doubt that his speech will be endorsed by the vast majority of the public. His speech was, it is true, formally directed against Sir J. Pauncefote's proposals, for the Germans think it more advisable to oppose the British delegates than the Russians. Yet the blunt way in which the idea of establishing a permanent Court was rejected by Dr. Zorn cannot but painfully touch the Czar, the author of the whole idea.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

The Daily News correspondent at The Hague supplies (June 14) the following remarks—"regardless of grammar," but interesting:—

It is a pity the time of the Armaments Committee should be wasted on the subject of the Dum-Dum bullet, which can come to nothing. It ought never to have been brought before The Hague Conference at all, and one cannot help regretting that fuller use has not been made in England of opportunities, such as questions in the House of Commons, for clearing up misconceptions existing about this projectile. Members of the committee came, nearly all, to The Hague with views on the Dum-Dum bullet gathered from a recent paper in the German review of the surgery, Beitrage zur klinischen Chirurgie. The writer, Professor Dr. Von Brun, of Tubingen, claims to deal with the subject scientifically. He manufactured Dum-Dum bullets, as he thought, and proceeded to experiment on dead animals. Photographs of ghastly injuries to bones are annexed, and also of his bullet, which, however, is in no sense the Dum-Dum. He has either been grossly mistaken, or is imposing on the public. At any rate, he is to thank for the resolution of the sub-committee prohibiting the Dum-Dum bullet. This was carried by a snatch vote which, it is as well to say at once, cannot be allowed to stand.

The vote on the matter was brought about rather suddenly, this being due to inexperienced chairmanship. The Austrian delegate, to conciliate everybody, put in an amendment that all projectiles calculated to cause unnecessary suffering be forbidden. Sir John Ardagh gave cordial assent to this, but the president, instead of putting the amendment, put the original motion, forbidding all bullets with incomplete case or slits.

This vote puts everybody in a somewhat false position. The alleged British Dum-Dum bullet made in Germany has a projecting head, made of lead, the height of this head being about equal to the diameter of the bullet. This bullet has effects somewhat similar to those of an explosive bullet. The real Dum-Dum is in no sense an explosive

bullet. Recent experiments in England on sheep's carcasses show that its effects are much less serious than reports from India led one to expect, and at 300 yards it has merely a greater tendency than ordinary bullets to set up and re-form. Dr. Von Brun's bogus Dum-Dum goes to pieces. Sir J. Ardagh in his first speech explained the misconception current, and in his second speech he showed that the first duty of the British Government was to give its soldiers a bullet they would have confidence in, the ordinary bullet being insufficient to stop a charge of infuriated barbarians. A white soldier wounded, mounted his caecot, or lay stretched out. But with a barbarian, before you could explain to him that his conduct was against the rules of the game, he had cut your head off.

INDIA AND FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

Monday, June 12.

THE ASSAULT UPON A BURMESE WOMAN. Mr. Davitt asked the Secretary of State for India whether certain British soldiers had been charged with an indecent assault upon a native woman at Rangoon; whether such soldiers had been brought before any tribunal for this alleged crime; and if any punishment had been inflicted for this outrage.

Lord G. Hamilton: The matter has for some time past been occupying the attention of the Indian Government, with whom I have been in communication on the subject. I regret to say that it is true that an outrage was committed upon an elderly burmese woman of unsound mind by a party of soldiers who are said to have been under the influence of liquor. On appearance of police and a corporal the soldiers dispersed, but one of them was arrested and tried by jury on May 10, but was acquitted on the ground that he was not proved to have committed or attempted the offence with which he was charged, and the recorder concurred in the verdict. So far no other person has been brought to trial; but the Government of India are determined that the matter shall be thoroughly investigated and that the culprits shall be brought to justice—(hear, hear)—and they have impressed their views very strongly upon the civil and military authorities at Rangoon, who have undertaken that no effort shall be spared to bring the facts to light. Accordingly, a special court of inquiry has been summoned to investigate and report upon the whole matter.

COOLIE LABOUR ON THE ASSAM TEA PLANTATION.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State when he would lay upon the table of the House the report on coolie labour on the Assam tea plantations, now for several years delayed in its presentation to Parliament.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have not yet received the views of the Government of India on the subject of the report to which the hon. member's question refers, although in February last they hoped to be able to lay them before me at an early date. The matter with which the report is concerned is a difficult and intricate one, but I will draw the Viceroy's attention to the desirability of expediting the submission of their opinions upon it.

RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN LHINA.—Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could inform the House for what cause her Majesty's Government by the recent Anglo-Russian agreement accepted the extension of the Russian sphere of interest up to the Great Wall of China, that was close to Peking.

Mr. Brodrick: No question arose in the Anglo-Russian agreement of extending the Russian sphere of interest, but of defining the limits within which her Majesty's Government would not apply for concessions, or oppose them if applied for by the Russian Government. The Great Wall of China forms a natural division, and is the boundary of Manchuria in the province of Mukden.

EXPORT OF RICE IN CHINA.—Mr. Provand asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Viceroy of Nankin having recently prohibited the export of rice, the British Consul at Shanghai subsequently applied for permission to ship some to Wei-hai-wei for the use of the garrison, but was refused; whether subsequently the Russian Consul peremptorily demanded permission to ship rice to Port Arthur, which demand was granted; and whether the request of the British Consul was then complied with.

Mr. Brodrick: We have no information confirmatory of the reports referred to by the hon. member. At the instance of a British firm who complained of the hardship entailed by the prohibition of the export of rice from Wuhu without sufficient notice, representations were made to the Chinese Government by her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, in consequence of which instructions were sent to the Viceroy of Nankin to allow the export of all rice purchased prior to the date of the proclamation.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN MAURITIUS.—Mr. William Holland asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If he can state whether there has been any diminution in the acreage under sugar in the Mauritius during the last five years; and, if so, to what extent.

Mr. Chamberlain: It appears from the Blue Books for the years 1893-97 (the last blue book we have) that the estimated acreage of cultivated lands on sugar estates in Mauritius was, in 1893, 71,000 arpents approximately; 1894, 114,000 arpents approximately; 1895, 93,000 arpents approximately; 1896, 52,000 arpents approximately; 1897, 421 arpents approximately. An arpent is about one-twentieth of an acre. These figures show that there was a great increase in the estimated acreage of cultivated land between the years 1893 and 1894, a rapid decline between the years 1894 and 1896, and a partial recovery in the year 1897, which in the last year for which the figures are available.

Thursday, June 15.

INDIAN P. W. D. OFFICERS.—Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether a despatch has been sent to India approving special terms of retirement for certain Service officers of the Indian Public Works Department from Coopers Hill; and whether, for the convenience of those concerned, the terms may now be published.

Lord G. Hamilton: A despatch on the subject of the terms of retirement to be offered to certain officers of the Indian Public Works Department who were recruited from Cooper's Hill College in the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, has been addressed to the Government of

India, but has not yet reached them. As soon as they have received it, I understand that they will take steps to make its contents known to the local Governments for such action as they may consider desirable.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FROM NATIVE STATES.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will grant a return for the last three years showing the number and nature of the civil and criminal appeals from the decisions of political officers in Native States disposed of by the Bombay Government; whether he will state what is the procedure followed in the trial of these appeals; whether the parties have an opportunity of being heard in person or by counsel; and, whether any member of the Bombay Government is a trained judicial officer qualified to dispose of capital and other cases as a final Court of Appeal.

Lord G. Hamilton: The return for which the Hon. member asks cannot be supplied from information in this country, but I will communicate with the Government of Bombay on the subject. In the cases to which he refers, whether civil or criminal, the parties are heard either in person or by counsel in the Political Courts of First Instance, and again in the Political Courts of Appeal. In cases where the decisions of these courts are further reviewed by the Government of Bombay, the appeals and rejoinders may be, and generally are, prepared by counsel and submitted in writing, and if it is found necessary that any issue should be argued of the parties in person or by counsel, the case is remanded to the local court of appeal for the purpose, but parties and counsel do not appear before the Governor in Council. The Government of Bombay includes one member who has held high office, political and judicial, in Kathiawar, but it considers these matters as a Government, with the assistance of its legal advisers and its Judicial Department, and does not depend exclusively upon such legal or judicial training as may be possessed by any of its members.

THE FRANCHISE IN FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: What are the conditions under which the franchise is exercised by the inhabitants of the French possessions in India; and how do these conditions compare with those affecting the inhabitants of British India.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no information as to the conditions under which the franchise is exercised by the inhabitants of the French possessions in India; the size and nature of which are such that any comparison of the kind suggested in the question would be altogether misleading.

THE RIOTS IN MADRAS.—Sir M. Bhowanagare asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received any official particulars regarding the riots which took place in the Tinnevely district of Madras last Saturday, and, if so, would he state the same to the House; whether he had received any confirmation of the statement that 100 murders had been committed and whole villages sacked; and what steps had been taken to quell the disturbances.

Lord G. Hamilton: In reply to my hon. friend's question I will read the telegram which I have to-day received from the Governor of Madras: "Tinnevely riots due to disputes between Shanars on the one hand and Maravars on the other regarding religious privileges of Shanars. Serious riot June 6 at Seva Kasi. Ten Shanars and ten Maravars killed, numerous houses burnt. Disturbance spread to Madura district to some extent, and serious riots reported from Shewcottah in Travancore. Seventy persons wounded. Six companies of native troops called out. European Magistracy and police strengthened. Active steps being taken to quell disturbances and punish rioters. I may add that the Shanars and Maravars are castes of low social position, whose occupations and manner of life are such as might readily lead to rioting and fighting. A similar encounter took place between the same two castes about four years ago."

Mr. Dillon: May I ask the noble lord whether in view of what happened at Omdurman, he will consider the desirability of leveling all the temples and digging up the remains of the saints? (Oh, oh!)

The Speaker: Order, order.

THE Punitive Police, recommended for the Tinnevely district, consists of 3 European Inspectors, 6 European head-constables, 12 native head constables, 3 burglars, 120 first class constables, and 180 second class constables. The annual cost of the force will be about Rs. 1,20,000. Hutting accommodation to be provided will cost Rs. 70,000. The new force is to be stationed at Sivakasi, Tenkasi, Ottapidaram. On Tuesday, at Tinnevely Mr. Hamrick hears the objections to the issue of an order excluding the Shanars from entering the Sivakasi Temple until they establish their rights in the Civil Courts. The first batch of riot cases from Virudupatti will shortly come on for trial before Mr. Thompson, Special Magistrate, Tinnevely. Mangani is reported quiet. The total number of houses burnt on the 6th ultimo is returned at 887; casualties 25, including one woman whose headless corpse, partially burnt, was found near the police-station; wounded 6. The total arrests made were 93.

IS IT RIGHT FROM AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES?

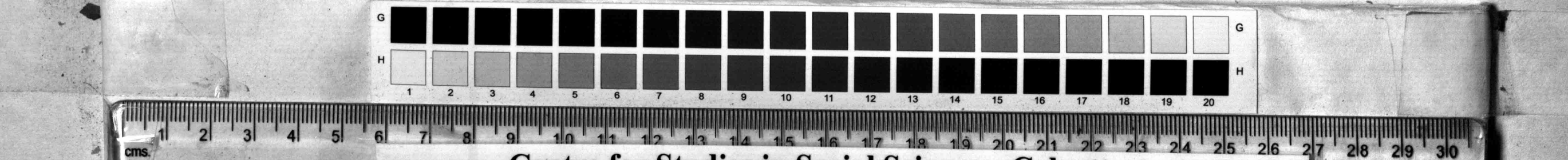
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Amrita Bazar Patrika

THE RESIDENTIAL CLAUSES

We are much surprised, nay, appalled to see the Englishman state that the Residential clause is intended to prevent professional politicians from touring the country and standing for different divisions in turn. Of course, this clause is a mystery, its object has never been solved, nor attempted to be solved. It is such a disagreeable presence in that precious gift of the British Government, that Sir Charles Elliott went out of the way to make it known that he had nothing to do whatever with it. The Englishman is the first to handle this clause, to explain the mystery that surrounds it, and we are sorry to say that though we admire his boldness, we cannot admire his decision nor accept his conclusions.

We are told that the object of the clause is to provide against a certain danger. The danger has been explained very fully, though perhaps not clearly. There are, we are told, professional politicians who tour about the country. This Residential clause is inserted in the law for the purpose, we are told, of defeating these men who might secure the election by standing for different divisions. Thus, A is a professional politician and he stands for the Presidency Division and secures his election. When his term is over he runs to the Bhagalpore Division where there is a vacancy. Being a tourist there is nothing to prevent him from proceeding to Bhagalpore. And if he goes to Bhagalpore there is nothing to prevent him from being elected. And if he is elected, he is sure to be elected. And if he is elected, the professional politician gets himself elected from another division where he has no place of residence, how can the Government carry on its administration? The Residential clause provides against all that.

Now, we don't agree in the view that standing for a division is the same thing as being elected from that division. Suppose one hundred such professional politicians stand for a division in which they have no place of residence. But the electors will not elect them simply because they are one hundred in number, because they are professional agitators, or because they can tour. They will elect only him who is the most worthy.

The next question is, suppose these professional politicians get themselves elected from a division in which they have no house. How does the Government suffer from this circumstance, we cannot conceive. Suppose a man is very properly elected, that is to say, elected from a place where he has a place of residence; and suppose after his election his house is demolished by an earthquake. How is the Government to manage then? And do the electors suffer? If they do it is their look out. But we do not see why the electors are likely to suffer by electing a representative who is a professional politician, or who has no place of residence in the division from which he is elected. And if they are likely to suffer we do not see why the electors will elect them.

THE BOMBAY SEDITION CASE.

A BOMBAY correspondent sends us the following account of the Gurakhi sedition case:— You have truly gauged the exact position in which the Bombay Government has placed itself by launching a prosecution against the Gurakhi. It is really the case of a lion fighting with a troublesome gnat. The Gurakhi is a small sheet issued daily in Maharashtra and sells for a pice each copy. It is mostly filled with extracts, stale news, and a few paras chiefly dealing in personalities. The proprietor, Mr. Bhatye, is an energetic and enterprising man, but he is not very well-known to the Bombay public. His paper has been a constant source of irritation to the police and private individuals. Fearless and plain-speaking has been its chief quality, but it has often been practised to a fault. In short, it is a worthy member of those vernacular papers in Bengal which cannot write without libelling or giving pain to others. Mr. Bhatye was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publishing a gross libel about a well-known reformer who is now dead. He has very few friends here and no admirers; and so the public are at a loss to understand as to why the Government have taken the trouble of prosecuting him. It is like employing a mammoth hammer to crush a

fly. As to Mr. Joshi, the writer of the alleged seditious articles, he is a raw youth of 22 or 23 summers, till recently employed in the Intu Pookash office, and only temporarily engaged by Mr. Bhatye. Our correspondent then goes to trace the origin of this strange prosecution to a feeling of rivalry that has been going on for some time between two factions in the Bombay police. He has no proofs in his hands to substantiate his information, but he believes it to be substantially correct. The story he tells, however, reads like a romance; and as such it must prove interesting, if not exactly true in every particular. This is, however, what occurred before the prosecution of Mr. Bhatye. In a certain case, in which one of the police factions was interested against the other, Mr. Bhatye was summoned as a witness and badgered with questions in order to induce him to do a certain thing favourable to his side. But he would not yield, and it is said, he even hurled defiance. This naturally offended the police. In the meantime, the Kal controversy was set on foot and the attention of the local authorities was drawn to similar articles in the Gurakhi appearing about the same time. These were duly reported to Government, and the offended police had thus their revenge upon Mr. Bhatye.

Further events have occurred to show that the Bombay police are taking unusual interest in the prosecution of Mr. Bhatye. On the 27th June before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Superintendent Macdormott charged two young men with aiding and abetting the offence of fabricating false evidence in connection with the Gurakhi sedition case. The prosecution alleged that the first accused had carried a letter written by the second to his brother at Deolali, to give evidence before the Bombay Sessions Court to the effect that Mr. Bhatye, proprietor of the Gurakhi, was with him on the 25th March, when the alleged seditious articles were written. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sanders Slater gave sanction to the prosecution, but Mr. Macdormott subsequently applied for permission to withdraw the case. Mr. Sealy, pleader for the defence, however, objected, and the permission was not granted. The accused were then let out on bail.

Now, this case raises several important issues of law. The two accused, it appears, were going out of the Bombay city to collect evidence on behalf of the accused, Bhatye, who is in the lock-up. Were the police justified in preventing them from fulfilling their mission by hauling them up, alleging that their object was to fabricate false evidence? If the police were armed with such powers, where would be the safety of accused persons? Secondly, can such a prosecution be laid before a Police Magistrate, while the principal case is still to come before the Sessions? Thirdly, Mr. Slater has, we believe, no jurisdiction to entertain such a case; and even if he had, he seems to have exercised it in a very injudicious way. And, fourthly, is it not contempt of the High Court to grant such sanction and cause the men to be arrested?

The fact is the Bombay authorities are not in a proper frame of mind. Hence they are committing a blunder after blunder. Fortunately for the people of Bombay they have been blessed with a Chief Justice whose mind is free from the demoralizing atmosphere of the Bombay Presidency; and they can depend upon it, that his Lordship will do substantial justice. What a pity that the Bombay Government should unsettle people's mind by entering into such purposeless cases when it ought to devote its undivided attention to the removal of the sufferings of the millions entrusted to its care! Indeed, the Bombay authorities should not dissipate their energies in this fruitless, nay, mischievous way, but apply them solely to the amelioration of the moral, intellectual, physical and social condition of the people, who are wholly dependent on them for their progress and improvement.

We beg to draw the attention of Sir John Woodburn and his worthy Chief Secretary, Mr. Bolton, to the records of the Barh Whipping Case which are published in another column. The case, our correspondent says, has created, as it ought, great sensation; for the manner, in which one of the accused was publicly whipped, and the other two sent to jail, seems to us to be so extraordinary that we would not have believed it but for the official records which accompany the account. But, we shall let our correspondent relate the main facts of the case.

