

Amrita Bazar Patrika

BI-WEEKLY EDITION--PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXI.

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY JULY 23, 1899.

NO. 56.

পদকপত্রিক।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে
মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।
পরিশিষ্ট বহুত।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

অনুব্রাজবলী।

শ্রীমদানন্দব্রহ্মসামি প্রণীত।

এই গ্রন্থ উপায়ের বৈকল্পিক গ্রন্থ হইয়াছে
১০০ পৃষ্ঠা লিখিত।

মূল্য ১০ টাকা। ডাকমামুল ১/০ আনা।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈতপ্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় অমৃতচর ও শিষ্য
শ্রীশ্রীশাননাগর কৃত।

শ্রীশ্রীমদপ্রভুর লীলা সম্বন্ধে অনেক নতুন
কথা আছে এবং শ্রীঅদ্বৈতপ্রভুর হৃদয় লীলা
বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য ১০ টাকা। ডাকমামুল ১/০ আনা।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

THE PATRIKA PRESS

Has now opened a Job Department, an
undertakes all sorts of

BOOK & JOB WORKS

Books, Pamphlets, Trade-Circulars,
Periodicals, Catalogues, Hand-
bills, Programmes, Forms,
Cheques, etc.,

ENGLISH BENGALI & NAGRI TYPES

the most approved style, with prompt
tude and at moderate rates.

There is also a book-binding department
connection with the Job Department.
Orders always receive
THE BEST ATTENTION.

Papers of all sizes and qualities supplied.
For quotation apply to
THE MANAGER.

BY BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.

SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.
Or the Life of Sree Chaitanya Deb.

Paper cover.	Cloth bound
Vol. I (and Ed.)	1 0 0 ... 1 4 0
Vol. II	1 3 0 ... 12 0
Vol. III	1 4 0 ... 1 8 0
Vol. IV	1 0 0 ... 1 4 0

Postage 2 annas per Copy

The Hindue Edition of
SRI AMIYA NIMAI CHARIT.
Translated by
SRI MADHU SUDAN GOSWAMI
Of Brindaban
Price Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Re. 2-9.

NOROTTAM CHARIT.
Price—Ans 12. Postage one anna.
SRI KALACHAND GEETA.
Religio-Philosophical Poem in Bengalee
With beautiful illustrations:—
A BOOK EXPOUNDING
The Religion of Love

Solving the problems of this life and the next
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH.
Price—Paper cover Re. 1-4, Cloth bound Rs. 1-8
Postage 0-2-0 two annas.
SRI CHAITANYA BHAGABAT.
SECOND EDITION

Published by
BABU SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH
Price Re. 1-4.
To be had of the Manager, 'A. B. Patrika,
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri and Co., 54, Collage Street;
Manager, Sanskrit Press Depository, 20 Cornwallis
Street; Manager, Monomohan Library 203 Corn-
wallis Street; Manager, Indian Pioneer Co. Ltd.
58 Shama Chandra De's Street; and Messrs. Day
Mullick and Co. 2, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta

সর্পাঘাতের চিকিৎসা।

৬ষ্ঠ সংস্করণ।
মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র। ডাকমামুল অর্ধ আনা।
এই পুস্তক-লিখিত-প্রণালী অমৃতবাজার চিকিৎসা
কমিটি কর্তৃক প্রস্তুত করিয়া কখনই মরিবে না। ইহা
চিকিৎসা প্রণালী এই সহজ এবং পুস্তকের
জাতিও এত সরল, যে জীলোকেরা পর্যন্তও এই
পুস্তক পাঠ করিয়া অনায়াসে চিকিৎসা করিতে
পারে। প্রস্তুতকারিত্র বৎসর যাবৎ এই প্রণালী
অমৃতবাজারে অনেক সর্পাঘাত চিকিৎসায়
চিকিৎসা করিয়া আয়ত্ত করিয়াছেন, এবং অসং-
খ্যক আয়ত্ত করিতে দেখিয়াছেন।
এই সকল কারণে প্রতি বৎসরে ইহার এক এক
খানি পুস্তক রাখা এবং বালক বালিকাদিগকে
অন্যান্য পুস্তকে লিখিত ইহা পাঠ করা
বিশেষ কর্তব্য।
শ্রীগোলাপলাল ঘোষ।
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে কলিকাতা।

CHEAP HOMOPATHIC STORE

B. BHATTACHARYA & CO.,
No. 11, Bonfield's Lane, Bara Bazar, Calcutta.
Dram, 5 pice and 6 pice. Medicine box of 12; 24,
0 and 104 vials sold at Rs. 2, 3, 5 and 10, respec-
tively. Vials, Corks, Globules, Pilules, very cheap.

HALF-PRICE SALE

PLEADER'S GUIDE. (pp. 427)
NEW EDITION: ENLARGED.
This book contains in English language Questions
with full Answers of N.-W. Provinces and Bengal
Pleadings, Muktearship, Revenue Agentship and
other Law Examinations with their New Rules and
Book-Lists. Very useful to all Law Candidates of
all Provinces. Price by V. P. Rs. 2-6 ans. No
reduced to Re. 1-4 and per V. P. Post free. To be had
of Rajendra Chander Bannerjee, Teachers
Jamalpur, District Monghry

KING & CO.

THE NEW HOMOPATHIC PHARMACY.

83, Harrison Road, Calcutta
UNDER the patronage of all the leading prac-
titioners and the intelligent and educated
public.

Medicines directly imported from MESSRS.
BOERICKE and TAFEL, New York. All acces-
sories from the reputed houses London and
New York.

Physician's requisites of every kind and large
stock of Homeopathic books constantly on hand.
Terms moderate Liberal discounts to phy-
sicians, Charitable Dispensaries and all wholesale
sellers. Dr. B. B. CHATTERJEE, M. B. attends
daily. Mofussil patients can avail of his advice by
writing to us.
Please write for our price list furnished free

Reasons why every one should deposit their Savings in Banks.

1. If money is kept in a private house it attracts thieves. If thieves come to take money they may take lives as well.
2. If money is kept in a house or in a hole in the ground the possessor earns no interest. On all money deposited with Banks a depositor receives interest which is paid half-yearly.
3. Money deposited in Banks is more readily available and gives the owner less trouble than money kept in a house or buried: because if he wants to make a payment, instead of opening boxes and counting coins and notes, he writes a cheque and the Bank takes all the trouble for him. Similarly if a depositor receives payment by a cheque, instead of going a journey and collecting the money himself, he sends the cheque to his Banker who saves him the trouble without charge.
4. Keeping money on Deposit with a Bank costs nothing but on the contrary yields a bi-annual return Money kept in a house or buried costs much time and trouble, and if strong rooms or vaults are built or Iron Safes purchased the expense is considerable.
5. If the custom of depositing savings with Banks were generally adopted by natives of India, I calculate that they would in the aggregate be richer by about Rs. 1 crore per annum. This is computing deposits at an average of Re. 1 per head only, and allowing for an average return of interest at 3 per cent.

The Commercial Bank of India Limited,
makes provision for all classes of investors. This Bank has the largest capital of any of the Banks in India which allow interest on similar terms and has Branch establishments in Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, London, Murree, Rawal Pindi, and Rangoon, the Head office being Madras.
For further particulars apply to
REG. MURRAY
Manager,
1, HEAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE SECOND EDITION (Revised and Enlarged) O that well-known comic drama

নয়শো রূপেয়া।
Price 2s. 12
To be had at the Patri

Useful Books.

GENERAL LETTER WRITER.—Containing 523 letters. Useful to every man in every position of life for daily use. Re. 1-2 as. Postage 1 anna.
HELPS TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH.—An exhaustive collection of PHRASES, IDIOMS, PROVERBS, etc., with their explanations and uses. Re. 1. Post 1an.
EVERY-DAY DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES (in reading, speaking and writing the English Language.) Re. 1, post 1 anna.
A HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS.—Explained with illustrative sentences. Aids to the right use of synonymous words in composition. 9 as. post 1 an.
SELECT SPEECHES OF THE GREAT ORATORS.—Helps to write idiomatic English, to improve the oratorical powers, etc. Rs. 2, post 1 1/2 an.
Solutions of 642 important Examples in ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA and GEOMETRY. For Entrance and Preparatory Classes. Re. 1-8, post 1 an.
By V. P. 2 a. extra. To be had of BOSE, BANERJI and Co., 40, Sukea's Street, Calcutta.

GONORRHOEA DROPS

Wonderful Discovery.

DISCOVERED by an eminent American physician and recognized by the latest edition of the American Pharmacopoeia as the only safe, sure and miraculous remedy for

GONORRHOEA AND GLEET

Of any description and in either sex. Acute cases are cured in three days and chronic cases in a week's time.

The cure is permanent and radical.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

Value returned in Case of Failure.

To ensure a permanent and radical cure the Calcutta patients are requested to see the Doctor, Mofussil patients should, when ordering for a phial, write in detail the nature of the disease.

Price Rs. 2-8 per phial V. P. P. As. 6 extra
DR. H. BISWAS,
22-2 Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

AWARDED MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES AT THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

MESSRS. N. L. DE & CO'S

SHOHINI-FLUTE HARMONIUM.

Guaranteed 2 years.

for playing Bengali and Hindustani tun.s.

Highly recommended by the celebrated musicians.
Price Rs. 35; 38; 40.

TRIALS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

N. L. DEY & CO.
Importers of musical instruments, 10-12 Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta, Lalbazar.

(Just arrived) New Model Anglo American Bicycle KINGLET

This machine combines ease, elegance, lightness and speed, for which American bicycles are unequalled, with the strength and durability of English bicycles. A few specifications are given below:—

FRAME.—Improved Diamond pattern, made of Smith's best steel tubing.

WHEEL.—28 wheels, piano wire tangent double swaged nickel spokes.

BEARING.—Made from high carbon steel rounded and ground, positively oil retaining, dust hat and with ball retaining device.

SPROCKETS.—Accurately milled and machine true to pitch.

CRANKS.—Drop forged, superior quality hardened in oil to spring temper.

CHAIN.—Solid hardened steel block chain.

GEAR.—72 inches.

FINISH.—Superior black enamelled and ornamented with designs in gold, beautiful.

