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### পত্রিকাপ্রসঙ্গ

দলপুত্র হইয়াছে  
মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।  
বিশিষ্ট বস্ত্র।

অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

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মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাকমাণ্ডল ১০ আনা।  
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THE "MADRAS STANDARD" DEFAMATION CASE.

(Before Mr. W. E. Clarke, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.)

DEWAN BAHADUR the Hon. V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, C. I. E., (complainant) by Mr. V. Krishnasami Aiyar, Vakil, with Mr. K. N. Aiyar, Vakil, and Mr. P. Subramania Aiyar, Attorney.

versus. Mr. G. Paramaswaran Pillai (defendant), by Mr. Allan Daly, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. N. Krishnasami Niadu, Vakil.

Judgment in the case was delivered at 11-30 A. M. to-day.

On the Magistrate taking his seat on the Bench, His Worship intimated that he had received an anonymous letter since the last hearing of the case, the object of which was to prejudice his mind in favour of the accused. It was hardly necessary for His Worship to say that he did not read more than the first two or three lines of it, but he remarked that if the writer of the letter or persons in the habit of writing such letters happened to be in Court, it was well he or they should understand that the only effect such letters produce on the mind of a Magistrate in nine out of ten cases would be to tend to an enhancement and not mitigation of the sentence. It was very improper for persons to write anonymously to a Magistrate or Judge with reference to a case before him, and His Worship wished people to know that it was absolutely impolitic for persons to send letters of this description.

The following is the judgment:—The accused in these cases is the Editor, publisher, and lessee of a newspaper published in Madras, and called the Madras Standard. It is alleged by the prosecution that (1) accused has defamed the prosecutor by publishing certain defamatory matter regarding him in four issues of accused's paper between May 2 and May 4, 1899, and (2), that accused has sold a paper containing such defamatory matter thereby committing offences punishable under section 500 and 502 of the I.P.C. Both the alleged offences have been tried together under Section 234, C.P.C. The prosecution has proved by documentary evidence that the accused is the publisher and lessee of the Madras Standard (Exhs. A. A. and Z) and it is admitted that he is the editor, publisher and lessee of the paper; the prosecutor has further proved the application by accused of an article headed the "University Registrarship" and which contains the alleged defamatory matter in four issues of the Madras Standard between May 2 and May 4, 1899. (Ex. B. to E). Further the prosecution has proved the sale of a copy of the Madras Standard dated May 4th 1899, containing the article already mentioned (Ex. E.) to the witness for the prosecution who is a subscriber to the paper. Availing itself also of the provisions of Section 14 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the prosecution has filed evidence to establish accused's intention to injure prosecutor's reputation by the publications now complained of, by showing that between 1893 and 1899 accused has repeatedly exhibited ill-will towards the prosecutor in previous publications of the Madras Standard in which reference is made to him. Lastly, the prosecutor has been examined and gives a categorical denial to the allegations made against him by the accused. Such being the nature of the evidence for the prosecution, and as it amply testifies to the nature of accused's interest in the Madras Standard and the publication and sale by him of its alleged obnoxious contents, practically this court has merely to decide whether the matter complained of by the prosecutor is actually defamatory or not; if it is, accused must be condemned unless he can avail himself of any of the explanations or exception to Section 499 of the I. P. C., as a valid defence; otherwise he should be acquitted. In order to decide whether the article headed "University Registrarship" contains imputations injurious to complainant's reputation or not, it becomes necessary to consider the circumstances and objects under and with which such article was published, and the nature of its contents. From the evidence recorded it appears this article was published on the eve of a meeting of the Syndicate of the Madras University which was to be held in order to appoint a committee of five persons to select a competent person for the post of the Registrar of the University, and the object of the article was apparently to exhort the Senate responsible for the selection of such Committee to choose suitable persons and to warn them against selecting certain individuals who are named in the article as owing to their notorious partiality they were, in the opinion of the writer of it, improper persons to find a place on the committee; amongst the persons so considered disqualified was the prosecutor to whom reference was made by name and with the following observations:—"Amongst Indians neither the Hon. Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar ought to be elected. The notoriously partial manner in which these gentlemen have, as members of the syndicate, conferred the University Examinerships on good, bad or indifferent men as they happened to be their relatives, friends or men of the same profession, makes it unlikely that they would, as members of the committee, discharge their duties in a scrupulously impartial manner. \* \* \* The Committee ought to consist of men of absolute impartiality."

Now it seems to me for the following reasons that the matter contained in the quotation just recorded is distinctly libellous for, first, I am of opinion that the alleged obnoxious passages attribute to the prosecutor improper conduct and a selfish motive when holding office as a member of the syndicate of the Madras University, and such imputations are legally defamatory [Odgers on Libels and Slander, 3rd Edition, page 24]. Now although I am willing to concede that the acknowledged and proved acts of a public man may be criticized with extreme severity, I am quite unable to acknowledge comment on them on the supposition that such facts are true, for if the facts do not exist comment is inadmissible (Odgers on Libel and Slander, 3rd Edition, page 36). The prosecutor's testimony has proved that the facts alleged by accused are untrue and void of foundation, and though he has had ample opportunity to do so the accused has not ventured to assert or prove the contrary, hence I must find them false. Indeed from the proved facts in these cases, I am compelled to believe that the accused has imputed notorious partiality to the prosecutor merely on suspicions. Such suspicions cannot justify accused in assailing prosecutor's character (Odgers, page 45). For the foregoing reasons, then, I

am clearly of opinion that the accused has undoubtedly defamed the prosecutor. It is not always easy to decide what imputations are defamatory and what not. The test I take it to be applied in such matters is whether the alleged libellous imputations have appreciably injured the character of the person attacked, bearing in mind that such injury will be presumed in law when words are printed and published of a person which have a tendency to disparaging or bring him into contempt, [Odgers on Libel, page 2.] Applying this test to present circumstances I have no hesitation in finding it proved the libel alleged for the words complained of, impute to the prosecutor a very grave abuse of the confidence reposed in him by the University as a member of its syndicate. This is obvious if it be borne in mind that the chief object of the University is to confer degrees. To allege then that a person responsible for the appointment of competent examiners allows himself to be actuated by motives of nepotism and friendship or professional association in choosing bad and indifferent persons to examine for the University appears to me to be a direct assertion that such person has violated his trust in a matter in which special confidence is involved, and is a very grave charge of misconduct which cannot in my opinion fail to render the person alleged to be guilty of it despicable in the estimation of all right-minded persons. When such charge moreover is promulgated through the medium of the press, the injury sustained by the person attacked seems to me indefinite and far-reaching in its consequences and such as cannot even approximately be ascertained or estimated, thus causing it to be a very serious injury, indeed. Such being my view of the nature of the contents of the article now under discussion so far as it relates to the prosecutor, I thought it my duty to charge accused under Sections 500 and 502 of the I. P. C. To these charges he pleads not guilty, but calls no witnesses and files no documents. He contends himself with making certain statements which I need not set out at length or notice otherwise than by saying that being uncorroborated they do not amount to evidence and cannot be treated as such and leaves his defence such as it is to depend on the arguments of his counsel. Such being the line of defence adopted by the accused, I have only to consider the validity or otherwise of the main arguments urged on his behalf and determine whether they would justify me in acquitting him. Counsel's arguments may be summarized as endeavouring to establish (1) that the matter complained of is not defamatory because partially exhibited on behalf of one's friends or relatives is rather a commendable thing than other; (2) that explanation 4 of section 499 I. P. C. should receive a liberal interpretation in accused's favor and; (3) that the provisions of section 95 of the I. P. C. should be applied in these cases. I will, as briefly as possible, deal with each of these contentions. As to whether partially exhibited on behalf of one's friends or relatives is a commendable thing in the abstract is a matter of opinion, but I am very clear that to accuse a public person of notorious partiality where its exercise involves a breach of the special trust reposed in him and which requires that partiality should not be exercised in favor of incompetent persons is a very grave imputation on the character of the alleged transgressor; and only to be justified at all by proving the truth of such imputations and that the interests of the public rendered their publication necessary. Neither of these facts have been proved in this case. Next I would observe, though I by no means wish to press these observations too hardly against the accused, that to excuse partiality by way of a defence in this case places the accused somewhat in an anomalous position and seems to me to cut away all foundations for a defence from beneath him; for what can be more disgraceful than for an Editor to plead as a defence that he considered an act innocuous; and yet characterise it as culpable in order apparently that he might expose its author in the pillory of his newspaper as an object of contempt to the public. These observations are sufficient, I think to dispose of the contention that the partiality alleged in this case is a matter of insignificance. As to the case of Goldstair vs. Foss quoted by the learned Counsel, it seems to me not to go far enough to be of any use in this case. It is a mere quotation from "Odgers on Libels," and the case itself has not been yet put before me, but taking it for what it is worth, it simply notes that sending a circular stating persons are not proper persons to be elected or balloted for, is not libellous. This I can understand, but it is not the present case at all. Here a man has not only expressed his opinion but gives his reasons for not electing the prosecutor and these are apparently false. Goldstair vs. Foss then seems altogether different case from those now before me, and does not in my opinion aided accused at all. In support of his contention as to section 95, the learned counsel cited S. I. Ry. Co. vs. Ramakrishna; (I. L. R. Madras 35). That case had reference to a civil action and has no bearing that I can see on this criminal action for libel. As to the lenient interpretation to be placed on explanation 4 of Section 499 I. P. C. in accused's favour, as I have found that accused's article is per se defamatory, I mean Queen Empress vs. Macarthy, I. L. R. Allahabad, page 426, is an authority for holding that under such circumstances explanation 4 is of no avail to an accused as a defence. These observations seem to me sufficient to dispose of counsel's arguments which in my opinion afford no defence. In concluding my remarks on counsel's arguments, I note here, as promised, counsel's objection to oral evidence having been admitted by the Court to prove the falsity of the allegations made by accused against prosecutor in Ex. F. to Y1 inclusive, these documents being admissible in evidence. I was of opinion prosecutor was just as much at liberty to establish the falsity of the imputations they contend against him as in the present case and ruled accordingly. This ruling gave the accused the opportunity of establishing the truth of his observations; all these opportunities he has not availed himself of. I have used Ex. F. to Y1, only for this legitimate purpose, viz., to establish malice. All seem to be taken ill-will on accused's part against prosecutor and Ex. H. I. O. R. to be especially malignant and malicious I find the accused guilty of the offences with which he is charged, and I think his offences are serious ones, for it seems to me from the false nature of accused's present imputations against prosecutor and from his former behaviour as demonstrated by the contents of Ex. E. to Y1 inclusive that accused has been actuated

by malice in persecuting prosecutor as he has done since 1893 or a long time he has escaped consequences of his malignity, but at length his conduct appears to have passed the bounds of toleration and the prosecutor has, as he has explained, prosecuted the accused on public grounds. I think it unnecessary to discuss the effect of accused's apology, as it is no defence, and legally does not amount to an apology at all. The accused in my opinion merits a severe but not a vindictive punishment. I think therefore the sentence of fine will best meet the ends of justice in these cases. I do accordingly sentence the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 400 on the first charge, and Rs. 100 on the second, in default, three months' simple imprisonment. The fine was paid.—Madras Standard.

INDIA AND THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Friday, June 23.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he had received any information as to the reported raid on Sunday last of a force of Waziris upon cattle in the Lower Kuram, and as to the encounter which took place between these tribesmen and a pursuing party; and whether any further developments were expected to arise out of the incident.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no official information on the subject of this incident, and, therefore, disposed to believe that no political importance is attached to it. The conditions of this part of the Indian frontier are such that raids of this kind are not an unusual occurrence.

LAND REVENUE IN INDIA.—Sir H. Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India what was the acreage of land in India paying land revenue; what was the amount payable in 1898 and 1899; what was the extent of land under sugar cane in those years, and what was the amount of land revenue paid in respect of such land; and was there any difference in the rate of land revenue payable in Bengal? Lord G. Hamilton: (1) The acreage in British India assessed to land revenue was, according to the latest returns for the year 1896-97, 307,000,000 acres. (2) The amount of land revenue payable in 1897-98 (actual accounts) was 25,684,000 Rs., and in 1898-99 (revised estimate) 27,679,000 Rs. These figures do not include the revenue credited to the Irrigation Department. The receipts of 1898-99 were swollen by the payments of revenue suspended during the famine year. (3) The area under sugar cane in British India during 1897-98 was 2,675,763 acres. I have not yet received the sugar area figures of 1898-99. The returns do not give separately the amount paid in respect of this area, but the latest approximate estimate by the Government of India put that amount (independent of irrigation returns) at 644,000 tons of rupees. (4) There is from year to year no material change in the amount of rate of the land revenue payable in the Province of Bengal, where most of the land is permanently settled.

Tuesday, June 27. THE DUM DUM BULLET.—Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary of State for India how soon he would be able to lay papers upon the table of the House giving grounds on which the Dum-Dum bullet used in recent Indian campaigns was adopted, particulars of experiments on animals carried out before it was decided to issue the bullet to troops, the surgical reports as to the effect of the bullet on the human body, particulars of experiments now being conducted with the new bullet which is to be substituted for the Dum-Dum, and Professor Brims's experiment with the Tubingen bullet; and whether he would procure specimens of the original Dum-Dum, the Tubingen bullet, and the bullet which it was proposed to substitute for the Dum-Dum in India, and have them placed in the tea-room for the inspection of members.

Lord G. Hamilton: In reply to the first part of the question, the papers which I undertook to give have been some days in print and will shortly be circulated, but they relate only to experiments with the Dum Dum bullet. An inspection of bullets such as is suggested would be quite useless, as no one by looking at a bullet before it is fired can estimate the injury it may inflict when fired.

Mr. Dillon said it had been denied that the bullet experimented upon was the Dum-Dum, and he thought if it were placed for inspection in the tea-room, members would be able to say whether it was the same bullet or not.

Lord G. Hamilton: I very much doubt whether the hon. gentleman could. Certainly anyone with a knife could convert the ordinary bullet into a Dum Dum bullet in a very few seconds.

Mr. Dillon asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Sir John Ardagh recently forth the reasons why, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, the Dum Dum bullet should not be condemned as an unlawful projectile; whether Sir John Ardagh was authorised to state that as the view still held by the British Government; whether the Dum Dum bullet was condemned by a full meeting of the first commission with only two dissentients; and whether it was the intention of the Government to lay papers giving a report of the proceedings of the Peace Conference, and to give the House an opportunity of discussing them before the end of this session.

Mr. Balfour: As regards the first four paragraphs, I can really add nothing to what I said to the hon. gentleman in reference to a previous question on the subject of the Peace Conference. Nothing can be communicated by the Government to the public until that Conference is over. As regards the last paragraph, no doubt, papers will be laid with reference to the Conference, but how soon they will be laid it would be impossible for me to say.

officer any evidence of any kind implicating the Natus was given; and whether, if the Government of India does not see its way to release men who are imprisoned without trial, an opportunity will be given to them to prove their innocence before some tribunal.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Natus are not imprisoned, but restraints upon their liberty of movement continue to be imposed for the reason stated by me in this House on April 21, 1898, and on other occasions—namely, that the Government of Bombay is not yet satisfied that the public tranquillity and order will not be endangered by their withdrawal. The Sardars are living in the district of Bilgaum subject to no restrictions except the disability to leave that district. The Natus are not charged with abetment of the murder referred to, and the answer to the third clause of the question is in the negative. As regards the continuance of their detention under Regulation 25 of 1827, which is only applicable in cases where judicial proceedings are not deemed advisable, I have already stated in this House that I do not propose to interfere with the discretion of the Government of Bombay, who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of order and tranquillity in their province.

Mr. Davitt asked whether, as these two gentlemen were British subjects, they ought to have a right of fair trial, (Nationalist cheers). No answer was returned.

MAHOMEDAN PILGRIMS.—In answer to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Brodrick said: It is true that in 1892 her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople represented strongly to the Porte the need of measures to prevent attacks by Bedouins on British Indian pilgrims, and orders were then issued for their adoption. But further representations have been made since then on the insecurity of the Mecca and Medina roads. In October 1896, Sir P. Currie sent a Note to the Porte on the subject; again, in February of this year, Sir N. O'Connor called their attention to robberies committed in the Hedjaz between 1892 and 1898 and presented a Note verbale on the claims of British Indian subjects for compensation. I shall be happy to show these Notes, if desired, to the hon. member, but do not propose to lay them on the table of the House.

MR. MOHINI KANTA GHATAK, Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab, is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.