I am sending to you the records of a criminal case, Empress vs. Hamid Hussain and two others tried by Mr. H. Foster, the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Barh, under extraordinary circumstances. Accused No. 2, Abdul Rahman, is a certificated Mukhtar residing in the Barh Sub-divisional Court. Of the two others, No. 1 Hamid is the Mukhtar's aid (clerk).

On the 27th June, the Magistrate was in Court. He got some information, thereon he immediately went to the Muktearkhana, brought the three accused before him with some papers, and summarily tried them and convicted them under sec. 411. The 1st accused was sentenced to 15 strokes of the rattan, the sentence having been immediately carried out in the Magistrate's presence. The medical officer (the Civil Hospital Assistant) was absent. The Magistrate, therefore, recorded a certificate that the accused was in a fit state of health to undergo the sentence.

Owing to several gross irregularities having been committed in the case, the execution of the sentence of whipping which was immediately carried out, the unduly severe sentence of three months rigorous imprisonment passed on the second accused, have all created a great deal of sensation here. It is alleged that the Magistrate being virtually the prosecutor should not have tried the case himself. Nor was there any judgment passed in the case. In fact the judgment was written on the next day, after the sentence was passed and after the sentence of whipping was carried out as the Magistrate himself admits. The Magistrate is of opinion that he is not debarred from revising his former order under sec. 369 C. P. C. He says he is led to revise his order and in fact to supplement it, because he has come to know that the accused persons will file a motion of revision against his order.

The whole case will be put to-morrow (1st July) before the Sessions Judge of Patna by Mr. Shari-ud-din, Bar-at-law, assisted by Babu Govind Chandra Mitter and others, in the Court of Revisional Jurisdiction and a petition will be filed for admitting accused nos. 2 and 3 to bail. We need make no comments upon the merits of the case, as the Sessions Judge of Patna has been moved on the subject. But we may note the salient points which have transpired during the course of the trial. First of all, we find that the three accused

were hauled up before the Magistrate on the 27th June, and on the same day before the Sub-divisional Magistrate, they were tried, convicted and sentenced. Indeed, it took the Magistrate only a few hours to finish the whole business. We think the world cannot show a case which was brought to a close in so short a time. Next we find that one of the accused was sentenced to a whipping of 15 strokes. We think, it was within the power of the Magistrate to stay the execution of this sentence, and give the prisoner an opportunity of establishing his innocence, if possible, in the appellate court, and thus wipe out an indelible disgrace to which he was subjected. This was all the more necessary, as a prisoner, when whipped, could not be unwhipped again, if the sentence of the lower court were set aside. If we remember aright, the High Court, in some of its decisions, have sought to impress the advisability of forbearing upon Magistrates in the matter of whipping cases. But Mr. Foster, it seems, after having passed the sentence of whipping, was impatient to have it carried out. The absence of the Medical Officer was an obstacle in his way. Without his certificate he could not get the man whipped. Mr. Foster, however, got over the difficulty by giving himself a medical certificate. We thus see the Magistrate behaving in different capacities with reference to the case. He acted not only as the prosecutor but also as the Medical Officer. To complete the scene, the Magistrate, we fancy, should have taken the rattan in his own hand, and applied the 15 strokes upon the back or the buttock of the unfortunate man, till his body was besmeared with blood. But the strangest part of the story is yet to be told. The Magistrate admits that "the case was decided under great stress of work." If there was great stress of work, why did he try the case at all, specially when it involved the liberty and honor of three men? And how could he try a case fairly if he were over-powered with other works? As a matter of fact, the Magistrate, when he heard that the prisoners would appeal, discovered that he had committed several blunders. So the next day, he sat down to revise his own order. And he justifies this extraordinary proceeding by laying down the extraordinary doctrine that he can revise his former order under a certain section of the Criminal Procedure Code. Whatever may be the result of the appeal, the irregularities and absurdities, noted above, ought to engage the serious attention of the Government. If Magistrates are allowed to administer justice in this way, why should not the administration of justice stink in the nostrils of the people?

UNDER the thin veil of a *nom de plume*, *Vox Populi*, a correspondent from Furreedpore writing to the *Indian Mirror*, raises divers questions, relevant and irrelevant, in regard to the Burdwan Conference. We have no defence to make to the charges that he brings against ourselves, but there is one point raised in his letter which we cannot ignore in the interests of fair play. Another correspondent of the same paper, who calls himself "non President," notices the same letter, and asks *Vox Populi* several questions to answer, one of which is the following:— Did the Conference also record their deep gratitude to Rajah Binoy Krishna, Mr. K. C. Dutt, Babu N. N. Ghose, Babu Nolin Behari Sircar, and many others who had been working in this connection at least as hard and as conscientiously as the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji, and as devotedly and honestly as the Hon'ble Mr. Norendra Nath Sen? The Bengal Conference is a conference of the Bengal nation, and not a public meeting like the one held yesterday at Bhowanipore, to do honor to a particular individual. How is it then that Babu Surendra Nath and Narendra Nath were thanked, especially for services, which though great, were not yet to be compared with those performed by Raja Binoy Krishna and Babu Komesh Chandra Dutt? Raja Binoy Krishna organized twenty-eight public meetings in the city, at a time when the people had been almost emasculated by press prosecutions, and other repressive Acts and measures. While Raja Binoy Krishna, regardless of his own interests, worked day and night, from morn to morn, most every day, for several months together, Babu Komesh Chandra Dutt collected and coached the Liberals in England to make a grand stand against the measure in Parliament, and paid private visits to many leading men in England, amongst others to Lord George Hamilton, to secure their sympathy and support in this connection. Thanking patriots for their services is a ceremony which we never approved; their services ought to be rewarded by God. But since it was resolved to offer thanks, it was not an act of justice, to say the least, to ignore Raja Binoy Krishna and Babu Komesh Chandra.

THE want of sympathy displayed towards our youths is appalling. On Saturday we showed how three students of the Snibpur Engineering College, having passed the F. E. Examination quite creditably, had to discontinue their studies simply because the rules of the University did not allow them to continue, however deserving and willing they might be, to appear at the next higher University examination. The rule lays down that one should pass the final B. E. Examination within six years from the date of admission, one year's grace being allowed after the prescribed course of five years. If, however, the student loses one year on account of his illness or any mishap in the family or through any other cause, all his labour, expense and trouble go for naught. Nowhere in the world are University authorities found to play ducks and drakes with the prospects of students in this heartless manner. Suppose, the student passes the F. E. examination in the sixth year. His education suddenly comes to a standstill, only because he has taken six years when he ought to have spent only four. We don't think the authorities have any right to rob poor boys of six years of their short lives, because as we pointed out on Saturday, after passing the F. E. examination, the students are not even eligible for the appointment of third-grade P. W. D. overseers, so that they have to choose any other situation or profession. The kind-hearted Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, Dr. Harris, has withdrawn the rule promulgated by his predecessor, Dr. Bomford

and the result is that a good many students, whose prospects would have been ruined for ever, had the rule of Dr. Bomford been applied to them, have been saved from that dismal fate. But are there none who will come forward to the rescue of the poor students of the C. E. College? In this connection we may mention that only a few years back any student having secured fair marks in English and Mathematics in that examination, could have their admission into that college, but now that rule has been discarded and no student is admitted without having first passed the F. A. Examination. (Though we may not approve of this restriction, it is evidently far better than the enforcement of the rule discussed in our Saturday's issue. It is a pity that though it was regarded as a dead letter at one time, it should now have come into force. Both Lord Lansdowne and Sir Charles Elliott used to take a good deal of interest in the well-being of our students, whatever they might have done in regard to political questions. We earnestly trust, the present rulers, who are more in touch with the people, should see their way to put a stop to such obnoxious rules which are repugnant to common-sense, and subversive of all that is fair and just.

We said the other day that the signalers' strike was at an end. The last shred of hope was gone when the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta's offer of an interview on the subject was declined by the Agent, Mr. Barnett, who has resumed charge. The signalers are now at sea and know not what to do. And a circular has been issued by the railway authorities that no Poona Brahmin is henceforth to be employed. The signalers, who have been dismissed, are very poor men. About 300 families are thus on the point of starvation. What are they to do now? All service has been closed against them, or, as it is, in fact, against all Poona Brahmins. The public should do something to provide for them. They do not want charity. They want only employment. A large-hearted Parsee gentleman at Bombay, we hear, is willing to employ some of them for the cultivation of his waste lands; and there are some similar offers from the Central Provinces. Cannot some of our Zemindars and mercantile firms provide employment for them? We trust the hard condition of these wronged signalers will attract the serious attention of our well-to-do countrymen in every part of India.

There was a rumour of the Viceroy having vetoed the Municipal Bill. But since the Bill has not been passed, the Viceroy cannot veto it. It is evident His Excellency has proposed several changes, and they are important ones. What they are, it would be premature to speculate upon. We stand on firm ground however, when we say that the Viceroy has been moved to take the matter into his serious consideration. That in itself is cheering. Lord Curzon is a very independent man; he never allows others to think for him. He has another trait. His Lordship will never sanction anything without first making himself acquainted with what he is required to sanction. Lord Curzon is an imperialist in the truest sense of the term. He will never tolerate sedition or disobedience; on the other hand, he will deal with the subject generously. And that is the genius of true imperialism. There is a sort of bastard imperialism which is grasping and selfish in its instinct. That His Excellency has condescended to take the Municipal Bill in hand is assuring enough. This Bill has cost us much. The Bengal Government has devoted a large portion of its time upon it. And what is the saying? It is this: that "if I had served my God &c." that is what Wolsey said. If the Bengal Government had, instead of dissipating its energies upon this wretched measure, devoted itself to the work of administration, it could have converted Bengal into a Garden of Eden. The time, money and trouble squandered upon it are tremendous. They spent mountainloads of paper and tankfuls of ink upon it. The invaluable services of the Hon'ble Mr. Kelsey were lost to us for two or three years, because of this Bill. Sir A. Mackenzie lost his sleep, and eventually had to leave Bengal, inconsolable on account of the loss of such a good ruler. All this mischief this wretched Bill has done to the country. We can add to the list, the mischief that it has done by disfranchising Dacca, and all the internal dissensions that followed it. Our good Viceroy has proposed important changes, and we hope they will lead the Local Government to drop the Bill altogether.

WE need hardly say that the election of Dr. Ashu Toshi Mukerjee to the Council has given us very great pleasure. He is one of those favoured men who not only possess great talents but know how to utilize them. It is quite true that much of his time will be taken up by his professional duties, as he is a rising vakeel of the High Court and his practice is increasing; but we are quite sure, that will not stand in the way of his making an excellent member of the Council. He should, however, bear this in mind that, though he has been returned by the Calcutta University, he is a member for the whole province. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for him to study with care and diligence all questions relating to the Mofussil. By taking up the grievances of the people residing in the Mofussil and bringing them judiciously before the Council, he may be able to remove the sufferings of millions. In short, let him follow in the footsteps of one of his distinguished predecessors, Babu Ananda Mohan Bose. Babu Ananda Mohan rarely lost an opportunity of serving his country during the two years he had sat in the Council; and we expect the same service from Babu Ashu Toshi.

OUR Bankipore correspondent in his letter dated 2nd July, sends us some further particulars of the sensational Barh case, noticed by us in our yesterday's issue. It will be remembered, that three persons were convicted by the Barh Sub-divisional Officer of having been in possession of some valueless papers belonging to his office, one of them being punished with 15 strokes of the rattan, and the other two being sent to jail for three months each. There was a slight inaccuracy in the account of our correspondent, which needs correction. The first accused, who underwent

the sentence of whipping, is the clerk of the second accused, who is a Muktear, while the third accused is a *tail* (apprentice) of the Court, sitting on the Bench clerk. It is alleged that the apprentice was not a licensed one. That might or might not be, but says our correspondent, "as the documents were kept in charge of the Peshkar or his *tail*, their removal, if they were really removed, could not possibly take place without the direct or indirect knowledge or consent of the Peshkar. Whether the possession of the removal of the documents by the apprentice was strictly legal or not, is a quite different thing. But one fails to understand that when the possession of the documents by the apprentice was susceptible of explanation, how could the other two accused—the Muktear and his clerk—be convicted and dealt with so severely? The only thing proved to connect these two accused with the alleged offence was that the documents were found in a place near them. (The documents could not be surely found at one and the same time on the persons of all the three accused.) And then, the first accused was found writing something. As previously announced, the Sessions Judge of Patna was moved on the 1st instant on behalf of the last two accused to admit them to bail and refer the case to the High Court to have the proceedings quashed. The Sessions Judge has ordered the two accused to be released on bail of Rs. 100 each and sent for the records of the case. The presumption is that when the Judge has admitted them to bail, he will submit the matter to the High Court. It is not clear whether the two accused will be found in the details of a sensational case in which Mr. O. Falckytter of the Pollabond Tea Estate stands charged with having kicked a coolie to death. The story of the prosecution is as follows: On the 22nd June last, the accused found Chooni Lohar, the deceased coolie, digging a hole. The hole was not straight; and this, it is said, led Mr. Falckytter, to administer kicks which are alleged to have resulted in the death of the poor man. The case is being enquired into by Captain Herbert, the Deputy Commissioner. Fourteen witnesses for the prosecution have already been examined—seven of them being eye-witnesses. One of these witnesses said, in his deposition that he had been beaten by Mr. Falckytter for having given information to the Police, and was afraid of further ill-treatment at the hands of the garden authorities for having deposed in the case. Before the Court rose, the Deputy Commissioner warned the Manager of the garden against any ill-treatment to those coolies who had deposed against the accused. The case stands over to the 17th instant. In the meantime the accused has been enlarged on a bail of Rs. 500.

FROM what we have already said with regard to the anomalies in the rules now in force in the Snibpur Engineering College, it would appear that they ought to engage the attention of the University authorities without any more loss of time. It is, however, beyond our comprehension that this College, which is one of the most important institutions in Bengal, should have been allowed to remain in this neglected condition so long. We would not have reverted to the subject so soon had we not been impelled to do so by fresh instances of injustice to the poor student-community—an innocent lot who always ungrudgingly submit to the irony of Fate. A correspondent writes:— It is quite a relief to the public, and those who are connected with the Snibpur C. E. College to learn that the losses which the Engineer-class students suffer from the five-year rule, enforced from last year, have moved you to try and elicit sympathy from *their* *ma bab*, the ruler of Bengal. So far as I remember, Mr. Slater was quite sensible of the difficulties and hardships under which the Engineer-class students had to work, and so did not let the five-year rule come in the way of marring the prospects of a would-be Engineer, who might have received a more thorough practical training by a repetition of the same course. I need not dwell upon what you have already exposed, but ask your leave to bring out another queer case of gross injustice, done lately to a student not coming under the five-year rule. A student named Anukul Chander Bhattacharya, B. A., (with honours in Mathematics) after getting through every class examination creditably at the first chance, passed the F. E. examination last year, and joined the Agricultural Department. But finding that the new Department did not suit him, he left after a six-month course of study, to rejoin the fourth year class of the Engineering Department last month. The authorities could not possibly hold him back by the five-year rule, and yet he was rejected for having shifted from one department to another. I do not know if a student having once left the Arts Department for the Medical College has ever been disallowed from rejoining the Arts Department. By the bye it is a pity that the Director, P. I., did not interfere in the matter, though he was appealed to. Can there be an instance of a grosse nature, than the above to show how the prospects of one, who might have secured diploma if allowed to continue his studies have been dashed to the ground? The mission of the University should not be to check the aspirations of our youths but to encourage, and offer facilities to them.

THE following question on the Calcutta Municipal Bill, was asked by Mr. Herbert Roberts when the mail left London:— Mr. H. Roberts asked the Secretary for India whether he would state whether the Secret Committee of the Bengal Legislative Council had submitted their report upon the Calcutta Municipal Bill; and if so, whether any alteration had been made in Section 8 of the Bill, which reduced the representative of the elected Commissioners of the town to a minority of four in the proposed Executive Committee; and whether he would state what course he intended to adopt with respect to the measure.

Lord George Hamilton said that "no report of the subject had yet reached him, and until I saw the report he could not state what course would be adopted." It would appear that Lord Curzon's Despatch on the Bill was on his way when the Secretary of State was interpellated on the subject. As the reader is already aware, important changes have been made by His Excellency here and there in the Bill, a most likely they relate to the constitutional pa-

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a grid for scale.

The real sting is in the composition of the General Committee; and let us trust that, Lord Curzon has seen his way to alter it on popular lines. If His Excellency had time to go into the whole question of the Municipal administration of Calcutta, he must have found out that there was absolutely no necessity for this revolutionary change in the present Act. The Bill is based upon the Bombay Act. But, why should the Bombay Act be introduced into Calcutta, the metropolis of the Indian Empire? It is, however, not a fact that the Bill is a copy of the Bombay Act. The worst portions of the Bombay Act have been embodied in the Bill, while its redeeming features have been omitted. Then, such a charge as this, that the Municipal Commissioners are a talkative body, will no doubt have no weight with a Viceroy who is himself a trained debater and who knows the value of discussing questions in a public assembly. As we said, there is absolutely no need for a Bill like the one introduced by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and which has already given us so much trouble. If there are defects in the present Act, a short Bill may be framed by the Bengal Government remedying these defects, and introduced into the Bengal Council with the sanction of the India Government. It is unfair both to Sir John Woodburn and Lord Curzon that the measure of a former Lieutenant-Governor, introduced with the sanction of a former Governor-General, should be fastened upon their successors, who can possibly have no affection for it, specially when the whole country is up against it. The proper course, therefore, is to drop the present Bill and recast it on a different line, so that both the present ruler of Bengal and the present Viceroy of India may honestly and conscientiously support its provisions. Now they have to adopt the disagreeable bantling of another; then, they will be, in a position to nourish their own child, and perhaps secure for it the sympathy and support of the whole nation.