TYRE.—Pneumatic Double Tube.

Such a bicycle with all accessories including even bell and lamp is for sale at the extraordinary low price of

Rs. 140
4, William's Lane, Calcutta.
General catalog sent on application

European v. Indian Medical Science.

Triumph of the latter.

THE ATANK NIGRAHA PILLS.

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

The Cheapest and the best.

One box with 32 pills for Re. one only.

KAVIRAJ MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Branch No. 2, Atank Nigraha Ausadhalya,
166-62 Harrison Road, Barabazar, Calcutta.

Now Ready. PHOTO REPRESENTATION OF Lord Gauranga and His Bhaktas

Three centuries ago, Sree Sreenivasa Acharya, one of the greatest devotees of Lord Gauranga, had a portrait prepared of the Lord and his Bhaktas, which descended to his pious family as perhaps the most precious heirloom. Sree Sreenivasa's great-grandson was Radha Mohun Thakur, the guru or spiritual preceptor of Maharaja Nanda Kumar. The Maharaja, himself a pious Baishnava, was so captivated with the portrait that he interceded with his guru and obtained in from him. The painting was removed to the Maharaja's palace, and it may still be seen at the Kunja Ghata Rajbati.

The Gauranga Samaj has had a photograph of this ancient painting, taken by a celebrated artist of the own; and copies may be had at the under-mentioned rates.

Cabinet Size—Re. 1-8 per copy.
Boudoir Size—Rs. 2-8
packing and postage annas 4 and 8 respectively.

DR. RASIK MOHAN CHAKRAVARTI,
Secy. Gauranga Samaj, 2, Ananda Chatterjee's Street Calcutta.

INDIAN Gonorrhoea Mixture

CURES ALL SORTS OF CASES
Price refunded if it fails.

Prepared exclusively from the juice of the Indian vegetables. It cures any kind of GONORRHOEA and LEUCORRHOEA within 2 weeks. 3 or 4 days' use will stop the mucus discharge. Received from a Fakir in Nepal-Terrai. Free from any injurious ingredients. Who became hopeless by using the medicines of Doctors please try once and you will see its curative power. The charming effect of this vegetable juice is highly spoken of by thousands of eminent gentlemen. Price one phial for two weeks Rs. 2-8 Value-payable and postage extra.

BIJOLI KANTO GHOSH,
Nibubagan, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

The Ry. Regulator Watch No 2 Rs 8 Half Price Rs. 4 Only.

Keyless, medium size, set with lever, escapement and second hand. The cheapest and best watch of the day.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
FREE PRESENTATION.—For 500 Purchasers only Every Purchaser will get free of charge

the following preser's viz.—
1. one set sterling silver studs,
2. one gold plated chain, 3. one case box, 4. one Webster's Dictionary, 5. one locket 6. on

bottle essence, 7. one hair comb, 8. one Victoria look in glass. Postage &c., As. 12 extra.

WHOLESALE RATE:—Purchasers of 6 watches will get one watch with presents free. Do for 12 watches will get one silver watch free.

A large collection of fancy and chronometer watches ever seen in the east always kept in stock. Catalogue sent free on application.

THE UNIVERSAL WATCH CO.
101, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

ECONOMIC PHARMACY

Homeopathic Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX, containing 12, 24, 30, and 46 Phials of medicine, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5 respectively.

FAMILY BOX, containing 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 Phials of medicine, a dropper, and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-4, 6-4, and 11-9, respectively.

M. O. Free and Postage extra.
M. BHATTACHARYA & CO.,
11, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

N. B.—We have no connection with any other firm near about us.

ENLARGE Sabdakalpadruma.

THE great Sanskrit Encyclopedic Lexicon of the late Raja Sri Radhakanta Deva Bahadur, P. C. S. I., revised, enlarged and improved printed in Devanagari character, which was issuing in parts, has now been completed in 5 quarto volumes. Price Rs. 75 per set exclusive of postage. For further particulars the undersigned may be applied to

Baroda—Babu B. S. Chakrabarti
Proprietors,
71, Shariaghata Sree Calcutta.

KAVIRAJ RAM CHANDRA VIDYABINODE

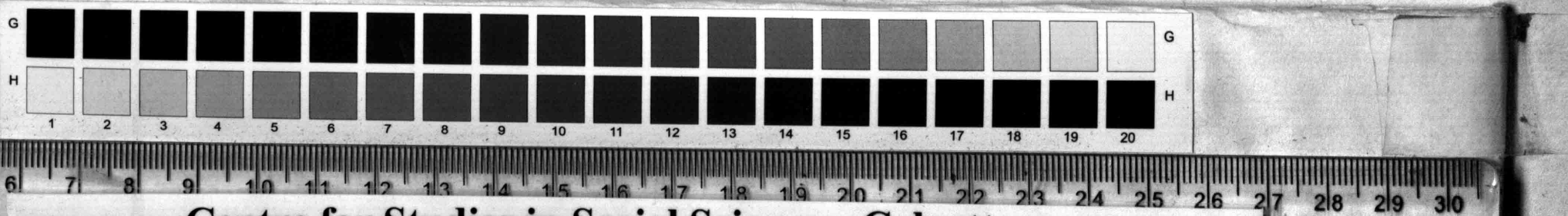
Kavibhuson, Holder of Govt. title & highest reward Author of Sanskrit, English, & Bengali works, Professor of the Sriam Ayurved College &c. &c.
202, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

The following famous specifics are guaranteed to cure 95 out of 100 cases. The remaining 5 cases we take up in hand to treat gratis, till ultimate recovery.

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

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

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



Courvoisier & Co's Watch Agency.

LALL BAZAR 20. CALCUTTA. RADHA BAZAR, 17-18

All Watches are examined and carefully oiled before despatch guaranteed for 3 years

Table listing watch models and prices: Silver hunter 1/4 plate cylinder from Rs. 30, half, hunter lever, cylinder 2 calendar, lever 2, Sterling Silver or full plate Oap.

B. Quality Name on Dial and movement. Warranted Correct.

Guaranteed 2 years.

Table listing watch models and prices: Silver hunter 1/4 plate Cylinder, half, Our well-known gentlemen's Nickel Patent Keyless Winding Watch.

Each Watch supplied in a nice velvet case with spa spring, glass, and chain and forwarded by V. P. P., at our risk to any part of India and Burma.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

ABRECHT & CO., SOLE IMPORTERS. WHOLE SALE & RETAIL WATCH DEALERS

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

Warranted pure and free from injurious ingredients.

NIZAM'S 'GONORRHOEA CURE.' Specific for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. It is Preferred and Suitable to every Sufferer.

RESULT OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Certified that I chemically examined the contents of a phial labelled Nizam's Gonorrhoea Cure and found it to be free from Mercurial and Arsenical preparation, and though it is a vegetable preparation, it does not contain any poisonous ingredients.

(Sd.) ROGER G. S. CHEW, M.D., C.M., M.C.S., Consulting Chemist.

Late Analyst to the Corporation of Calcutta.

CURE GUARANTEED.

4 BOTTLES WILL DO, if used according to directions, curative effect will be seen after taking a dose. Each bottle, with directions, containing 8 doses.

The Proprietors have certificates from numerous patients, Civil and Military, and buyers can have copies if required. Besides those along with each bottle.

Agents.

Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Simla Hills, Bareilly, Amritsar.

S. Abdul Rahman, H. Abdul Karim, General Merchants, Colootola. Butto Kristo Paul and Co., China Bazar and other Merchants of Chandni Bazar.

AND DIRECT FROM

S. M. NIZAM-UL-HAO & CO., Proprietors, Baradary, Nawab Wazeer, Delhi.

BEECHAM'S

Music Portfolio.

In further proof, if such were needed, of the popularity this has attained with the public, we have with regret to advise that we are once more quite out of stock, and for the time being unable to execute any orders.

Prices will be the same as heretofore, viz.:-

Rs. 3-1

for the complete collection of 14 volumes, each 30 songs (with accompaniments) and Pianoforte pieces, Postage paid, but, if per V. P. P., charges extra.

Spare copies of No. 11, 12, 13, and 14, will be obtainable at 3/4 annas per volume Cash or Stamps with order, not V. P. P.

G. ATHERTON & CO.,

2 PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, CALCUTTA.

Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon

FOR

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PLAQUE PRECAUTION A RELIABLE PREVENTIVE FOR PLAQUE

The Anti-Plague Amulets recommended by Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, M.D., D.L.C.I.B., to be worn one on each arm. Price for the Couple Rs. 8.

As to the Prophylactic effects of these Amulets Dr. J. M. Honigberger practically observed the effect of one in the Plague at Constantinople in 1836 and Dr. Kercher in his Work on Plague acknowledges the efficacy of the other in drawing out pestilential virus from the body. Dr. Willis commends its use as a Prophylactic both theoretically and practically. It is said Pope Adrian VI was preserved from Plague by its means. See Dr. Sircar's Therapeutics of Plague sold by us at Rs. 8

Homoeopathic Remedies for the treatment of Plague with Dr. Sircar's Guide Rs. 5-8, 10 and 12 each.

Our revised catalogue for 1893 with Statistics of Allopathic and Homoeopathic cures of different diseases free on application.

L. V. MITTER & CO.

Homoeopathic Chemists and Book sellers, 27, Upper Circular Road Calcutta.

WANTED a B. A. Behari graduate for five months on Rs. 30 a month for the 2nd mastership of the Buxar H. E. School. Apply sharp, 18-7-99. JANKI PERSHAD, Secretary, H. E. School, Buxar.

Kishori Lall Khettry,

152 (B) Upper Chitpore Road, Shova Bazar, Calcutta.



KISHORI LALL KHETTRY Pure and Genuine. TAMBUL BIHAR. REGISTERED.

This is the only cheapest article of luxury ever invented. It can be used with pan and with tobacco. Its usefulness is manifold. It at once removes the bad smell from the mouth and strengthens the gums of the teeth. It has its medicinal properties in it as a medicine for cough and cold. It invigorates the system. When smoked mixed with tobacco it emits the sweet aroma which lasts long and pleases the mind. In short, such an article of luxury and necessity, and at the same time cheap, is not to be found in India, (Use two lined portion with tobacco and one with betel.)