THE Indian Midland Railway traffic returns for the first week of July show a slight improvement on last year's figures for the same period.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Mrs. Ibbetson, accompanied by Mr. Fox-Strangways, Chief Secretary, and the Personal Assistant, left Pachmarhi on Saturday for Nagpur.

CAPTAIN A. F. BRUCE, I. S. C., Magistrate of Abu, will act as Political Agent, Bhopal, when Captain Newmarch avails himself of privilege leave early next month. On the latter's return in November, it is understood that he resumes his duties in Bhopal.

As the result of disclosures in the recent trial of the Military Accounts defamations case, Madras, Major Dowling is holding a departmental enquiry into the suspicious conduct of another highly placed Upper Subordinate attached to the office. It is reported that the intelligence branch of the Madras police is also engaged in this enquiry.

In modification of the Notification, dated 26th June, 1893, the Governor-General is pleased to remove as regards the gold produced at Indian mines and tendered at the Bombay Mint by agents of mining companies, the restriction that it shall be fit for coinage, and to direct that it shall be received at the Mint in the condition in which it has hitherto been shipped for export.

A REMARKABLE freak of human nature was on view at a chucker's in Ulsoor on Tuesday, where a woman gave birth to a male child which had but one large lustrous eye in the centre of the forehead and absolutely no nose or semblance of such an organ, nor any breathing aperture. The child did not live long as may be expected and its mother refused on offer of Rs. 20 for the body from a medical officer.

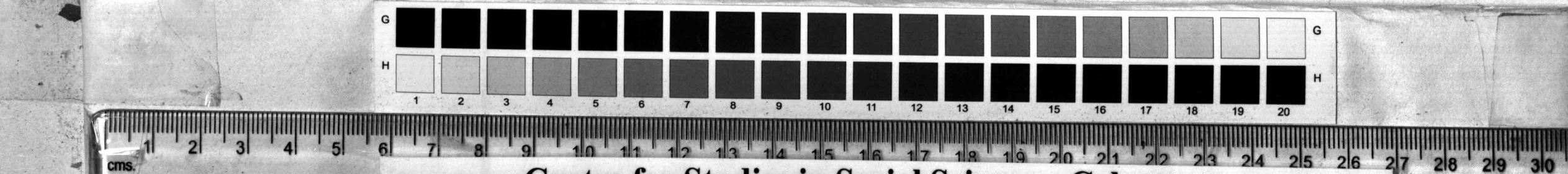
It is apparent that these species of animals most nearly allied to extinct monsters are fast disappearing from the face of the earth. Outside Africa there is only one Zoo which possesses a captive giraffe, and even in the Dark Continent herds of these strange beasts are very seldom to be met with. The African elephant, it is estimated, will cease to exist within twenty years. The so-called American buffalo has already been exterminated. Both the African and Asiatic varieties of rhinoceros have become extremely rare. Indeed, so far as India is concerned it is a question whether the rhinoceros is to be found anywhere except in small strips of the Nepal Terai and the most swampy and isolated parts of the Sunderbunds. The hippopotamus has been driven out of most of the African waterways, and is to be seen now only on the upper reaches of the Nile and Niger.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the following improvements in the conditions of service for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Hospital Assistant Branch, in order to render the branch more popular and obtain a better class of recruits:—(1) Abolition of Sub-Hospital Assistant which will make the commencing pay of a Military Medical Subordinate Rs. 20 monthly, plus five for the English qualification; (2) Sub-division of grade of senior Hospital Assistant into two classes; first, with relative rank of Subadar with a salary of Rs. 100, and second, carrying the relative rank of Jemadar with a salary of Rs. 80, to include Rs. 30 and Rs. 25, respectively, admissible to men possessing the English qualification; (3) creation of a native warrant rank for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades of Hospital Assistants; also an improvement in barracks.

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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, JULY, 20, 1899.

THE ROSS CASE.

COMMENTING on the Ross trial the Englishman says that the accused should not have been committed to the Sessions. But the native is not at all responsible for this; it was the Police and the head of the Police who did it, and they are all Europeans. Does the Englishman think it possible for Englishmen to commit Englishmen to the Sessions, for assaults on natives, unless they are pretty sure of the guilt of the accused?

The Englishman desires protection for Europeans from the "lying perjury" of the natives, and "the basest and most underhand means" adopted by them, "to take an Englishman's life or liberty". But a European is, we think, very well protected. In the case under notice, Mr. Ross did not suffer from "lying perjury" at all, for he was acquitted by his countrymen who tried him. How can a native swear away the life of a European, when the verdict is in the hands of the latter's own countrymen?

Of course, a European, when he has been acquitted, has still to suffer "mental distress" and undergo some expense when committed. But a native, with all his alleged hard-swearing, can never commit a European to the Sessions. That privilege is in the hands of the European District Superintendent, the European Magistrate, the European Commissioner, and the European Governor. When a European is accused, the native Inspector can do nothing; the case is taken up by his European superior. Neither can the European superior do anything; he submits the matter to the District Magistrate. And no District Magistrate would venture to meddle with a European, however low his position, unless he is supported by his superiors.

A little inquiry will show to the Englishman, that the commitment of Mr. Ross is the work of the Assam Government; and that the Assam Government would never have committed him, if it had not a reasonable belief that the accused was guilty.

It may yet be said that, if the natives had not perjured themselves the Assam Government could never have committed Mr. Ross to the Sessions. Well, here we would beg of the Englishman to concede to us one point *viz.*, that when a European is accused of a crime, the natural desire of the European Hakims is to see him out of danger, and not to implicate him in it. That being so, it is possible for a few low-class and ignorant natives to deceive a highly educated, intelligent, and thoroughly trained European officer, by their lies, when his heart's desire is to see his countryman proved innocent? We can remind the Englishman of the steps that were taken in this Ross case. There was a thorough local inquiry by European officers; the witnesses were subjected to thorough scrutiny by those who knew their language and who, from their position, are trained to analyze and sift evidence. It was only when these men—European officers—were thoroughly assured of the guilt of Mr. Ross, they committed him.

The Englishman blames us for not using our influence, on the side of truth and justice, and not condemning this attempt on the part of low-class natives to swear away the lives of Europeans. Our honest conviction is that, natives never meddle with Europeans when they can help it; they prefer to suffer in silence rather than bring an accusation against a European. Indeed, for a native to venture to speak a lie for the purpose of implicating a European, is next to impossible. He may make mistakes; he may not love the European; nay, he may wish him implicated, but he will never venture to tell a lie to harm one of the ruling race. Of course, we do not at all concede that the native has any natural ill-will towards a European. On the other hand we think it is possible for any European to win the heart of any native by kind treatment.

Our contemporary, however, has done what we are accused of having failed to do, *viz.* he has condemned the accusers of Mr. Ross in the severest language possible. He calls them "ruffians"; he notices their "devilish malignity" and "cold-blooded conspiracy". Our contemporary, in his zeal for the cause of truth and justice, has confounded the accusers with the accused. For, it is not the natives who did, in a cold-blooded or ruffian manner, shoot an unarmed European to death, but it is a European whose bullet killed and wounded unarmed natives. The case for the prosecution is this: Mr. Ross, with his revolver, shot a man dead and nearly killed another, and the natives did him no appreciable injury. When it is the natives that are killed and wounded by the bullet of the European, and when the European goes away without a scratch how can the natives be ruffians we do not quite see.

Of course, Mr. Ross's account is that he was pursued by fifty infuriated villagers with clubs and *daos*. That is the account he gives. But his accusers present a man shot dead, and another dangerously wounded, and Mr. Ross admits that it was his revolver which had shot them. Mr. Ross presents an account, and his accusers the *dead body* of a human being—the former presents an account, the latter, a fact!

The matter in dispute was a few pieces of bamboo. The opponents of Mr. Ross are ignorant villagers; he himself, we are told, is an intelligent and educated man. His account is that he went there armed with a revolver and accompanied by four coolies. Did it never occur to him that his attempt to protect the bamboos, which he thought belonged to him, in this manner, would likely lead to the death of fellow-beings? When he confronted his opponents with a revolver, he had no doubt made up his mind to defend himself by using his revolver and shooting men dead. In this attempt of his he deliberately courted not any disaster to himself but to the villagers, for he was armed with a revolver and they were armed with sticks. When a man faces fifty practically unarmed men bent upon mischief, with a revolver in hand, he goes prepared to shoot and kill his fellows. Is it not? The Englishman says that the Indian journals should advise their ignorant countrymen never to perjure away the lives of Europeans. We honestly believe that such an advice to native witnesses is not necessary, and if offered, will not reach them, for they do not read newspapers. But will our contemporary be pleased to advise his "educated" and

intelligent countrymen, never to confront forty or fifty unarmed natives, with a loaded revolver in hand, as such a procedure is sure to lead to loss of life? In this case the subject matter of dispute was a trifle only.

Has the Englishman read the evidence? We wish he had done so.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE.

Of course, we have a few first-class men in the Municipality, but they are there because of their patriotism. They do not like that the institution should be made over to the tender mercies of inferior men, and so they sought election, and, after infinite trouble, got themselves elected. We say, infinite trouble, for here, India, the people are not divided into Liberals and Conservatives. In England an elector has not to think much; he votes for the party he belongs to. But in India there is no party and every elector has to think for himself as to whom to elect.

The difficulties of both electors and candidates here are, therefore, very great. Fancy two respectable members of society craving for the vote of an elector, poor and ignorant. What is he to do? How is he to decide? And how is one candidate to persuade the elector that he is worthier than his antagonist? And thus when the election time arrives, the City of Calcutta goes mad. And when the elections are over, the candidates, successful and unsuccessful, and the electors all take a vow never more to take any part in elections, though most of them forget all about it on the next occasion.

When elected, the Commissioners do not find the work very pleasant. They have to neglect their own business to attend to the affairs of the Corporation. Europeans never did it, and, therefore, the bait of a fee of two gold mohurs has been held out in the proposed measure. The Commissioners have, however, to attend the Municipal meetings and for this gratuitous service they are not thanked by any body; on the other hand, they find that they are surrounded by unsympathetic critics who would never spare them for any short-comings, real or fancied.

But yet first-class men do enter the Corporation, as we said before, from a supreme sense of duty. They feel that enemies are abroad, and that if they fail in any way, the privilege of election would be snatched away from the people.

But now the constitution of the Municipality is proposed to be changed. The change will transfer the power into the hands of the twelve members of the General Committee. Thus it is idle to conceal that all motives for the Indians to take any keen interest in the Municipal affairs have been removed. And this, we think, is the greatest defect of the measure. The framers of the Bill in their zeal for radical "reform" forgot all that, and we regret very much that the point did not strike the attention of the Supreme Government. It has been provided to attract Europeans to the Corporation by the offer of a fee of two gold mohurs for each attendance. But there is no provision made in the Bill to attract Indian candidates to stand and Indian electors to take the trouble of electing them.

If the Indians do not stand, the electors will have either to sit still, or elect those who are non-Indians. For, it is not likely that any superior Indian will care to stand. Sitting still, however, will not do them any good, but taking an active interest may do. Of course, it will be of no use to elect an Indian, even if one stands, for he will have no voice in the control of the Municipality. Besides, there is a danger in electing Indians. For, if the scheme fails, all the blame would likely be thrown upon them. We think, however, the electors can yet make themselves useful by following the plan we shall presently suggest.

Why should not the voters, when the Bill is passed, come forward to elect, and elect only Europeans? The Europeans, who will enter the Municipality, without the help of the Indians, will have no obligation to the Indians. But those, who are returned by Indians, will feel it a duty to serve their constituents. The electors can thus elect such Europeans as Messrs. Tremearne, Yule and Co., but we do not mean them. They are, no doubt, all men of the most liberal principles; but yet if they shew any pro-native tendency the members of their community may tear them to pieces. It is not proper to lead our friends to a position of difficulty.

Therefore, the electors should elect only such Europeans for their representatives as are too far above the reach of European discontent. Let us now see how the twenty-five Wards, twenty of which are under the control of Indians, can be apportioned. To begin with Ward No. 1, the best man, we think, would be the Hon'ble Mr. Risley for that ward. He has taken more trouble for the Bill than any other man living and the precedence should be given to him. Of course, there is Sir A. Mackenzie, the father of the measure. But he is in England and it is not likely that he will come over to Calcutta to serve as a Municipal Commissioner only for two gold mohurs per sitting, specially as he suffers from insomnia in India, where mosquitoes are abundant.

Just see the inestimable advantage of electing the Hon'ble Mr. Risley. If elected by the Indians, will he not be bound by honour to look to their interests? And the Risley in the Corporation, watching over the interests of the Indian rate-payers, means a great advantage.

We come then to Ward No. 2. From that Ward, we think, we ought to elect no other than Lord George Hamilton himself. Of course, it is not likely that his Lordship will come out to India at all, and certainly not as a Municipal Commissioner. But the chief control is in the hands of his Lordship. If he is elected by the Indians, he, as the supreme authority, will be bound, by honor, to protect the interests of his constituents. And if we have Lord George Hamilton on our side, what do we care if they in India, our opponents, (may confusion seize them!) play ducks and drakes with our interests?

And then who is to represent Ward No. 3? One name occurs to us, but it would be derogatory to the position of the ruler of a Province to serve as a Municipal Commissioner. So we must seek elsewhere. And the personage next in importance is, of course, Mr. Bolton. Let us see how matters stand. We have thus:—

- For Ward No. 1.—Mr. Risley.
Ward No. 2.—Lord George Hamilton.
Ward No. 3.—Mr. Bolton.
Ward No. 4.—Mr. Baker.

It is not necessary to mention more names. In the above we only venture to give a plan. The statesmen mentioned above may be considered the authors of the measure, and in their hands it will no doubt get a fair trial.

THE SALVATION OF INDIA.

INDIA did all it could to oppose the law regarding the Age of Consent, but without success. In the same manner, the citizens of Calcutta have done all that is possible to save themselves from the Municipal measure which is being sought to be thrust upon them. But yet they have failed to move the rulers. Of course, India is governed under despotic principles, but then it is yet under the rule of an enlightened people. It is understood that the despotism that obtains in India is benevolent, and that practically the administration of the country is carried on in consonance with the wishes of the people. We must, however, give up that notion altogether, that the despotism that obtains here is benevolent, since the unanimous opinion of the people is not sometimes listened to.

If the united voice of a nation fails to move the rulers in the slightest degree, how is India to secure its salvation?

The answer to the above is that, India would secure its salvation when Professor Hyslop would bring out his promised book, or in other words, when the Professor's promise would be fulfilled. "I am absolutely certain," Professor Hyslop said, "that within a year I shall be able to lay before the world conclusive evidence of the immortality of the soul." The Professor says that the effects of this achievement *viz.*, the conclusive proof of the existence of a future life will be that, "it will revolutionize the ideals of religion, morality and politics." Yes, when men shall realize that there is a future world, then there will be a complete revolution in this world. Men are what they are, because they have no faith in the immortality of the soul. But no sooner they come to realize that fact, they are obliged to lead a quite different life from the one they were used to live before.

When the appointment of Lord Curzon was announced, and long before His Excellency had come to this country, we conceived a very high opinion of him as an individual. It was because we happened to see in a letter from his lordship to Mr. Stead that he was a believer in the immortality of the soul. In the same manner, we expected great things from Dr. Welldon, our Lord Bishop, mainly because he, too, like Lord Curzon, was a believer in an after-existence. A believer in the immortality of the soul is bound to be a good man.

Of course, every Christian professes his belief in that theory, but it is all lip-profession. He does not believe it in his heart of hearts. The idea of the ordinary Christian is that men, when they die, sleep in the graves for a long time, millions and hundreds of millions of years, till at last the great Judgment Day arrives, when all will be made to rise from their graves and judged. Those, who acknowledge Jesus Christ, are admitted to Heaven, and those who do not are hurled into hell to rot there for ever and ever.

The above is the ordinary Christian theory, and a belief in it does not make a man good; indeed, a belief in it, is, to our thinking, impossible, so outrageous is the theory.

But the theory of immortality of which Professor Hyslop speaks, in which Lord Curzon and Lord Bishop Welldon have expressed their adherence, is a quite different thing. That theory is to be found in the most ancient of all our sacred writings, the Vedas. It is that men, when they die, leave their bodies behind to decay, and enter into another world, where they live, for ever and ever, a happy life if they have lived a good, and an unhappy one, if they have led a wicked life here. This is the theory which spiritualism, says Professor Hyslop, has established.

The theory was established in this way. A live man, somehow or other, opens communication with a man who is dead. The dead man says that he is very much alive, as much alive as he was on earth. This direct testimony enables a man here to realize fully that death is nothing but a change of garb.