It is a fact worthy of note that, in deference to public opinion in India, Mr. Herbert Roberts did not vote with the Liberals against the Sugar Act. The Liberal members who identify themselves with Indian interests might, we think, have followed in the wake of Mr. Roberts. Sir William Wedderburn, it appears, did not see his way to do this, but cast in his lot with Sir Henry Fowler. As the division was taken on party lines, Sir William, we think, might have abstained from voting without incurring the position of his party. The Congress organ, India, might similarly have also assumed an attitude of neutrality in this connection. It is now quite evident that most of the Liberals voted against the Government, not because they believed that the measure would not benefit India, but, because, they feared that it was the thin end of the wedge, and might ultimately be introduced in England. Indeed, the debate had very little to do as to how the Indian sugar trade would be affected by the countervailing duties. If the debate had taken place on a direct Indian issue, there would have been no special interest involved, and the Government would have secured an easy victory. But, as the Liberals raised the cry of Free Trade being in danger and that the countervailing duties might, in due course, be imposed on the importation of sugar into Great Britain, the Government found itself in the position of a defendant and exerted its utmost to avert the threatened vote of censure, thus completely clouding the direct Indian issue and making it a question of Imperial politics.

As a rule we never support the claims of any particular candidate against those of another, ambitious of entering the Legislative Council. When Babu Baikuntha Nath and Nalinakshya stood for the Burdwan Division, we left the matter entirely in the hands of the electors who are all men of light and leading, quite competent to choose their own men. But we are opposed to what is called the Residential Clause. This is a clause which has undermined the slight privilege of election granted to the people of this country. When Raja Shashi-shekharswar raised an objection against his opponent, Mr. A. Chowdhury, under this clause, we implored him never to give life to a provision like that. And when Babu Nalinakshya made the same attempt, we deprecated it. Thereupon one of the supporters of Babu Surendra Nath was pleased to insinuate that we had been bribed by Babu Baikuntha Nath! This is the way the supporters of Babu Surendra Nath deal with public men whom they choose to hunt down. Elsewhere will be found a letter from Babu T. P. Mookerjee, which will show that it was not we, who from dishonourable motives tried to injure Babu Nalinakshya, and that he has no grievance against us. When we got the letter from Babu T. P. Mookerjee we sent it to Nali Babu to ascertain whether the statements made in the letter were correct or not. In reply he says that, "I regret very much to state that the facts stated therein (in Mr. Mookerjee's letter) are all correct. I never expected that Surendra Babu would behave with me in the way he has done. If he had written me to the effect that he had changed his mind as to the candidate he would support and intimated to me that he would help Boikant Babu, I would not have been at all sorry; but I cannot conceive how a man of his position could assist another, after promising his help to me, without telling me any thing on the point."

The nomination of Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen to the Council by the District Boards of the Burdwan Division will, we doubt not, be received with universal joy. With his abilities, undoubted patriotism, vast experience, and ripe judgment, he is a most worthy representative of the people in the Council. We hear that his rivals, Babu Nalinakshya and Shib Chunder, objected to his nomination on the alleged ground of his being not an "ordinary resident" of the Burdwan Division. But the delegates, who had assembled at Chinsurah to nominate a representative, thought that they could not entertain the objection and voted for him. The two rival candidates now intend approaching the Lieutenant-Governor with their protest on the Residential Clause; and if His Honor accept the recommendation of the District Boards and nominate Babu Baikuntha Nath, ignoring their objection, then they mean to move the High Court to declare the nomination null and void. This procedure they are going to adopt under the advice of Mr. Woodroffe, the Officiating Advocate-General. In the opinion of the Advocate-General, Babu Baikuntha is not "an ordinary resident" of the

Burdwan Division, and his nomination by the District Boards is thus *ultra vires*. In the case of Mr. A. Chowdhury, whose nomination was objected to by Raja Sashi Snehkar, a different decision was arrived at by the Government of India. The Government held that, a too restrictive construction should not be put upon the Residential Clause, and that he should be considered an "ordinary resident" who has a residential house in the Division, and who uses it now and then. From this point of view, the position of Babu Baikuntha Nath is quite secure. As we have said more than once, this Residential Clause should never be resorted to in order to disqualify an elected candidate. The clause is now a dead letter. If it is resuscitated, it will stand in the way of some of our best men to get into the Council.

CONSIDERING that an editor in the Bombay Presidency was sentenced to transportation for life for having preferred the Canadian system of rule to that which obtains here, the punishment awarded to Mr. Joshi, the writer of the alleged seditious articles in the *Gurakhi*, is a lenient one. Much ado about nothing is a policy which does not suit those who have real strength behind their back. We do not approve of all these proceedings of the Government against seditious writers; for, we know that scurrilous writings in the press can never do any harm to the Government. We admit that they ought to be put a stop to. But the best way to do this is not to convulse the country by a demonstrative prosecution by the Government. The *Gurakhi* ought to have been made over to his countrymen for trial. If the Government had, after demonstrating his offence, declared that the paper was too contemptuous to deserve serious notice, the country would have risen to a man to punish him, and would have boycotted him. Now, see how the *Kal* has suffered. The extent of its guilt is not known; yet his countrymen have made his life miserable. And if the object of punishment is not the satisfaction of vindictiveness but the prevention of crime, the *Kal* has been sufficiently punished by his countrymen to that again for which he has been condemned. The present-day Government has never tried the policy of generosity in India; it ought to do it for once, at least as an experiment. The Government in former times never instituted proceedings against Indian newspapers for seditious articles they do now, and they did not suffer thereby in the least.

It has been resolved to post a punitive police force in the affected tracts of Tinnivelly. Yes, that is the way. When trouble was brewing the officials were sleeping. When trouble came they were sleeping still; and now they can, by posting a punitive police, go to sleep again. We were fully prepared for this arrangement, but at the same time we must say it is unfair and unjust, nay, immoral, for it makes no distinction between the innocent and the guilty and punishes both alike. Now, there is no doubt of it that the Shanmarrs and the Maravars had no business to cut one another's throats and bring in disorder and confusion where peace and order reigned. But then, on no ground whatever can we approve of the policy which punishes the innocent along with the guilty. Then, the clear duty of the Tinnivelly authorities, after they had got timely warning of the approaching troubles, was to adopt energetic measures to nip them in the bud. They, however, treated all warnings with contempt. This is what the *Pinner* says:—

In the present instance missionaries, who have by far the best opportunities of knowing what goes on amongst the lower classes, appear to have warned the district authorities of the gravity of the position, but the Collector was new to the district, the warning was neglected, and the Maravars were allowed openly to organise a rising which the local authorities were unable to check. Thus, if the rioters were guilty, the local officials were not perfectly innocent. It was their duty to keep themselves informed of the actual state of their district, specially when it was widely known that the feelings between the two rival communities were not friendly. But not only did they fail to do it, but they totally ignored the warnings given to them by the missionaries and others. Let those who broke the law be severely dealt with, but it is manifestly unjust that others should be punished along with them, simply because they belonged to one party or the other. Then the officials, through whose negligence these disturbances assumed such dimensions, should also receive condign punishment. So long this is not done, these riots will continue to flourish! Let the officials be held responsible for riots when any break out in their respective districts, and these popular outbreaks will be a thing of the past.

We take the following from the current issue of the *Tribune*:—"The case of the Awan budmash who had attempted to commit rape on a poor girl near Kot Hushmat in the Hafizabak Tahsil came to a conclusion on the 23rd ultimo. We are sorry to learn that the accused has been let off with a fine of ten rupees." "The defence produced by the accused," says our correspondent, "was quite unsatisfactory, and the punishment is considered too inadequate to awe the budmash element." The poor girl cannot afford to apply for the revision of the case and we think the authorities should move in the matter. A few days ago, we learn, a little girl of eleven at Walgah Sereki near Khangah Dogran went to the jungle to gather *pilo* fruit. There a Jat named Labh Singh forcibly ravished her. The poor girl could not walk home owing to excessive bleeding and lay there writhing on the ground and was found in a pitiable condition by her relatives. The matter was reported to the police. Labh Singh has been challaned and the girl has been sent on a charpoy to Gujranwala. Here is a blood-curdling story from Khangah Dogran. The victim was a poor Brahmin girl of nine years! She lived on the bread she received from some kind-hearted gentlemen. On the day of the occurrence, about two weeks ago, she went to the house of a sub-overseer whose servant, Hira, asked her to accompany him inside the house to take some fruits. The girl could not understand the intention of the budmash and followed him to a room where he outraged her. The girl succumbed to the injuries. The man then took off her ornaments and buried the corpse in the room. Her sudden and mysterious disappearance roused the suspicions of her relatives who reported the matter to the police. Two days after the occurrence the ruffian threw her body on a dung-hill close to

her father's house. The police began enquiries. The mother of the deceased, it is said, suspected Hira, and the enquiries led to the confession of the latter as to the commission of the crime and also to the recovery of the ornaments he had taken away from her person. The accused has been challaned to Gujranwala. From the above it appears that Mymensingh on the eastern side of the country has found its prototype in Gujranwala on the west.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following officers are appointed to be Asst Magtes and Collrs and to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Collrs, and are posted to the station mentioned opposite their names:—Mr. R. C. Hamilton, Darbhanga, and Mr. G. Balthasar, Dacca. Babu Jogendra Nath Gupta, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is allowed furlough for one year. Mr. J. H. Temple, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Pabna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist and Sess Judge of Hooghly. Mr. H. Walmsley, Persl Asst to the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. J. R. Blackwood, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Darbhanga, acting for him. Mr. J. A. Ezechiel, Offg Magte and Collr, Murshidabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Shahabad. Babu Annada Charan Gupta, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Patna, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mallik, Asst Magte and Collr, Cuttack, is allowed leave for fifteen days. Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Commr, Chittagong Div, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-four days. Mr. R. Carstairs, Dy Commr, Sonthal Parganas, acting for him. Mr. C. Fisher is appointed to act as Dy Commr of the Sonthal Parganas. Mr. Fisher is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors. Mr. K. B. W. Thomas, Dist Suptd of Police Shahabad, is appointed to act as Personal Asst to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal. Mr. W. Swain, Asst Suptd of Police, on special duty at Howrah, is appointed to have charge of the District Police, Shahabad. Mr. J. A. Stevens, Asst Suptd of Police, 24-Parganas, is transferred to Howrah. The services of Babu Lok Nath Nandi, Munsif of Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal. Babu Kali Krishna Chaudhuri, Munsif of Maulvi bazar, is appointed to be a Munsif of the Sadar station. Babu Pulin Behary Basu, Munsif of Bongaon, on leave, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr by Bengal Govt Notification No. 736A.D., dated the 15th June, 1899, is appointed to be a Munsif of Maulvi bazar. Babu Nogenro Nath Chatterji, B.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Maulvi bazar, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Pulin Behari Basu, or until further orders. Babu Kali Krishna Chaudhuri, Munsif of Maulvi bazar, has obtained leave of absence for thirty days. Babu Mati Lal Halder, Sub-Judge of Nirbhum, on deputation to Bankura, is allowed leave for twenty-one days. Babu Aswini Kumar Guha, Munsif of Patiya, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Sub-Judge of Rangpur, vice Babu Gopal Chandra Banerjee, who is retired. Babu Kedar Nath Chatterjee, Munsif of Manikganj, is allowed leave for fifteen days. Babu Tara Churn Sen, Munsif of Comilla, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Rajani Nath Mitter, Munsif of Krishnagar, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days. Babu Kali Prasanna Basu Rai Chowdhury, Munsif of basirhat, is allowed furlough for two months and three weeks. Babu Amulya Chandra Ghose, Munsif of Kuriganj, is allowed leave for one month. Babu Sudarsan Das, sub pro tem Sub-Dy Collr, who has, under the orders of the 25th May 1899, been posted to the Orissa Division, is allowed leave for two months.

The question of a new site for new Government buildings at Simla is now being looked into by a small committee of engineers.

ON Sunday an immense flight of locusts visited Cawnpore passing from south to north.

TWENTY-THREE officers will be admitted to the Indian Medical Service in July and August next.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Gilgit on Sunday morning at about 6 o'clock, and later on rumbling noise was heard.

We regret to learn that the authorities of Travancore State are still being seriously hampered in consequence of the difficulty in dealing with rioters who escape into British territory after committing deeds of violence on the other side of the frontier. It is to be hoped Government will promptly remedy the evil.—*Madras Standard*.

The Madras Government has, at the suggestion of the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, sanctioned the entertainment of two experienced growers from the Polar taluk, Madras Presidency, with a view to teach local ryots the most approved mode of cultivating ganja hems and the manufacture of bhang. The best seed is to be procured also from Polar.

IN the matter of educational progress, the Hindus have distanced the Mahomedans in all except the Central Provinces. In the latter, whilst only 15.05 per cent of Hindu boys are at school, the number of Mahomedans is 38.3 per cent. In respect of female education also the Hindus are lagging behind their Mahomedan fellow-subjects. Of Mahomedan girls, 1.8 per cent are at school; whereas of Hindu girls the percentage is under one per cent.

ABOUT thirty natives of India have recently been called to the Bar.

The Council of the United Service Institution announce as the subject for the price essay of the next year "The use of light railways—2ft. 6in. gauge—in Indian war fare, and the organisation and working of Railway Corps." Again will the Council be congratulated on the choice of an excellent and practical subject. On this occasion some of the Volunteer members of the institution who belong to Railway Corps should have a good chance of turning their knowledge to account in the competition.

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To be had at the Patrika Office

SECRETARIAT REFORM.—A correspondent writes:—"The Secretaries to the Government of India have now decided on new rules and regulations to carry out Lord Curzon's useful suggestions regarding the future conduct of Secretariat business. There is no doubt that these will tend to the diminution of mechanical work and the prompt disposal of business has hitherto performed. An improvement in one department by one Secretary has not been always adopted by the others. The Viceroy has quickly grasped the fact and made the general working all offices more uniform.

THE CALCUTTA CENTRAL RAILWAY SCHEME.—From minutes of the meetings of the Committee appointed by the Bengal Government to consider the Calcutta Central Railway scheme. It appears that the Committee found that the scheme put forward by the Syndicate was not in sufficient detail to enable them to come to a definite opinion. The Syndicate is therefore called upon to furnish further information including detailed land-plants, estimates of cost of land, section by section, and detailed estimates of all works, including cost of the proposed bridge and junction arrangements. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Committee that a careful estimate of the cost of land is necessary to a thorough understanding of the merits of the project.

THE ATTEMPT TO PROSECUTE A MAGISTRATE.—On Monday last the Hon. Nawab Bahadur Syed Amir Hossein gave his decision in the matter in which Babu Nando Lal Bysack, a pleader, applied for a process against Mr. N. N. Mitter, Honorary Magistrate. The decision is as follows:—"On the 30th ultimo, Mr. Monier, Barrister-at-law, made a verbal application on behalf of a complainant, who is a pleader of this Court, for issuing a process against the defendant (Mr. N. N. Mitter) on certain charge. I exclaimed the complainant under Section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and after questioning Babu Kanye Lall Mookerji and Mr. N. L. Dey, the pleaders of this Court, as to what had happened in the Court of the Honorary Magistrate on the date of the occurrence, I reserved passing the final order as to the issue of process to this day. It appears that the complainant had made an application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to sanction the prosecution of the defendant on the charges under Section 197 Criminal Procedure Code. The Chief Presidency Magistrate in his order, dated 20th April last, rejected the application on two grounds; first, because he considered that Section 197 did not apply to the offences of the above nature and, secondly, because "a Judge is absolutely privileged when acting judicially, and no statement that he may make in a case, however malicious or untrue it may be, can be made the subject of any proceeding against him either civilly or criminally, the complainant moved the High Court against the above order of the Chief Magistrate. The Hon. Judges of the High Court in their final decision, dated 14th June, 1899, discharged the rule, upholding the decision of the Chief Magistrate with reference to his first ground. As regards the second ground they made the following observation: "It is unnecessary and we think undesirable that we should go into the further question dealt with by the Magistrate as to the immunity of the Judges from criminal liability for acts done in the exercise of their judicial powers." There is nothing in the above charges to show that the High Court has upset the Chief Magistrate's views embodied in his second ground with which I entirely concur. The Chief Magistrate has virtually dismissed the complainant's charge under Section 203 Criminal Procedure Code. He has a concurrent jurisdiction over the whole town, and although the alleged offence was said to have occurred within my jurisdiction in the northern division of the town he was quite competent to entertain the complaint after the expression of opinion that no sanction under Section 197 Criminal Procedure Code was required for the prosecution of the defendant. But he not only did not do so, but held that no such charge could lie against the defendant. As I have already stated, I fully agree with the Chief Magistrate in this view and refuse to grant a process. Were I to entertain this complaint, I would be practically exercising a power which I do not possess in setting aside the order of a Magistrate who has a concurrent jurisdiction with me in the northern division of the town. I therefore dismiss the complaint under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

A NEW RULE.—It may be worth reminding our readers that, from and after the 1st of July, 1899, all cheques (whether for sums over, or under, Rs. 20) will have to bear a one-anna stamp under Act II of 1899, sec. 1-21.

A JUDGE ELECTS ENGAGEMENT.—The home papers announce the engagement of Mr. Richard Harrington, of the Inner Temple, who was recently appointed to the vacancy in the Calcutta High Court, to a daughter of the Hon. Charles S. Dundas, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania.

A SANYASIN.—On last Tuesday evening a mad-looking Sanyasin was found strolling about in the Nayatola street, Bankipore. She was followed by a large number of men and in order to extricate herself from the crowd she entered into the house of Babu Karuna Kanta Gangooly, Pleader, and there produced two rupees by putting dust in the hands of that gentleman. About 50 persons assembled there to witness the strange phenomenon. She then left the place abruptly.—*Behar Herald*.

AN APPOINTMENT.—Mr. James Pratt, at present Officiating Legal Remembrancer, has been appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court till the arrival of Mr. Harrington, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government in England to succeed Sir Lawrence Jenkins on the bench of the High Court of Bengal. The illness of Mr. A. P. Handley and his absence on leave has necessitated this change. Mr. Pratt will take his seat on the bench as soon as the Honourable Chief Justice is relieved of his Session's work.