Beware of imitation: Seeing the extensive sale of our Tambul Bihar mischievous persons have imitated our 'Bihar.' When purchasing we would request them to look to our Registered Trade Mark Trisul. Large pot 8 annas. Small pot 4 annas. From one to twelve pots V. P. A. 7 extra

Susil Malati

INDIAN POMETOM.

By its regular use the face becomes free from all sorts of eruptions, pimples, and other black spots. It makes the face smooth and glossy. It is a quite new article. If it be used twice daily, within a very short time black spots on the face disappear for ever. It beautifies the face and hair.

Beware of spurious imitations. When purchasing, we would request you to look to our Registered Trade Mark Dumbur and Large pot 4 annas. Small pot 2 annas. From one to 12 pots postage packing and V. P. A. 7 extra.

THE REAL & GENUINE 'Keshore Malati Oil.'

It is prepared from the pure 'Til Oil.' Beautifully scented, and its odour is very mild and refreshing, lasting for 3 days. Excellent Preserver of the Hair—arresting the falling off of hair, and also bringing about a new and steady growth. It keeps the head cool and increases the brain power and materially help the minds of the 'brain workers.' The sure curer of all sorts of baldness in any age. It is a great blessing for sufferers from skin diseases for it marvelously cures all sorts of skin diseases and makes the skin smooth and soft and bright.

Price, 6 oz. Phial. As. 12 Packing As 2 Postage As. 12. V. P. A. 2

KISHORI LALL KHETTRY,

152 (B) Upper Chitpore Road, SOBHABAZAR, Calcutta.

Hahnemann Home

No. 2-1 and 2-2, College Street.

Homoeopathic Branch

The only reliable depot in India which imports genuine Homoeopathic Medicines from the most eminent houses in the world for sale in original dilutions. Prices moderate

Electro-Homoeopathic Branch

Electro-Homoeopathy—a new system of medicines of wonderful efficacy. Medicines imported direct from Italy—2nd and 3rd dilution, globules also imported for sale.

Electro-Homoeopathic Sikha Darpan in two parts, the best book in Bengali ever published. Price Rs. 2. Mattei Tatwa. Price Rs. 1-8.

M. N. Banerjee, M. D., Medalist, attends daily in the morning and in the evening. Advice gratis.

A large stock of Homoeo: and Electro-Homoeo: Medicines, Bboks, English and Bengali, boxes, packet cases and medical sundries always in hand. Orders from our fustiff promptly served by V. P. Post. Illustrated Catalogues, English and Bengali, sent post-free on application to Manager.

PR. PRIETO

Real Bargain!

THE MODEL STEAM LAUNCH 16ft. x 2ft. = with double engines, which was exhibited at the Indian Industrial Exhibition 1899-99 and obtained the Highest Award and Steuens Gold Medal, in Rs. 350 in GOOD WORKING ORDER. SPECIALLY MADE TO FLY IN /HIL OR LARGE TANK.

Can carry 4 persons easily and may be examined and seen in working position on previous intimation TO THE PROPRIETORS,—BANERJEE AND CO., 317, Grand Trunk Road, Shibpur, Howrah.

RARE BIRDS AS PETS.

PASADENA, Cal. June 6.—'You would hardly believe,' said a Pasadena author whose back yard is a small orange grove filled in with pines, bananas, and a wealth of roses, 'that a hummingbird, and a very beautiful one at that, could be a nuisance. Nevertheless, it is a fact, though perhaps I am stretching a point. A gorgeous little fellow with a breastplate of rose bronze and a voice like a calliope—that is, for a hummingbird—and his mate built their nest one year in the orange tree over on the drive, so near the ground that I could easily look into it. In it were two of the most uncanny-looking objects that you ever looked upon. They reminded me of baby tarantulas more than anything else, though I don't know that I ever saw one. I watched the youngsters for days and finally began experimenting with them to see what they would eat. Sugar and water seemed to be the favorite tippie, and I kept a little vial of it in the tree and fed them with a straw. The little creatures learned to know me, and the moment I appeared they opened their enormous mouths and took the drop of nectar with great gusto. Every day they grew and daily took on more feathers, and I celebrated the opening of their eyes by giving them some minute flies or gnats. A few days later I was surprised to find them sitting on the edge of the nest, side by side. They were taking a survey of the world and incidentally exercising their wings, which they did in a most interesting fashion. They would rise a little, as though on the tips of their toes, their wings vibrating so rapidly that you could not see them; never sufficiently to carry them ahead, but merely to lift them a few inches.

'They were so completely tame that I decided to adopt them. So I cut off the branch and removed them to my study, fastening the nest in the window and then began an association that was extremely pleasant. The day following the birds began to fly and follow me about the room, and when tired they would alight on my head or my finger, if I held it out. They were absolutely without fear. They soon flew about the house freely; would suspend themselves in midair and feed from the hand and allow themselves to be carried about on a finger. They left the nest in a few days and would follow me everywhere, up stairs and down. At night they had a small basket in which to sleep, and they roosted on its edge in a dark closet with great contentment.

AWAKENED BY BIRDS.

'They never attempted to put their heads beneath their wings, after the fashion of birds in general, for very good reasons—the wings were so small and the head so large. They were early risers, and were out of the closet by or shortly after daylight, and awoke me by the very simple method of hovering over my face, within a few inches of my nose, and fanning me with the constant beating of their wings, the loud humming sometimes bringing me out of the deepest slumber. This accomplished, they darted over me, their black, beadlike eyes sparkling, uttering a faint cry or note. If I pretended that I did not see them this was repeated until I did awake; then I would reach over to the table which stood at the head of the bed, take the vial of nectar, and feed them with small drops, the two birds hovering in the air, their long tongues projecting through the liquid so rapidly that they could not be followed. Then when tired, they would rest on my finger and gaze at me in a contemplative fashion, as much as to say, 'Well, what do you think of it.'

'I have never had pets so thoroughly charming. They would fly, humming about the roses in the house, now hiding in the great red petals of the Paul Nerons or standing out in bold relief against the delicate pink of a Captain Christie. Visitors and friends were often startled, as the birds were so tame that they did not discriminate and would dart at a lady's bonnet, especially if it bore a resemblance to a flower garden, to the wearer's amazement. Sometimes the hummers would fly upstairs in an east room, and one morning, several fornia air and the odour of the orange blossoms and the roses can drift in.'

'Can't you drive him away?' 'No, I have tried that, and, frankly, I should very much dislike to succeed; but sometimes when the 'see-see' becomes too monotonous I charge on him, and how do you suppose he takes it? Flies off? By no means; he thinks I am playing with him. I can show you.'

The owner of the garden passed out, while the visitor sat in the doorway. See-see, came the note of the hummer. The humming bird man picked up a garden hose and turned the steam on the bird. The sun caught the fanlike steam and changed it into rubies, diamonds, sapphires, and gems of countless hues, while a fair rainbow for a moment became entrenched in the spray. Did the humming bird run? Not he; he merely plunged down into the spray, then back again, down into the golden drops again, rising like a gem, his breastplate gleaming, to alight on a branch and shake his feathers. Only a moment at this; and down he plunged again through the rainbow deep into the mimic shower.

'Why,' said the author still holding the hose, 'he thinks I am playing with him; I think I am giving him a bath. Sometimes I almost believe that is what he is calling me for. But he owns the tree—that you can see for yourself. Wait a moment and dropping away, the speaker moved away a few feet.

Near him were several bushes with wide trumpet-shaped blossoms, and presently another hummer darted down and began to search for flies and other insects drowned in the nectar of the flower. But down darted the owner of the premises and up the birds rose like two bullets screaming with rage, higher and higher until they disappeared. Then with a whir like an arrow down came the owner of the tree, alighting on the orange tree to preen his feathers and continue his song.

'You see he is complete master of the situation,' said the author, smiling, 'and will allow no hummers on the place if he sees them; and as two or more are continually trying to alight among the flowers he is generally kept busy. The most interesting performance of this bronzed fellow is his courtship. He has a nest around here somewhere and his performances before his mate are extraordinary. They consist of what I should call a series of aerial plunges and recoveries; in other words the bird flies in a parabola or a lengthened and narrow curve perpendicular

to the spot where the female is. He whirls around it at a speed that is remarkable. So rapid is the motion that all I can see is a falling body, a mere speck, accompanied by a loud and strident whistling sound unlike anything else that I have ever heard. I believe the whistle is the rush of the bird's wings through the air; but this is accompanied by a note, prolonged, deep and musical, a sort of rattle or drumming sound, the two forming a remarkable combination and well calculated to arrest the attention of the demure female. I have seen this fellow whirl around a dozen times before alighting, then rise away into the air after some rival until he melted away in the sky, then coming back like a flash, whistling and drumming.'

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

RANGOON, 17TH JULY.

TO-DAY the hearing of the Rangoon outrage case opened before Major Wylie, Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. de Glanville, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; and the accused were defended by Mr. Vansomerem. Mr. Wallace, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on special duty in connection with the case, represented the police; and Captain Burt, commanding C. Company, Royal West Kent Regiment, was present. The accused are Privates Johnson, Comber, Martin, Boulter, Gough and Thorpe and Lance-Corporal Rodgers, all of the Royal West Kent Regiment. The charges are under sections 376 and 511 of the Penal Code.

The first witness called was Mah Goon, an elderly woman, who was led to the box and appeared ill. She said she lived at Pagandaung, a river port, about thirty miles from Rangoon, and came to Rangoon last Tago, that is April to visit the pagoda. She left the pagoda in the day time, but did not know the exact hour. She met soldiers on the road. They did nothing to her.

'Why have you come to court to-day?—For nothing at all.

'What is all this case about?—I don't know. Did any soldiers pull you about?—No.

An interpreter was then employed, with no better result, and Mr. de Glanville said it was useless to proceed with the witness's examination. He asked the court to make note of her condition.