Let us now suppose that men at last do come to realize that they live after death; how is the world then affected? First of all, men shall then lose all fear of death. And when men lose all fear of death the Russian Czar will find himself on a par with an Indian cooly. And if men lose all fear of death, where shall the Czar get his soldiers from? They will refuse to fight which, they shall then know, would endanger their prospects in the other world, and the Czar will find it impossible to compel them to yield. Indeed, the day men realize that there is no death, the greatest autocrat becomes as powerless as any ordinary man.

Just now the besetting sin of man is his love of power, his desire to lord it over his fellows. We have shewn above that if the immortality of the soul is established, the lords of men shall have no means of having their authority enforced. But what is more, when men come to realize the existence of another world, and the effect of their actions upon them there, they will, of their own accord, give up every thing that is base, selfish, cruel or unjust. Those who love authority and exercise it without a severe control on themselves, only nourish their pride, arrogance and selfishness; and would find in the next world that they have only debased themselves by their Karma. The surest way of saving humanity is to establish this theory of immortality. Men are now wicked, because they have no faith in the other world. Those who profess faith have no real or living faith in a future existence. When men at last do succeed in realizing fully that all men live after death and are rewarded or punished in accordance with their Karma, all the human laws of the world would be thrown into the sea, and the Sermon on the Mount would be saved. Let us see what Jesus Christ says:—

Blessed are the poor in spirit,
Blessed are they that mourn,
Blessed are the meek,
Blessed are the merciful,
Blessed are peace-makers.

Again Christ says:—
If thy right hand offend, then cut it off;
and whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.
If a man wants thy coat give him also thy cloak,
and above all, love your enemy, bless them

that curse you, do good to those who hate you, and pray for them who ill-use you.

We have enumerated above the laws laid down by Jesus Christ; and true enough those dead men, who come from the other world to describe their experiences, testify to their value. Those who follow the laws live happily; and those who do not, live miserably.

Now, the Christians have made a difference between "white men" and "colored men," because they believe in nothing, and are practically all materialists. But if the prophecy of Professor Hyslop comes out to be true, that is to say, if men come to realize the existence of a future world, then they will learn to value the laws of morality. And then the Viceroy of India will come down from his throne to wash the feet of the poor Indians as Christ did of his disciples.

The saying is, that silence is golden. Lord George Hamilton is evidently one of those, who has faith in the adage. When Mr. Davitt put some disagreeable questions about the Natu brothers, Lord George Hamilton sought to escape from his awkward position by bringing into requisition his old and oft-repeated reply *viz.*, "the Government of Bombay is not yet satisfied that the public tranquillity and order will not be endangered by their release." Mr. Davitt then quietly enquired:—

May I ask the noble lord whether, as these gentlemen are British subjects, they ought not to have a right to a fair trial?

Lord George Hamilton remained mute and gave no reply.

SAYS INDIA:—

The Amrita Bazar Patrika gives a still more striking instance of the determination of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Here is the story as told by the Shillong correspondent of that paper. A European official had a Bengali gentleman flogged "because the latter had the audacity to apply for a copy of an order passed by him." The man who was flogged made an affidavit to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, who forwarded it to Mr. Cotton. As a result, the erring official has been degraded. The Amrita Bazar Patrika makes the following comment:—"We thank Mr. Cotton for the courage he has shown in punishing a subordinate in this manner. For subordinates in almost all the provinces have now the privilege of doing anything they like with impunity."

The offending official, in the light of further facts, seems to have acted in a far more unjustifiable manner. We think, he should be relegated to the Secretariat or to any other department where he can do no harm.

LONG articles appear in the New York papers concerning wonderful communications which are alleged to have been received from the spirit world through Mrs. Piper, the Boston medium, by Professor Hyslop and other reputed psychologists, who are investigating spirit phenomena. Among eminent men interested in this investigation are Professor Hodgson, of Cambridge, Dr. Weir Mitchell, and Professor Norton Harvard. Professors Hyslop and Hodgson are convinced that these experiments will demonstrate the existence of life after death. Mrs. Piper is being constantly watched by detectives and the Psychological Society to guard against the possibility of fraud. The Journal publishes a number of alleged spirit communications and interviews with eminent scientific men, expressing astonishment at the result of the research. The World says that Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Raleigh, the Marquis of Bute, and M. Paul Bourget visited Mrs. Piper, and were greatly impressed.

RECENTLY we brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor the damage done to the paddy crops in Jessore by *Sheko poka*, a kind of beetle, and His Honor was pleased to refer the matter to the Director of the Agriculture. We are not aware whether any enquiry has been made into the subject; and whether or not, the Director has any remedy for the pest. In the meantime information reaches us from Jessore that the *sheko poka* has already done considerable mischief and is yet committing great havoc. We hope, some prompt steps will be taken by the authorities, otherwise the out-turn of the *aus* paddy may be nil, at least far below the average. The price of rice has risen high in consequence of the appearance of these noxious insects.

OUR Benares correspondent writes:—"The official account of the inoculation scare, resulting in the dispersal of the Ghazi Mian *mela* at Benares, is far from correct. The whole blame is sought to be thrown on a Fakir "who got into ecstatic frenzy and inflicted sundry pricks on his face with a knife." This may be news to Europeans, but villagers in the North-Western Provinces are used to these sights of Fakirs and Mahomedan beggars inflicting wounds on their persons to earn some money, and they had thus no reason "to fly precipitately on that account." The real commotion was caused by the arrival of two Europeans at the *mela*, which was made up mostly of ignorant village men and women and by the report that they were inoculators. It seems hard to determine how this last report gained credence, but there cannot be much wonder if the Europeans themselves suggested the idea by some joke or action of theirs. The District Magistrate issued a public order, the next morning, that the people at the *mela* ought to have had better sense. And unless something of the kind was done by the Europeans this allusion was unnecessary and meaningless.

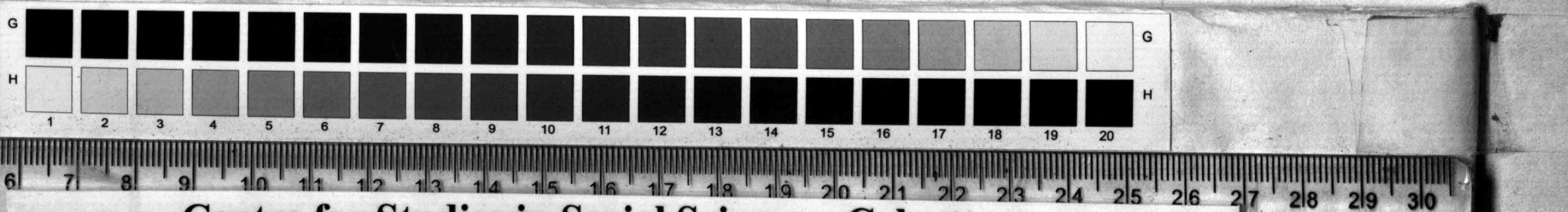
REFERRING to Lord George Hamilton's reply to Mr. Herbert Roberts' question regarding the introduction of more stringent rules in respect of the issue of shooting passes to soldiers, India says:—"We have already seen that, notwithstanding the opinion of the Government of India last year that there was no ground for special measures, yet the Commanding Officer in Bengal issued instructions that 'were not readily distinguishable from special measures.'" In this connection we may add that "the General Commanding the Allahabad District, having been informed of some cases of ill-treatment of native followers by soldiers has had an order read out to the soldiers, warning them that cases where natives are ill-used, whether regimental followers or otherwise, will not be dealt with summarily without the

sanction of the G. O. C. of the District. This means that in proved cases of assault in future the punishment will more nearly fit the crime than it has done in the past." So they would adopt "special measures" for the protection of the natives from the violence of European soldiers, but at the same time they would not admit their usefulness. We have nothing to say against this arrangement.

We have received several letters regarding the following circular, addressed to all Headmasters of Government Schools and Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Assam:—"Sir, I have the honour to inform you that all Government educational officers are hereby forbidden to undertake contracts or to negotiate definite business transactions of a remunerative nature without the express permission of the Director of Public Instruction. For instance, private tuition must, in no way, be allowed to interfere with the public duties of an officer, whether these be teaching in school, preparation at home, correction of exercises or school inspection, etc. Such duties must never be made subordinate to private business transaction." The above is meant as a distinct prohibition of teachers in Government Schools, from undertaking private tuition. Schoolmasters are the most poorly paid officers under the Government and private tuition has, by long usage, come to be recognized as a legitimate work in which a teacher can engage himself and thus add a few rupees to his miserable pittance. Moreover such work is usually done outside and never within school hours, and thus in no way interferes with the duties for which a teacher is paid. No one in any other part of the country, has ever disputed the teachers' right in this respect, and we fail to follow the logic of the circular given above. Of course, teachers should, on no account, neglect their public duties for the purpose of deriving income from private sources; but, we think, it is quite possible for them to discharge their public duties efficiently, and, at the same time, earn some money by tuition or other private means. The circular of the Director of Public Instruction will prove a great hardship to the subordinate staff of school masters, and we hope, Mr. Cotton will kindly come to their rescue by getting it withdrawn.

THE tendency of the age is to humanize criminal administration; anything which adds to its rigour should, therefore, be deprecated. The question of inflicting corporal punishment upon adults has been discussed threadbare in England. The conclusion arrived at is that, the whipping of adult criminals is a barbarous punishment which should be avoided by all means, as it not only brutalizes the man who is whipped, but brutalizes also the party who sees the rattle. We are afraid, the Home Member did not view the matter from this standpoint, when he sought to bring men, convicted of rioting, within the scope of his Whipping Bill. The Home Member, as the reader is aware, proposes that, in addition to imprisonment, whipping should be inflicted upon rioters. Those who commit riots should, no doubt, be dealt with severely, but, as a rule, they are not confirmed criminals. On the other hand, men oftentimes break one another's heads at a moment of passionate excitement and become peaceful citizens when they are cooled down. We do not, therefore, see the logic of singling out this class of criminals for the purpose of subjecting them to a form of punishment which has been condemned as brutal in almost all civilized countries, at least in England. The dacoits, cut-throats and burglars are a far more dangerous class of criminals than rioters. There would have been some sense in the provision of the Bill, if they were subjected to the operation of the rattle, though, as we said, on principle, the punishment of whipping should never be resorted to. Even respectable men are, now and then, found to lose control over their minds and join in riots. Far be it from us to condone the offence of these men; but, surely, it is not necessary to add whipping to imprisonment to teach them a lesson. Whipping is to be discouraged in this country, specially for one good reason, namely, a man cannot be unwhipped when he is once whipped and disgraced for ever; just as chastity cannot be restored to an outraged woman. It is a lamentable fact that, there are officials in this country who find a delight in applying the rattle in a way which is terrible to contemplate. They will pass orders of whipping upon criminals and see them carried out immediately, without giving the unfortunate men an opportunity of establishing their innocence before an appellate court. In this way, men whipped by high-handed Magistrates, have been found innocent by appellate courts, but as the disgrace attaching to the punishment could never be wiped out, it has followed them throughout their life. As regards juvenile offenders, of course, whipping is a better punishment for them than imprisonment; but the best thing is to send them to reformatories and teach them there morality and some trade or profession by which they may lead a better life when released. If they are publicly whipped and let off as branded offenders, it is likely that they will get hardened and gradually turn into habitual criminals.

POONA is, for the third time, in the midst of the plague epidemic. It was in February last that the present outbreak began, and for five months, it raged in a comparatively mild form. But now it has assumed alarming proportions. The people of Poona, therefore, met at a public meeting, held on the 9th instant, to discuss the situation, and adopted a petition to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The first prayer embodied in the petition is with regard to disinfection and consequent detention of passengers arriving at the Poona Railway station. Passengers arriving by the night train have, in some cases, to wait for 17 hours before they are allowed to go to the city, as no disinfection is carried out at night. The position in which these poor people are placed will be better conceived, when it is told that there is not sufficient accommodation at the Railway station for passengers thus detained. The petitioners very aptly point out that whatever the utility of these measures may have been when Poona was free from plague, they are nothing but a source of great inconvenience and hardship to the passengers, especially in the case of the poor, when plague is so bad, raging in the city itself, and pray that at these station plague operations, except the





medical examination, may now be dispensed with. In the next place, the people pray that the Municipality may now be given the charge of the plague operations.

SAYS a Chicago paper, Inter-Ocean: "For the second time a Jury has failed to agree as to whether Christopher Strook is guilty of robbery".

FROM a Notification in the Fort St. George Gazette, it appears that a punitive police force has respectively been posted in the following areas, in the district of Tinnevely:

- 1. Tenkasi taluk.
2. Satur taluk.
3. Villages included in the Police Station of Santhamadam.
4. Do. do. Kurikulpatti.
5. Do. do. Puliangudi.
6. Do. do. Manur.
7. Do. do. Nathampatti.
8. Do. do. Padur.

In connection with this posting of punitive police force, it would be interesting to know the population and total area of these villages in proportion to that of the whole of the Tinnevely District.

FIVE men stood charged before the Sessions Judge of Nellore with murder. The Sessions Court convicted three of them of the grave offence of murder and the other two of the minor offence of causing hurt, and passed sentences accordingly.

THE village of Madnapur, in the Patna-Khali Sub-division (Barisal) was lately the scene of an exciting occurrence. The river below the village has the evil reputation of being infested by crocodiles, which are a constant source of danger to all—man and beast.

ONE Mr. Purvez stood charged with the murder of his servant, and the trial which was going on before the Sessions Judge of Dhulia, had all along been full of startling disclosures and ended suddenly on the 14th instant in the utter collapse of the prosecution.

THE Tribune of the 15th instant contains the following two items of news. One hails from Abbottabad. It runs thus:—"Near Chhangla Gali, says our Abbottabad correspondent, a boy was cutting grass on some hill when a European soldier fired a shot at him from the road which hit the boy on the ulna (one of the bones of the fore-arm)."

THE West Coast Spectator is responsible for the following:—"Information reaches us which makes us suspect some foul play regarding the death of a poor Tiyya boy of Cannanore, named Koran. Koran was under the employ of Mr. A. Barnes, of Karapar estate, Nelliampathi. Last week his brother at Cannanore received a letter from one Fernandez, presumably Mr. Barnes' clerk, which was as follows:—"I am instructed to inform you that Mr. Barnes' boy Koran committed suicide to shoot himself on the 29th June at 10.30 P.M. His body was inquested by the Police and removed by the Police." This mysterious communication was dated 5th July. Why was there such an inordinate delay to communicate the fact of the "suicide" to his relatives? There is, however, we understand, one other Cannanorean living in Mr. Barnes' bungalow, Miss Dave (Devaki), his native mistress. Perhaps she may be able to unravel the mystery. We hope the Dewan of Cochin will institute enquiries into the case.

THE object of the Bill protecting press messages, is not very clear. Of course, Indian papers make use of Reuter's press messages without paying anything to the agency, but none, we think, are injured by it. The press messages of Reuter are patronized by European papers only, and naturally such messages are generally transmitted which are interesting to the European community.

be paying too much for a whistle. It is not likely that Reuter will change the nature of his messages for the sake of one or two Indian customers. Of course, Reuter may, when its messages are protected, expect customers in the Indian press. But the Indian papers are all poor. With the exception of one or two, there is not one paper in India which has the means of paying Rs. 500 per month for such messages. Then, we have the Anglo-Indian papers which have a right to complain that messages paid for by them are used by the Indians without adequate payment. But we do not see what they will gain by their protection. There is very little, if any, competition between Indian and Anglo-Indian papers. It is not likely that an Indian will patronize Anglo-Indian papers simply for its Reuter's messages. Besides, if an Indian paper makes up its mind to spend Rupees 500 for messages, it will do better by procuring independently only those messages which interest the Indians. Press messages, if protected, will, therefore, injure the Indian papers and their readers without benefiting any body. By the way, how do they manage in England where there is no law to protect press messages, and where there is such keen competition between rival papers? If they can get on so well in England, we think newspaper proprietors here may also carry on their business without a press law.