"PREM GATHA."—This is the title of a beautifully got-up little book by Srimati Nagendrabala Mustafi. The authoress needs no introduction at our hands—having already made her mark in the field of Bengali literature. This young lady's first venture came out in the shape of "Mama Gatha" and it was very favourably received by the public at the time. As regards the present volume we need only add that it fully sustains her reputation. The verses are well-written throughout and some of them bear evident traces of originality in them.

FIRST JUTE FORECAST FOR 1899.—Taking into consideration the estimates of area and outturn detailed in the returns, and accepting 3 bales per acre as the outturn of a normal or 100 per cent crop, the gross outturn of jute may be roughly estimated for the present crop at 58 lakhs of bales. The normal outturn for Bengal may be taken as about 66 lakhs of bales, so that the present estimated outturn approximates to 87 per cent of the normal outturn. Taking 16 annas to represent this normal outturn, the outturn of the present crop, is thus estimated to amount to 14 annas of the normal. As noted in the forecasts for the year 1898, the above is at best only a rough estimate.

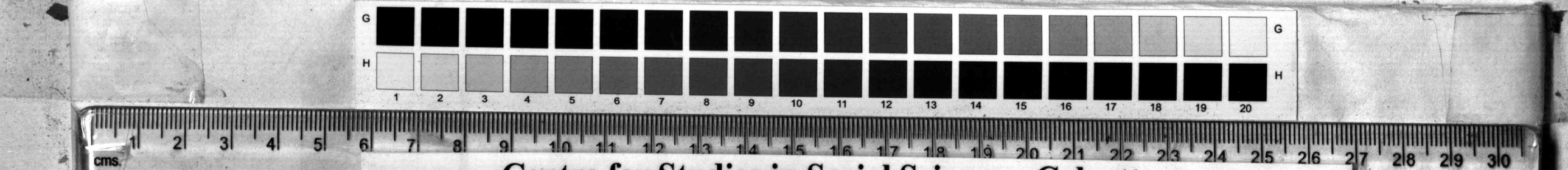
ALIPORE DISTRICT BOARD.—Yesterday a general meeting of the Board was held, the District Magistrate presiding. Among other matters a petition signed by a large number of respectable people for the sanction of the construction of a steam tramway from Mograhat o Bistopour, and estimates for the construction of the same by Messrs. Burn and Company were placed on the table by Rai Money Lal Banerjee Bahadour, Vice-Chairman. After much discussion the matter was adjourned till the next meeting for final orders.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The third criminal sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday under the presidency of Sir Francis Maclean, the Chief Justice. There were altogether five cases committed for trial. Of these, three cases were taken up yesterday. The two remaining cases are: Empress vs John Norman Ross, committed by Mr. D. Herbert, for murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon; and Empress vs Charles Norman and Lolit Mohan Bysack, committed by Mr. T. A. Pearson, for fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding, forgery and abetment of those offences.

A PYTHON AT LARGE.—A correspondent writes: Last Wednesday night, a python, measuring twenty-one feet long and fully eighteen inches round the body, escaped from the menagerie of Mr. William Rutledge, naturalist, in South Road, Entally. The huge serpent broke from its cage, and, scaling a three-foot wall, crossed the street on to the boundary wall of a warehouse into a compound, where it destroyed a stray calf and almost devoured it. Search parties went out next day, but the python has apparently found its way into the adjacent jungles. The news has caused considerable excitement.

COMING INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming National Congress, to be held at Lucknow, was held in the Rifah-i-am Hall on Sunday before last, Pandit Bishen Narain Dutt, Bar-at-law, presiding. The chief business consisted in the appointment of a working committee with office-bearers and twenty-four members representing different communities and classes. It was also resolved to submit a memorial to the Local Government through the Divisional Commissioner, praying for permission to set up the Congress camp on any one of the three sites indicated, viz., Shah Mina-ki-Darga, Charbagh, and the land lying close to the Iron Bridge.

"RASA SAGORE."—The *Rasa Sagore* is a collection of extempore Bengali verses of that witty poet, Rasa Sagore, who flourished during the time of Maharajah Shrish Chander Rai Bahadour of Nadia. Babu Shyama Dhaba Rai, Deputy Magistrate, deserves thanks for having brought them out in a neat little volume. If he had not taken the trouble to collect them, together and publish them, no one probably would have cared to do it and the public would have been deprived of the pleasure of reading these poems. At one time these verses were very popular in Krishnagar. Maharaja Shrish Chander, grand-father of Babu Shyama Dhaba, maintained the poet and gave him every encouragement. Even at this distant time, Nadia, Krishnagar, and other places in the district of Nadia eagerly listen to these extempore verses, and as a matter of fact, many of these verses show genuine wit, humour and poetical genius. We can safely recommend the work to the Bengali reading public, and no one, we think, will regret spending 11 annas for a copy. For particulars the reader is referred to the advertisement columns.



Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH
—JULY 4.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)
OLD OFFENDERS.

The first case taken up was that of an old offender, one Sheik Gopal, who pleaded guilty to a charge of theft committed on the 4th May last, of a purse containing Rs. 4-8.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The next case was also of an old offender, one Peary Mohan Dutt. He pleaded not guilty to charges of having broken into the house of a Dhoobi at Sham Bazar, on the 10th June last, and stolen therefrom a silver chain and Rs. 18 in cash.

Evidence having been gone into, his Lordship summed up and the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship in passing sentence said: Peary Mohan Dutt, you have been found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury of the crimes with which you stand charged—house-breaking and theft. As to your guilt there cannot, in my judgment, be a shadow of doubt. I am sorry to see that you are an old offender and that you suffered ten years of transportation which only expired quite recently. I, however, will give you one more chance by passing a somewhat lenient sentence. I sentence you to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

JUNG BAHADUR KHAN pleaded not guilty to charges of having on the 10th July 1897 in Calcutta, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death to one Aklu. There were two other minor charges of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the deceased and of being a member of an unlawful assembly.

Mr. O'Kinealy who, with Mr. Bonnerjee Jr. appeared to prosecute, in opening the case stated that the occurrence out of which the present case arose took place so far back as the 10th July 1897. What occurred on that night was this. It seemed that four or five men among whom was the accused and the deceased went to a toddy-shop at Treta Bazar and were drinking toddy. The accused and the deceased belong to two different parties. A quarrel ensued between the parties in consequence of the overturning of a toddy pot belonging to the deceased. At first hot words passed between the parties and they subsequently came to blows with the result that the deceased was knocked down senseless while two or three other people were injured but not severely. The wounded men were taken to hospital, where their wounds did not being considered very serious none of them were detained. On coming home the deceased grew worse and on the morning of the second day he died. The *post mortem* examination showed that the deceased's skull had been fractured by one of the blows he had received. The wound was of such a nature that it could not have been discovered when the deceased had come to the hospital. The police searched for the attacking party. The present prisoner could not be found in Calcutta at the time, and was arrested only a short time ago, at the house of a relative in the district of Sarun.

After referring to the law relating to the charges, counsel proceeded to call evidence. The case is proceeding.

THE BOMBAY SEDITION CASE.

On Monday last, at the Bombay High Court, before Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, the Chief Justice, and a special jury, Luxmon Narayan Joshi, a young Hindu, was charged with attempting to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India by the publication of three articles in the issues of the *Goorakhi*, a Marathi daily, of which the accused was the sub-editor, on the 26th, 30th and 31st of March last. The Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General, and Messrs. Macpherson and Lowndes appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended the accused. The Hon. Mr. Scott said that the prosecution had been instituted under the orders of Government and the prisoner was charged under Section 124 A Indian Penal Code with attempting to excite hatred towards the Government established by law in British India. The *Goorakhi* is a daily paper published in Bombay by Vinayek Narayan Bhathe. The paper has a very large circulation; the 1,500 copies in circulation sold at a very low price. The accused was taken on the staff of the paper in the beginning of February, and was engaged as sub-editor under Bhathe on a salary of Rs. 20 per month. On the 26th of March the first article, the subject matter of the charge, appeared in the paper. The article was headed "What is the meaning of King and Kingdom." The second article appeared in the issue of the 30th of March, and is entitled "The Chapekar, the Dravids and Mr. Brevin: "No. 1," and the third article appeared on the 31st of March. Counsel said the articles complained of were published on the eve of holi holidays time, when a good deal of excitement and license prevailed among the lower classes of the Marathas, and at a time when the minds of the lower classes of the Marathas could be easily excited. The two other articles were published when holidays were proceeding. The first article, said Mr. Scott, was a direct incitement to rebellion. It was a most general attack of a most unfair kind. The accused had compared Government to one of the most contemptible of beasts without the least comment on any of the measures of Government. The other articles in question were no criticism on the measures of Government which justified the accused and the story of the Natus was used as a peg to hold in contempt the Government established by law in British India.

Formal evidence having been tendered by the prosecution, statement was made by the accused to the following effect:—"On the 6th of February, I joined the new press as a clerk. Before that I had not worked at any press either as an editor or sub-editor, and I had never written any articles in a newspaper. Before accepting the appointment I told this to Bhathe. He said there was no objection. I had no idea that Bhathe had employed me as an editor or sub-editor. On or about the 23rd of March Bhathe told me he was going to Nasik, and I asked him what arrangements

he had made for conducting the paper and his business. He told me he would make all the necessary arrangements for continuing the paper till his return. Bhathe gave me the subject for the articles upon which I have been charged. Before this in a newspaper, called *Kal*, there was an article about Chapekar, and Bhathe read it out to me, and asked me to write an article on those lines, and at the same time to take into consideration the points he had given to me. I did not see those papers again till afterwards they were produced in the Police Court. When I had written those articles I had no idea that I was committing an offence or I was breaking the law. I had placed every confidence in Bhathe, and I am very sorry for the mistake I have committed unwittingly and I repent of it. I tender my apology for the same, and I promise that I shall never repeat the offence. At this time there is no body but Government who can show mercy to me, I am quite ignorant, and I hope the Court will take my tender age into consideration and show mercy to me."

The Chief Justice in summing up, briefly drew the attention of the jury to the section relating to the creating of disaffection. He pointed out that disaffection included disloyalty or feelings of enmity. It was always allowed that there should be a fair amount of liberty of speech and writing, and a subject was at liberty to comment on the administration of Government within limits provided by the Code. It was not attempted to show that the articles before the Court had produced hostile feelings, but only an attempt to do so. Coming to the facts of the case the jury had to find that the accused was responsible for the articles. The crucial feature of the case was whether or not the accused tried to raise hostile feelings. The jury must not pay attention to some of the suggestions of the defence. The doctrine that Government were not to call for a conviction in this case because they had not done so in others must never be allowed to prevail. The jury without leaving the box returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, six of their members recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth. The Chief Justice taking into consideration the recommendation of the majority of the jury sentenced the accused to six months' simple imprisonment.—*Englishman*.

THE LAST TRIUMPH OF LIQUEFACTION.

THE actual exhibition of hydrogen in the liquid state has been at last successfully accomplished by Professor Dewar at the commemorative lecture of the centenary celebration that has just taken place at the Royal Institution. The centenary proceedings generally have constituted a scientific *tamasha* of no ordinary interest. Guests of the highest distinction in the scientific world have assembled from all parts of Europe, to the number of about eighty, and they have been entertained at dinner by the managers of the Institution, at an evening party by the Lord Mayor, and at a garden party by Dr. Mond; as well, more appropriately still, at the Institution itself, by lectures, one day by Lord Rayleigh in presence of the Prince of Wales, the next by Professor Dewar. Lord Rayleigh's discourse was rather too historical to be interesting in a high degree. The great men of the past whose work has been carried out at the Institution, going backward in the order of time, were Faraday, Sir Humphrey Davy, and Young. On the present occasion Lord Rayleigh chiefly devoted himself to a review of Young's achievements, and showed by quotations from Young's writings how wonderfully his great genius had forecast the progress of some sciences, especially of optics, so that his lectures on natural philosophy, though delivered early in the century, were still worthy of study on their own merits, not merely for their historical interest. But in science we are carried on so rapidly from one sensation to another that we soon grow impatient of retrospects. As a personality, indeed, Dr. Thomas Young—the discoverer of the undulatory character of light, the Clerk Maxwell of his time in regard to the application of mathematical foresight to the problems of science, the discoverer (on parallel lines with Champollion) of the clue to Egyptian hieroglyphics, the accomplished musician and ornament of society—was a phenomenon of human nature that no commonplace rules seem to account for. But for the purposes of an illustrated lecture one wants something more than the repetition of fundamental experiments on which complicated structures of scientific achievement have long since been reared.

Professor Dewar contrived to link on his lecture with the traditions of the Institution by showing how Sir Humphrey Davy had theoretically anticipated the work that has been accomplished during the last two or three years in connection with the liquefaction of gases, but he soon plunged into the practical novelties he had to display. Liquid air and oxygen are now, of course, common products at a score of great laboratories all over the world, but liquid hydrogen has only as yet been obtained in small quantities by the use of costly and elaborate apparatus. A few months ago, at the beginning of the Friday evening lectures of the present season, Professor Dewar announced a lecture on liquid hydrogen, when he expected to have been able to show the substance, but he was disappointed. At that time some difficulties in its preparation made the work uncertain, and on the night when we all assemble in great expectation, things went wrong. The great trouble then was that air would freeze in the pipes and block them up. Roughly the way to bring down the temperature of hydrogen sufficiently to liquefy it, is to allow it to escape through a long spiral tube from a vessel in which it is confined at a very high pressure. The spiral is surrounded by another tube, so that as the gas, chilled by expansion, passes up this outer tube, it cools down the spiral to an ever increasing extent, till at last the temperature of liquefaction is reached. It sounds very simple, but the difficulties and perils of the process are manifold. I have said nothing about the necessity for jacketing the whole apparatus with vessels containing liquid air in order that the low temperatures obtained may not be instantly lost again. But that is a detail. A trouble that was long unsurmountable had to do with the way in which, with all the care imaginable, minute quantities of air would get into the reservoirs of hydrogen. We talk in an easy way of using "pure" substances in chemical experiments, but the difficulties in the way of making

any gas absolutely pure are beyond the comprehension of any but practical workers in the laboratory. If the large quantities of gaseous hydrogen that have to be prepared for the ultimate development of even small quantities of liquid are diluted by even one per cent. of air, that one per cent. will eventually be frozen into a little solid lump, which is sure to find its way to some part of the liquefying apparatus, where its presence is most disastrous. It stops the flow of the gas, and there is an end of the undertaking for the time. Why not melt it out by the application of heat to the part of the tube that is clogged?—some one may ask. For one thing, remember that the gas you are dealing with is not only excessively inflammable but that, mixed with air, as it cannot but be within the vessels from which it is escaping, it is excessively explosive. I hear privately that Professor Dewar's long struggle with hydrogen has not been unattended with startling demonstrations of this fact. Indeed, there are risks in the matter that would not occur to any one beforehand. You may keep lights out of the way with rigor (are, but with in the apparatus you may unintentionally generate electric sparks for, at the temperature prevailing there, any moisture within the apparatus is frozen to the consistency of steel, so that the interior is absolutely dry. Under those conditions any kind of friction will generate electricity, and the friction of the escaping hydrogen at the nozzle of the apparatus is enough for the purpose. However, though the Royal Institution is reserved about its accidents when these occur, as they cannot but occur sometimes, each as it took place has been a lesson turned to account.

On the 7th instant, when Professor Dewar gave his lecture, the hydrogen had been prepared in sufficient quantity for the exhibition of various illustrative experiments. Liquid hydrogen is so much colder than liquid air that a tube containing that, or liquid oxygen, if immersed in liquid hydrogen becomes at once frozen solid. The temperature to which it is frozen is made obvious if the tube with the solid lump of air-ice is lifted out of the liquid hydrogen and lowered into an open tube containing air at the ordinary temperature. On the surface of the bulb containing the air-ice, the outer air condenses in the liquid form and falls off in visible drops. The liquid hydrogen can be poured from one vessel to another, evaporating rapidly all the time, of course, but the performance is interesting for the sake of a secondary effect. Even when liquid air is poured from one vessel to another it chills the moisture in the air around so vehemently that you might think a cloud of steam was arising from the surface. With liquid hydrogen the gas evaporating off is very much lighter than air, so that it rises rapidly, freezing the moisture in the air as it passes upward, with the effect to the eye of a jet of steam escaping under pressure. As regards the actual temperature of the liquid hydrogen—that which is technically called its boiling point—a long time has elapsed before any certainty could be reached, for no two thermometers would tell the same story. Of course, the only thermometers available were electric-resistance arrangements. No known substance could show temperature as low as those of liquid hydrogen by expansion and contraction. Or, at least, no known substance could at first be thought of until it occurred to Professor Dewar to make a thermometer in which hydrogen gas itself should be the expanding and contracting agent. By this means the boiling point of hydrogen has been determined, and found to correspond with the lowest of the readings given by the electric-resistance method. The actual temperature is 21, but that figure may require explanation. Twenty-one of "Absolute" temperature is equal to 235 degrees below zero on the centigrade scale. That is equal to 423 degrees of Fahrenheit below zero on that scale. The absolute zero is calculated on certain principles, to which Lord Kelvin has lent the weight of his high authority as—273°C. In other words, if you get as much colder than common ice as common ice is colder than boiling water, and then repeat the process, getting as much colder again, then you would be at a temperature of 74 on the absolute scale. The temperature of liquid air is about 64 on the absolute scale.