The next witness was Mah Toke, aged 42 years, a bazar seller. She had known Mah Goon for over twenty-five years. At that time she lived in Poozoondaung, and after that in 30th or 31st street. She afterwards heard that Mah Goon lived in Nyaunglebin, but did not know where she lives now. She saw Mah Goon ten months ago. She used to come to buy at the bazar. She heard about this case in April and saw Mah Goon a day after this occurrence in the Shwe Dagon pagoda, seated in a sayat, and Mah Goon beckoned her. Witness went and Mah Goon told her that the day previous she had been outraged by some soldier on the road. Her clothes were dirty and she spoke all right. Thinking that her mind was not quite right she asked Mah Goon if she knew her. Mah Goon appeared not to be of a sane state of mind, as previously her voice trembled, and witness did not think that she was sane.

As before, cross-examination was reserved.

The third witness was Maung Hpo, aged 52, stall-keeper. He said he sold gold-leaf flowers and candles on the stair-case of the Shwe Dagon pagoda. Mah Goon bought flowers and candles from his stall last Tago for three annas. Witness spoke to her and did not notice anything peculiar about her. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning. About two o'clock that day witness heard that two Burmese girls had been seized by some soldiers and he went down to see what the commotion was about. He saw Mah Goon and a policeman and a large number of people, more than forty or fifty in number. He saw Mah Goon with her hair dishevelled and her dress was reversed. He heard that Mah Goon was put into a gharry and had been taken to hospital. He went to his own stall and mentioned the matter to others.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mah Cho, the fourth witness, said she was the step-daughter of Mah Goon who used to come to Rangoon from time to time. She came to Rangoon in April to the water Feast and lived in witness's house. She left at six in the morning to worship at the pagoda and said she would go straight home after visiting the pagoda. She was dressed in a silk looney, and a cotton jacket. She did not return to the house. Witness heard the same day that some soldiers had outraged a woman named Mah Pwa. Three days afterwards she heard that it was Mah Goon. There was nothing wrong with Mah Goon's mind. Mah Goon suffered from drowsy, and when she came in April she was not quite well.

Cross-examination was reserved.

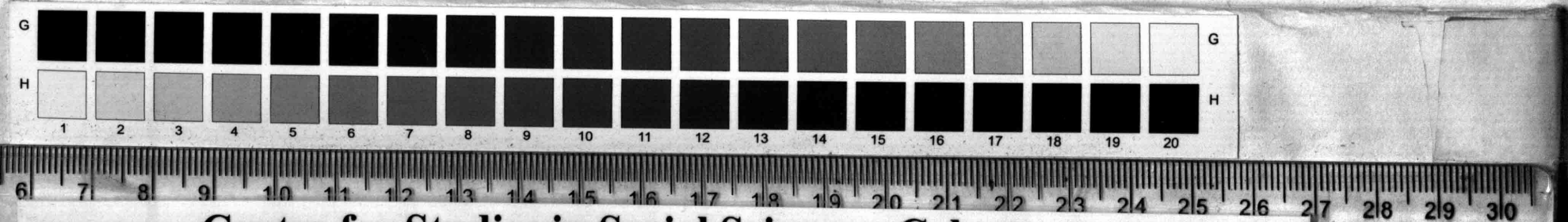
Bah Sine, fifth witness, aged 45 years, a cultivator, said he lived in Pagandaung. He was Mah Goon's brother. Mah Goon was living with him for the last eleven months. Mah Goon came to Rangoon last Tago. Witness also came, but went off to Pegu. She was then of sound mind and nothing was the matter with her, except that she was suffering from drowsy. Witness returned from Pegu and did not find her. His uncle brought Mah Goon back. Mah Goon was then not in a proper state of mind. She was a little better now than she was then. She could not give a rational account of what had happened to her in Rangoon. Mah Goon was his eldest sister, and was 47 years of age. She was a woman of good character and had been so throughout her whole life.

Cross-examination was reserved.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow. Mr. Wallace applied for issue of process for the production of all proceedings of the military court of inquiry and for the attendance of Colonel Stevens and Major Townshend who recorded those proceedings. The application was granted and summonses were issued for the 19th instant.—Pioneer.

COLONEL Sir George Moore, President, Madras Municipal Commission, has obtained extension of leave for another month, and will not return till the beginning of October.

AMONG the subjects that the Nizam will discuss in December with Lord Curzon in the Cabinet Council of Hyderabad. The reorganization of the judicial system will also receive attention.



THE Amrita Baz Patrika

CALCUTTA, JULY 23, 1899.

THE ROSS CASE.

If there is any truth in the complaint that murderous assaults upon Indians are frequently committed in India by Europeans, and that the latter are encouraged to do so because they are rarely punished, or only inadequately if at all, even when their trial will create unmitigated mischief. Yet we would have left the case alone if a contemporary, for whom we have great respect, had not, by his remarks, enhanced the mischief. For, our contemporary has taken this occasion to raise the cry that European life is not safe here; that it is, for this reason, that they have to carry revolvers; and that the natives swear away their lives. As all this mischievous cry, based upon a pure misapprehension, has the effect of enhancing the evil which is day by day assuming serious proportions, we are obliged to refer to the evidence, in the Ross case, to shew that the Englishman has no right to pass such a pronounced opinion, as he was led to do, upon it.

About four months ago Mr. Ross went to cut bamboos which he thought belonged to the Mohanpur garden, armed with a revolver, and accompanied by four coolies. To whom the bamboos belong is not clear. For, Mr. Ross' counsel says that Mr. Ross thought that they belonged to him. This remark will go to show that the ownership of the property is yet a matter of dispute. Mr. Ross had a row with forty men there, and a man on the other side was killed and another dangerously wounded with the revolver. Let us here give the account of the affray, which Mr. Ross himself gave immediately after the occurrence, in a letter to the Sub-divisional Officer. Mr. Ross said:— "I beg to inform you that an about 12 o'clock to-day with some of my chowkidars I captured two Banglees stealing bamboos on garden land. There were many men who ran away but as we were bringing the two through the judge to the garden we were attacked by those who had previously run away and myself and my people were beaten. There were about 40 of them attacking us and I drew my revolver and I believe one man has been shot. Kindly send a responsible officer to investigate the case. If possible or convenient to you I would be greatly obliged if you could come yourself."

From the tone of the above letter, it seems that Mr. Ross poses himself as a Magistrate or a Captain who had gone to seize rebels or dacoits! The mention of the killing of a man comes in as a minor incident, and as of very little moment. Mr. Ross, we are told, is an educated Englishman. He describes the death incident in this language:— "There were about 40 of them attacking us and I drew my revolver and I believe one man has been shot."

This was the statement made by Mr. Ross voluntarily, immediately after the occurrence, and no amount of testimony can rebut it, except if it could be proved that the letter was a forgery. Every reasonable man will thus admit that the men were shot by Mr. Ross, for if they had been shot accidentally, Mr. Ross would have mentioned that fact first of all. His real object was not to announce to the authorities that he had arrested two men who had cut bamboos, but that men had been shot down. And, if there had been any accident, Mr. Ross would have made prominent mention of it; and, in that first communication, he would have written that he regretted that he had shot dead a man accidentally, that the revolver had gone off, etc., etc.

The account of the occurrence, that he gave in the lower court, 4 months afterwards, is incredible from its very nature. Forty or fifty men, we are told, surrounded Mr. Ross. They were murderously inclined, for they assaulted him with *daos*, not once only, but several times. They attacked him with a bamboo, and blows fell thick and fast on his arms and several other parts of his body.

The Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. Graham, who came almost immediately after the occurrence, gave his evidence in this manner. Says Mr. Graham:—

"When I went to Mr. Ross' Bungalow he showed me his hat which he said he had worn, and his stick which he had carried. He pointed out a cut mark on the stick which he said had been caused by a *dao*."

Poor must be the *dao* and poorer the man who used it, which, when applied vigorously, would not cut even a walking stick into two! And how could Mr. Ross carry a *dao* cut with a walking stick? So Mr. Ross wishes the public to believe that he was mobbed by 40 or 50 Mussalmans bent upon murdering him in a most atrocious manner, with *daos*, and bamboos falling thick and fast upon every part of his body! And when Mr. Graham comes, Mr. Ross shows him a hat and a stick with a cut mark which he says "is due to a *dao*, but he is not able to show even a slight scratch on his body. Just fancy, his fight was a desperate one and in close quarters, and yet he parried off these murderous *dao* cuts with a walking stick and a *sola toppe*!"

It was Mr. Ross who was on the aggressive. He does not know that part of the country. He proceeds there, six miles, through jungles, and one of his coolies points out the boundary of the garden property. It is evident that bamboos were being cut near the spot which the coolie called the boundary. Were the bamboos on this side or that side of the boundary? That point is not made clear. Mr. Ross knows nothing; and because, a coolie points out a boundary mark he begins seizing the bamboo cutters. Was not this a piece of *subservility*? What grounds were there for him to believe that not only were the ryots trespassers but that their action justified him in taking the serious step of seizing them?

But this point has been made clear by the evidence of the Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. Graham, who says in his deposition:—

"I did not notice any stones between the Mohanpur garden lands and the neighbouring village. There are two mounds. I saw no boundary pillars or stones there."

So according to the statement of Mr. Ross he passed through a jungle, then entered an

unknown place six miles from his bungalow, reached the skirts of a village, and there seized two men. And the Sub-divisional Officer says that there was no pillar to indicate the boundary of the Mohanpur garden. Mr. Ross was thus an aggressor from the beginning to the end. He enters the precincts of a village and begins a row. He comes out without a scratch, in spite of the *dao* cuts alleged to have been showered upon his head, leaving behind one man killed and another grievously wounded. And we are told that the native is the ruffian!

THE ROSS CASE.—II.

We humbly beg to be excused for taking up the Ross case again. We know we incur the risk of provoking resentment in the minds of the Anglo-Indian community by referring to this matter again and again, but there is no help for it. When one finds himself wronged and expects no hope or redress, he rends the skies with his cries of distress, for that is his only protection. And, therefore, the Indians, when they fancy or find that a European, who has wronged some poor natives, is allowed to go scotfree, make some noise over it, as the only remedy left to them for their protection. They do not do it from malice. When the Europeans attribute malice to the Hindus they wrong the unaggressive and gentle races of India. It is not malice which moves them, but the very natural desire of self-protection. Their object is to awaken the sense of responsibility in the Europeans; to give an impetus to their self-respect; and to appeal to their sense of justice. It is for this reason that we are trying to show that no one has a right to be dogmatic in the opinion that natives combined to swear away the life of Mr. Ross. Yesterday we gave a summary of the case, to-day we shall go into some details.