It goes without saying that a death sentence should not be passed upon every one who happens to kill a fellow-being; for, there are degrees of criminality even in a case of murder, and there are murderers and murderers. The case of one, actuated by motives of gain and plunder, who deliberately plans, with syllogistic precision, the modus operandi and then executes his diabolical design, cannot surely stand on the same level with that of one who, in a fit of passion, strikes another on some vital part of the body and thus causes his death. In both cases, though the result is the same, viz, death, yet the two accused do not represent the same type of humanity. And if the latter is given the extreme penalty, what punishment, to follow it logically, is to be meted out to the former? In March last there was some family misunderstanding between the accused, one Kulu, and his deceased uncle; and the accused, without any premeditation or criminal intention, threw at his uncle a stone, the first thing that came handy across, from the effects of which his uncle died. The Sessions Judge of North Malabar, who tried him, sentenced him to be hanged. An appeal was made before Justices Moore and O'Farrell, of the Madras High Court. The appellant, counsel for the defence stated, was only 25 years old, and excepting his own confession before the committing Magistrate, there was not a particle of evidence against him. In these circumstances the Vakil prayed that their Lordships would be pleased to reduce the sentence passed upon his client. Their Lordships remarked that the evidence on record showed that the accused at the time of his confession before the committing Magistrate was not in police custody. The confession of the accused was, therefore, voluntary. For these reasons they confirmed the sentence of the Lower Court. The other day, we noticed a case, which was severely commented upon by Truth, in which Mr. Justice Iyer, of the Madras High Court, transported a man for life for having stolen a few rupees' worth of articles, simply because the accused had a previous conviction against him. And to-day we have to notice another case in which two other Judges of the same High Court have confirmed the capital sentence in a case in which the extreme penalty of the law should have never been awarded. We are sorry, the Madras High Court is acquiring a name for undue severity.

SIX cases of Jigger were imported from Zanzibar by the steamer Safari. The patients have been removed to hospital.

On Monday morning seven soldiers of the 1st Royal West Kent Regiment were brought before Major Wylie, the Cantonment Magistrate, charged with outraging a Burmese woman named Mah Gone on April 2nd. Prisoners were brought up in custody of European constables under an Inspector. Mah Gone, an elderly Burmese woman, was called. She appeared ill, and her faculties were obviously much clouded. She said she lived at Pagan-doung, some twenty miles by river from Rangoon. She came to Rangoon in April to worship at a pagoda. She was then questioned about the outrage, but her answers were quite incoherent. She said the soldiers did nothing to her. She did not know why the police brought her to Court. Mr. De Glanville, the Public Prosecutor, said it was useless going on with the examination, and he asked the Court to make a note of the witness's condition. Further evidence was given and the case was adjourned till Tuesday.

THE case of Empress vs. Debendra Nath Dutt and Gopal Chunder Bose came up before their Lordships on appeal as well as for confirmation of the sentence of death, passed by Mr. Harward, Sessions Judge of Jalpaiguri. The accused were tried for the murder of one Rai Chara Nandi and the Sessions Judge differing from the assessors convicted and sentenced them to death. The accused Debendra Nath Dutt was employed as a native doctor in the Chamurchi estate and accused Gopal Chunder Bose held a similar appointment in the Chumabati estate. There was another man implicated in the case, one Debendra Nath Bose, the head of the Belbutha and Bonarhat garden. All these three gardens which are situated close to one another, are on the frontiers of Bhutan in a jungly tract of the country. Not far from the place is the Chamurchi frontier guard post where a small force of constables, under the command of a head-constable, is stationed in the dry season. The deceased Rai Charan was a man of the same class socially as the accused, and he was on fairly intimate terms with Debendra Nath Bose and Gopal Chandra Bose. In the early part of this year the deceased came to this part of the country on a visit to Debendra Nath Bose and Gopal Chandra Bose. On the 2nd March last the deceased went with these two men by invitation to the house of the accused Debendra Nath Dutt on the Chamurchi tea garden. On the afternoon of that day the two accused and Debendra Nath Bose induced the deceased to accompany them for a walk on the hills on the pretext of seeing the view, and when they were at a lonely spot in the jungles, these men attacked the deceased. The two accused held him, while Debendra Nath Bose cut his throat with a sword and there they left him for dead. It so happened, that the wound on the throat was not such as to be immediately fatal to the wounded man—a man of tremendous vitality as the Civil Surgeon said—whose somehow or other managed to get to the Police guard that same evening and there he made a written communication to the Police which led to the arrest of the two accused the same night. The third man has not yet been found. The wounded man was despatched to Jalpaiguri where he arrived on the 4th March and he lingered in hospital till the 21st March, on which date he died.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

BARU JOGENDRA NATH CHUCKERBUTTY, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to Chittagong. Mr. W. H. Thomson, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Singhbhum, is appointed to have charge of the Rampur Hat sub-divn. Mr. J. T. Jarbo, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Rampur Hat, is transferred to Midnapore. Mr. F. F. Handley, Offg Dist and Sess. Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Offg Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas. Mr. B. G. Geidt, Dist and Sess Judge, Tippera, is appointed to act as Addl Dist and Sess Judge, 24-Parganas and Hooghly. Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter, Offg Addl Dist and Sess Judge, Jessore, with Khulna and Backergunge, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Tippera. Babu Syam Chand Dhur, Offg Addl Sub Judge and Asst Sess Judge, Faridpur, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist and Sess Judge, Pubna. Babu Jagat Chandra Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Singhbhum. The services of the Hon'ble Mr. J. Pratt, Offg Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Sonthal Parganas, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-one days. Babu Ram Niranjana Prosad, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Rajmahal, is transferred to Purnea. The following Probationary Dy Collrs are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned after their names:—Babu Sarat Kumar Raha, B. A., Bankura; Babu Jnanendra Nath Ray M.A., B.L., 24-Parganas. Mr. Barada Charan Mitra, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Faridpur, is appointed temporarily to Addl Sess Judge of Pabna, in addition to his own duties. Babu Sri Gopal Bhattacharjya, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Contai, is allowed leave for three months. Babu Mati Lal Ray, sub pro tem Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the Contai sub-divn. Mr. J. Masters, Dy Insp'r Genl of Police, Northern and Western Range, is allowed leave for two months and 20 days, Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Dist Supdt of Police, Saran, act for him. Mr. R. E. Bradley, Asst Supdt of Police, Patna City, is appointed to have charge of the Saran district police. Mr. D. C. Percy-Smith, Asst Supdt of Police, Muzaffarpur, is transferred to Patna City. Babu Protapa Chandra Ghoshia, Dist Registrar of Assurances and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta, is allowed leave for thirty days. Mr. Behari Lal Chandra, Sub-Registrar of Calcutta, is appointed to act as District Registrar of Assurances and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta. Babu Kripa Nath Dutt, Rural Sub-Registrar, Sealdah, is appointed to act as Sub-Registrar of Calcutta. Mr. J. H. Gilliland, Prof Presy College, has been granted an extension of furlough for six months. Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, Asst Insp of Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burdwan Division is allowed leave for two months. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, Asst Insp of School, burdwan Division, is appointed to have temporary charge of the office of Asst Insp of Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and burdwan Division in addition to his own duties. Mr. A. P. Handley, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for three months. Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerji, Munsif of Monghyr is appointed to be a Munsif of Diamond Harbour, but to act as Sub-Judge of Mymensingh. Babu Syama Kanta Nag, Munsif of Diamond Harbour, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsif of Monghyr. Babu Nilmani Dass, Sub Judge of Patna, on deputation as Addl Sub Judge of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for four months. Babu Uma Nath Ghoshal, munsif of Tamluk, is allowed leave for fifteen days. Babu Ambika Charn Mukerji, munsif of Palamu, is allowed leave for fourteen days. Babu Saroda Prosad Chatterjee, munsif of bhagalpur, is allowed leave for ten days. Babu Manmohan Chatterjee sub pro tem Sub Dy Collr, Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months. Babu Shama Charan Dutt, Sub Dy Collr, Basirhat, is transferred to the Diamond Harbour sub-div. Babu Manmohan Mukherjee, sub pro tem Sub Dy Collr, Diamond Harbour, is transferred to the Basirhat sub-div. Babu Khetro Bhuson Prosad, sub pro tem Sub Dy Collr, who was, under the order of the 20th June 1899, posted to Jalpaiguri, is allowed leave for three months. The following Probationary Sub Dy Collrs are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned after their names:—Babu Abani Chandra Chatterjee B. A., Nadia; Babu Rampada Chatterjee B. A., Hooghly; Babu Jageshwar Nath Mattay, B.A. Patna.

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH. - JULY 18.

(Before Justices Prinsep and Hill.)

THE NORTON ASSAULT CASE.

THE rule obtained on behalf of H. B. Norton calling upon Prince Jani Mirza and Ahmed Reza to show cause why the sentences passed upon them by Mr. Pearson, should not be enhanced, came on for hearing to-day. It will be remembered that the two accused were convicted by Mr. Pearson on the complaint of the petitioner, of assault; and the sentences passed upon them were that the first accused was bound down in the sum of Rs. 100 to appear in Court when called upon for judgment under section 562 Cr. P. C., and the second accused was fined Rs. 50 which he paid. The complainant Norton then moved the High Court and the present rule was issued calling upon the first accused to show cause why sentence should not be passed upon him, and upon the second accused to show cause why his sentence should not be enhanced.

Mr. Dunne appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Allan and Mr. Knight for the first accused, while the second accused was not present nor was he represented by Counsel.

Prinsep, J.: I suppose the second accused is not represented. Mr. Allen: I understand he has not been served with the notice.

Prinsep, J.: The question is whether under the circumstances we should take up the case. Who appear for the parties.

Mr. Allen: Mr. Dunne appears for the complainant and Mr. Knight and myself appear for the first accused. I would ask your Lordships to dispose of the rule so far as the young Prince is concerned. The Prince has no connection one way or the other with the second accused. Why should this matter be kept hanging over the Prince's head?

Prinsep, J.: Since the conviction by the Magistrate he has had something hanging over his head. He is in the same state of suspense now.

Mr. Allen: I am very anxious to have the matter disposed of.

Prinsep, J.: So are we.

Hill, J.: They were tried together before the Magistrate?

Mr. Allen: Yes.

Prinsep, J.: I may tell you that we have issued a warrant for the arrest of the second accused. We will take up the case next Tuesday.

Mr. Allen: May I ask in the event of the second accused not being served, whether your Lordships will dispose of this case so far as my client is concerned.

Prinsep, J.: I don't know. It depends upon what happens in the meantime.

Mr. Allen: Very well, my Lord.

As the case has created a good deal of interest, the Court-room was crowded by a large number of spectators among whom were many Mahomedans.

A JALPAIGURI MURDER CASE.

THE case of Empress vs. Debendra Nath Dutt and Gopal Chunder Bose came up before their Lordships on appeal as well as for confirmation of the sentence of death, passed by Mr. Harward, Sessions Judge of Jalpaiguri. The accused were tried for the murder of one Rai Chara Nandi and the Sessions Judge differing from the assessors convicted and sentenced them to death. The accused Debendra Nath Dutt was employed as a native doctor in the Chamurchi estate and accused Gopal Chunder Bose held a similar appointment in the Chumabati estate. There was another man implicated in the case, one Debendra Nath Bose, the head of the Belbutha and Bonarhat garden. All these three gardens which are situated close to one another, are on the frontiers of Bhutan in a jungly tract of the country. Not far from the place is the Chamurchi frontier guard post where a small force of constables, under the command of a head-constable, is stationed in the dry season. The deceased Rai Charan was a man of the same class socially as the accused, and he was on fairly intimate terms with Debendra Nath Bose and Gopal Chandra Bose. In the early part of this year the deceased came to this part of the country on a visit to Debendra Nath Bose and Gopal Chandra Bose. On the 2nd March last the deceased went with these two men by invitation to the house of the accused Debendra Nath Dutt on the Chamurchi tea garden. On the afternoon of that day the two accused and Debendra Nath Bose induced the deceased to accompany them for a walk on the hills on the pretext of seeing the view, and when they were at a lonely spot in the jungles, these men attacked the deceased. The two accused held him, while Debendra Nath Bose cut his throat with a sword and there they left him for dead. It so happened, that the wound on the throat was not such as to be immediately fatal to the wounded man—a man of tremendous vitality as the Civil Surgeon said—whose somehow or other managed to get to the Police guard that same evening and there he made a written communication to the Police which led to the arrest of the two accused the same night. The third man has not yet been found. The wounded man was despatched to Jalpaiguri where he arrived on the 4th March and he lingered in hospital till the 21st March, on which date he died.

Mr. Garth appeared for the appellants and Mr. Abdul Rahim for the Crown.

Mr. Garth addressed the Court the whole day. He had not concluded when the Court arose.

THE Advocate of India says an appalling tragedy occurred on Monday morning at 6 o'clock at the small wayside station of Chulka, on the Great Indian Peninsular line, between Behrampur and Khandwa. It appears the Assistent Station-Master of Chulka station discovered on duty at the station the night previous, dead. He immediately communicated with all concerned through the telegraph and also asked for assistance. The Station-Master, who was shot, was one of the newly-engaged hands on the line since the strike of signallers. There is no clue yet to the murderers. It is surmised in some quarters that the Station-Master and the two pointsmen met their deaths at the hands of Bheel dacoits.

Calcutta and Professor. LORD GAURANGA OR SALVATION. BY SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE. VOLS. I AND II. The price of each Volume is:— PAPER COVER 1-12 CLOTH BOUND 2-4 Postage extra. To be had at the Patrika Office Calcutta.

Indian Sketches BY Shishir Kumar Ghose WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY W. S. Caine. PRICE 1 RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS. "I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of Shishir Kumar Ghose."—W. S. Caine in the Introduction.

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

A LEAVE.—Mr. Justice Stevens, of the Calcutta High Court, has been granted leave for one month.

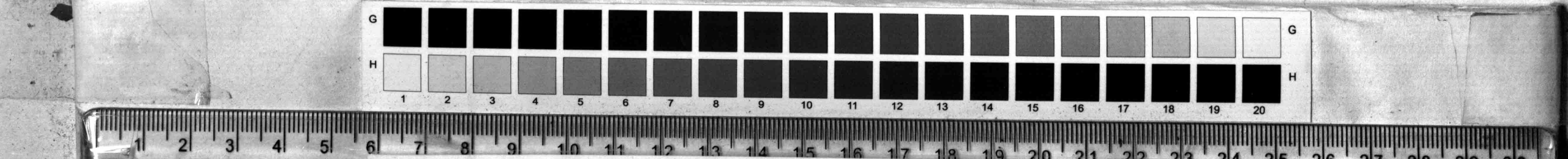
AN OFFICIATING APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. J. Rollo, Senior Superintendent, Foreign Department, will officiate as Registrar during the absence on leave to Europe of Mr. J. Roberts.

THE DUTTUPOKER RAILWAY COLLISION.—As a result of the collision on the Bengal Central Railway at Duttupoker, on the night of the 26th May, between the mail train and some milk-vans, Babu S. C. Mitra, the station-master, has been fined Rs. 100, Babu S. C. Sing, the assistant station-master, Rs. 25, and the jemadar, Murad Ali, has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate of Baraset.

THE NEXT CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—An open competitive examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, commencing on August 1, 1900. The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter. No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before July 21, 1900, an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by the list of the subjects in which the candidate desires to be examined. The order for admission to the examination will be posted on July 18 to the address given on the form of application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (6l) is to be paid.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: Alfred Thomas Meldrum Mather, engineer, Quilon, Travancore, an aerated water bottle opener, to be called "The Safety"; Major-General Edward Locke Elliot, C. B., D. S. O., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, of "Craig-Dau"; Simla, improvements in saddles for horses; John James Marsland, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Ironworks, Bombay, an improved water-closet for the use of natives of India, to be called "The Aryan Water Closet"; Robert Henry Francis Kennick, Colonel, of Bajura, Kulu, Punjab, an improved holder for small objects; Harry J. Sibley, Consulting Engineer and assistant, Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Company, 271, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, an improved liquid fuel injector; William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn-grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, improvements in apparatus for classifying and for removing dust and light material from tea or other produce; David Rojat, vinegar manufacturer, of Nims, France, improvements in filters; Paul Parochere, chemist, of 34 Rue Ferrandiere, Lyons, France, improvements in the production of sweetening liquids; and Francis Joseph Stobwasser and George Birtchnell Winter, merchants, both of 39, Conduet Street, Regent Street, London, improvements in gaiters or coverings for the legs.

AN ORPHANAGE.—We are requested to announce that an orphanage, started last year in the suburbs of Behrampur by Swami Akhoda-nanda, with the help of the local gentry, especially of Mr. Levinge, the then Magistrate of the district, has been doing useful service in the locality. Already there are eight orphan boys, who are not only being well taken care of but taught in some of the practical arts so that they may lead a useful life in future. Weaving, carpentering and sericulture, we are told, have already been introduced as a part of the curriculum fixed for the boys. The wealthy men of the district have already been showing practical sympathy by contributing towards the up-keep of the Orphanage, and in this connection the names of Rao Jogendra Narain Rai of Lalgola and Maharaja Manindra Chandra Bahadur deserve special mention. Steps are being taken to have a permanent building for the Orphanage and with this object a committee have been formed with Maharaja Manindra Chandra as treasurer. The committee appeal to the public for the funds and also request any gentleman who may come across an orphan boy to send him to the Orphanage. Boys of any caste or of any religion obtains admission.





THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Imperial Legislative Council adjourned on Friday for a fortnight, meeting again on July 28th.

AN AFFILIATION.—The affiliation of the Mazuffarpur Bhumihar Brahman College to the Calcutta University up to the F. A. Standard has been gazetted.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS.—During the month of May the net imports of gold into India amounted to Rs. 42,61,594 in value, and of silver to Rs. 16,56,201.

THE PRESIDENCY MEMBER.—On Monday before last Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee was returned to the Bengal Council as the representative of the Municipalities in the Presidency Division.

A STANDARD TIME.—The Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal are unanimously in favour of the adoption of a standard time for general use in India, and have addressed a long letter to His Excellency the Viceroy upon the subject.

THE SAMASTIPUR MURDER.—The District Magistrate Mr. Wheeler was holding his court at Samastipur from the 4th to the 7th for conducting the preliminary inquiry about Mrs. Foden's murder. The accused is one Strover aged about 28. It is not yet known whether Strover is an Englishman or a Calcutta Eurasian. Mr. Foden is aged about 50, and is an employee in the Railway work-shop at Samastipur. Mrs. Foden was about 30 years of age. About 36 witnesses have been examined by the prosecution. The deceased was originally a native convert from Bettiah, and the evidence discloses that her death was caused by injuries on account of kicks and blows received on the night of the 20th June. The evidence against the accused is circumstantial. He was recently taken as a guard at Samastipur. The police enquiry has been conducted by the District Superintendent of Police. A Bengali pleader from Mozuffarpur has been specially retained by the Government to conduct this case.—Behar Herald.

A MURDEROUS FAQIR.—Some time ago an inhabitant of Mahilamati, a village about four miles to the north of Comilla, suddenly turned a Faqir. He soon earned for himself a reputation of being able to control the race of genii. As luck would have it—good or evil it remains to be seen—one day he found in his presence four Mahomedans, one of whom was a female, having on her person valuable articles of jewellery, all of whom had come to pay their respects to him. On enquiry he came to know that they intended visiting the holy city of Mecca. He thereupon assured them that as he wanted to show them special favour he would, in a moment's time, transmit them direct to the holy place through the agency of his devoted genii. Without spending any more of his valuable time in useless conversation, he commanded them to follow him. They were so much struck with the Faqir's guileless character and the kindness shown to them that they did not hesitate in the least to follow him, though they were unconsciously led to the recesses of a mountain cave. He then stopped, took hold of one of them, and, after proceeding to a short distance, gave him a sort of poisonous herb, declaring it to be a medicine to protect him when under the influence of the genii, who were to take him to Mecca. In this way he succeeded in killing two of the men and securing the money found on their persons. When about to attempt the same trick on the third the woman who had accompanied them, got an inkling of the nefarious designs of the Faqir and reported the matter to the Police. The Faqir was immediately arrested and on enquiry the dead bodies of the two Mahomedans were discovered. After a vigorous search in the house of the Faqir, the stolen properties were also found out. We hear, he Faqir has been transported for life.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—In the last issue of the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Dayaram Gudmal, Judge, Shikarpur, Sind, tells an extraordinary story of a prisoner who was tried by him on a charge of attempted murder. The narrative is compiled from a translation of a statement made by the accused Hazuri, who, although a Mahomedan Fakir, professed to believe in transmigration, and laid claim to the power of reviving the dead. In the course of his wanderings he met another Fakir, named Shaik Ali. The latter seems to have been much struck by Hazuri's spiritual gifts, and begged and prayed him for some of his wealth. Hazuri said: "I haven't a pie, my son. Go fetch water for the thirsty for twelve months together. If you can't do that go beg bread and feed the poor and dogs, and Maula Ali will give you wealth." Shaik Ali said: "I don't want to work for twelve months, I want the wealth at once." Hazuri replied: "My Murshid is omnipresent. If I give you three sharai gashes on the throat you will be ushered into his presence, into the presence of Maula Ali, into the presence of Allah, and you can then obtain as much treasure as you like." We go on to quote from the prisoner's statement: "My Murshid had told me that he had drawn his sword three times across my throat according to Sehrai (law) at the time I had lain by the fire-place. I had reposed complete faith in him. So I had felt no pain, and by my Murshid's power, there was no cut visible. I wanted to try Shaik Ali's faith. Had he allowed me to give him the third cut, he would have seen his soul, and he would have risen from his body, and would have come to life again. My Murshid was present with me everywhere and his mystic power is infinite." Shaik Ali lay down under a tree, and prepared to have his throat severed with three cuts according to law. But after the second cut he had had enough, and called out to Hazuri to stop. Hazuri seemed somewhat aggrieved at this want of faith: "I stopped at once, and said: 'Oh you unfortunate one if you want me to stop, I stop.'" "Certain villagers apparently then came up, and carried away the unfortunate Shaik Ali who was bleeding profusely. They informed the police, and thus it was that Hazuri got caught in the meshes of the law. The prisoner was afterwards discharged with a warning. But what a story of fanaticism and credulity!—Englishman.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.—No dates are definitely settled, but the Viceroy will leave Simla about the 20th of October for a tour in Central India and Rajputana, and will arrive in Calcutta about the 15th of December.

THEFT OF SHOES.—Yesterday a young Mahomedan of Tollygunge, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Babu N. K. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, on a charge of having stolen several pairs of boots and shoes from the house of a gentleman.

DARJILING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY CO., LD.—Approximate earnings for the first eight days of July, 1899, Rs. 15,270; approximate earnings for the corresponding period of 1898, Rs. 14,757; increase, Rs. 513. Receipts per mile for the first eight days of July, 1899, Rs. 299-6-7; receipts per mile for the corresponding period of 1898, Rs. 289-5-3; increase, Rs. 10-0-11. Receipts from 1st July to 8th July, 1899, Rs. 15,270; receipts for the corresponding period of 1898, Rs. 14,757; increase, Rs. 513.

THE ASSAM TEA PLANTERS AND ACETYLENE GAS.—A correspondent writes:—A meeting of Assam tea planters took place at the Desoi Club, Moriani, on the 15th instant and the Pioneer Acetylene Gas Co. of India fitted up the Club house with an installation of the Acetylene gas in time for the meeting, at a very short notice. In fact the arrangements were made on a telegraphic notice. Over one hundred gentlemen were present and the new gas was perfectly successful, and every satisfaction expressed. If on very short telegraphic notice, the new light can be so demonstrated, there must be a vitality in this business that the Shillong authorities should take notice of for lighting their station, and from what we learn Assam is likely to take a front rank in Acetylene lighting.

AN UNEXPECTED DEATH.—A correspondent writes: A very sad event occurred in connection with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Rangpur. Babu Ananga Mohan Ray Chaudhuri, zemindar of Tushbhandar, came to Rangpur with his grandson, to pay his respects to His Honour. He reached Rangpur at about 9 P.M., on the night of 8th July. That very night Babu Ananga Mohan Ray Chaudhuri had an attack of fever. Doctors were called in and they said there was nothing to be anxious about. But on the night of the 10th July he passed watery stools and immediately his heart began to show symptoms of failure. The Civil Surgeon and the Assistant-Surgeon came in and did their utmost to save him, but everything was of no avail. He passed away quietly at about 10 A.M. on the morning of the 11th July. The local officials showed great sympathy to his grandson, Babu Bidhu Bhusan Mukerji, at this sudden bereavement. The Collector duly informed His Honour of this sad event and His Honour was so moved by this sad news that he immediately sent a letter of condolence, in his own hand-writing to Babu Bidhu Bhusan Mukerji. This shows what a kind and noble heart His Honour possesses. Babu Ananga Mohan Ray Chaudhuri led a very simple and religious life and endeared himself to all classes of people by his generosity of character. So his sudden death has created a stir in the town, and people of every class are showing their regard for the departed by joining his funeral procession.

A NOBLE SCHEME.—Babu Parvati Sankar Chowdhury, Secretary to the Indian Industrial Association has drawn up the outlines of a scheme for an industrial collection and library which has been found necessary, with a view to encourage and aid the application and the diffusion of the Industrial, Mechanical and Scientific knowledge amongst the people. The Library is to contain books of reference on Industrial matters, as well as those giving descriptions of the products and manufactures, from which information about processes of manufacture can be learnt. It shall also contain Scientific and Industrial journals, such as the Scientific American, Textile Journal, &c., regularly subscribed. The proposed industrial collection shall contain foreign specimens in addition to the specimens of Indian Industrial manufactures. The object of these foreign specimens will be to show to the people of this country what things are advantageously produced in the more advanced countries of the world, and how they are made, so that they may learn to do the same in this country. Beginning with the production of raw materials, the collection will comprise samples and apparatus of primary manufactures and finished articles which might be considered useful for the people of this country to see and study. The question of the construction of a suitable house for the accommodation of the articles to be collected must be put off now and taken up later on when sufficient funds will have been collected. The Library and the collection for the present shall be located in the office of the Indian Industrial Association. As an instance of the way to set about the work of collection, it is proposed to ask the different manufacturers of India to supply the Association with the various specimens of articles in their successive stages of progress. It is also proposed to request the rich land-holders of every district to furnish the Association with the specimens of Industrial products, for which their particular district has any reputation. Arrangement will have to be made with the makers of machinery in Europe and America for supplying such of their machines and appliances as would be thought well-suited to our infant manufacture, and for the improvement of Agriculture in this country. The influence of the proposed Industrial Collection and the Library of the description given above upon the industry of a country, particularly of such an abundant raw material producing country like our own, would be really very great. Artisans, mechanics, manufacturers and educated men seeking for information would come in large numbers and see the high class mechanical appliances with which they, in Europe, manufacture the various articles for their ordinary home consumption and foreign trade.

THE full report of the Currency Committee has not been received by this mail.

AMONGST the arrivals in Simla are Mr. Odling, Public Works Secretary, North West Provinces Government. Mr. Burn, Deputy Accountant-General, Public Works Department; and Captain Stares, Adjutant, Simla Volunteers, the last two from Home.

THE RANIGANJ OUTRAGE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE finding of the dead body of Mr. Ironsides an Assistant in the Bengal Paper Mills Company, Raniganj, in a tank of hot water, has caused a great deal of sensation. The following are briefly the circumstances which I have so far been able to glean regarding this unfortunate occurrence.

There was a standing order of Mr. McNicol, Manager of the Bengal Paper Mills Company, Raniganj, that no cooly should be allowed to go out with any lamp, probably to put a stop to the stealing of oil by the men who work at night, and the several gate-keepers were instructed to see to this effect. On the 11th at about 10 P.M., two coolies went out for the purpose of answering a call of nature with the permission of Mr. Williams, an Assistant in charge of the machine room, under whom they were working; and they took with them a lamp. The coolies passed by the gate kept by Haripershad, but when returning they were seized by the gate-keeper (Haripershad) who detained the man with the lamp and asked as to why he had violated the orders of the Bata Sahib. Haripershad then gave the man a couple of slaps and allowed him to go, saying not to do so any more. In the meantime his comrade coming to the machine room, gave information to Mr. Williams that gate-keeper Haripershad had detained the other fellow for taking out a lamp and had beaten him. At this Mr. Williams got offended, ran to Haripershad and gave him a thrashing. Haripershad reported the matter to the Jemadar, Mahadeo Singh, who asked Mr. Williams as to why he had assaulted the man. In the meanwhile Mr. Ironsides, an Assistant in charge of the beaters' room of the same firm, was passing by, when Mr. Williams told him that the Jemadar was attempting to beat him with the help of another who was standing there. Mr. Ironsides, it is said, told him to catch hold of the Jemadar. This led to a fight between the Jemadar and Mr. Williams, with the result that the Jemadar defeated the latter. Mr. Ironsides, it is said, had a fight with the other man whom he defeated. Mr. Williams after this scuffle, it is said, struck the Jemadar on his head with a piece of iron rod lying there and hurt him severely. The Jemadar then proceeded to the Manager and reported to him all that had happened, whereupon the Manager asked the Jemadar to wait till morning. The alleged aggressive nature of the assault upon the gate-keeper Haripershad, and the hurt which the Jemadar received from Mr. Williams with the help of Mr. Ironsides as well as Mr. McNicol's failing to take immediate notice of their complaint caused excitement amongst a few of the men, who having got scent of the maramaree between the Sahibs and the Jemadar, came towards the mill. As a result of this they commenced throwing bricks at the Sahibs in the mill and a mill-boy was hurt. Mr. Ironsides finding the boy bleeding, made up his mind to go to hospital, which it should be stated, he had no means of doing without passing these people. No sooner was he seen by the mob than he was attacked, but he managed to run away towards the mill. A few of the men are said to have followed him, and he at once entered into the mill room and since then no trace of him could be found until the recovery of his body in a tank of hot water, the temperature of which was 130 deg. Fahrenheit. It is very likely that on a dark night, while running to save himself from his pursuers, he fell into the tank which is over 20 ft. long and as deep as over a man's height and in the same level with the floor, without any railing around to prevent accidents.

The District Superintendent of Police personally came to investigate the matter, and has since made 13 arrests, including the Jemadar, for rioting and murder, although no proof of murder is yet forthcoming. A vigorous enquiry is, however, being made by the Police, and it is expected that they will be sent up for trial before the end of this week. In the meantime the accused have been kept in the lock-up at Raniganj. I have already wired the result of the post mortem examination, but the report of the finger marks on the throat of the deceased seems to be without any foundation. The information that Mr. Williams was also severely beaten, as telegraphed by the correspondent of the Englishman and reproduced in the Dak edition of the Patrika of the 16th, has also no basis to stand upon.

MR. RAJAPPAYYA NARAYAN (kings) the Government of India Scholar from the Madras Christian College, has come up successfully in the First Class (New Regulations) in the Cambridge Historical Tripos, and has been awarded an Exhibition Scholarship of £32 per annum at King's College, Cambridge, where he is pursuing his studies. This young man took his degree in 1896 and won several medals and prizes in his College and at the University in Madras. He is the first Indian to obtain a first class in the Historical Tripos. He appears for the Indian Civil Service in August next.

THE report of Mr. J. A. Crawford, Officiating Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as to the measures taken during 1898 for the extermination of wild animals and poisonous snakes, contains a great deal of interesting information, says the Homeward Mail. Statistics go to prove that these animals are increasing, no less than 221 persons, an increase of 49 on the previous year, meeting with violent deaths. There is a satisfactory decrease in the number of cattle destroyed, and the number of wild beasts and snakes destroyed is 320, as compared with 333 the previous year. In Ellichpore no less than 23 people fell victims to a man-eating panther which showed the greatest boldness in seizing its victims. The depredations of this beast caused the greatest terror. A reward was at first offered of 100 rupees for the destruction of this panther, but it became so important to have it destroyed, and shikaris were so afraid to sit up for it, that the reward was increased to 200 rupees; and finally in November last, the Resident's sanction was obtained to raise the amount to 300 rupees. In the meantime, however, a panther was shot in the same part of the Melghat, and a claim was put in for the reward. It has not been paid yet; but as no deaths have been reported since, there is reason to believe that the man-eater no longer exists.

Telegrams.

[ FOREIGN TELEGRAMS. ]

LONDON, JULY 14. The morning papers publish a letter from Mr. Tweeddale, Chairman, Eastern Telegraph Company, stating that the company has already inactivated to the Chambers of Commerce that the Company is prepared to negotiate for the reduction of the Indian rate, and he has good reason to believe that negotiations with that object will soon be commenced between the India Office and the Company.

LONDON, JULY 15. At the Bisley meeting the Ficho Challenge Shield has been won by England.

LONDON, JULY 15. The Military Commandant of Victoria suggests the organisation of a contingent representing Combined Australia for service in the Transvaal in the event of hostilities.

LONDON, JULY 15. The review of troops in Paris, on the 14th instant, passed off quietly, Major Marchand's soldiers being warmly acclaimed. President Loubet was received with cheers.

LONDON, JULY 15. The statement that the tea importers are disposed to yield in the present dispute is declared to be untrue.

LONDON, JULY 15. The official account of the death of the Czarevitch says his Imperial Highness died from hemorrhage of the lung while taking a solitary ride on a motor cycle. Only a peasant woman tended him in his last moment.

LONDON, JULY 16. It is understood that the Progressives in the Transvaal Volksraad favour rejecting the draft of the new Franchise proposals, and substituting a simpler measure.

LONDON, JULY 16. The Afrikander Bond is holding meetings in Cape Colony, approving the Franchise proposals of the Transvaal.