In only one respect is liquid hydrogen an obliging substance to deal with. To understand you must remember that the only way of keeping liquid gases from almost instant evaporation is to keep them in double glass vessels where the intervening space is a vacuum. The outer heat is kept out by the vacuum more effectually than by any non-conducting substance. Now it is a continual worry to get these vacuum vessels properly exhausted, when you are dealing with liquid air, but hydrogen in the liquid state is so much colder than air that as already explained, it freezes any air in contact with it. So when in dealing with hydrogen you need not trouble about exhausting your vacuum vessels at all. Directly you pour the hydrogen into the inner tube, the air in the outer jacket is frozen solid, and the space it occupied becomes a vacuum. From another point of view the air-freezing property of liquid hydrogen is an inconvenience, as was noticed at the lecture the other night. The precious liquid—how costly our Professor disclaimed to say, but certainly Cleopatra dissolving pearls in her wine was less extravagant by comparison with him than if she had been using brown sugar—was brought up in vessels stoppered with plugs of cotton wool, through which of course the gas was escaping all the time. But when the plugs were removed for the purpose of using the liquid for any experiment, air would of necessity diffuse down into the tube, and there it instantly froze, so that the surface of the liquid hydrogen would become covered with a crust of air-snow. And portions of this would sink through the liquid hydrogen, the lightest liquid known apparently, just as the gas is the lightest of all known gases. In this connection we saw that pith balls or pieces of cork would sink in the liquid hydrogen just as bits of metal would sink in water.

Professor Dewar introduces his new liquid to the scientific world as a new instrument of research; but some time may yet elapse before it is produced with sufficient facility to render it available for application to the study of other bodies. For the moment we must be content with the triumph of having produced it at all, and the magnitude of this triumph will perhaps best be appreciated by considering the difficulties that would be in the way of studying the properties of water, supposing the normal conditions under which we lived to be those of bright red heat. If we were salamanders habitually existing in an atmosphere corresponding to that

of a blazing furnace, if all our vessels were permanently red hot and our hands a little hotter, how would it be possible to condense steam to the liquid state and how keep the water for experimental purposes in red hot tubes? The contrast between the temperature of liquid hydrogen and our ordinary temperatures is not greater than that which would have to be faced under the conditions I imagine.—*Pioneer*.

Correspondence.

RAI NALINAKSHYA BOSE, BAHADUR, AND THE HON. BABU S. N. BANERJEA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Until the Congress leaders can command the confidence of the people, there is very little hope of the Congress being looked upon as a power in India, and I am sorry to say that amongst the leaders there are persons who have, by their conduct, earned an unenviable notoriety for being insincere and acting contrary to promises made by them. In the latter end of March last, the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee came to Burdwan for the purpose of inducing Rai Nalinakshya Bose, Bahadur, and his friends to invite the Bengal Provincial Conference to meet here during the Mohurrum holidays; and while here he broached the subject of an appointment of a member in the Bengal Council this year on the recommendation of the District Boards of the Burdwan Division, encouraged Nali Babu to stand as a candidate and assured him of his assistance. He also told him in my presence that he had influence with Mr. K. B. Dutt of Midnapur and would request him and his other friends to render such help to him as would lie in their power. A few days after the Conference was over, Rai Nalinakshya Bahadur heard that the Hon'ble Babu, instead of making any attempt to carry out his promise, was busily engaged in canvassing votes for Babu Boikantha Nath Sen of Berhampur without giving the slightest intimation to the Rai Bahadur, that he (Surendra Babu) had changed his mind as to the candidate whose cause he would support. Rai Nalinakshya with a view to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the report, wrote a letter to the Hon'ble Babu on or about the 20th May last, reminding him of his promise and requested him to write to his friends to help him, and on the 25th received the following answer from him:

"I am afraid it is too late to do anything now. Every vote has been bespoken and the issues must now depend upon what has been done and not upon what will be done."

As the Rai Bahadur had already obtained six votes before the Hooghly election took place, he and his friends, on or about the 7th instant, went to make an attempt to secure the Hooghly votes and did succeed in getting the assurance of several members that they would vote for him. Babu Baikantha Nath, feeling his position very weak, requested his friend, Surendra Babu, to come to Hooghly and induce the members to support his cause. Surendra Babu did neither feel any hesitation to come, nor did he feel any compunction to act in violation of his promise, nor did he shrink to induce the members, who had already pledged their word to vote for Nali Babu, to break their promises. Hearing that Rai Ishan Chandra Mitra, Bahadur of Hooghly was befriending Nalinakshya Babu, Surendra Babu had the audacity to go to him also two days before the election, to make an attempt to alienate his sympathy; but having met with a rebuff the Hon'ble gentleman was obliged to mutter a disingenuous excuse, adding that he would be equally glad if either of the candidates (Baikantha Babu or Nali Babu) were to succeed, as both were his friends. Only a few minutes after that, the Hon'ble impartial gentleman went to the Mutwalllee of the Hooghly *Emambara* who had repeatedly promised his vote to Nali Babu, to induce him to violate his promise and vote for Baikantha Babu; and finding him of a softer stuff, was able to persuade him to undo his promise. Babu Surendra remained at Hooghly for two days; and in concert with certain Government officers with whom he had put up, concocted numerous plans to defeat Nali Babu, one of which was to induce all the other candidates to retire in favour of Baikantha Babu. I would be glad to hear what the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath has got to say to all the above.

There was one incident, however, which was very amusing indeed, and is worth reading. For reasons, which can easily be imagined, he kept himself concealed in a *Ticca gharry* with closed doors all the time the District Board meeting was being held at Hooghly. The public may very well glean from the above facts what reliance they can place with safety to themselves on such leaders of the Congress playing fast and loose with their words which people in their unguarded moments may be inclined to give credence to.

T. P. MUKERJEA.

Burdwan.

MR. DWARKADAS DHARAMSEV, of Bombay, has offered a sum of Rs. 6,000 for the establishment of a scholarship in connection with Mr. Tata's Post-Graduate scheme in memory of the late Dr. Bhadrurjee.

THE "Bangalore Evening Mail" understands that H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore has sent an invitation to H. E. Lord Curzon to visit Mysore, and that His Excellency has accepted it and will visit Mysore and Bangalore in September.

To avoid the spread of plague the Nizam's Government have issued orders that no horse or cattle fairs should be held in His Highness' Dominions in the year 1899-1900.

THE Khoja assault cases, fixed for hearing on Monday have been postponed till the 7th instant on the ground that a representative Khoja deputation has been ordered by the agent to His Highness Aga Khan to proceed from Bombay to Karachi to effect a private settlement of the dispute existing between two factions of the community. After the Magistrate had granted the postponement the police moved the Magistrate to call upon seven prominent members of the community to show cause why they should not furnish security of Rs. 1,000 each to keep peace in the community. This matter was also postponed till 7th July, the police not objecting to the postponement.

Telegrams.

(INDIAN TELEGRAMS.)

THE BOMBAY SEDITION CASE.—
SIX MONTHS FOR THE WRITER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, JULY 3.

Laxman Narayan Joshi, Sub-editor, *Gurakhi*, was tried in the present Bombay Sessions before Chief Justice Jenkins and a special jury, composed of eight Europeans and one Parsee. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, and Mr. Macpherson Lowndes prosecuted, while Mr. Kirkpatrick with Mr. Welinkar defended. Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to one juror because he was a Government servant but was overruled. Mirza Abas, Oriental Translator to the Government and three more witnesses were examined. Mr. Kirkpatrick wanted to put in the copy of the *Champion* which published the article in *Kal* to show that Government ignored some paners. Mr. Scott objecting the Court disallowed it. The prosecution having closed, accused tendered a Marathi statement, saying that he was inexperienced and ignorant of law, and had acted under Mr. Bhathe's instructions, and begging mercy. The jury unanimously found him guilty. Six, however, recommended him for mercy. Accused was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

COUNCIL ELECTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BURDWAN, JULY 3.*

ELECTORAL representatives of the District Boards in the Burdwan division met at Chinsurah to-day. They have recommended Babu Baikantha Nath Sen for nomination to the Bengal Council seat.

*Late in transmission.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The riots in Brussels have been suppressed, and the city is now quiet. The Ministry is conciliating the malcontents.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

To-day's *Gazette* announces that the Distinguished Service Order has been conferred upon the following officers of the Egyptian army for operations in the Sudan: Colonel F. J. Mason, Surgeon-Captain J. W. Jennings, and Lieutenant E. P. Strickland.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question, said that so long as the Egyptian Government believed that the return of Arbi Pasha and other exiles was dangerous to public order, the British Government could not press for such a concession.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The first innings of England in the third test match closed from 220. Australia in the second innings compiled 224, and when played for the day England had scored 19 runs without the loss of a wicket.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

British revenue returns for the quarter just ended shows an increase of £1,869,157.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Captain Dreyfus landed at Quiberon early this morning. He was rowed ashore in a stormy sea and at once proceeded to Rennes, being conveyed partly by rail and partly in a landau. A large crowd had assembled at Rennes, but there was no demonstration. The prisoner appeared well, and carried himself in a very upright attitude.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Unparalleled scenes of violence have occurred in the Italian Chamber of Deputies during a division. The Socialists rushed to seize the voting-nets, when a free fight ensued, in which several members were seriously injured. A Royal decree has been issued closing the session.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Transvaal Government has modified the order for removal of coolies to locations outside the towns which came into operation to-day. Some have been granted three months' extension of their present holdings, others are allowed to remain until the leases obtained before 1889 expire, and those having fixed property before the removal law was passed are allowed to remain while they hold property.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The following officers have been promoted for services during the operations against Ahmed Fedil—Colonel Lewis, Major Ferguson and Captain Sir H. B. Hills.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The third test match England vs. Australia was abandoned to-day owing to the rain. Hampshire has defeated Surrey at Portsmouth by six wickets.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The rioters at Valencia have barricaded the streets, and fierce fighting has taken place, the troops firing volleys amongst the crowds. At Belatona, near Barcelona, the mob shot three and wounded nine Municipal Councillors. Riots are also reported at other places in Spain.

LONDON, JULY 3.

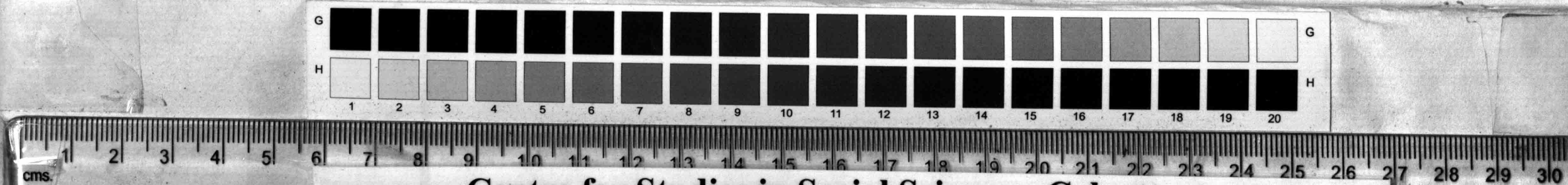
The House of Commons has adopted by 223 against 101 votes the revocation of the Charter of the Niger Company, the total compensation amounting to £865,000. West Africa will henceforth be partitioned into three divisions under the Colonial office with free trade except in spirits everywhere.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Conference between the Transvaal and Cape Ministers at Bloemfontein has ended. Mr. Fischer, the Free State delegate, has returned to Pretoria for the purpose of pressing reforms on the Boers in accordance with the wishes of the Free State and Cape Governments.

LONDON, JULY 3.

An influential meeting of tea-growers with Sir H. S. King, M. P., in the chair has been held for the purpose of endorsing the report of the Joint-committee of the Indian and Ceylon Associations. The meeting resolved that after the 17th of July one pound draft allowance shall not be made to buyers. The tea-dealers meet to-morrow to consider the action of the growers; business in the meanwhile is of the slackest.



INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 16.

THE SUGAR QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

The main interest in the debate and division which took place last night upon Sir Henry Fowler's motion praying the Queen to disallow the Indian-Tariff Act, 1899, did not turn upon India at all, but upon the widespread belief prevalent among Free Traders in and out of Parliament, that the new Indian duties are intended as a prelude towards the imposition of countervailing duties in this country. And that the tax is not so much for the sake of Indian revenues, and Indian sugar-growers, as to facilitate the introduction of protective legislation for Great Britain. The Cobden Club, the guardians of Free Trade, issued a circular to members of Parliament calling upon them to support Sir Henry Fowler's motion on the grounds that the new duties did not originate in India at all, but in the Colonial Office; that there was no real or unanimous demand for them in India, but that on the contrary an unwilling Indian Government was overruled from home; that the only provincial report in favour of countervailing duties suggests delay and further enquiry; that there is no evidence that sugar cultivation in India has suffered or will suffer; that there is some evidence that small Indian refineries have suffered from competition with foreign sugar but far more with Mauritius sugar; that this imported refined sugar is an advantage not only to the rich, but to the poor who use it in the form of sweetmeats; that the professed object of the Colonial Office in urging India to impose countervailing duties was to protect Mauritius at the cost of the Indian consumer; and that this is unnecessary and unjust, inasmuch as Mauritius needs no protection. In fact, that Chamberlain, the Malien, is "at it again," and that Lord Curzon and Lord George Hamilton, are only his convenient stalking horses toward the capture of Parliament in the interest of his beloved West India. This is undoubtedly the attitude of mind with which the Liberal party approached the debate last night, which has gradually developed into a first-class attack upon the Government involving a direct vote of censure if carried. It is no longer a debate upon the desirability of otherwise of an important departure on the fiscal policy of India, but one widened out into a direct expression of opinion on the possibility of the re-introduction of a protectionist policy into the fiscal system of the United Kingdom.

Lord Northbrook has endeavoured to bring members of Parliament to a right view of the controversy from an Indian point of view, by circulating to each of them a memorandum in which he endeavours to sum up the arguments in favour of the action taken by the Government of India and to lead them, away from the side issue raised by the Cobden Club. He argues that as bounties upon exports of sugar are contrary to the doctrines of Free Trade, the question of imposing duties, to neutralize their effect should be decided upon considerations of expediency. Applying this test to the imposition of duties upon the importation of bountied sugar into India, the facts of the case lead to the conclusion that the measure is a wise one. Moreover, the Government of India should be credited with being capable of taking a correct view of Indian interests, and their action has been supported by nearly the whole of the Indian Press, native and Anglo-Indian. The measure can injuriously affect no interests in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Secretary of State for India has been well advised in giving his cordial encouragement to Indian legislation upon a matter with which the smallest of our self-governing colonies is competent to deal.

Personally I take the same view as Lord Northbrook, and feel that I can do so without the least inconsistency as a strong Free Trader and convinced Abolent. If the debate had taken place on these direct Indian issues there would have been no special interest involved, and the Government would have secured an easy victory. But the course of the debate, as I will presently show, thoroughly confirmed the impression on the part of the House, that the whole question of countervailing duties was raised, and the Government in self-defence elevated the debate into one of a direct vote of censure on themselves, which completely clouded the direct Indian issue and made it a question of Imperial politics.

The House was not very full when Sir Henry Fowler rose to move his resolution; Ascot races always keeps the House empty until late hour. But the House filled up as the evening progressed and as the division shows nearly 500 members were present, at the close of the debate. Sir Henry Fowler made a long speech in his best Front Bench manner. As far as the Indian question was concerned, he travelled along the lines laid down in the Cobden Club pamphlet which I have quoted above. He sketched the history of the Act, quoting largely from the Blue Book which is already familiar to your readers. He gave many statistics to show the importance of sugar to the Indian people as a necessary of life, and maintained that any interference with an article of such general consumption must be a very serious matter, justifying the intervention of Parliament in any action with regard to it on the part of the Indian Government. He made a strong point when he reminded the House that as lately as May 1898, the Legislative Council of India decided that they would not levy countervailing duties on bountied sugars, but that nevertheless in February 1899, less than a year afterwards, they decided to impose such duties and he demanded from the Secretary of State for India some explanation of what had occurred in the interval to justify this change of policy. He described Lord Curzon's defence of the measure as an eloquent statement founded upon inaccurate statistics and containing exploded economic fallacies. He then got to the heart of his attack when, leaving India, he declared that the real object of this legislation was to compensate the refiners of India and the Mauritius by increasing the price of sugar at the cost of the consumer alone. He made some heavy hitting by quoting Mr. Chamberlain's opinions in his Radical days, a line of argument which never fails to draw cheers and counter-cheers from the House of Commons. He quoted from a speech of Mr. Chamberlain some years ago, the following

words: "If they were, unfortunately enough to succeed in imposing countervailing duties, on sugar, the effect would be that the consumers of this country, and especially the working classes, would have to submit to a tax of a million sterling per annum, to put money into the pockets of the West Indian planters and sugar refiners." Having thus quoted Mr. Chamberlain in a private and personal capacity, he further set up an official deliverance of the Colonial Secretary in which he said that "to impose countervailing duties would be to take the first step in reversing that free trade policy which has conferred such immense advantage upon the industrial classes." Sir Henry Fowler then went on to maintain that what the Government dared not do for this country they had no right to do for India, and concluded by asking the House to deal with this retrograde, illusory and mischievous proposal of the Indian Government as they would deal with similar proposals if they were made for the people of Great Britain.

These concluding words of Sir Henry Fowler's speech put the whole question definitely before the House and made it clear that his attack was based not so much upon the needs of India as that the needs of India were being used to promote unsound fiscal legislation for the United Kingdom.

When Sir Henry Fowler sat down, Mr. Maclean, the Conservative Member for Cardiff, rose to second the motion and the House pulled itself together for half-an-hour's keen enjoyment and was not disappointed. There is nothing in the world the House of Commons enjoys so much as a direct attack upon the Front Bench by one of its supporters. Mr. Maclean, who has been bottled up for months, promptly uncorked himself and poured out his vitriol to the satisfaction of everybody except Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Chamberlain. He criticised the Act in damaging sentences, and censured the Government for not having long since given facilities for a debate upon the subject. He described this new legislation to the direct influence of Mr. Chamberlain who had supplied the India Office with the necessary motive power. This brought Lord George Hamilton to his feet with a flat contradiction of that statement, the noble Lord declared, is absolutely untrue.