Let us give the entire history in his (Mr. Ross's) own language. Says he in his statement, furnished four months after the occurrence of the row:—

"I proceeded on the morning of the 7th February with four coolies. The distance is about five or six miles from my bungalow to the spot. After having proceeded through the Shahpore jungle some distance, one of my coolies pointed to me "gharril" marking the boundary of the Mohanpur grant. I have not previously been in this part of the jungle. Shortly after we heard the sound of cutting with *daos* and presently saw three or four men ahead of us on the path, tying bamboos into bundles. I and the coolies ran towards them and caught one man whom I handed over to two of my coolies."

Mr. Ross admits that the place is unknown to him. A coolie points out to him a boundary mark, and he forthwith seizes the bamboo cutters to be carried to his bungalow. He would never have dared to act in this manner if he had not been a European. He knows nothing; but, because a coolie points out a boundary mark, he thinks that this justifies him to seize the men and carry them to his factory! Here he is remembered that Mr. Graham, the Sub-divisional Officer, in his deposition, says that there is no boundary stone alluded to by Mr. Ross!

Well, the natural result followed. The villagers came forward to effect the rescue of the prisoners. The question now is, were they or were they not justified in coming forward to do this? Let it be borne in mind that what Mr. Ross considered his property from the testimony of a coolie, was regarded as theirs by the villagers who live close to it. They see a European, whom possibly they recognize to be a planter, come into their midst; seize two of their men for cutting their own bamboos; and carry them off to his factory. Seeing this they come forward to effect a rescue. Were or were not they justified in doing so?

Suppose the proprietor of the *Indian Daily News* runs to the office of the *Englishman* and there sees a couple of sticks in the hands of two compositors; suppose a servant of the former tells the *Daily News* proprietor that the sticks belong to him; suppose the proprietor thereupon seizes the compositors and tries to carry them off by force to his office; what would the proprietor of the *Englishman* do under the circumstances especially if he knows that the office of the aggressor is located at a distance of six miles where he will have no chance of entering? We think he would run with his men to effect a rescue. But our contemporary can answer the question himself. Now, to the story as given by Mr. Ross before the lower court:—

"I then noticed a large number of men, some forty or fifty, further to the south, some in the jungle and some in the path who, when they saw us, began to run away. I ran forward and caught another man and after some difficulty secured him. He struck at me with his *dao* but I succeeded in securing him. He was a tall Mussalman with a beard resembling the witness Fakiruddin. The other man whom I had previously captured was a tall, thin, singular-looking man with a small scanty beard whom I subsequently identified as the witness Arjun. We took the two men we had caught with the two bundles of bamboos which were lying on the path. Each bundle contained from 12 to 15 bamboos, about 25 feet in length. One bundle was carried by Arjun and one of my coolies, and the other by two coolies. We then proceeded to return by the way we had come and after having proceeded about quarter of a mile we heard the shouts of people coming after us, and immediately a large body of men came down on us crying "maro." My people immediately dropped their bundles of bamboos and ran towards me. Before they could reach me they had received several blows from behind. In the meanwhile the two men I had captured escaped and, I believe, joined the rest. The whole party consisting of about 30 or 40 men then attacked us with *daos* and bamboo lathies. One man struck me across the head with a *dao* and cut through the rim of my *sola toppe*. I snatched it out of his hand and gave it to one of my coolies. I also ward off another cut from a *dao* with my stick. I then noticed some of the men preparing pointed bamboos to use as spears to try and throw at us. At this point as my coolies were wholly unprotected having nothing in their hands and fearing that we should certainly be killed, I drew my revolver out which had previously remained in my pocket and showed it to the mob warning them again and again to desist from the attack. They hesitated a moment and then made a wild rush at us. I was struck on the top of the head with a bamboo which broke through the crown of my hat and, at

the same time received blows on my arms and also parts of my body. At the same moment my revolver which I had been pointing towards them went off and I half fell and recovering myself told my people to run and I followed. We were chased for about a quarter of a mile by the mob, throwing bamboo spears and shouting "maro," "maro." It has been my custom for the last two years to carry a revolver when going to the jungles as tigers, leopards and other wild animals are frequently seen in the neighbourhood. I aimed the revolver at no one; particularly and was not aware that anyone had been hit until so informed by one of my coolies. I am quite positive that only one shot was fired and was quite unaware that two people had been wounded until told by Mr. Graham, Magistrate of Hailakandi, on the following evening."

In the above account, we see the villagers described as if determined to murder Mr. Ross. They had lost all awe of him, though he was a European. They had lost all dread of the revolver. The revolver pointed at them had no effect upon them. Even when the revolver had gone off the timid ryots did not desist from their attempt at murdering him. Indeed, so great was the danger of Mr. Ross that he had half fallen on the ground. Thirty or forty men had surrounded him, and they had mobbed him so close that they could aim at his head with their *sh t daos*, which are not more than a foot in length, and assuredly *daos* are shorter than swords. A man first struck him with a *dao* but it produced no effect on his person; and though Mr. Ross had a stick in one hand, he could, with the other, snatch the *dao* from his assailant! Not only could he do that, but he could secure that man, though thirty or forty men were within a striking distance, trying to murder him! Another man then struck him on the head with a *dao*, but the *sola toppe* protected his head this time. And Mr. Ross succeeded in snatching the *dao* in this instance, also, from his assailant, though "the whole party, consisting of 30 or 40 men, had then attacked us (Mr. Ross) with *daos* and bamboo lathies."

Immediately after another *dao* was aimed at him; and that was ward off by Mr. Ross with his walking stick, which, however, received only a cut from an encounter with that formidable weapon. Now, all this seems simply incredible. If it be possible for Europeans to escape when mobbed by even thirty or forty natives of India, it is because they, the Europeans in this country, have an awe-inspiring presence, and are generally armed with deadly weapons. But, in this case, the feeling of awe was absent; the revolver had done its work; the assailants were determined upon the murder of their victim; the victim was six miles away from his home; and the assailants were the residents of the place. Yet, we find Mr. Ross coming out of the affray without a scratch on his person! It is for this reason we cannot accept the account of Mr. Ross as gospel truth.

The above account was furnished by Mr. Ross four months after the occurrence. But immediately after it, the following account had been sent by Mr. Ross to the Sub-divisional Officer in a letter:—

"I beg to inform you that about 12 o'clock to-day with some of my chowkidars I captured two Banglees stealing bamboos on garden land. There were many men who ran away but as we were bringing the two through the jungle to the garden we were attacked by those who had previously run away and myself and my people were beaten. There were about 40 of them attacking us and I drew my revolver and I believe one man has been shot. Kindly send a responsible officer to investigate the case. If possible or convenient to you I would be greatly obliged if you could come yourself."

In the above we see it stated by Mr. Ross:—"I drew my revolver and I believe one man has been shot." Now, we ask of any man to declare whether the above sentence can, by any means, be made to convey the idea that the revolver had gone off accidentally? Does not Mr. Ross clearly admit in that sentence, that he had fired the revolver? He subsequently explains that what he meant was that he had drawn out the revolver from his pocket. Well, if the deceased had died of an accidental shot, would not Mr. Ross, when giving the first information, have explained himself on that vital point most emphatically and distinctly?

THE "CRUEL KINDNESS" OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The humiliating idea, that was rankling in the mind of every intelligent citizen of Calcutta, has, at last, been given vent to, in distinct language, by the *Hindoo Patriot*. It says:—

It is apparent that when Babu Narendranath Sen and Surendranath Banerji recommended the constitution of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality, as a model for the constitution of the General Committee of the Calcutta Municipality, they were ignorant of the fact that in Bombay the elected Commissioners do not number more than half of the entire Corporation. Had they been aware of it, we are sure, they would not have recommended the Bombay constitution. Lord Curzon has caught them tripping and taken advantage of their error in a manner which is as astute as was wholly unexpected.

The same thing was said by Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, in his letter published in these columns on the 16th July. He said: "It is cruel kindness on the part of His Excellency to turn the arguments of the representatives against themselves." This "astuteness" or "cruel kindness," call it whatever you choose, of the Viceroy, has been discussed in every parlour, as also the blunders committed by the representatives of the Corporation in the Local Legislative Council. This is what Babu Surendra Nath and Norendra Nath said in their Dissent:—

We are no advocates of the Bombay system, but if it is at all to be given a trial in Calcutta, we are certainly of opinion that it will not do to borrow from it here and there, but that the system should be introduced into Calcutta in its entirety. Thus wrote Babu Surendra Nath and Norendra Nath, and Lord Curzon very gravely took this prayer into his gracious consideration; and said: "Very good. Have what you want."

The language, in which His Excellency conveys this gracious gift, is serious enough, but people suspect that, while dictating above, his Lordship was having his laugh.

The sentences, quoted above from the Dissent, are quite in the style of Babu Surendra Nath. It is a piece of oratory, well-suited to the platform; but, it is out of place in a serious State document. And what did the representatives mean when they said "let, then, the Bombay system be introduced? Did anybody tell them to say so? Was that the opinion of those whom they represented? There were eighteen public meetings held in Calcutta and as many petitions submitted to the Government. Hundreds of speakers expressed their views on the subject of the measure in these meetings and elsewhere. But who ever prayed for the Bombay system? Of course, the representatives did not actually pray for the Bombay system, but they did something very like it. And, besides, why was the alternative given at all? That did not come in naturally at all. It was an irrelevant matter introduced without a purpose. The object was the criticism of the sections, and not the comparison of systems. There was not a public meeting held in this connection which prayed for the Bombay system in its entirety.

This slip is not so inexcusable on the part of the representatives as the other we shall presently mention. They were penning an important State document, to which they had never been trained. The matter was one in which the citizens of Calcutta were taking unusual interest. There was a Committee, appointed at a public meeting, composed of the leading men of the city, to carry on the agitation, and this Committee was regularly sitting. There were several men in Calcutta, quite as competent as Babu Surendra Nath and Narendra Nath, to give advice on the subject.