LONDON, JULY 17. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Balfour, in the course of a statement on public business before the House, promised that there should be a debate on South Africa, which was essential under present circumstances.

LONDON, JULY 17. Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, in reply to a question, explained that the batteries recently sent to the Cape were reliefs, but the batteries already there would remain if they were required.

LONDON, JULY 17. In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, declined to accede to the request of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, for an independent enquiry into the Ceylon waste lands ordinances and rebutted the criticisms adverse to Sir West Ridgeway, Governor of Ceylon.

LONDON, JULY 17. At to-day's sale Assam and Java teas, with the draft allowance, were plentiful; prices were below the average. The sale of some tea without reserve and with no draft allowance is advertised for the 24th instant.

LONDON, JULY 17. The fourth test match commenced to-day at Manchester, England in the first innings made 372, towards which Hayward contributed 130. At the close of the day's play the Australians had lost one wicket for one run.

THE direct and indirect expenditure of income incurred in connection with the plague operations in the Madras Presidency for 1898-99 under the Provincial and Local and Port Funds was Rs. 9,05,508. The details are as follows:—Provincial Rs. 2,08,612; Local Rs. 4,43,560; Provincial Rs. 2,53,356; Port Funds Rs. 980.

THE 2 1/2 inches of rain received at Allahabad during the 24 hours ending on Sunday morning, brings up the total rainfall since January 20, 1899, more than half the normal rainfall of the whole year, and nearly 8 inches above the normal total to date. There have hitherto been no very heavy falls of rain in Allahabad, but few rainless days have passed since the monsoon broke.

MR. A. DAVID PILEAI, the District Munsiff of Srirangam, has filed a criminal complaint against Mr. James, Travelling Agent, of the Vacuum Company, in the Court of the District Magistrate, Mr. J. H. Robertson, I. C. S. The facts are that, on the night of the 12th June 1899, the complainant was on the platform of the Junction Railway station to send his son to Tinnevely; that on the arrival of the train the complainant went into the second class compartment and placed on one of the lower berths his son's bed which had been rolled up with leather straps; that the defendant, who afterwards gave his name as Mr. Johnson, Engineer, Cotton Mill, Kovilpatty, entered the same compartment and threw the bed down; and on the complainant's placing the bed again on the berth, the defendant kicked it down, and in so doing his food forcibly touched the complainant's hand whereupon the complainant said that the defendant had no right to throw the bed down in the manner above mentioned. The defendant then called the complainant a "Soor" got up from his seat and was about to use criminal force to the complainant with his clenched fist when the complainant left the compartment and reported the matter to the Station Master. When the 3rd Prosecution witness, Venkatasami, attempted to replace the bed on the berth, the defendant assaulted him and seizing it from his hands, threw it down outside on the line. On the Station Master's arrival the defendant further said that the word "Soor" was not bad enough for the complainant. The defendant has thus intentionally insulted, assaulted and defamed the complainant, rendering himself punishable under Sections 352, 500 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code. Complainant therefore prays that the Court may be pleased to enquire into the matter and deal with the defendant according to law. Mr. Robertson, after recording the sworn statement of the complainant, issued summons to the defendant returnable on the 3rd instant. The summons returned unserved as there was no person by the name of Mr. Johnson in the Cotton Mills at Kovilpatty, and a fresh summons ordered by the Magistrate to issue to the defendant whose name was subsequently ascertained to be Mr. James, Travelling Agent, Vacuum Company, and the Railway authorities have been entrusted with the service of summons to the defendant as he seems to be a traveller by the Railway.—Hindu.

TELEGRAMS.

[ INDIAN TELEGRAM. ]

CHOLERA IN PURI. (From a Correspondent.)

PURI, JULY 15. Cholera is raging as fearfully as before. A panic prevails in the town. The Magistrate has prohibited the use of public wells. No drinking-water is to be had in town. The Magistrate is on tour.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING. (From a Correspondent.)

FARIDPUR, JULY 16. A meeting of the Faridpore Bar Association was held yesterday to express its profound sorrow at the death of Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter as being an irreparable loss to the country and to condole with the bereaved family.

THE RANIGUNJ TRAGEDY. (From our Own Correspondent.)

ASSANSOL, JULY 16. On the 11th instant, at about 10 P.M., one Williams, an employe of the Paper Mills at Raniganj, assaulted gatekeeper Hari Pershad of the same firm. The Jemadar, having therefore asked for the reason of the assault was also assaulted. While Mr. Ironsides, another employe, who was then passing by, also joined in the assault. The Jemadar reported the matter to Mr. McNicol, Manager, who told him to wait till the next morning. This would appear to have excited the durwans. They attacked Mr. Ironsides on his way to hospital. He fled and was missed. His body was afterwards recovered from the 130-degree hot-water tank. It is possible that he slipped into the tank while running almost unconscious. The result of the post mortem examination is that deceased had severe shocks and fallen unconscious before being in hot water. Thirteen men including the Jemadar have been challaned on charges of rioting and murder. No proof of murder is yet forthcoming. Police investigation is not yet complete, although it is being vigorously carried on.

CONFERENCE AT NASHIPUR. (From a Correspondent.)

MURSHIDABAD, JULY 17. A conference was held under the presidency of the Hon'ble the Raja Bahadur of Nashipur at the palace where Jagatseth and other respectable Hindu gentlemen were present. When the object was explained great enthusiasm prevailed. Besides the grand reception at the Nashipur palace, the Raja Bahadur undertakes to decorate the whole of Nashipur with flags and arches; while each resident volunteered to decorate his own house with garlands, flags, &c.

THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR. (From our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, JULY 18. The Viceroy's autumn tour will be in Rajputana and Central India, and is not expected to be a long one. His Excellency has abandoned the idea of going to the front and touring in the borders of the Punjab.

THE CAWNPUR MUNICIPAL MUDDLE. (From our own Correspondent.)

CAWNPUR, JULY 18. His Honour Sir Antony Macdonnell reached Cawnpore at eleven to-day, and held a conference at half past eleven in the municipal muddle. His Honour indicated the lines on which Government orders were to be issued. Sir Antony said that Abdul Karim should not have been on the Sub-Committee. His Honour held the charge against the Secretary drawing horse-allowance by false entry to be not true, expressed profound thankfulness to Pundit Sidh Gopal for having brought to light municipal irregularities, admitted the charges of Sidh Gopal against conservancy and road watering as true, thoroughly commented on the bad working of the Municipality, repeatedly said that the Municipal work had been done in quite, an unbusinesslike way, but didn't hold any individual official guilty of malpractice. His Honour further said that he had a scheme for the future working of the Cawnpore Municipality that would prevent speculation and added that the auditor's note corroborated Sidh Gopal's allegations, and insisted on imposing a house-tax. Sir Antony left for Allahabad at 3 P. M.

THE Hon. N. G. Chandavarkar has been elected additional member of the Governor of Bombay's Council representing the Senate of the Bombay University.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon gave a dinner at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday (13th July). A large number of guests were present.

THERE was a time when Europeans pooh-poohed the notion that Indians had any system of medicine of their own. But what a change! The other day, Dr. W. J. Simpson, at a meeting in London in which an important medical subject was discussed, made quotations from Susruta and called him "the great Indian physician."—Hindu.

It is stated that the Bank of Bengal has offered the Bombay Municipality a loan of Rs. 44 lakhs at the rate of 97 nett. The period of the loan will extend over forty years. Towards the close of last year the Municipality invited tenders for Rs. 20 lakhs for plague expenditure and sanitary works. Tenders to the extent of only Rs. 15,000 came forward at the rate of 94; Government assistance becoming necessary.

COMMENTING on the report of the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, for 1898-99, the Punjab Government remarks that the cultivation of all varieties of Egyptian cotton, with the exception of that known as "Abassi," has been discontinued, having proved unsuccessful in the climate of Lahore. The considerably increased output of the several varieties of American corn, due to the adoption of an earlier date for sowing, seems to justify the conclusion that April is the most suitable month for sowing it. It is pointed out that the question whether the American grain can ever be recommended for either local or general introduction as an agricultural staple, is not touched upon in the report, and the directors of the gardens are gently reminded that "the ultimate object with which experiments with agricultural staples in these gardens are undertaken should not be lost sight of." The experiments in sowing young fruit trees were repeated this year with a greater measure of success than formerly; but it is held to be too early to pronounce on the success or failure of the system.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a color calibration chart.



INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A BY-ELECTION.

This unhappy Government is receiving blow after blow, and is staggering to its final collapse at the General Election, which is being hastened by the result of every by-election. I told you of the great success of the Liberal candidate in South Edinburgh last week, and predicted a still more brilliant victory in the closely following contest in East Edinburgh. My prophecy has been nobly fulfilled, and a Liberal majority of 449 in 1895, has been increased to the enormous figure of 1930. The late Mr. Wallace polled 3,499 Liberal votes in 1895; and Mr. McCrae, the newly-elected member, polled 4891. Another by-election is in progress at Oldham, the most important constituency in the whole of Lancashire. The Government have had sufficient evidence, in two Divisions of its capital, that shrewd Scotland has done with them, and it is confidently expected that Oldham will express the same opinion. There is also a by-election on in the Osgolderton Division of Yorkshire. The Liberal party there have quarrelled with their sitting member, Sir John Austin, over votes given by him hostile to the Temperance party. And he has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and appealed from the Liberal Association to the constituency at large. The Liberal Association has brought out a powerful candidate against Sir John Austin, in the person of Mr. Charles Roberts, a very brilliant young Oxford don, a son-in-law of the Earl of Carlisle, who made a gallant fight in 1895 as Liberal candidate for Wadsworth. The Liberals in the constituency are hopelessly divided, and their organization completely broken up. It is the most significant evidence that could be forthcoming of the utter collapse of this wretched Government in the confidence of the constituencies that the Tory party in Osgolderton are afraid of running a candidate, even with such very exceptional prospect of success, and that the contest will be confined to two Liberals. It is true the constituency is a Liberal one, but the majorities are not exceptionally great. There are 13,000 electors, and Sir John Austin's majority in 1895 was only 1,000.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

There is a growing feeling among moderate politicians among Conservatives as much as Liberals, that the sooner Mr. Chamberlain is deprived of the control of the Colonial Office the better for the future of the Empire. It is clear that Sir Alfred Milner, a man notably weak and vacillating in a crisis, is simple clay in the hands of his capable and unscrupulous chief, and that both are convinced that the moment has arrived for forcing the independent South African Republics into federation with the Cape Colonies. If it were left to them, British troops would invade the Transvaal tomorrow. There is, of course, great anxiety in political circles with regard to the strained situation in the Transvaal, but it is well understood that Lord Salisbury, the one man in the Cabinet who will stand no dictation from the imperious Chamberlain, is determined to exhaust every possible means, by persuasion and diplomacy, to secure reasonable concessions from Mr. Kruger without any final resort to war. Nobody doubts that a British force could quickly subdue the Transvaal, although the loss of life would inevitably be very terrible in such a struggle. But the real danger lies in the fact that the European population of the Cape and Natal, apart from the two Republics, contains a majority of Dutch descent whose sympathies, by race and religion, are largely on the side of the Boers. If a General Election now took place at the Cape the best informed men declare, it would result in a majority of at least fifteen (in an assembly of 79) for the Afrikaner (Dutch descent) party. The leaders of this party are evidently doing their very best to suppress any outward expression of the strong feeling of discontent which has been generated among the Dutch population of the Cape Colony by the publication of Sir Alfred Milner's foolish despatch, and Mr. Chamberlain's wicked speeches; but the extreme members are very restless. The main hope of those of us who desire peace, and who sympathise with the passionate desire of the Boers for independence, lies in the sturdy good sense of President Kruger and in the hope that he will be wise enough to grant the redress of the real grievances of the Uitlanders, including a Liberal franchise law. If this happens, the good sense of this country will overcome the evil intrigues of Mr. Chamberlain. The position of the Liberal party has just been clearly laid down by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in a speech last Saturday. He declared there was nothing in the situation to justify either warlike action or even any military preparation, and he thought it was ill-advised of the Government to insist so urgently upon the grant of the franchise to the Uitlanders, instead of demanding the redress of reasonable grievances, municipal Government, police protection, the organised maintenance of order and the even-handed administration of justice, which in all civilised communities are regarded, as the very elements of civil right and freedom.

There can be little doubt that President Kruger is under the impression that there is in this country a party for war at any price led by Mr. Chamberlain with all his wonted skill and unscrupulousness, and that it has carried the nation with it. The Edinburgh elections will show him that it has not carried Scotland, and I hope and believe, Oldham and Stockport will show him that it has not carried Lancashire. The cowardice of the Tory party at Osgolderton shows that it has not carried Yorkshire. The mass of English people are not so lost to common-sense as to destroy the independence of a freedom-loving State at the mere bidding of a Birmingham Beaconfield. The trouble is that one cannot be equally sure of a Tory Cabinet

It has been decided to create a new appointment, that of Assistant to the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway. The present Assistant will in future be called Secretary to the Agent, and the new, Assistant Secretary. The new post will carry a salary of Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 500.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 57,344,361 for the construction of the East Coast Railway from Bezwada to Barung, including the branch. The total mileage is 340 miles. The above amount includes Rs. 4,52,71,668 for the Kistna Bridge.

CANARY KILLS A FOE.

ONE does not usually associate a canary bird and the idea of pugnacity, yet there is a tiny feathered biped in Chicago whose caged existence has resulted in two fierce battles, both waged successfully by him in self-defence and one ending in the death of the enemy, a marauding mouse. The bird is a small one, 3 years old, almost pure yellow in color, and his owner named him Valentine, having acquired him as a fledgling on St. Valentine's day.

Valentine's cage hangs in a window between two lace curtains. Several times, on his return home at night, the bird's master saw seed scattered on the floor under the cage, and he wondered how it got there. At first the bird was charged with wastefulness, but he was fully vindicated a couple of mornings ago.

The man, who is a night worker, had reached home earlier than usual and sat down to read. Valentine, who was stirring for a while, soon tucked his head under his wing and went to sleep. Presently the reader, whose chair was within four feet of the cage, glanced down at the floor and saw a mouse zigzagging across the carpet. The destination of the little creeping thing soon became apparent. Past the feet of the man it went. Reaching the lace curtain which draped one side of the window, it quickly clambered up until it reached that frame of the sash on a level with the roof of the cage, one corner of which touched the wood-work. In another second the mouse was on top of the cage.

All this time the bird was peacefully slumbering on the highest perch furthest from the seed cup and on the side of the cage opposite where the mouse had crawled from the window frame. But the advent of the mouse was his dream-disturber, and Valentine withdrew his head from under his wing and opened his eyes. He didn't seem at all surprised, but simply glared at the visitor. At the first sight of the mouse a look of fury came into the little, beady eyes of the bird. Once or twice he opened his beak, but made no sound as he watched the progress of the mouse along the top of the cage and down the side into the seed cup. Then there was a tiny shriek of anger, a flash of yellow behind the brass bars, a couple of squeals from the burglar in the seed cup, a tussle, punctured by more little shrieks and squeals, and the mouse rolled out into the gravel-covered floor of the cage, the bird pecking at it viciously and beating it with his wings. The mouse soon regained its feet and made a rush, apparently for the legs of the bird, which nimbly hopped aside, and with a blow from his bill knocked the four-footed adversary into a corner. The mouse, before the bird could follow it, made another rush, and again met that skillfully wielded bill and went back to the corner in a heap, squealing. The shrieks of the bird were continuous and the shrill voice of its opponent made ready echo.

VALENTINE ON THE AGGRESSIVE.

Hardly had the mouse reached the corner than it was out and going for the bird's legs. Valentine was on the aggressive move, too, with wings outstretched and neck feathers ruffled. Forward shot the keen bill. The mouse staggered but didn't stop, and its rush carried it partly under the bird, which reeled backward with one foot waving clear of the cage floor. The shriek of the feathered warrior became a scream. The yellow wings beat the dark body beneath them fiercely. There was another scream from the bird, the cage, shaken by the struggle, played an irregular tattoo against the window, and the combatants locked in war's embrace, rolled over the gravel until they struck the wires supporting the water cup, a foot away from where the fight began. Here Valentine released himself from the grip of the mouse, which, investigation showed, had had him by the right leg. A couple of blows from the bill, two or three shrieks and squeals, and the mouse ran straight back to the seed cup. The mouse may have believed that as it had dragged the bird away from the coveted food there would be no interruption to a meal for a time at least.