Mr. Maclean met this interruption by simply referring the noble Lord to what appeared in the Blue Book, and retorted by saying that it would have been better for Mr. Chamberlain if he settled his little differences with President Kruger before interfering with the affairs of India. He declared that the Colonial Secretary took his foreign policy from Sir Ashmead Bartlett, and his political economy from Sir Howard Vincent—a statement which was received by Sir Howard Vincent with loud delightful cheers. "But," said Mr. Maclean, "these are views not likely to commend themselves either to the House or to the British people," though he thought they might be fit views to be taught in the new University of Birmingham. He made heavy sport with the Indian Council, saying that they all seemed to be actuated with the spirit of the Vicar of Bray, for they immediately became converted to the views of the new Viceroy, which were directly opposed to those of his predecessors, which they had supported with the same cordiality and unanimity. He contended that the whole of the better part of India was opposed to the introduction of this measure. The Viceroy seemed to imagine that he had a kind of divine mission to encourage native industries. Native industries in India did not require such encouragement. There was plenty of money and enterprise in India, and no difficulty in finding new markets for her goods. The trade was a very good thing for India, as was shown by her cotton and tea industries which flourished exceedingly without Government protection or interference. The bulk of the British Press, and the whole of the native press in India were opposed to the measure. They were told that if they did not approve of the Secretary of State's action they could remove him, but it would be no satisfaction to them to remove the noble lord, when they knew that they would only have another noble lord put in his place. The noble lord had, by this measure, given a shock to the authority of the new Viceroy from which he would never recover. He had never consulted the House of Commons, or taken any pains to ascertain whether his action was approved by this country, and in fact it was a shabby device of the Government to place a burden upon India which they dare not attempt in this country. It was a Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer who abolished the sugar duties in this country because he believed that there was no greater boon to the people than to cheap bread than cheap sugar, and of that boon he believed the English people would never allow themselves to be deprived.

In these closing words Mr. Maclean, like Sir Henry Fowler, showed clearly enough that the motive of the whole debate was not Indian but British. Lord George Hamilton rose in reply and declared that the speeches of the mover and seconder were nothing more or less than a defence of the bounty system as applied to sugar. He claimed to have been a free trader all his life and believed it to be the interest and duty of this country to promote free trade wherever it could. He then based his argument largely upon the fact that these foreign bounties were a direct attack upon the principles of free trade and that the countervailing duty was a fair act of war upon the Foreign Governments who violated those principles. When it could be shown that this violation affected production detrimentally and killed enterprise, any Government suffering from these effects was perfectly justified in meeting them with a countervailing duty. He ridiculed the allegation that Mr. Chamberlain brought pressure to bear upon him but this part of his speech was very impotent and confirmed the impression that the motive of the Indian duties came more from Mauritius than from India itself, and that a large majority in favour of the Government would mean some attempt to protect the West Indies by a countervailing duty in this country. The most telling part of his speech was the close in which he emphasised the fact that the new Act had been received by the European and native press in India with general approval, and that the Chambers of Commerce at home, with the single exception of Manchester, had given the Government full support; and in conclusion he urged the House to endorse the action of the Indian Government on grounds of expediency, prudence and justice.

The debate was continued through the dinner hour by various private members none of whom made any remark worth noting with the exception of Sir Charles Cameron, one of the members for Glasgow and a staunch Radical, who expressed unqualified approval of what had been done by the Government and heartily condemned Sir Henry Fowler's motion. There is, however, always the suspicion that a member for Glasgow is somewhat influenced by the fact that it is the great centre of the sugar industry of Great Britain. Mr. Leonard Courtney made a very able speech in support of Sir Henry Fowler's motion, perhaps the ablest speech of the evening. He regretted that the Government had not followed the example of Sir Robert Peel and other great financiers who refused to impose retaliatory duties, even in very exceptional circumstances. He condemned the bounty system, but he also strongly objected to compensatory duties. Mr. Chamberlain rose in a very crowded house. After some light chaff of Mr. Courtney and one of two other supporters of Sir Henry Fowler, he entered into more solid argument. He disputed that foreign bounties were the cause of cheap sugar. He declared that cheap sugar was due to cheaper production in much the same ratio as other articles had been cheapened and the only effect of the bounties was to destroy trades and industries in this country, which, once destroyed, were difficult to replace. The matter divided itself into two parts—the question of principle and the question of expediency. Their opponents claimed that countervailing duties were opposed to the authority of the high priests of free-trade and also that free-trade consisted in the doctrine that cheapness, however attained, should be the great object of our legislation. Cheapness was never the primary object of the high priests of free-trade, and the Government argued that by countervailing bounties with countervailing duties they were not altering the position of the original free traders. It was dangerous in his opinion to teach the people that free-trade was inseparable from gross injustice. Free-trade had become a political religion and had suffered the hard fate of all religions and had become corrupt. Since it was promulgated in all its purity, it had suffered from the works of commentators, of annotators, and of false prophets. As a result free-trade had become a dogma and the religion a fetish. He made himself very merry on the fanaticisms of such professors as Lord Farrer whom he described as the "forquemedan of Free Trade." There was no justification whatever in the speeches of bountied free traders. One definition of free-trade enabled the consumer in every country to obtain what they desired in the cheapest and the best market. Here Mr. Chamberlain astutely paused and drew the loud and repeated cheers of the Opposition. Then with his characteristic sardonic smile he quietly added—"and Mr. Cobden went on to say 'at its natural price.'" Mr. Chamberlain drove all this home by very apt quotations from well-known Free Traders. He then tried very hard to bring the question back to India. "It is an Indian question," he declared emphatically, "and it ought to be considered entirely from the point of view of Indian interests. But that is not the position taken by Mr. Courtney and his friends" to which Mr. Courtney ejaculated—"Oh, yes it is." Mr. Courtney retorted, "Mr. Chamberlain, you are going now to vote against the practically unanimous opinion of the only persons who can represent India. You set yourself up as knowing better what is good for India than the only persons who are authorized or are in any way qualified to represent Indian opinion; that is the Indian native press, the English press of India, the Council for India in this country, and the Legislative Council of India." Mr. Chamberlain did not treat Mr. Maclean very seriously. He dealt with his arguments one after the other in a spirit of light banter which the House thoroughly enjoyed. He concluded by declaring that in the first place the House had to decide whether or not there is such an overwhelming, overmastering principle either in connection with free-trade or anything else as to put countervailing duties out of court and prevent the consideration of their merits, and in the second place, the house had to decide whether they were willing to over-rule the expressed opinion of the authoritative representatives of Indian interests, and whether they were to do that virtually in the interests, the very indirect interests as he considered, of the British consumer. His last remark was—"The Government hold, and they are perfectly willing to accept the responsibility for the opinion that the policy of the Government of India was right. They hold that the Government of India was right in relieving the burden imposed by this pernicious system of bounties in securing to one of the staple productions of India equal opportunity with its foreign competitors and in neutralizing the arbitrary advantage which the foreigner is seeking to obtain in a market in which he has no natural claim."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman closed the debate. He thought it had become evident that it was the intention of the Government to impose countervailing duties in this country as well as in India but doubted whether the Unionists would care to go to the country with the cry "Retaliatory tariff and dear sugar." He thought it was a well-established fact that the new duties did not originate in India, but in the Colonial Office at home, and summing up the case for the Opposition he said that they were opposed to both bounties and protective duties. There can be no doubt that the running all through the debate was on the side of the Government and that the main issues were not Indian but British. The Government received ample justification from the House for their action by the magnificent majority of 141-293 against 152—considerably more than their normal majority, and one of the best divisions that they have obtained during the present Parliament. The division was taken almost entirely on party lines, though there must have been some cross-voting as indicated by the speeches of Sir Charles Cameron and Mr. Courtney. The Irish Nationalists—with one exception—voted against the Government and I am under the impression that the Liberals present supported Sir Henry Fowler to a man and that Sir Charles Cameron and others who were dissatisfied abstained from voting. Most of the members who identify themselves with the Liberal Party in India appear to have voted with Sir Henry Fowler. Sir W. Wedderburn did so. Mr. Herbert Roberts was one of those who abstained, feeling that the question was not large enough to justify his

interference of the British House of Commons on a matter purely Indian. It now remains to be seen whether this powerful vindication of the principle of countervailing duties will lead the Government to introduce a similar measure in this country. It will at any rate give fresh life to the agitation and in the General Election which now cannot be far distant, it will be a burning question. I think most of those Liberal members who follow Indian questions would agree with me in approving of the countervailing duties for India, or rather, perhaps, in leaving the Indian Government unfettered with regard to them; but they would all vote steadily against any proposal for countervailing duties in this country. That would certainly have been my own attitude, had I been a member of the House of Commons.

THE WELBY COMMISSION. THE Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure has held two meetings, for the purpose of discussing a draft summary of the evidence submitted by the Chairman, Lord Welby, upon which it is proposed to base the recommendations of the Commission in its final report. The Commission has accepted this draft with a few unimportant changes, and appointed a sub-committee to check the figures. It is hoped that now the Commission has got together again, they will continue their sittings regularly and lose no more time in presenting their final report to Parliament. It is expected that this may be accomplished before the House rises in August. The draft summary is a very important document and forms a complete epitome of the entire system of expenditure under all the important departments.

MISS SORABJI'S CASE. The many journals in this country which are devoted to the interests of women have taken up the cause of Miss Sorabji with some vigour. The "Queen," the leading lady's newspaper of the country, devotes a long leader this week to the grievance which formed the subject of Mr. Herbert Roberts' question to the Secretary of State last week, and emphasises the injustice which Miss Sorabji has suffered, by commenting upon the fact that many thousands of high-class women in India are unable to obtain legal advice, however urgent the wrongs under which they are labouring, or however important their cases may be. As the matter now stands, although Miss Sorabji has passed the B. C. L. degree at Oxford, and that of LL. B. at Bombay Universities, and the Vakils examination as well, she is refused the right to practise in the courts, and can only take chamber work. This hardship is the greater, because she formally applied for leave to practise in the Allahabad High Court, and was formally told by the Registrar that she was entitled under the rules of March 18, 1895, to go up for the Vakils examination, to be held in December, upon compliance with the requirements of those rules. Surely any person entitled to examination for a profession, is equally entitled, if successful, to practise in that profession. It appears to them a very desirable thing, that just as purdah women in India have now secured the advantage of women doctors, so they should be able to obtain legal advice from qualified women. Miss Sorabji is probably as good a lawyer as any male practitioner of the same standing. I hope Mr. Roberts will not let the matter drop.

MR. PARANJPE'S SUCCESS. The "blue ribbon" of Cambridge University, the senior wranglership, has been taken this week by Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, a student of the Fergusson College, Poona, and a graduate of Poona University. Mr. Paranjpe is not the only Indian who has secured a position among the Cambridge wranglers as Mr. Ezechiel, was 4th wrangler in 1897 and Mr. A. M. Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress, was high up in the list of his year of graduation. I heartily congratulate Mr. Paranjpe in having captured for India what is, without doubt, the highest distinction possible in a university career. I also congratulate that group of self-sacrificing and patriotic men of whom my friend Professor Gokhale is the most conspicuous, in this brilliant success of one of their pupils at our great National University. I understand that the spirit of patriotic self-denial which has inspired the founders and present managers of Fergusson College, exists in Mr. R. P. Paranjpe. A brilliant career is possible to him in this country either by remaining at Cambridge and associating himself with its University life, or by entering the legal profession, but I understand that he prefers to return to Poona, and associate himself with the teaching staff at Fergusson College, living on the small pittance which they allow themselves out of its funds. It is a great thing that a patriotic young Indian should be thus able to resist the allurements of wealth and position, that he may throw himself into the educational system of his own country. I believe he will find his reward, in the expansion and increased reputation of that important institution to whose fortunes he thus unselfishly commits his future.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE. Mr. Davitt, on Monday, asked the Secretary of State for India whether certain British soldiers had been charged with an indecent assault upon a native woman at Rangoon; whether such soldiers had been brought before any tribunal for this alleged crime; and if any punishment had been inflicted for this outrage.

Lord C. Hamilton replied—This matter has for some time past been occupying the attention of the Indian Government, with whom I have been in communication on the subject. I regret to say that it is true that an outrage was committed upon an elderly Burmese woman of unsound mind by a party of soldiers who are said to have been under the influence of liquor. On appearance of police and a Corporal, the soldiers dispersed, but one of them was arrested and tried by jury on May 10, but was acquitted on the ground that he was not proved to have committed or attempted the offence with which he was charged, and the Recorder concurred in the verdict. So far no other person has been brought to trial; but the Government of India are determined that the matter shall be thoroughly investigated and that the culprits shall be brought to justice (hear, hear), and they have impressed their views very strongly upon the civil and military authorities at Rangoon, who have undertaken that no effort shall be spared to bring the facts to light. Accordingly, a special Court of inquiry has been summoned to investigate and report upon the whole matter. The expression of the determination of the Government that the culprit shall be brought to justice was loudly cheered in all parts of the House, and I hope Lord

George will be as good as his word. It is quite time such an example was made as will strike terror into the hearts of ruffians. Few in number I honestly believe, who bring such disgrace upon the British Army in India. The way in which they are shielded by their comrades is even more disgraceful than the perpetration of the offences themselves. If a pamphlet were written giving the bald facts of such cases as the "Dum Dum" and the "Guntakul" murders and the fifty other unpunished outrages by British soldiers which have happened during the last ten years, it would shock the civilized world. One of the great needs of India just now is the meting out of ruthless justice to all British soldiers who, drunk or sober, molest innocent and defenceless Indian women, who, they appear to think, exist only to gratify their savage passions. The conviction and hanging of one or two of them would do much good. This Rangoon case, from the reported facts, seems just the opportunity, and I hope the press of India will take care that the proceedings of the promised Court of Enquiry shall be carefully followed and fully reported.

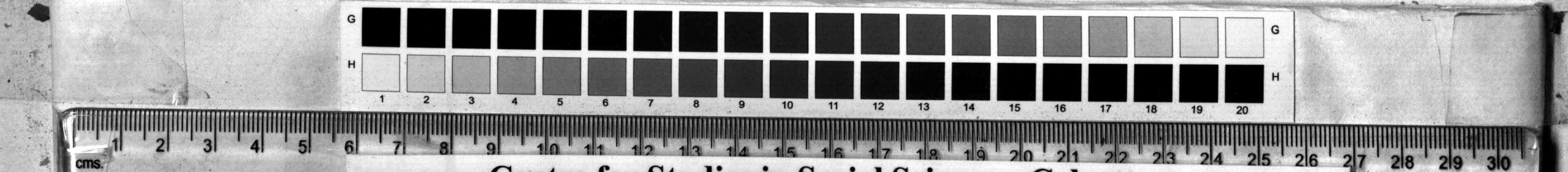
THE ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, last night, when there was a very representative gathering of Temperance reformers, including many Indian gentlemen now resident in this country. In addition to those who took part in the meeting I noticed the Hon. Conrad Dillon, Rev. Canon Barker, M.A., Mrs. W. S. Caine, Mrs. J. Herbert Roberts, Mr. Charles Wakely, Secretary of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union and many others. Letters of regret for absence were read from Sir Henry Fowler, the Lord Mayor of Sheffield, Sir W. Wedderburn Bart., M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Mr. J. Herbert Lewis M.P. and many other members of Parliament. The President of the Association, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., who is so well-known for his keen sympathy with every movement for the benefit of India, occupied the chair. The report was read by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Caine, and showed that in spite of many difficulties consequent upon plague and other evils, the work of the Association had made substantial progress during the year. There are now 281 affiliated societies in India—a net increase of 21 on the year. Reference was made to the successful tour of the General Secretary, Mr. Grubb, during last cold season, and the Committee appealed for sufficient funds to enable them to send out a special deputation every year to visit the affiliated societies. Satisfactory accounts were given of the work done by the Indian lecturers of the Association in Bengal, the Bombay Presidency and the North-West Provinces; and it was announced that the Committee were taking steps to secure an efficient lecturer for the Madras Presidency as well. The report drew attention to the increase in the Excise revenues and stated that the Committee had it under their consideration to ask the Government to appoint an expert committee to enquire into and report upon the extent to which the reforms promised by the Government of India in 1896 have been carried out. The meeting was informed that Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, Professor of Pathological Chemistry at the University of Cambridge, has undertaken an enquiry into the value of alcohol as a medicine in cases of plague. He is taking a great interest in the subject, and is consulting with Professor Haffkine and other experts upon the matter. The report of these eminent authorities will be awaited with considerable interest.

The motion for the adoption of the report was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. John Wilson M.P. (Govan), and carried unanimously. The most important resolution submitted to the meeting was the following: "This Association, while recognising the material reduction which has taken place in the number of liquor shops in India since 1890, regrets that many liquor shops are being opened in various parts of India, notably in Bombay and Bellary, in direct violation of the expressed protests of the neighbourhood; and calls upon the Government of India to issue a circular to the Excise authorities calling attention to the declared policy of the Government as formulated in their despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 29, Feb. 4th, 1896, and urging its more careful and thorough adoption." This resolution was moved in an able and convincing speech by Mr. Romesh C. Dutt C. I. E. seconded by Mr. V. Gandhi (of Bombay) supported by Dr. Edmunds and carried unanimously. Another resolution congratulated Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal (the Beagal lecturer of the Association) on his election to a scholarship at Manchester College, Oxford, and accorded him a hearty welcome to this country. This was carried by acclamation on the motion of Mr. J. Herbert Roberts M.P. seconded by the Rev. Dawson Burns D.D. Mr. Pal acknowledged the resolution in an eloquent speech. The other speakers were Mr. John Hilton, Mr. Krishnarao B. Divatia, of Ahmedabad, Mr. J. Kempster, Mr. S. J. Capper, and Mr. R. H. Penny. Altogether it was a very successful meeting and ought to encourage Indian Temperance reformers to carry on their good work with renewed vigour.

THREE cases of chigger were found on the steamer "Gua" from Zanzibar.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraph to a contemporary that there have been no outbreaks by the Shanars. Thieves dug up the vacant spot of the Pillaiyar stone to see if plates were buried there. Unfortunately the Shanars were suspected. The Shanars did not commit dacoities or looting in the dancing woman's house which was vacant. Wrong rumours were set afloat by interested parties to alienate sympathy from the Shanars, a persecuted class of homeless people.