Why then was not the Dissent put before such men as Babu Kali Nath, N. N. Ghose, Nalin Behari, Bhupendra Nath, Mr. R. Mitra, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and others? If they had done this, they could have thrown a part of the blame upon their advisers. The Dissent of the Hon'ble Ananda Charlu on the Sedition Bill, which elicited such universal approbation from his countrymen, was no doubt his own work; but he consulted friends and discussed the matter thoroughly with them before he ventured to submit it.

But Babu Surendra Nath and Narendra Nath chose to act independently; and so they must take all the credit and discredit of the work upon their shoulders. Apparently, everything has been spoiled by self-sufficiency and wanton thoughtlessness. And the so-called intelligent Bengalee looks very foolish indeed in the eyes of their victorious opponents.

It is quite evident that the representatives had no accurate knowledge of the Bombay system. Probably they thought that, by their demand of the Bombay system, the Government would be put into a very great dilemma. Anyhow, we are now in a pretty mess. Call it cruel kindness or astuteness, Lord Curzon based his changes upon this demand of the representatives. Cannot the representatives now approach Lord Curzon with a letter declaring that they had been misunderstood? They ought to do some such thing, at least for future use. The Government, at the present moment, stands on firm ground; for, it says that it has listened to the prayers of the ratepayers through their representatives in the Council. It is now for the representatives to show, in an unmistakable manner, that the Government has done no such thing.

SIR A. P. MACDONNELL has a happy knack of throwing oil over troubled waters. More than six months ago, he censured the Agra Municipality, in very strong terms, for its many shortcomings. He went so far as to threaten its very existence. But if the Municipality failed, it was because the Collector of the district could not pay sufficient attention to its affairs. The local authorities were thus mainly to blame; for, the native Commissioners, a custom to serve under the Collector, did not venture to take independent action in his absence. Sir Antony, however, blamed both the official and non-official members of the Municipality and gave them six months' time to put their house in order. The result is as satisfactory as it can be. The Municipality has cleared all its debts; and the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, which is published in another column, will show that His Honor has now no complaint. Indeed, he freely confesses that the shortcomings of the Municipality were due to the lack of supervision on the part of the Collector, who was engaged in famine work. But the question arises—why should Collectors preside over these Municipalities? In Bengal, official chairmen of Municipalities are almost unknown. Why should not the same experiment be tried in the N.-W. P., specially in towns like Agra? The Collectors are made to do more work than they can perform. The result is that they have to injure their health and neglect important duties now and then. They can be very well relieved of the duty of managing the affairs of Municipal towns. If this experiment has succeeded in Bengal, we do not see why it should not succeed in the United Provinces. The necessity of training Assistant and Joint-Magistrates in Municipal work, referred to by His Honor in his speech, may thus be dispensed with. Sir A. P. Macdonnell's treatment of the Agra Municipality reminds us of the treatment accorded to the Calcutta Corporation. The Corporation was not convicted of having done anything wrong; only some fanciful charges were brought against it by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and it is going to be practically killed. The constitution of the Agra Municipality has not, however, been meddled with in the least, though it was found guilty of grave dereliction of duties.

WHEN SIR A. Mackenzie, the late ruler of Bengal, made up his mind to undermine the present constitution of the Calcutta Corporation, he had, of course, to begin with finding fault with the elected Commissioners. When, however, he did this, the elected Commissioners, on their part, made up their minds to offer their resignation, leaving the Corporation in the hands of Government. They held a private meeting and signed a resolution to that effect. This came to the notice of Sir A. Mackenzie, and he smelt danger. He saw that if the Commissioners resigned, it would be difficult for him to secure the sanction of the superior authorities for his measure, so he wanted to break up the "conspiracy," and what he did was this. He delivered a

speech in Council, in which he spoke in flattering terms of two of the leading elected Commissioners, viz. Babu Kalinath Mitra and Nalin Bihari Sarkar, who, it was understood, were taking a principal part in the matter. So, in his speech, Sir A. Mackenzie declared to the effect that if enlightened Commissioners like Babu Kalinath and Nalin Bihari were to resign, because of the Bill, he would fling it into the fire. And thus these two Commissioners found themselves in a fix. They could not resign after that diplomatic speech, and so they had to remain. The India Government Despatch on the Municipal Bill refers to the private communication of Sir A. Mackenzie in which some serious charges were brought against some elected members of the Corporation. The Commissioners very much wish to see that communication, so that they can judge for themselves if they have any defence. But that communication is not likely to be published. The blame which Sir A. Mackenzie attributed to the Commissioners yet remains stuck to them. At the last Municipal meeting, held at the Town Hall, the Government was prayed to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to see whether the charges brought against the present Corporation were true or not. But public inquiry is a method which the authorities hate with all their heart. Public inquiry is for inferior minds. Said Sir A. Mackenzie in a private communication to the Government of India, that some elected Commissioners were corrupt; and that it is enough proof for the corruption of the Commissioners!

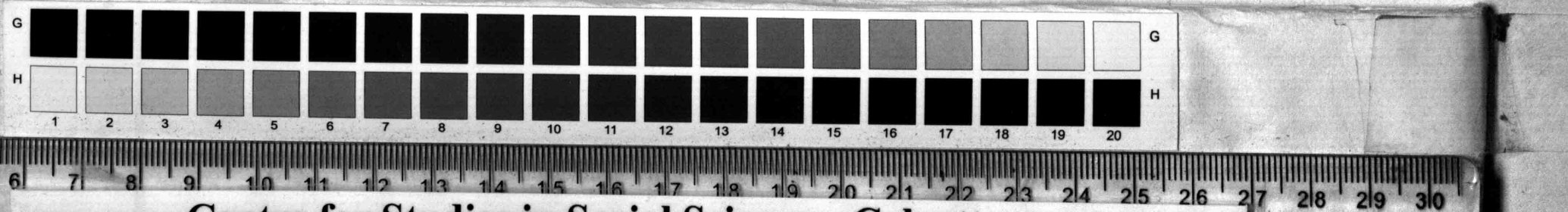
THERE is no law in England for the protection of press messages, and yet the proprietors of daily papers there get on very well. At one time no paper in England spent so much money for foreign telegrams as I showed such enterprise as the *Times*. The result was that it beat down every other paper in the supply of information, and an Englishman, either Conservative or Liberal could do without it. The *Times* thus got its reward in being the most largely-circulated paper in England. Other papers pirated the information of the *Times*, but that did not serve them in the least. For, a daily paper, so as its news is concerned, becomes stale the day it is printed. The *Daily News*, the *Chronicle*, and other important daily papers subsequently employed their own agents to procure information from foreign countries at their own cost, and the circulation of the *Times* fell. The same rule applies to India also. The natives of the soil, except when war or some such important incident occurs, have no particular craving for foreign intelligence. They prefer those papers which are patriotic and deal with Indian questions with ability, intelligence, wit and humour. The Europeans in India, on the other hand, hanker after news, and would subscribe to those papers which could procure for them fresh intelligence from Europe and elsewhere. It is for this reason that the *Pioneer* has the largest circulation amongst the Anglo-Indian papers, and the *Englishman* comes next. If any Anglo-Indian paper now spends more money than either the *Pioneer* or the *Englishman* for foreign news, the likelihood is that it may beat both of them in circulation. The European papers here thus do not need the help of a Copyright Act to protect their interests. Indeed, as we said above, if things could be managed in England without a hitch, they could be managed in India also in the same manner.

In England, a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to devise a scheme for protecting press messages. Evidence of parties interested in such a measure, such as the manager of the *Times*, was taken. But they could suggest no means by which messages could be protected without making the public suffer. A little reflection will show that the Act will not work smoothly. Fancy the absurdity of the provision in the Bill! Suppose a war breaks out between England and the Boers, and the matter is telegraphed to and published in the daily Anglo-Indian newspapers in Calcutta. The subject becomes the talk of the town and gradually penetrates into the remotest hamlet in the country. But no Indian paper, which does not secure this universally known fact direct, will have the privilege of publishing it in its columns! It is quite true that, such an Act is in force in some Colonies under British rule. But the circumstances of India are different. The Colonies are mostly in the possession of European residents; and it is the European residents only who conduct newspapers there. There may thus be competition between the owners of daily papers in the Colonies. In India however, daily papers are owned both by Europeans and Indians, between whom there can be no competition; and, therefore, it does not affect the Anglo-Indian papers in the least if their foreign telegrams are transferred to the columns of the Indian papers for the information and benefit of the Indian public. No purpose will, we believe, served by the Copyright Bill. It will not benefit the European newspapers in the least; it will only strangle to death those native daily papers, that are doing good service to the country and the Government, but which will not be able to pay for foreign telegrams; and that will be a serious loss.

HERE are the particulars of a case, taken from a Madras paper:—

A forest ranger, named Buckley, stationed at Parvatipore, went on a shooting excursion a few days ago, and having set fire to a village, shot eight men, five of whom have died, while the rest have sustained several injuries. Buckley was brought into Vizagapatam, handcuffed, under a strong police escort, and he is there awaiting his trial. He pleads for a trial by a European Magistrate as he claims to be a British-born subject.

The *Madras Mail* now announces that the accused European has become insane, and that he committed the deed while in a state of insanity. And we all know, how Mr. Maitly, a member of the Madras Civil Service, also lost his reason. It was on a Christmas day that he shot dead two of his bearers, who were carrying him in the interior in a palanquin. When he was put on his trial, it was discovered that he had turned mad. He was then sent to England at the cost of the Indian tax-payers and set free from the lunatic asylum. He immediately after denied that he had ever been insane, and sued the Secretary of State for India for damages on account of his wrongful dismissal!



THE Meerut shooting case is one of those unfortunate incidents which are calculated to rouse the worst passions of the generality of the people in this country.

THE Indian Daily News says that the Bengalees are "a people enervated in mind and body by foreign domination and climatic influence."

NO. 927 IN REGISTER. No. 50-VIII-93C-5 of 1899. FROM The Secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh

Sir, I am directed to call your attention to the orders contained in G. O. No. 292-VIII-93C-3, dated 8th March, 1895, directing a formal enquiry into all cases of killing or wounding of natives by European soldiers...