Scarcely had the mouse reached the seed cup than the maddened bird was there also, with his bill buried in the fur of the other's back. The persistent robber was plucked from its barely gained position and flung into the corner for which it had made its brave rushes. On this occasion it did not rush. It hadn't time. Valentine, with wings, and bill and claws literally jammed the mouse out between the wires on to the surrounding platform. Then began an odd chase. Squealing at every step the mouse ran along the platform looking for a chance to get between the wires again. But everywhere the bird met it with lunging bill and beat it back. Twice it tried to climb to the top of the cage but the bill was ever present. Several complete circles of the platform were made before the end of the first round of the fight came. The mouse was squealing, the bird shrieking, and the cage was rattling against the window. Suddenly the mouse stopped in its race, withdrew to the very edge of the platform, gathered itself up, and then sprang directly at the bird, which was watching with head lowered and drawn back and with wings outstretched. Valentine's head lurched outward and met the mouse's body between the wires. There was an appreciable shock from the collision, something very much like a grunt from the mouse, and as a ball flies from the bat it rebounded from the impact of the yellow cat a pulp clear of the two-inch-wide platform and fell to the floor of the room, a distance of nearly four feet.

THE SONG OF TRIUMPH.

Until this time the observer had been breathless, afraid to move, but when the mouse struck the floor and lay quite still, got up to see how badly it had been hurt. In a flash it was under the bed. Attention was then turned to the bird, apparently twice his natural size, with every feather ruffled out, and sitting on the bottom of the cage, just where he had been sanding when he delivered the knock-out blow. As the cage was approached he hopped up on a perch and began to sing, and if there ever was a song of triumph it poured from that canary's throat then. A glance revealed that the bird's right leg was bleeding, and the man turned to the bureau to get a bottle of chloroform liniment, which had been used for healing several mysterious cuts that had lately appeared on the legs and feet of the singer. But it wasn't yet time for medicine. Out from under the bed and toward the window the mouse was crawling. It was not moving as briskly as at first, but paying no attention to the man watching it, it reached the lace curtain and again mounted that convenient ladder to the win-

dow frame, and from there once more gained the top of the cage. Meantime the bird had been singing away.

When the mouse reached the window frame the bird saw it and the song died away into an angry chatter. Its every movement watched by the canary, the mouse sought the side of the cage and let itself down onto, but not into the seed cup. The enemies inspected each other for a brief space of time, chattering and squealing what were undoubtedly challenges and hostile declarations. Then the mouse jumped into the cage. As it reached the gravel-covered floor, the bird was upon it, pecking, beating, and scratching at it with bill, wings, and claws. The bird had a first mortgage on the mouse, and he proceeded to foreclose by rolling his squealing and struggling opponent to the wires and through them into the platform. The end came soon. Pushed and beaten out of the cage, the mouse retreated as far as possible and rested for probably half a minute. Then it slowly turned toward the wires behind which the bird was waiting for it. There was a little rush straight at the watchful guardian a swerve to one side to gain an apparently clear entrance, a quick move on the part of the bird, a scratching of gravel, some shrieks and squeals, and the persistent robber was down on its side, pinioned by the bird's claws to the very passage way by which it had hoped to make this, its last invasion.

DEATH OF THE MOUSE.

Breaking from the grasp of the restraining claw, it started toward the edge of the platform, but not quickly enough to avoid a blow from that deadly bill which landed on its back as it turned. Accelerated by this parting shot, and probably dazed by the punishment it had received, it did not stop when it reached the edge of the platform, but went right over and down to the floor with a thump. Struggling to its feet it tried to reach the shelter of the bed, but stopped half way. It showed no desire to escape when the observer picked it up by the tail and laid it on the marble slab of the bureau. There it made one convulsive effort to stand on its foot, rolled over on its side moved its legs feebly, and there was one less mouse in the world.

THE BIRD GIANTS.

[BY CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.]

AMONG the big things which the State of California produces are ostriches. It has been found that the mild climate of Southern California is remarkably well-adapted for the purpose, and that ostriches breed and thrive as well here as in their native African haunts. The experiment was first tried by an Englishman, Mr. Edwin Cawston, who, in 1885, bought fifty-two birds in South Africa. It was a hazardous experiment, as the big birds are extremely difficult and dangerous to handle; but forty-two were landed on American soil. From these pioneers the fine ostrich farm at Pasadena, Cal., has grown, which at present contains two hundred birds. Here one can study the history of these birds from the egg to the adult; and as the industry is now protected by an import duty of 20 per cent., the ostrich farm is on a sure financial basis, and has become one of the paying American industries. The Pasadena ostrich farm is beautifully situated among a grove of live oaks on the Arroyo Seco, between the cities of Pasadena and Los Angeles. The inclosure of several acres is divided into corrals in which the various classes of birds are seen. As we enter, the birds approach in droves with a queer mincing gait, ludicrous in the extreme. The ostrich impresses one as being the type of stupidity, posing as a very wise personage; its large body, small head and brain, constructed on economical principles, its enormous eyes, all carrying out the idea. The birds are fearless and approach visitors, taking food from their hands. The correct thing to do seems to be to feed oranges, which are devoured whole, the diversion being mutual, as the orange presents a remarkable appearance as it passes down the long neck of the bird. The keeper, who tells us that he was once nearly killed by a bird, is a fund of information, and from him we learn all the secrets of running an ostrich farm. First one must have the birds, which cost from one thousand dollars upward apiece in Africa; but, as they breed when they are three years old, there is a quick return.

There is a definite arrangement in the corrals. The best-feathered are selected and paired, space being left between the males, which fight and often kill one another. During the laying time, it is dangerous to approach them, the males rushing to the attack, and, by a forward downward kick, producing a serious wound, often fatal. Horses and men have been killed; and when the charge is made, the keepers find safety by lying flat on the ground. The adult bird are magnificent creatures, standing seven feet high and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds. One of the interesting sights is to see them feed. They literally eat anything, according to the keeper, but are maintained on alfalfa. Among the extraordinary things that have been snatched from the hands of visitors and others and swallowed are nails, a gimlet, lighted pipes, a rolled newspaper. The writer once saw an ostrich snatch a bonnet from a lady's head and swallow it; but in the case a green veil that was the bonnet-bouche caused the animal's death. With their food of alfalfa and vegetables the birds are provided with broken shell for the line and quantities of pebbles, which they swallow to aid in grinding the food. The breeding season is in early spring. The male bird now becomes very active and ugly. He rests his breast bone on the ground at some selected spot and with his powerful claws throws the dirt away, turning round and round during the operation until a shallow hole is the result by courtesy a nest. In this work the female sometimes joins. When it is complete, the hen takes her place and lays an egg every other day. And what an egg it is. One would make an emulet for thirty men with moderate appetites as one weighs three pounds, and is equal to thirty hens' eggs. When twelve or fourteen eggs have been deposited, the birds scatter a little sand over them, and begin the labour of hatching them, dividing their time with almost mathematical precision and presenting a remarkable instance of the sense of responsibility in both male and female. The male takes his place at four o'clock in the afternoon and covers the eggs. At nine o'clock in the morning he is relieved with all the promptness of a sentinel by the female, and it is an interesting point to notice that at noon, though the male is off duty, he relieves the female for an hour, allowing her to take a rest and obtain food. This can be seen by every one, as the nest are in

the open corral, and nesting carried on or nearly six weeks. If one could approach the eggs now in the absence of both birds, a curious tapping would be heard on the shells, called "telephoning" by the keeper. In a word, the chicks have arrived and are knocking for admission into the world. Some succeed in breaking out; others have to be assisted, and the hen will press gently upon them at such times and break the shell; then she will take the youngster in her bill and pick it out, shaking the bits of shell from it.

The baby birds are most attractive little creatures, covered with wiry, hair-like feathers, and possessed of the greatest curiosity. They are at once taken from the parents and brought up by hand in nurseries especially arranged for baby-ostriches. They are turned into a field of alfalfa during the day, and at night kept in warm boxes or artificial mothers. For two or three days they do not seem to care to eat. Then they eat stones and bone crushed, and on the fifth day alfalfa, from now on growing rapidly, so that at the age of six months they are six feet high, having grown at a rate of a foot a month; after this the growth is slower. The reason for taking the young from the mother is a purely business one, as the birds immediately build another nest, which they would not do if the young were left with them to rear; so instead of one brood a year the owner obtains seventy or eighty eggs from a single bird. In six weeks the chicks are tall and robust birds, beautifully-spotted and rapidly becoming valuable commodities. At a year old they are valued at \$150 per pair; chicks three to six weeks old \$40 a pair; while the full-grown bird is valued at \$300 per pair. It is evident then that the ostrich is within the reach of the average individual; yet there are some drawbacks, as an ordinary ostrich has an appetite that apparently has no limitations, and one will literally eat a poor man out of house and home.

The birds are valued for their feathers, for which there is a growing demand, and if the visitor is present at the farm during what is termed the "picking," he or she is well repaid. The full-feathered bird is a beautiful creature, but every feather is not valuable or a plume. The feathers are of many kinds and differ widely. In the very young birds they are yellow and white, later dark drab on the male, black and white in the female. The fine plumes are found on this adult male, and to bring best price should be taken from the living bird, those from the wing being the most esteemed, especially the so-called ivory-coloured plumes. The picking of the feather crop occurs every few months, the occasion being not only interesting but exciting, as the birds protest decidedly to the robbery. The pickers are men skilled in the business, necessarily so as poor picking ruins feathers and birds. When picked, the feathers are what is termed ripe; that is they would soon be thrown off by the moulting process, consequently there is little or no pain in the operation. The heavy plumes are cut off, the stumps being removed three months later. At this picking time the birds are separated and driven into a narrow pen, their heads being covered with a perforated bag. The men station themselves behind so that the bird cannot kick, and holding it securely, the picking is performed in view of the large audience that usually collects at this time. Three crops of feathers are obtained in about two years, each bird being estimated to produce 330 per year in feathers; and as each bird attains an age of from fifty to even seventy years, the profit of feathers alone is enormous, not to count the young. As the feathers are collected they are classified and placed in bags; those of the males in one, those of the females in another, as all have some peculiar market value and the grades are well recognised by the trade. When graded and weighed, they go to the expert feathers dressers of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York. Here they are tied on strings four feet in length, or in bunches classified thoroughly, and are then sent to the dyer, as no matter whether the feather is naturally black it is dyed black. After this they are washed in water and starch; the latter is then removed when they are ready for the "finisher" where they are graded, assorted, sewed together, often three or five pieces to make one plume; they are then steamed to allow the fibres to take their natural position. The curlier now takes them and gives the plume the graceful shape so desired. From the hands of the curlier they pass to the man called the "buncher," who combs them out and gives them the particular shape demanded by fashion. Now the plume or feather is ready for the market and is placed on sale. The history of the feather from the hatching of the young ostrich to the beautiful plume on the hat of some lady is a long and complicated one.

The commercial side of the industry is not without interest. Birds are sold to circuses and shows; the unfertile eggs bring a dollar apiece as curiosities; the feathers are made into boas, which range from \$3 to \$35; capes ranging from \$16 to \$25; fans, tips, single plumes, collarettes, and other objects, suggestive that ostrich farming must be a profitable business; indeed in South Africa it was at one time ranked next to that of the diamond in point of value. But the interests in the farm to the average visitor consists in the birds and their strange habits, whether bathing in the pool, or walking jauntily around the corral, or sailing along with outspread wings, they present a fascinating spectacle. The strength of the male ostrich has been the subject of many experiments at the Pasadena farm, and not the least interesting is the great bird used as a saddle-horse; a boy mounting the steed and riding it about, the bird carrying its load with the greatest ease. The birds have also been harnessed and driven tandem, to the delight of the young people. A visit to this farm corrects many errors that may have found place in the mind of the observer. The ostrich does not thrust its head in the sand to avoid its enemy, but boldly charges horse or man, though, sad to relate, a dog will demoralize the entire herd. This is because the ostrich knows that it cannot strike so small an animal. That the birds allow the sun to hatch their eggs is another fiction exploded by a visit to the ostrich farm. No hen displays greater solicitude than does this gigantic mother, who is constantly robbed of her chicks, never enjoys the pleasure of maternity, of leading her young about, but as kept nesting the year around. If allowed to care for her young the mother ostrich proves to be a famous care-taker. She exercises them all day long, forcing them to run and eat, and at night gives them shelter beneath her warm plumes—the giant mother of the bird creation.

THE MUSSOORE ASSAULT CASE.

HENRY KAPS, late an employe in a Music Depot at Mussoorie, who had been sentenced by Mr. C. A. C. Streetfield, C. S., Superintendent of Dehra Dun, to one week's simple imprisonment, under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code, appealed to the Sessions Judge of Saharanpur against his conviction. One of the grounds taken up in appeal was that the prisoner was a European British-subject and should have been tried as such by the Magistrate. To use the words of the learned Judge. What happened was this: "The case came on for trial on the 23rd May last. A memorandum of the District Magistrate, which is on the record, shows that he asked the accused whether he was a European British-subject, and that accused replied that he did not know. The case then went on with the ordinary procedure, and the same day Kaps was charged and called on to enter into his defence. By reading section 256 with section 257 and section 451 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it will appear that Kaps should at least have pleaded his status before the case was adjourned. This, however, he failed to do. The case was adjourned at his request, to the 31st May, to enable him to produce his defence witnesses. Meanwhile on the 29th May, (after the time allowed by the Procedure Code) the accused put in an application through his pleader, Mr. Morton, claiming to be tried as a European British-subject, and on the 31st May he produced a certificate, of naturalisation granted in Jamaica in the name of Hermann Keysar, and asserted that he himself was the man named in the certificate as Hermann Keysar. The Magistrate considered this evidence as insufficient to prove that accused was a European British-subject and proceeded with the case. I think the learned Magistrate when the accused told him he did not know whether he was a European British-subject or not should have explained to him what the term meant, and what the privileges of a European British-subject were (Q. E. vs. Allen, 1. L. R., VI., Calcutta, 83). However, between the 23rd and the 31st May, Mr. Kaps had taken legal advice and pleaded that he was a European British-subject and presented his proofs in the shape of the naturalisation certificate and this was considered in evidence, and rejected as insufficient, so that the defective procedure noted by me was cured. The burden of proof now lies on appellant to show me that the decision of the Lower Court was wrong. On the evidence then before him I do not think that the learned Magistrate could have come to any other decision. There was nothing whatever except the accused's own word for it, to connect Henry Kaps with the Hermann Keysar of the certificate. Accused has now filed two affidavits (by Mr. Cooke and Mr. J. D. Bevan) which shows that he was formerly known as Henry Kaps Keysar and that he dropped the last name on joining the firm of J. D. Bevan. It does not seem to me that these affidavits in any way establish the identity of the appellant with the Hermann Keysar of the certificate. There has also been filed a small book written in German of which there is no translation. The learned counsel for appellant could not tell me what this book would prove in appellant's favour. The appellant has certainly not proved to my mind that the learned Magistrate was wrong in finding that appellant had not proved himself to be a European British-subject."

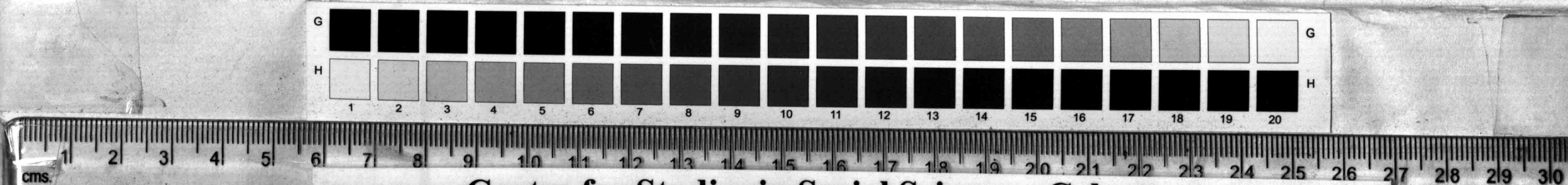
The plea of status having thus been disposed of, the learned Sessions Judge (Mr. G. O. E. Leggatt, C.S.) proceeded with the case, treating it as an application for revision. One of the grounds urged by the counsel for Kaps was that the Magistrate had wrongly refused to recall, at accused's request, witnesses for the prosecution for cross-examination. With regard to this objection the learned Judge observed: "It does not appear that after charging the accused, the Magistrate required him (as he should have done under section 256, C. P. C.) to state whether he wished to recall the prosecution witnesses for cross-examination. However, the appellant had the opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses after their examination-in-chief and did cross-examine one of them. The case was a perfectly simple one, and no new thing was brought in the charge, so that I do not think any substantial injury has been done him."