THE Hon. Bhashyam Iyengar applied on Monday to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for subpoenas to issue against Parameswaram Pillay, editor and lessee of the "Madras Standard" and others in connection with the defamation case which Bhashyam has brought against Parameswaram, and which is to be heard to-day. Among those to be subpoenaed is Puttabhiram, Judge of the City Civil Court, to prove certain aggravating circumstances in the case. The decision in this matter of subpoena was postponed until the Magistrate receives further explanation as to the necessity of summoning the parties.



THE POLLARBUND MURDER CASE.

ALLEGED KICKING OF A COOLY TO DEATH. (From our own Correspondent.)

SILCHAR, JUNE 30. Mr. O. FALCKYTER, an Assistant in the Pollarbund Tea Estate, is alleged to have caused the death of one Chooni Lohar, a cooly belonging to the garden, under the following circumstances: On the 22nd instant the deceased was digging a hole in the floor of a new godown. The accused, came from the tea-house and examined the hole that was being dug. He found that the hole was not straight, got enraged with the cooly and kicked him on the left side above the waist. Chooni at once fell down on the ground groaning. The Saheb tried to lift him up but Chooni could not be made to rise. He was then carried to the garden hospital where he expired a few minutes later.

The investigation was partly conducted by the Sub-Inspector of the Lakhimpore Police Station and was subsequently taken up by Mr. J. Rivett-Carnac, the District Superintendent of Police, Cachar, who completed the enquiry. The accused being sent up under Section 325 I. P. C., the case was taken up to-day by Captain Herbert, the Deputy Commissioner. Babu Hari Charan Das, Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Babu Kaminee Kumar Chandra with Babu Mahesh Chandra Dutt appeared for the defence. At the request of his pleader, the accused was given a seat in the court.

Fourteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution, their cross-examination being reserved. Amongst these, seven were eye-witnesses who, as garden coolies and working in or about the same godown, unanimously deposed, with some minor discrepancies, to the fact of having seen the accused kicking Chooni Lohar under circumstances noted above; but none of them could state the exact date of the occurrence. One of these witnesses, named Mocha, who had given the first information to the Police, further stated that Mr. Falckytter had beaten him for having given information to the Police, and that he further ill-treated him, he had concealed himself in the jungles. He further said that he was afraid to go back to the gardens as thereby he would run the risk of being maltreated.

Dr. Borah, Civil Surgeon of Silchar, who held the post mortem examination of the deceased's body, on the morning of the 23rd instant, among other things said that the deceased had died from the effects of a ruptured spleen; that the deceased appeared to have been 32 years old and strong and healthy. He had observed innumerable faint redish marks all over the back and sides of the deceased and was of opinion that with the exception of an enlarged spleen which was double the normal size, the deceased did not suffer from any other disease. The nature of the rupture showed that it must have been caused by severe external violence—either a fall or a kick. Witness believed that the deceased had died a very short time after the infliction of the violence.

Mr. Mason, Manager of the Pollarband garden, said that Chooni Lohar died on Thursday, the 22nd instant. He wrote a letter to the Sub-Inspector of the Lakhimpore Police Station intimating Chooni's death and asking him to come down. He also said that the deceased was not strong and not a good working man. He was given light work on account of his bad health. In course of his evidence the witness presented to the court an extract from the garden Hazree book showing how frequently he was absent. This extract was held admissible as an Exhibit.

The other witnesses were the District Superintendent of Police, Cachar, the Sub-Inspector of the Lakhimpore Police Station, a Constable attached to that station, and one of the two wives of the deceased. The last, who was the first witness examined to-day, said that she had been out in the garden plucking leaves and in a short time returned hearing that Chota Saheb had killed her husband, whom she found lying dead in the hospital. She complained to the Burra Saheb that Chota Saheb had killed her husband. Chota Saheb had also gone to the hospital and asked her to bury the dead body of her husband. But the Doctor Babu had prevented her from doing so. Witness also said that her husband had no disease and used to do Lohar's (black-smith's) work.

All the cooly witnesses correctly identified the accused. This closed the evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Carnac having been called away to Calcutta in connection with the Mohanpur murder case (now before the High Court), the case has been adjourned to the 17th July. Before the court rose, Captain Herbert warned Mr. Mason, the Manager, to see that the coolies who had given evidence in the case were in no way maltreated. The accused was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 500.

PARANJE CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

A MEETING of the Graduates and under-Graduates of the Calcutta University was held at the University Institute on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock to offer its congratulations to Mr. R. P. Paranjpe on his securing the high position of Senior Wrangler of the Cambridge University. There was a large attendance, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Dass Bannerjee presiding.

The Chairman said that they had met to offer their hearty congratulations to a distinguished fellow-countryman for the splendid success achieved by him in his academic career, and to express their deep sense of gratitude, to a sympathetic ruler for the kindly interest he had been pleased to evince in that success. The brilliant success of Mr. Paranjpe of Poona in attaining the high position of Senior Wrangler at the Cambridge and at the Tripos Examination this year had not only gained for him the admiration of the educated world but he had shed lustre on his countrymen and his country. The examination which had secured him so much distinction was one of the most difficult examinations at which the most intelligent youth of India could appear. With some further remarks in praise of Mr. Paranjpe, the Chairman called upon the movers, seconders, and supporters of the different Resolutions to move their Resolutions.

The following Resolutions were then moved, seconded, and supported and carried unanimously:— I. That this meeting of the Graduates and under-Graduates of the Calcutta University

record its great satisfaction at the brilliant success attained by Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, a Graduate of the sister University of Bombay, in securing the high position of Senior Wrangler of the Cambridge University this year, and further desire to offer to Mr. R. P. Paranjpe its hearty congratulations on his unique success.

11. That this meeting record its sense of deep gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy for the very kind congratulatory telegram he has been pleased to send to the Principal of the Fergusson College.

11. That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be formed to adopt means to offer a present, on behalf of this meeting, to Mr. R. P. Paranjpe as a token of the high regard entertained for him. [Here followed names.]

IV. That copies of the Resolutions passed at this meeting be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, and the Principal of the Fergusson College.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting separated.

THE BARR WHIPPING CASE.

ORDER sheet No. 141. C of 1899, Empress 25 Hamid Hossien and two others.

[On the 27th June the Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. H. Foster, recorded the following proceeding.]

27th June.—The three accused have just been caught in the mokhtarkhana in possession of Government property. This property with the exception of the-Rasid Bahi is filed with this case. It consists (1) of Tarrukh Hussain's stamped petition of complaint, (2) of a Hindustani translation thereof, (3) of the commencement of an English translation of the same, (4) the Rasid Bahi.

I have examined 2 witnesses for the prosecution (a court chaprasi and a khas mahal peon), the 3 accused and the 3 witnesses called by the defence. Accused found guilty Sec. 411 P. C. and sentenced as follows: (1) Hamid Hussain 15 strokes of the rattan, (2) Abdul Rahman 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, (3) Walait Hussain 3 months' simple imprisonment.

Sd. H. Foster, Sub-Dl. Officer.

[The Sub-divisional Officer then recorded the following statements of the 3 accused.]

No. 1. I did not take up and throw the book away nor have I any connection with the case.

No. 2. I was writing a letter to my brother. The common paper is not in my hand writing.

No. 3. I know nothing. I had done nothing. I am the Peshkar's servant but not related.

The Sub-divisional Officer then recorded the following:—

"Guilty, section, 411 P. C. Property of little pecuniary value.

The following sentence was passed:— (i) Hamid Hussain, 15 strokes of rattan.

(ii) Abdul Rahman, 3 months' R. I (3 months)

(iii) Valait Hussain, 3 months' simple imprisonment.

[The Magistrate next recorded the following brief reasons.]

I was sitting in Court at 3 P. M. when the accused were caught at the Mukhtar Khana and I arrived and saw the accused and the Chaprasi Radha on the spot.

The papers and books found on their persons and near them prove that they had dishonestly removed these papers or had received papers that had been dishonestly removed.

It is clear that they belong to the class of persons who sneak round the kachhary and make their livelihood by corrupting the clerks or helping them in their dishonest practice.

[The next day, the 28th June, he recorded the following supplementary reasons.]

This case yesterday was decided under great stress of work and as the reasons required under Sec. 263 C. P. C. do not constitute a judgment as defined under Sec. 367 C. P. C. (contents of judgment) and the term judgment is expressly omitted in describing this brief statement of reasons in the chapter on summary trials in the Criminal Procedure Code, I am not debarred by Sec. 369 C. P. C. from adding the following remarks. I add them as there is a motion for revision about to be filed, I am informed. The reasons above given are substance of the grounds on which I convicted the accused under section 411 I.P.C. but they require a slight explanation. The complaint in this case was laid by Chaprasi Radha Ram in the Mokhtar Khana. It was an allegation made orally that the accused were in possession of stolen property. In the trial accused were to prove either that they were not in possession of the property or that the property was not stolen. They preferred the former line of defence. It was, however, proved by the witnesses that the accused were in possession of Government documents. In view of the High Court rules as to copies of documents, it is clear that these accused having no position as servants of Government had gained (directly or indirectly) possession of the documents by unlawful means and that they were not legally entitled to such documents. This constituted wrongful gain; that it was intentional cannot be doubted. So all the requirements of the definition of dishonest possession (section 23, 24 Penal Code) are fulfilled. It is clear therefore that they were in possession of property that had been dishonestly obtained.

My reason for the variation in sentence is that Vilait Hussain is an old man over 45 years of age, Abdul Rahman is a Muktear, but Hamid Hussain was merely a Muktear's servant. The evidence proved that the three accused were sitting on one Derry in the same corner of the Mokhtar Khana, and that whilst the second and third accused were caught with the papers, the other accused Hamid Hussain ran across the back of the Kachhary and threw the Government book into a place of concealment.

Certified that Hamid Hussain was whipped (15 strokes) in my presence.

As the Medical Officer (Civil Hospital Assistant) was absent from Barr, I myself examined the accused and pronounced him of a fit state of health to receive 15 strokes.

Sd. H. Foster, 27-6-99.

MR. ALFRED AUSTIN, the Poet Laureate, completed his sixty-fourth year this month. Born in Yorkshire, he went to London to work in journalism, and made some mark as a writer of fiction before he was suspected of the possession of any poetic power.

A MYSTERIOUS TREE.

THERE is a botanical enigma in Kew Gardens. This is a curious specimen of the pine tree. It is handsome to look at and sturdy in its growth.

But the extraordinary thing about this pine is that nobody has been able to explain precisely how it begins its life. Several authorities on trees and plants have examined it. They admit that the tree presents as problem unlike anything ever before encountered in botany.

This tree, which is known as Pinus muricata, and of which there are several examples at Kew, produces at regular intervals, the usual cones containing the seeds. But, strange to say, these cones appear to be protected in the strongest possible manner, so as to prevent the seeds from being released. The cones are hard and tightly closed, and have strong overlapping scales.

But more extraordinary than this is the fact that the tree after producing these almost invulnerable cones keeps them hanging unopened year after year upon its thickening branches. Unless for some extraordinary accident the seeds would thus remain attached to their parent tree for ever. Many of the cones on these trees at Kew Gardens have been there for years, as is shown by the size of the branches and the formation of the bark.

It is only recently that the attention of botanists has been called to this singular fact. Most plants, we know, do all they can to launch their progeny in the world as quickly as possible, and to spread them widely apart. This is done by all the other plants we know by means of many a cunning contrivance, with down or wings or burrs to catch to an animal's coat, or juicy pulp to tempt the birds to carry them away.

It is a universal rule throughout the vegetable kingdom—to which there is known that this one extraordinary exception—that every plant, in order to reproduce its species, is provided with interesting and ingenious means for effectually scattering its seeds. Why, then, is this mysterious pine tree at Kew Gardens the only exception to this rule? That is the question which botanists are asking each other.

Nobody has yet been able to offer a satisfactory explanation. In the examinations that have been made of this strange pine it has been found that the seed vessels which the tree so powerfully retains are so well protected that a strong sharp knife, with the assistance of a heavy hammer, is requisite to sectionise the cone. No ordinary conditions of temperature will make one of these cones open.

The only explanation of this mystery which has been offered with any grounds of plausibility is a remarkable one. One well-known botanist, after puzzling for several months about this tree, says that the species is perpetuated by fire. He asserts that nothing but an intense forest fire, which will sweep a grove of these trees out of existence, will compel them to release their seeds. Under the influence of intense heat it has been found that the cones crack open, and the seeds fall out unscathed.

In any event, the seeds are known to retain their vitality for years. After hanging for many seasons upon the tree it has been found that the seeds, when released by means of hammer and chisel, will grow if planted in the ground.

If you knock off one of these cones from its parent tree (which can only be done with a strong blow) the cone will remain upon the ground throughout all the season without showing the faintest inclination to open and release the seeds. Such a cone buried in the ground will retain the seeds in a firm grasp.

These facts tend to support the fire theory as the only possible explanation of this botanical mystery. Still, many botanists are not satisfied with the explanation. Nowhere else in the vegetable kingdom is there a plant or tree requiring a forest fire, and the destruction of the parent to reproduce its species.

This mysterious pine tree inhabits Upper California; but will only grow near the sea coast. It does not attain a very large size, and its growth is slow. The theory that the seeds were carried to new places and released from their cones by the sea has been abandoned, since it was shown that the cones can never reach the sea under ordinary circumstances, and that a long immersion in water does not induce them to open.

DEAD MAN WAS ALIVE.

"FORTY years or more ago," said a business man from a central Ohio town, "I was a sprightly young adventurer of 25 years on my way from the state of New York to that point in the midst of the Buckeyes where I finally stopped and made a pretty fair success of myself. I was poor and working my way along from place to place, without any particular object in view except the remote one of reaching the Western reserve, where I had friends, unless something better turned up on the way. I had got well along through Western Pennsylvania, and, having gathered in a few dollars extra at one small village, I concluded I would move on to a larger and better one, fifty miles to the west, through a very sparsely populated and wild section.

"I started on my journey shortly after sun-up one day and made very good progress until 2 or 3 o'clock when a storm arose, and I took refuge in a cave I could see up the hillside in the cliffs. It kept me dry, but I lost my bearings when I came out to resume my journey, and in two minutes I didn't know which way I was going. I kept going, however, and when night came on I hadn't the faintest idea where I was, except that I was in the woods, and the only road before me did not appear to lead anywhere in particular. After floundering about until 8 o'clock or later, I struck a somewhat more civilized piece of roadway, and down it or up it I saw a light from a window. I hailed the good omen with pleasure or I knew from experience with the hospitable Pennsylvanians that I would find food and shelter in plenty, and I hurried forward.

"It was a house of logs and weather boards, more pretentious than others I had seen on the road, but its situation was lonelier than any I had been by that day, and I could see through the cloudy moonlight that beyond the few acres of clearing it occupied it was practically in the midst of the woods. I knocked, and the door was opened promptly by a comely looking woman, who showed some signs of alarm at my appearance, though she opened

the door so quickly that I almost thought she had been looking for me. She did not ask me to come in, but I told her I was lost and muddy and tired and hungry and sleepy, and begged her to accommodate me for the night. She said she was sorry, but she couldn't do it. I asked her how far it was to the next house and when she told me it was three miles I told her she would have to take me in whether she could or not, because I was utterly tuckered out and couldn't walk a rod farther.

"She hesitated awhile, and finally said I could stay if I didn't have any objection to sleeping in a room with a corpse. I wasn't exactly looking for that sort of roommate, and the proposition startled me some, but I was tired enough to have slept in a morgue, and I told her it would be all right if she would brace me up with a bite of supper.

"She fed me in a few minutes on a lot of cold things, including milk, of all which tasted cheerful enough, and then she conducted me into the adjoining room, whose chief occupant was the corpse lying on a table covered with a sheet, lounge stood along side of the wall not far away which my hostess told me I might occupy. She offered no information concerning my room-mate and I was polite enough not to ask any questions. Evidently it was no one that she carried much about, for she did not show any signs of grief. A lamp was burning dimly on the mantel, and by this she said I could light myself to bed when I was ready to retire. I was ready as soon as she got out, and in a minute thereafter I had off my muddy boots and my coat, and was under the only covering the lounge possessed, which was a horse blanket.

"Tired as I was, I couldn't go to sleep, though I dozed a little during the first half hour. The strangeness of the whole business grew upon me each time I started from a nap, and I began recall the stories I had heard of counterfeiters and illicit whisky-makers through this wild section. At last I opened my eyes wide and lay watching the figure on the table between me and the dim light on the mantel. While so engaged I saw a movement under the sheet, and before I had time to think of ghosts or realize what was occurring the corpse pushed the sheet down in front of him and beckoned for me to come over. I thought I had nightmare, perhaps, and simply stared at it in dumb astonishment. It beckoned again, and still getting no response it swore at me in a vigorous whisper and told me to get up and come closer.

"My wits had come to me by this time, for I had grit a plenty and no fear of ghosts and I was about to turn out and obey orders when there was the sound of wheels outside and I could hear a horse and vehicle of some kind stopped in front of the house. The corpse suddenly motioned me to lie down again, and dodging beneath his sheet as he was at first, a profound silence once more prevailed in our apartment and everything was as dim and mysterious as it had been before the disturbance.

"There was more movement in the next room, however, and I heard the woman open the door carefully and let in a man whose voice I could hear now and then as the two talked in low tones over something which appeared to please them a good deal, for I could hear short laughs as part of the conversation. Once I thought I saw the sheet on the table shake, but I wasn't sure it was then after 9 o'clock and I fancied that some neighbour had come to sit up with the dead. Presently the woman opened the door of our room very gently, tip-toed over to the table, looked around to see that everything was all right, stopped a moment as if to listen to my heavy breathing indicating how sound asleep I was, and slipped out again, closing the door softly after her.