WE are sorry we have again to refer to the administration of the Comptroller of the Post Office. We said that the office requires overhauling, for the public impression is that things are not managed there in the way they should be.

Table with columns: Name of Office, No. of Excess passed, Short passed, Rs. As. P., Rs. As. P. Lists various offices like Mercara, Secunderabad, Berhampur, etc.

The list is far from exhaustive, but it shows that there is some screw loose somewhere in the Comptroller's Office. Besides the above, there were probably many accounts in which wrong interest was passed, but which was not detected either by the Post Masters or the depositors...

ON June 8th Mr. Jackson appeared on behalf of Kali Prosonno Bose, Muktear of Munshigunge, to argue the rule which had been issued by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bannerjee upon the District Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why the sanction, given by him for prosecuting Babu Kali Prosonno for instigating his Mohurir to bring a false charge of theft against Moulvi Fazal Karim, Sub-divisional Officer of Munshigunge, should not be quashed.

"This is a matter arising out of a complaint made by a party not before the Court, the servant of the petitioner, of theft by removing a tree which after police investigation was reported to be false. Proceedings were taken before the Magistrate which in some respects were at first irregular, but which have been cured in consequence of the intervention of this Court on a motion made to it.

The judgment was published not only in this paper, but in the columns of other dailies also. There cannot thus be possibly any mistake about the correctness of the document. Everything in connection with the case was finished, only the judgment was not signed by their Lordships.

WE beg to draw the attention of the District Magistrate of Nadia to the proceedings in the Poradab Station-master's case published in another column. The decision of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Kushtea has created

great dissatisfaction, and it is for the head of the district to see whether there is any ground for it or not. What seems very strange to us is that, in spite of the distinct finding of the Honorary Magistrate, the Sub-divisional Officer did not summon the accused and put them on a regular trial.

THE following extraordinary story comes from Purulia. A warrant was issued for the arrest of a man of Kanchannagore, within its jurisdiction. The Police came upon a wrong man. The latter protested with all vehemence against their action; nay, the whole village pointed out their mistake.

THE decision of Mr. Clayton, Sub-divisional Officer of Giridih, in the criminal case against one Mr. Duperyon, has attracted more than ordinary public notice. This is not to be wondered at, considering that the trying Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment for grievously hurting a khansama with a knife.

FOR the whole of the last week, the Court of Moulavi Abdus Salem, Deputy Magistrate of Monghyr, has been "the scene of a good deal of local excitement," writes our Monghyr correspondent, while in the course making a preliminary inquiry into a theft case.

THE rule obtained by Debendra Kumar Shome, the Mohurir of Babu Kali Prasanna Bose, Muktear of Munshigunge, as to why a further enquiry will not be made into the complaints of Babu Debendra Kumar Shome and why the proceedings against him under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, should not be quashed, came on Thursday for hearing, before Justices Prinsep and Hill.

A COURIOUS tale is being told about a corpse clad in a black robe being found by a hyponogy in a cave in the jungle somewhere in the Upper Chindwin. The face is that of a European, but the black robe is a puzzle.

Calcutta and Howassi!

TRADE OF CALCUTTA.—For the first quarter of the year the trade of Calcutta amounts in value to over eighteen crores, or a rise of ten per cent. Imports and exports have both shown improved results.

A DISPUTE.—A dispute is going on between the Shiaks and the Sunnis of Husaingunge, Sewan, about the construction of a mosque by the latter. The hearing of the case has been fixed for the 26th instant.—Communicated.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total foreign trade of Calcutta for the month of June was valued at six crores, being an increase of forty-six lakhs, or over eight per cent. Imports fell by over twenty-seven lakhs, exports expanding in value by seventy-four lakhs.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—A correspondent writes from Brindaban:—On Saturday, the 8th July, a she-buffalo here gave birth to a freak more like an elephant than a buffalo.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.—Mr. W. R. Yates, Superintendent of the office of the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, has been appointed as Curator of the Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum in the place of Mr. D. Hooper, on leave.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.—The approximate earnings of this Railway for the first 8 days of July 1899 were: Coaching Rs. 1395; Goods Rs. 224; Miscellaneous Rs. 10. Total Rs. 1629 or Rs. 51 per open mile.

A MURDER CASE.—What is known as the Hya Ghat murder case has been committed to the Sessions. A charge was brought against a circle officer of the Durbhunga Raj of beating one of the Raj tenants to death.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—Mr. Fanshawe Postmaster-General, is about to propose for the consideration of Government a scheme for reducing inland postage on parcels. If this is accepted, parcels of twenty tolas weight will be carried for two annas; parcels of forty tolas for four annas; and over that weight, every additional forty tolas for two annas more.

A BOLT OUT OF THE BLUE.—A correspondent writes from Sheoraphuli, Hooghly:—On Monday, the 10th instant, after 6 P. M. a lightning fell on a two-storied house near the Railway station, killing a constable who was standing by.

THE MUNSHIGUNJ CASE.—The hearing of the rule obtained by Debendra Kumar Shome, the Mohurir of Babu Kali Prasanna Bose, Muktear of Munshigunge, as to why a further enquiry will not be made into the complaints of Babu Debendra Kumar Shome and why the proceedings against him under Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, should not be quashed, came on Thursday for hearing, before Justices Prinsep and Hill.

A HUMANE ACT.—On Wednesday, at about 12-30 P. M., two men fell into the river from one of the barges in Mackinnon's Ghat, opposite the Bank of Bengal. Just at that time Constable F. Cox was passing along the Strand Road, and saw the occurrence.

THE "CALMETTE" METHOD.—A remarkable case of recovery under the "Calmette" method of dealing with snake bite, we hear, has recently occurred at Meerut under the care of Major Rennie, R. A. M. C. Since the introduction of this remedy, some three years ago (the first case treated in this country was, if we remember aright, also at Meerut), its efficacy has been abundantly proved by experiment in the laboratory and also in actual practice; but the present instance is specially noteworthy in that it would seem to demonstrate that the serum may be used with success in an apparently hopeless case, the patient, we are informed, being practically in the last stage of all when he came under treatment.

A REMARKABLE case of recovery under the "Calmette" method of dealing with snake bite, we hear, has recently occurred at Meerut under the care of Major Rennie, R. A. M. C. Since the introduction of this remedy, some three years ago (the first case treated in this country was, if we remember aright, also at Meerut), its efficacy has been abundantly proved by experiment in the laboratory and also in actual practice; but the present instance is specially noteworthy in that it would seem to demonstrate that the serum may be used with success in an apparently hopeless case, the patient, we are informed, being practically in the last stage of all when he came under treatment.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE LEAVE.—It is believed that the question of constant transfers and privilege leave vacancies is engaging the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Imperial Legislative Council, and is possible that changes may be introduced permitting privilege leave to accumulate over three months.

THE NADUA RIOTING CASE.—This case in which Mr. J. D. Bellwood of the Nadua Tea Estate was assaulted by some coolies, was heard for the third time on the 12th instant with the result that two of the accused, both women, were discharged. The further hearing of the case is adjourned to Monday next.

THE HOOGHLY OUTRAGE CASE.—This case in which Bhoot Nath Mukerjee, Assistant Station Master, Hooghly, stood charged with attempting to indecently assault a Hiddoo lady who with her husband and some other companions was resting in the waiting-room, has come to a close. The accused has been found guilty and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

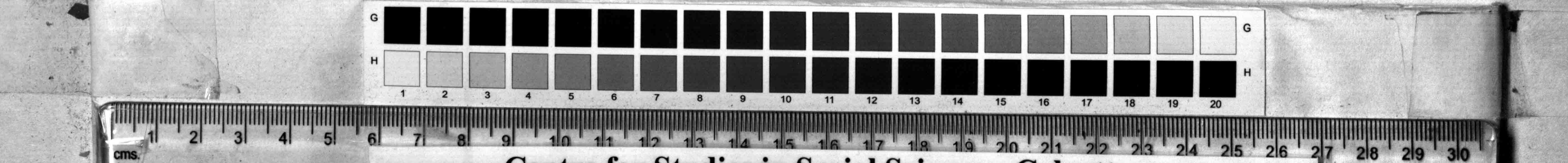
INDIAN DRUGS.—Mr. David Hooper, Curator of the Economic Section of the Indian Museum, who is on furlough at Home, is spending his time in inspecting the principal economic museums of Europe, inquiring into their systems. The Indigenous Drugs Committee, he is reported to have held a Home paper, is making steady progress with its investigations. A certain number of Indian drugs are being systematically examined and reported upon in all their aspects, especially with regard to their origin, commerce, pharmacy, and therapeutic action.

WEATHER AND CROP PROSPECT.—There was general and heavy rain during the week. A break is now required. The autumn rice and jute crops in parts of south-west Bengal and the bhadoi crops in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions are reported to have been damaged to some extent, and transplantation of winter rice is retarded in some parts. Damage to crops by insects is reported from parts of Nadia, Jessore, Dacca, and Tippera. There is cattle-disease in several districts, but the fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient. Prices continue practically stationary.

AN EDIFYING SCENE.—The other day a Purulia, says the local paper "Manbhoom", a poor boy of 10 or 12 years was sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 by the Deputy Magistrate, Babu P. K. Karforma. Being unable to pay the amount the boy was being dragged to the hajat. On this the poor fellow set up a piteous cry and a gentleman who was passing paid the rupee and thus released the boy.

THE WATCHING EYE.—The story is well known in Bengal of a mother-in-law, who used to torment his daughter-in-law, during his life time, and, while on the point of death, drew her attention to a shell, which she kept on a prominent place and addressed her thus:—"Look there—that is my eye. It is time I am going to die, but I am leaving behind that eye to watch your actions." It is after all a story, embodying a moral. Would it be believed that a European planter of Ceylon actually tried the experiment to the letter and for a time with considerable success. The planter wanted to go a shooting but he knew that as soon as he was away, his business would be neglected under the circumstances how was to get off—that was the question. After much thought an idea struck him. Going up to the men he addressed them thus:—"Although I myself will be absent, yet I shall leave one of my eyes to see that you do your work. And, much to the surprise and bewilderment of the natives, he took out the glass eye and placed it on the stump of a tree and left. For some time natives worked like elephants now and then casting furtive glance at the eye to see if it was still watching; but at last one of them, seizing his tin in which he carried his food, approached the tree and gently placed it over the eye. As soon as they saw that they were not being watched, they all lay down and slept peacefully until sunset.