On the merits of the case Mr. Leggatt did not think that the other grounds urged by the applicant were sufficient to warrant any interference, and therefore dismissed the application. At the request of counsel Kaps who is out on bail has been allowed to remain at large till 9th August next to enable an application for revision being made in the High Court.—Pioneer.

In the trial of a riot case from a village near Sivakasi, the witnesses stated that when the Shanaris' houses were looted, the women were grossly outraged regardless of age. Witnesses deposed to a long existing caste combination and holding public meetings against the Shanaris owing to their subscribing for the Kamuthi case. One of the six ringleaders in the sack on Sivakasi was arrested near Sivagunga in the Madura District on Monday, rewards for their arrest having been offered.

THREE Jat Mahomedans, one of whom was armed with a pole-axe and two with heavy sticks, were captured attempting to carry away a pony from Mozang on the night of the 19th instant. They are residents of Hanjarwall, a village not far from Lahore, notorious for bad characters. Three other men are alleged to have been with them but managed to get away. These men probably belonged to the gang who recently attacked Messrs. Stowe and Wilberforce while driving within the civil lines at Lahore.

WE hear that the heavy rain which has fallen almost without cessation for several days past in Central India, has so water-logged the country that the cultivators fear the grain already planted is likely to rot in the soil, and the future is viewed with a good deal of misgiving. The floods in the Baran district have been phenomenal, and the Guna-Baran Railway has suffered, a large breach having been made in the line near Baran. In a deep cutting on the line several large boulders, considered absolutely safe, have been loosened from their imbedded positions by the wearing action of the rain, and have rolled on to the permanent way. The line is temporarily blocked and traffic suspended, but large gangs are at work repairing the damage done as quickly as possible, and it is expected that traffic will be resumed in a few days' time at latest.—Pioneer.





DOES THE SOUL DIE?

PROF. HYSLOP'S INQUIRIES INTO THE SUBJECT OF IMMORTALITY.

PROFESSOR James H. Hyslop of Columbia University is not the first great scientist to be fascinated by the weird powers of Mrs. Piper.

"Within a year," says Professor Hyslop, "I shall prove to the world, scientifically, the immortality of the soul."

Professor Hyslop is a member of the faculty of philosophy at Columbia University. He is also an associate member of the Society for Psychological Research.

"To satisfy the reasonable demands of sceptics," says Professor Hyslop, "I decided that revelations through Mrs. Piper must meet the following conditions, to absolutely prove her claims: 1. The facts told must be facts which it is impossible for the medium to know or to have found out by means of other than supernatural agencies."

STRONG TASTES OF MRS. PIPER.

"Instances? Proofs?" repeated the Professor slowly. "Well, I talked with George Pelham (assumed name) who lived when on earth in New York city. Pelham talked with me about his brother, whom I know. I have also identified twenty-five names of persons not necessarily my friends or relatives, all of whom spoke from the spirit world through Mrs. Piper."

When asked whether the dead person talking with him gave their names, Dr. Hyslop replied:

Not at first, but in a short while they do. It is a strange but deeply significant fact that almost every communication begins with a prayer addressed by the dead to God.

PUZZLE FOR THE SCIENTISTS.

Mrs. Piper of Boston is a character as mysterious as Melchisedec, the Biblical puzzle. Where she came from nobody knows.

Professor James felt that he had come upon a mystery worth studying. Mrs. Piper was decidedly different from the ordinary spirit medium.

At first, and for several years, Mrs. Piper's control was a queer character in the spirit world, who called himself Dr. Phinuit.

A curious thing is that Dr. Phinuit will sometimes be talking, while a second spirit writes on an entirely different subject

with Mrs. Piper's right hand, and a third spirit writes a message with the left hand. Thus three distinct spirits will communicate at the same time, on different topics, through Mrs. Piper.

Mrs. Piper is a small, delicate woman of middle age. Her education has been limited and her ideas are circumscribed. She has two children. From the first she has attempted no explanation of her extraordinary power.

WOMAN'S HONESTY IS INDORSOR. The mooted question concerning Dr. Phinuit has been all along, "Is Dr. Phinuit a secondary Mrs. Piper? Is he not a product of subliminal consciousness, rather than a visitor from other worlds?"

For weeks Dr. Hodgson employed a corps of detectives to shadow Mrs. Piper, her husband, and her friends, to make sure that no information bureau existed by which they obtained family histories and secrets. Nothing of the kind has ever been found to exist.

PHINUIT IS A PREVARICATOR.

Phinuit is a great liar. That much is admitted by everybody. He is not above "fishing," as he calls it. Sometimes when he is dull he complains of the medium and says, plaintively: "I do the best I can, but the light is very poor to-day."

Phinuit one day announced that he had a message from the boy—giving his name correctly. Phinuit also pronounced the name of the islands "Tawaii," as it is pronounced by the natives themselves.

When Mrs. Piper was in England, Professor Oliver Lodge, at whose home she stayed a part of the time subjected her control, Phinuit, to severe test. Wishing to have a test into which telepathy could not enter, he took a watch, an old-fashioned time piece and put it in Mrs. Piper's hand.

Dr. Hodgson took a writing pad and laid it on top of Mrs. Piper's head, placing a pencil between fingers. "Hold the hand," said Phinuit. Dr. Hodgson steadied the hand of Mrs. Piper at the wrist and it wrote:

DOES MANY QUEER THINGS.

Sometimes Phinuit hesitates over a curious name, remarking, "That's a devilish queer name," or "Good Lord I can't spell that," etc.

Apparently spirits collect around Phinuit in the other world just as they would crowd round a telephone station, which was their only means of communication.

Sitters say that sometimes it is very much like listening to a murmur of voices over a telegraphed by other talkers. Phinuit describes it as "like looking through a keyhole and trying to find out about the people passing backward and forward."

Phinuit has a great scent for relics. Given a snuff box, a handkerchief, anything, he can nearly always identify the dead person to whom it belonged, and send intelligible and characteristic messages.

The doctor swears a good deal and uses considerable New England slang. One day he answered correctly all the questions put to him by a lady whose husband had died not long before, and told her several messages which he claimed that her husband had asked him to repeat.

Another time, as a last test, a Southern woman asked Phinuit to ask her dead husband to answer a question which she had put to him on his death-bed.

HIS ONE CONSPICUOUS FAILURE.

What would have been the most convincing test ever made, had it succeeded, resulted in utter failure. A Mrs. Plodgett and her sister arranged what would have been a sure proof. On her death bed the sister, Miss H. wrote a letter and sealed it up. She promised that after her death if she could she would tell its contents to Phinuit.

George Pelham, another spirit control, warned Dr. Hodgson of his writing one time: "Phinuit is a mighty good fellow, but exaggerates a little occasionally when he is dull. Better not tell him I say this."

Sometimes, and very often, Phinuit's talk is of the most inconsequential and tiresome sort. Apparently he feels under compulsion to talk as long as Mrs. Piper remains in a trance, whether he is able to give sitters real information or no.

STRIKING REVELATIONS BY MRS. PIPER.

The most valuable and striking revelations have been made since Mrs. Piper developed the gift of "automatic," or spirit, writing.

March 12, 1892, Professor Hodgson was listening to Phinuit, who was giving a message to a woman from her dead sister, named Annie D.— Suddenly Mrs. Piper's hand raised slowly and became fixed rigidly above her head, trembling violently.

Dr. Hodgson took a writing pad and laid it on top of Mrs. Piper's head, placing a pencil between fingers. "Hold the hand," said Phinuit. Dr. Hodgson steadied the hand of Mrs. Piper at the wrist and it wrote:

"I am Annie D.— I am not dead—I am not dead, but living—I am not dead—good-by—I am Annie D.—"

George Pelham of late has partially superseded Dr. Phinuit, and proves a more intelligent and remarkable control. George Pelham (not the real name) was a prominent young New Yorker, who died in 1892.

quite skeptical about life after death. He remarked at the end of the conversation that if possible he would make things lively after death in an attempt to communicate with his friend through Mrs. Piper.

He had been dead about three weeks when one day Phinuit said that George Pelham wanted to say something and gave that purported to be a message from him.

PELHAM TALKS OF IMMORTALITY.

Pelham appeared angry at first, and declared that he could think of nothing more. Presently though, the hand pushed Dr. Hodgson away, writing "private" across the top of the page.

"Remember, we have and always shall have our friends in the dream life in your life, so to speak, which will attract us forever and ever, and so long as we have any friends sleeping in the material world. You to us are more like as we understand sleep."

OTHER NATIONS' NEWSPAPERS.

It will surprise many people to learn that in proportion to its enormous population London possesses far fewer newspapers than any other European capital.

Taking our daily, morning and evening papers together, we have a total of twenty-five well-established and widely-read journals, which minister to the Londoners' thirst for news.

Next to London the largest European city is, of course, Paris, and its two and-a-half millions of inhabitants share between them the literary food of fifty-six daily newspapers (over forty of which are strictly general news sheets).

Next to the last named cities, in regard to the number of daily papers published, comes Brussels with eighteen; then follow St. Petersburg with sixteen; Constantinople with fifteen; Vienna and Budapest with fourteen each; Copenhagen and Amsterdam with twelve each; and Rome with eleven.

Perhaps the most noticeable difference is in the matter of distribution, for whereas in London the great bulk of the newspapers are sold at the news-agents, the bookstalls, and in the streets, in Continental cities they are chiefly sold to regular subscribers, and delivered by hand or through the post direct from the office of the paper.

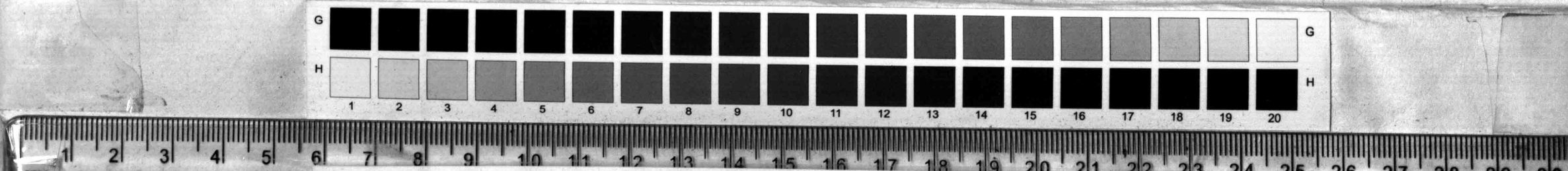
It is in the matter of distribution, for whereas in London the great bulk of the newspapers are sold at the news-agents, the bookstalls, and in the streets, in Continental cities they are chiefly sold to regular subscribers, and delivered by hand or through the post direct from the office of the paper.

THE Sivakasi temple was opened on Friday, when a small purification service was performed. Six sepoys under a non-commissioned officer guard the temple during the puja.

IT is rumored that Mr. J. F. Rawlinson, Q. C., son of the late Sir Christopher Rawlinson, the former Chief Justice of Madras, will be appointed to succeed to Sir Arthur Collins.

IT will be remembered that Mr. Verghese, Magistrate of Quilon, was sometime ago convicted of the offence of the unlawful detention of an Engineer and sentenced to imprisonment. An appeal is pending before the Travancore High Court.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHŒA. Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconau Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhœa there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa 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.





Novelty of Ayurvedic Medicine. AYURVEDIC PHARMACY.

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The above is the illustration in miniature of the head depot of VATCHA BROTHERS, 620, GIRAUM ROAD, BOMBAY, where the famous ROYAL INDIAN brand Kamble, Co. & Co., James, Progress R. J. & Co. & Co. & Co. are sold.

Table listing various items and their prices: Best Air Tube without Valve, Dunlop own best air tube with valve, etc.

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Under the patronage of the nobility and gentry. Gold, silver and jewelled ornaments of approved make and finish are kept in stock or made to order at a rate cheaper than at other shops.

Apply to Mohesh Chandra Boral, Ghoramara P. O. Rajshaye.

TESTIMONIALS.

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A. K. Maitra B. L. Hony. Secretary, Rajshaye.

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Mohesh Chandra Roy, B. L. Rajshaye.

মুদ্রন পুস্তক।

মহারাজ কামরূপ চরিত ১১০ টাকা

শ্রীমন্তচরণ শাস্ত্রী প্রণীত।

অতি প্রাচীন ইংরাজী, ফরাসী, বাঙ্গলা ও পারস্যী ভাষার পুস্তক ও গ্রন্থ অবশ্যই লিখিত হইয়াছে, এত দিন লোক উদ্ভাস ও বিদেশীয় লেখকদিগের নদকুমারের বিস্তৃত চিত্র পাঠ করিয়াছেন, এখন বিস্তৃত চিত্র পাঠ করুন ইহাতে নবাব আশিফখান সিরাজদৌলা প্রভৃতির ছবি ও রাণী ভবানী প্রভৃতির ইতিহাস অর্থাৎ ছবিপতি শিবাজী— ১১০ টাকা।

প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তকালয়ে ও ২০ নং কলকাতা-লিন স্ট্রীট সংস্কৃত প্রেসে ডিগ্রিপ্রিন্ট করা হইবে।

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:—

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 Moheshpur.

I have used your "Kuntaline" oil. It is very efficacious for strengthening the hair, promoting its growth and preventing wading 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 perfumeries. I have tried several of them and find them very fresh and delicate. They are just as good as any imported perfumeries. 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 want support they can to such enterprises.

GOLDEN OPINIONS.

Sirdar Dyal Singh Bahadur, Sirdar Saheb 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 Chanel, 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. 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 "Delkhosh" 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 Prassonn 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 of 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.

Maharajah Jaggindra Nath Bahadur, of Natore.

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.

Raj-I-Rajman Maharajah Asaf Nawazwanth Murlu Manohur 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 of M. N. G. Ho.

I am very much pleased with your Essences "Delkhosh" and "White Rose."

Sreejukt Shankar Rao Holkar, Bhyr Sahib, Karkhandar Sh. Gresha Indore State.

I am glad to inform you that your Milk of Roses and Kuntaline have given me entire satisfaction.

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An excellent nerve tonic and blood purifier. Sure to eradicate the mercurial and syphilitic poisons from the system. Discovered by the renowned Kaviraj Dwarka Nath Sen and tried for more than a quarter of a century with splendid success. Price Rs. 3 for 15 days.

Babu Kishori Lal Sircar, M. A. B. L., Vakill, High Court, Calcutta, writes:—"In my case Amritarishta use to promote digestion and caused appetite at the same time it kept off headache and other nervous troubles."

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES. Perceptible improvement after a fortnight's use. Price Rs. 5 for 15 days.

SUSILA TOIL. An excellent sweet scented hair restored and brain-cooler. Price Re. 1 per phial.

KAVIRAJ KUNIA LAL BHISHAGRATNA, No. 101 Kasi Ghose's Lane, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

ASWA-GANDHA BATIKA.

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

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar, Maisadai (Midnapore), writes under date, the 25th September, 1898:—"I am glad to inform you that the effect of your medicine has been excellent on the patient. Be good enough to send me, per V. P. P., a box of your 'Aswa-gandha Batika' and oblige."

Price one box of 30 pills, Rs. 2; Postage 4 annas, V. P. P. 2 Annas extra.

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CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION. Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Bass, Marjones, Cornets, Horns, Piccolos, Flageolets, Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Strings, Keeds Pain and Harmonium Materials and Fittings, etc., etc. Honest Prices. Humble Mergins.

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

Assaminusks Rs. 40 per tolah. Nepal and Cashmere musks Rs. 32 per tolah.

Chavanaprasa.—The best of the Ayurvedic rasayanas. It is stated in Ayurveda that the use of this medicine. Hence it is called "Chavanaprasa." Many of the Indians are aware of the name of this rasayana. No other medicine has yet been invented so nice as the Chavanaprasa, which can be used both in good health and during illness. This medicine, if have been found to be artificially adulterated. We have therefore arranged to obtain our supply of genuine musks from Assam, Nepal and Cashmere a large stock of which are always available for sale at this Aushadhalaya.

Price Rs. 4 for a phial for a month's use, packing two annas, V. P. fee two annas, and postage in addition to be paid 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.

Kandava-Chrita.—It is a powerful remedy in 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. Ghruta or one month, Rs. 4, packing 2 annas, V. P. fee 2 annas and postage 12 annas.

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

Jivanti-Rasayan.—It is a best remedy for all impurities of blood, disordered of the bowels, itching of the body, pain over body, effects of mercury and disorder of the liver. Those who are suffering from the effects of syphilis of mercury are recommended to try Bihat 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 2 annas.

C. RINGER & CO., Homoeopathic Establishment,

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WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive regular shipments from the celebrated and best Homoeopathic Druggists and Chemists of Europe and America.

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