"Instantly the corpse sat up listening and I could see it was a well-built party, not much emaciated for a dead man, I thought, and, on the whole, not bad looking. I listened, too, and could hear the couple in the next room talking as before, and finally, after a few minutes, they went into the far room from the other side of the main apartment in the centre of the house, where we could not even hear their voices. Then the man on the table turned his attention to me, having thrown aside the sheet and sat up. He was attired in his best clothes for the funeral, but was his stocking feet, and asked me to get his boots out of the cupboard, which I did. He then went on to tell me, hurriedly and scarcely above a whisper, that he had heard me come in and knew I was a stranger and he wanted me to stand by him in case he needed assistance. He said that the woman was his wife and the man with her was a neighbour who wanted to marry her, and that they had conspired together to poison him, the husband, so as to get him safely out of the way. The poison worked all right up to a certain point, but in the twenty-four hours that he had been 'laying out' it had lost its trip and was 'laying out' as dead as they thought he was. He wasn't feeling particularly strong and healthy just then, he said, but he thought he could have a settlement with the guilty couple that would be some gratification to him.

"Having explained this much to me, he asked me to wait until he came back or should call me, and, taking an axe that stood in the corner by the fireplace, he went out of the room.

"What happened during the next ten minutes I do not know but at the end of that time the man came back without the axe, and, telling me that everything was all right, asked me to join him in the main room, while he got something to eat and especially something to drink. He asked me to drink with him, which I did, and also asked me to hold open his carpet bag while he filled it with such things as he might need on a journey. He suggested at the same time that it might perhaps be just as well if I asked no questions, and I didn't, for the strain was beginning to tell on me, and I was becoming very anxious to be somewhere else, no matter where, and say nothing to nobody. In fifteen minutes or less my friend was ready for his next move, and, inviting me to follow him, we went out to the vehicle we had heard driven up an hour before, and, getting in, he drove us away as fast

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconaut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO.

as the darkness and the condition of the road would permit. He said nothing for two hours, when he stopped suddenly, and told me we were to part company there, as it was the forks of the road, and off to the left a mile I would find a store and a half-way house where I could get a bed till morning. As for himself, he would go in another direction, and with thanks and a good night, he disappeared in the darkness.

"I found the place as he said I would, and though I got a bed I didn't sleep much that night, and when morning came I said nothing to my host, about my adventure for I felt that whatever the man had done he was amply justified in it and I would not be instrumental in having him suffer more than he had already suffered. I asked a few casual questions at the breakfast table about the neighbourhood, but the man and his wife both seemed to be afraid of counterfeiters or moonshiners, and would tell me nothing even if they could.

"Sixteen months afterward, I had reached Ohio then, the newspapers, not so enterprising or numerous as they now are, contained a story of the finding of two skeletons in a lonely house in a remote section of western Pennsylvania, and near them an axe with bloodstains on it.

"I have often wondered why that man did not set the house on fire when we left, and I can account for his not doing so on no other ground than that he did not want to make me a witness to any criminal act of his, partly for his own sake and partly for mine. He was a gentleman and very considerate of my feelings, whatever he might have been or seemed to be to others."

THE Lyallpur-Toba Tek Singh line was opened on the 20th instant and the Bhatinda-Ferozepur broad gauge line on the 15th.

THE Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will meet in the Chatter Manzil, Lucknow, on the 25th July.

THE gross earnings of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 3rd June were over Rs. 15½ lakhs.

THE Gumati outlaws are said to be hovering about Thal, waiting for an opportunity to make a further raid.

BAZAR rumour in Kabul maintains that correspondence is taking place between the Ameer and the Russian Government on the subject of railway extension to Herat, with a prospect of further prolongation to Kandahar. The Ameer, however, does not incline to the proposal.

THE effects of the flood in the river are apparent on the city (Lahore) canals which are actually running. The water has got a tinge of green which is a memorable event in its annals. It is not once that little students (who generally forget to bring their dawats with them) have been directed by the Moulvi Sahib to go to the canal and fill up their phattis without delay.

A SERIOUS gun accident occurred at Cawnpore Junction Station. The khalsi of a local Volunteer armory went to the station master's house to fetch his gun, and being unaware that it was loaded he was tinkering with it when it exploded. The shots lodged in the bodies of seven persons standing about the platform, and they had all to be removed to the hospital; a European ticket-collector was hit on the lower part of the body and also in the chick.

THERE have been some interesting archeological discoveries lately in Cochin. One of these is a small well in the maidan, in front of Mr. Locke's bungalow, evidently sunk during the time of the Dutch. The other is a big granite stone, of circular shape, found buried just about the vicinity of the flagstaff, with a quantity of quick-silver underneath it. The stone is supposed to be the basis of one of the main pillars of the famous Santa Cruz Cathedral, which was in existence in that place during the Portuguese occupation. The discovery is of an interesting nature, and the local Municipal Council has set apart a small sum of money for the construction of a pedestal, in a prominent part of the town, on which the stone is to be placed for its preservation as an important relic of antiquity.

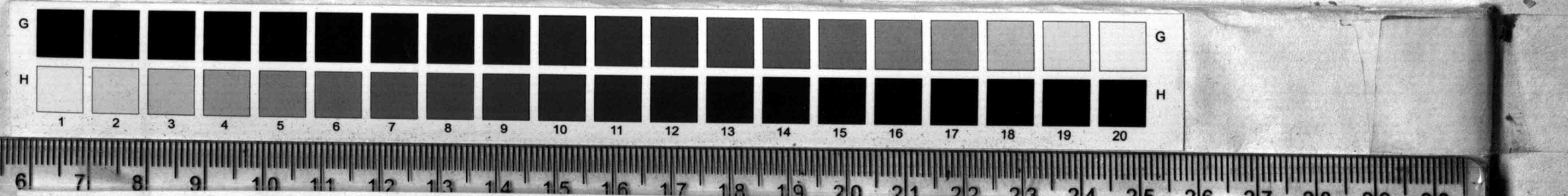
THE Government of India's Resolution to modify the system of recruitment in the Superior Accounts Branch is published. It has been decided to recruit partly in England and partly in India, in the same manner as in England, by the appointment of students selected by the Secretary of State from the Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Recruitment from this source is limited to 4-9ths of the vacancies in India (1) by the promotion of deserving subordinates to the extent of 3-9ths of the vacancies; (2) by competitive examinations of the nominated candidates to the extent of 2-9ths of the vacancies. The Government reserve the power of making special or exceptional appointments. Recruitment in India is restricted to natives of India.

TWO Companies, styled, respectively, the Godavery Estate, Limited, with a capital of £350,000, and the Godavery Valley Collieries, capital £150,000, have been floated in London having, it is alleged, obtained concessions for mining rights in certain districts in Hyderabad territory. The Nizam's Government states that it made no concession whatever to the Companies. The matter has been represented to the Secretary of State for India by the Hyderabad Government, whose articles of concession with the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company allow that Company an exclusive monopoly of mining rights in the Nizam's dominion.

ON the night of the 29th about a dozen men were discovered hiding among some rocks close to the small militia guard posted over the village corps near the Khost border. On being challenged by sepoy then replied by opening fire. Our men returned the fire, and the others then bolted, leaving one man mortally wounded behind them. All the neighbouring villages turned out, but the men got away in the darkness. The man killed has not yet been identified. The party consisted probably of trans-border thieves trying to surprise the out guard and get rifles.

IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhafer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by SMITH STANISTREET & CO. and B. K. PAUL & CO."



Kuntaline

A Delightfully Perfumed Oil for Preserving the HAIR.

Prices of Kuntaline.

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

Sweet Scented	Rs. 1 0	As. 0
Lily Scented	1 8	0
Rose Scented	1 2	0
Jasmine Scented	2 0	0

A FEW NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Hon'ble Justice Promoda Charan Banerjee, High Court, Allahabad.
I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior quality of the perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose. His enterprise deserves encouragement.

Kumar Debendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Mohesapur.
I have used your "Kuntaline" oil. It is very efficacious for strengthening the hair, promoting its growth and preventing falling off and premature grayness. I have derived much satisfaction from its good perfume.

Mr. Motilal Mehru Advocate High Court, Allahabad.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the high quality of Mr. H. Bose's perfumery. I have tried several of them and find them very fresh and delicate. They are just as good as any imported perfumery. In my opinion Mr. Bose deserves every encouragement.

Mr. S. Sinha, Bar-at-law, Allahabad.
The perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose of Calcutta, will bear favourable comparison with the imported European and American perfumery, and should therefore be patronized by persons interested in the course of developing Indian industries, by giving what support they can to such enterprises.

GOLDEN OPINIONS.

Sirdar Dyal Singh Bahadur, Sirdar Sahab the Premier nobleman of the Punjab.
I have much pleasure to certify that I have tried Bose's oil and scents carefully, and found them really good. The Kuntaline oil especially, I have no hesitation to say is superior to all I have hitherto had occasion to use. The scents are also nicely made and if not better may stand comparison with foreign makes fairly.

Mr. Manohar Lal, Lahore.
Your Kuntaline has been recommended to me by my friends here as the best hair oil in existence.

Mr. Justice P. C. Chatterji, of Lahore.
I have used the perfumed oil Kuntaline manufactured by Mr. H. Bose, as well as his Essence Chamel, and consider both exceedingly good. At the same time they are cheaper than articles of similar quality prepared by European manufacturers. I hope the public generally and native community in particular will largely patronize Mr. Bose.

Mr. Madan Gopal, Barrister-at-law, Lahore.
I have much pleasure in saying that Kuntaline is an excellent hair oil and the ladies of my family consider it to be an excellent preparation. The "Delkosh" Essence I consider to be very superior to English perfumes.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Pleader, Chief Court, Lahore.
I have used Mr. H. Bose's Kuntaline oil and Scents and found them really good. They are in no way inferior to similar articles prepared by European manufacturers.

Mr. Kali Prasanna Roy, Government Pleader and leader of the Lahore Bar.
I have pleasure in stating that the oils and perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose, are excellent and nowise inferior to articles English manufacture.

Dewan Krishna Kishore, Rais' Grandson of Dewan Bhagwan Das, Lahore.
Your Kuntaline and Essences have given me entire satisfaction. The oil has a very sweet fragrance and does not make the hair sticky. The Essences are simply nice.

Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Bahadur, of Lahore.
I have much pleasure in certifying that I have had occasion to introduce the use of Kuntaline in my family. I was satisfied with its superior fragrance and its tendency to promote the growth of hair. It is the best of its kind, and its wider circulation is desirable.

The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji, President of the Eleventh Indian National Congress.
I tried Mr. H. Bose's Essences, and have no hesitation in recommending them both on account of their excellence, and also because home-made articles of this kind should be encouraged.

Raja-I-Rajman Maharaj Asaf Nawzawant Murl Manohar Bahadur, Hyderabad, Deccan.
I have pleasure to say that your Essences or Flower Extracts have given me entire satisfaction. Please send another box of the finest quality Essences which I want to present to HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

Mr. N. Vinkata Rao, Assistant Commissioner Mangalore.
I am very much pleased with your Essences "Delkosh" and "White Rose."

Breejukt Shankar Rao Holkar, Bhaya Sahib, Karkhandar Shagarasha Indore State.
I am glad to inform you that your Milk of Roses and Kuntaline have given me entire satisfaction.

H. BOSE,
62, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

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Homeopathic Establishment,
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fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive regular shipments from the celebrated and best Homeopathic Druggists and Chemists of Europe and America.

Just received per SS. Persia large shipment of all medicines and their requisites.
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The best Harmonium for playing Bengalee and Hindustani tunes

Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium.
3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, superior Rs. 40.
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Mofussil Order executed by V. P. P.
Catalogue free on application.

Monks Elixir.

THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY.
Specific for Dog and Jackal bites and the only infallible remedy for Hydrophobia.

The antidote to canine poison is an indigenous preparation of a veteran and eminent medical man of the City, and has been given to us with the bonafide of relieving suffering humanity after two years, experiment.

ACTION.—It arrests bleeding from the bite instantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduces 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 discontinued when the inflammation has gone down. The disappearance of inflammation is a sure index of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be 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 fails to give immediate relief, the concentrated tincture of this medicine, sold here at 10 annas per drachm, is to be used. The preparation has never been found to fail in a single instance. No household should be without this preparation.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.

Each phial Rs. 2 exclusive of packing and postage.
Sole Agents, B. K. ROY, and BROTHERS,
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KAVIRAJ BHOJ PATNA SEN KAVIRANJAN'S AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA.

5, Kumartuli Street, Calcutta.

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

Assamimusk Rs. 40 per tolah.
Nepal and Cashmere musk Rs. 32 per tolah.

Chavanaprasha.—(The best of the Ayurvedic rasayanas.) It is stated in Ayurveda that the very old saint Chavan had the revival of youth by the use of this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanaprasha." Many of the Indians are aware of the name of this rasayana. No other medicine has yet been invented so nice as the Chavanaprasha, which can be used both in good health and during illness. This medicine, if continued regularly, also completely cures, cough, consumption, asthma, phthisis, natural weakness, nervous debility and other troublesome diseases. It is a marvellous remedy for diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, impurity of blood and weak constitution. Besides these, the descriptions and effects of these medicines, as proudly described by the *rishis* (old clever physicians), have all been proved to be true after long trials. Price Rs. 4 for a phial for a month's use, packing two annas. P. for two annas, and postage in addition to be paid locally.

Kalpa-latika-Batika.—It is a marvellous remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of cheerfulness. It is absolutely free from any intoxicating ingredient, such as opium, &c. Box containing pills for one month) Rs. 4, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas, and postage 4 annas.

Kamdeva-Ghrita.—It is a powerful remedy for cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive faculty, caused by too much study or exercise of the brain. This is especially beneficial to students—for it improves and strengthens memory and sagacity. Ghrita for one month, Rs. 4, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 12 annas.

Mohasomeswar-Batika.—This cures diabetes Albumenuria and like diseases. Box containing pills for one month Rs. 4, packing 1 anna, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 4 annas.

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

KAVIRAJ RAM CHANDRA VIDYABINODE
Kaviraj, Holder of Govt. title and highest reward Author of Sanskrit, English, & Bengali works, Professor of the Siram Ayurved College &c. &c.
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The following famous specifics are guaranteed to cure 95 out of 100 cases. The remaining 5 cases we take up in hand to treat gratis, till ultimate recovery.

Saktiesgar.—Or the giver of giant strength, is the surest cure for nervous debility, wet-dreams, full of partial loss of manhood, physical inability to enjoy nuptial bliss, diabetes and *meha* of any kind. It enables one to truly relish life and enjoy it. Price of 14 sweet powders and 14 sweet pills for a fortnight, V. P. fee 4 annas, Postage 4 annas.

Jeabarista.—Or the immediate liegites, purifies the blood, roots out from the system even the most lingering taint of Mercury or Syphilis. It strengthens the nerves, rectifies the liver, sharpens appetite and thoroughly improves general health. Price Rs. 2, each phial. Post extra.

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

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

The Cheapest and the best.
One box with 32 pills for Re. one only.
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ASWA-GANDHA BATIKA.

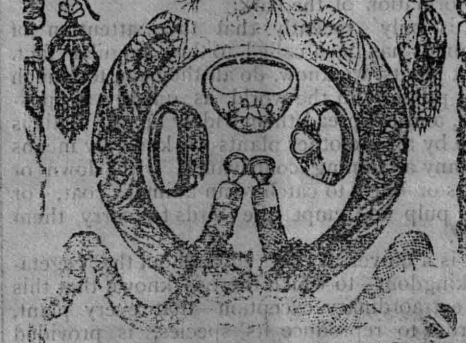
It is an infallible medicine for debility. A fortnight's use will restore the appetite and give a healthy tone to the system. It revives the vital power and checks its premature decay. By its use one is sure to regain his strength and youthful bloom and activity. One who has lost his power by too much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

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

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NITYA NANDA BISWAS Jewellery, Poddary Shop.

ambur Basu, Ghoramara, Rajshahi.



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

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

Gift of a Sadhu !!!

THE UNFAILING Specific for Leprosy and other forms of blood diseases.

Successfully experimented over 33 years. This specific is magical in its effect. It cures Leprosy and all kindred forms of diseases arising from the vitiation of the blood, acute or chronic—once it checks the progress of the disease, heal up the ugly sores, restores the natural colour to the skin, purges the blood of all its impurities and brings in a speedy cure. Taken betimes, there is left no trace of the fell disease. Oil and powder for a month's use—Rs. 5. Postage etc. extra. When ordering please give details of the disease. For particulars please write with half anna stamp.

Specific for Acidity.

Guaranteed to effect a complete cure, within a month, all forms of Acidity and the ailments arising therefrom. For a month's use Rs. 3. Beware of imitations.

PUNIT SITANATH BHATTACHARJ,
ABADHAUTIC AUSHADHALAYA,
Ranabhat, Bengal.



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Best Air Tube without Valve	Rs. 8 0
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Veeder Cyclometer	4 8
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&c. &c.	

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Late Resident Accoucher and Goodeve Scholar,
Midwifery Ward, Medical College Hospital.
For his publications in Bengalee on Fever and other subjects.

See price-lists on application.
Specific for Chronic Malarious Fever
Rs. 1 per phial.

ACIDITY PILL

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

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

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

Babu Bhocho Tosh Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Dacca, writes under date of 6th March, 1898:—"Many thanks for your Acidity Pills. I was suffering from Dyspepsia and Colic pains of the last 18 years. I tried many kinds of medicines to no effect. Some of them gave me temporary relief only for a day or two. But since I have been taking your pills (2 weeks or more) I have not had any attack for a moment even during this time. The Pill is an excellent medicine for this nasty disease which is very painful. Please send me three boxes of that pills per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige."

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

(From Mr. S. O. Haldar Political Agency Gligit.)
I am exceedingly glad to let you know that your Acidity Pills have miraculously relieved me of my throat pains and level-complaints from which I was ever bad suffering for the last 20 years and more.

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

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