THE LINGUISTIC SURVEY.—The Simla correspondent of the Morning Post writes:—Amongst investigations which are quietly proceeding in Simla not the least interesting is that with which the name of Mr. Grierson is long associated. I refer to the systematic inquiry into the vernacular languages of India. This has now been progressing steadily for several years, and a mass of information is accumulating that is already beginning to yield results of very great philological interest. Mr. Grierson, for instance, has been able to trace the two great floods of Aryan invasion from Central Asia, which swept through the passes of the North-West frontier in the dawn of history. The Kurus forcing themselves like a wedge into the midst of the previously established Panchala Empire and driving the latter asunder after the great fight on the plain of Panipat, which has again and again in succeeding ages been the battle-field that has decided the possession of the rich plains of Hindustan. As the result, to this day, the languages in the broken country, alike northwards and southwards of the central area, show signs of earlier origin than those in the middle, and explanation is found of a distribution that would otherwise be incomprehensible. It is not only in domains of theory that advance is being made, numerous instances having occurred in which the Linguistic Survey has been the means of tracing the origin of hitherto unplaced tribes. Those queer nomadic gypsies, the Siyalgiris of Midnapore, for example, have been identified as a wandering offshoot of the Bhils of Central India, while the original inhabitants of Gujerat are shown to be connected with the Gujars of Meywar.



THE P.W.D. SECRETARY.—Mr. D. Joscelyne, Superintendent Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the Agents to Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India in the Public Works Department, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with permanent rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class.

RAILWAY LINE OPEN.—The South Behar Railway, Luckeesera to Gya, a distance of 79 miles, was opened through to Gya for public traffic on the 10th instant. The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Kalka-Simla Railway Company has been informed by Government that his Directors are at liberty to proceed with the construction of the Kalka-Simla Railway on either the 2 feet or 2 feet 6 inches gauge as they may consider best.

MUD RAIN.—"C. G." from Mussorie writes to the *Pioneer*.—To the astonishment of the inhabitants the skies sent down mud and water. All the cisterns of the different houses in Landour instead of having pure clear water, to the dismay of those who depend upon rain water as the one pure clear supply, found a paddle in them. The *blishti* declared that mud was raining. This, of course, was not believed, but ocular demonstration soon settled the matter; tubs put out in the open air were filled with muddy liquid. On Thursday evening the sky presented a strange appearance, the same as some years ago when there was a volcanic eruption in Karakutua. I would like to get a solution of this peculiar phenomenon.

A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ARBITRARY ACTION.

STRONG CENSURE BY THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. H. F. T. MAGUIRE, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, has received a rather left-handed compliment from Justices Prinsap and Hill, of the Calcutta High Court, in connection with certain proceedings of his with reference to a dispute between Messrs. Bird and Co., and the Indian Coal Company, which is by the bye a native firm. Mr. Maguire's action was pronounced to have been arbitrary his proceedings illegal and his order improper. This is what their Lordships said.

"This rule was granted on the application made for an order of transfer of a case of criminal trespass from the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Gobindpur not to any Court in the district of Manbhum, but to some Court outside the district of Manbhum. The facts of this matter are not disputed by the Deputy Commissioner, whose proceedings are called into question, and they are very peculiar. The Deputy Commissioner is not only the District Magistrate but he is also the Collector of the District, and as such he is the manager of the encumbered estates under the Act specially applicable to Chota Nagpur. The petitioners are the servants of the East Indian Coal Company, who are lessees under certain persons known as Trogonants and are admitted by the Deputy Commissioner to hold zemindari rights in the village of Kumarjari. But the Deputy Commissioner seems to think that these rights are limited to the surface. In the latter part of last year the petitioners or some of them were prosecuted in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Gobindpur for criminal trespass in respect of lands in the village of Kumarjari and on the 21st March they were acquitted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate on the ground that the accused or their employers were in possession of these lands. During the pendency of these proceedings the Sub-Divisional Officer passed an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. forbidding the interference of certain persons in the employment of Messrs. Bird and Co. in this village. Messrs. Bird and Co., it should be mentioned, had obtained leases—apparently mining leases—in the village of Kumarjari from the revenue authorities acting on behalf of the encumbered estates, and notwithstanding that an order passed under section 144 Cr. P. C. was binding and not open to revision by any superior authority. The Deputy Commissioner thought fit to order the cancellation of the names of the two gentlemen from the operation of that order, these persons being in the employment of Messrs. Bird and Co. Now, this order was obviously an improper order and an order passed without jurisdiction. A fortnight later that is on the 20th March, the Deputy Commissioner directed the Sub-Divisional Officer to see that Messrs. Bird and Co. got possession of the lands in Kumarjari as ordered by the Commissioner. This was also an order of a very improper character. It was not in the power of the Deputy Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer to interfere with the private rights of property by ordering that any particular person should get possession as against any person in possession. On the following day the Sub-Divisional Officer having already acquitted the persons convicted with the petitioners now before us of the charge of criminal trespass, found himself in some difficulty in carrying out the order received from the Deputy Commissioner, his superior, and he accordingly asked for further instructions regarding the order he had passed acquitting the accused in the case of criminal trespass and the Deputy Commissioner replied 'carry out my orders and send record immediately.' It was obviously impossible for the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who had in the Judicial trial found that the accused were in possession of Kumarjari to take another action to disturb that possession so as to carry out the instructions of the Deputy Commissioner and to see that Messrs. Bird and Co. got possession. It seems that on the 28th March following the Deputy Commissioner as Collector of the District recorded a memo stating what in his view were the facts connected with this property in the village of Kumarjari, and in it he mentioned that the order of acquittal passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Gobindpur on the ground that he found that the accused were in possession of the mining rights of the village, was not justified. He next recorded his opinion that notwithstanding this judicial proceeding 'these persons were not in any sort of legal possession of the mining rights and the mere opinion of the Sub-Divisional Officer cannot operate to deprive this office', that is, his own office as Collector, 'of such property'. He therefore directed that in accordance with the Commissioner's order Messrs. Bird and Co. to be put in possession of this village. Having recorded this memo the Deputy Commissioner proceeded to put into execution by forward-

ing a copy of it to the other side of his office, so that he might give effect to it as District Magistrate by directing that police assistance, if needed, might be given. It is stated in the affidavit before us, and it is not denied by the Deputy Commissioner, that a copy of this memo was also sent to the Commissioner together with the record of the criminal trespass case, with a recommendation that Mr. Garret might be removed from Gobindpur 'as he does not seem to be able to control Mr. Smith.' It will be necessary again to refer to Mr. Garret's tenure of office as Sub-Divisional Officer of Gobindpur. The ministerial officers then proceeded to give effect to the instructions of the District Magistrate recorded by him as Collector, and police officers were stationed at the village of Kumarjari to prevent the petitioners, or rather the East Indian Coal Company from proceeding with their mining operations. It would seem that this interference was resented and accordingly we found that a complaint was made by a police constable against the petitioners, charging them with criminal trespass regarding this village Kumarjari. On receipt of the complaint, Mr. Garret, the Sub-Divisional Officer, solicited the instructions of the District Magistrate, and we think he had good grounds for stating, as he did, that it was impossible for him to try this case as the Deputy Commissioner had disagreed with his judgment in the former case and he was being transferred for this reason from his office at Gobindpur. He also pointed out that, in his opinion, the Deputy Commissioner's order in this case was illegal, because it was passed against his judicial judgment in that case, Mr. Garret having been removed from his office at Gobindpur, the case is now before another Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the present application is, as has been already stated, to have the trial removed entirely from this district, that is to say, from the sphere of influence improperly exercised by the Deputy Commissioner. We think there are ample grounds for directing the removal of the trial as asked for. The proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner were altogether unjustifiable. The Deputy Commissioner has not hesitated to cancel and set aside the effect of the orders passed judicially over which he had no control. He has not also hesitated to exercise his official influence as Magistrate to give effect to his orders passed as a Revenue Officer in a manner so as to affect private rights of properties of others, and, lastly, he has reported unfavourably of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Gobindpur and obtained his removal from that office when the officer had done nothing else but his duty so far as appears from these proceedings. For these reasons we think that the trial of this case cannot be safely left in any Court in the district of Manbhum in which the District Magistrate does not hesitate to exercise his superior powers in such an arbitrary manner. We accordingly direct that the trial be transferred to the Sub-Divisional Court of Raneegunj.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the leading Mahomedans of Calcutta, who have invited the Conference to hold its sitting in the metropolis in December next, was held at 102, Ripon Street, on Thursday, the 13th July. Khan Bahadur Moulvi Delawar Hossain, B. A. was in the chair, and among those present were the Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syed Ameer Hossain, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg, (Secretary), Mr. Abdul Hossain (Small Cause Court Judge), Moulvi Shams-ul-Huda, Moulvi Abdul Karim B. A., Moulvi Mustafa Khan and Dr. Ayat-Ullah.

Nawab Mohsan-ul-Mulk's letter was read by the Secretary K. B. Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg and the following important resolutions were passed:—

- Resolved:—
- (1) That arrangements for accommodation and conveyance be made by the Committee as in previous years.
- (2) That over and above the usual subscription to be paid by all the members, the members from Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam shall have to contribute a further sum of not less than Rs. 5 by way of donation.
- (3) That all the members of the Conference who come from outside of Calcutta will be guests of the Reception Committee.
- (4) That the Hon'ble Justice Amir Ali be requested to preside at the next sitting of the Conference.
- (5) That the leading Mahomedans of different towns in Bengal, Behar and Orissa be requested to form Local Committees with the object of promoting the interests of the Conference.
- (6) That appeals and letters be issued as suggested in the letter of Nawab Mohsan-ul-Mulk.
- (7) That editors of newspapers devoted to Mahomedan interests be requested to join the Conference personally or by their representatives, and they be treated as honorary members.
- (8) That the following gentlemen be added as members of the Committee:—Shams-ul-Ulama Sheikh Mahmud Geelani, Moulvi Zahid-ur-Rahman Zahid, Moulvi Abdul Hamid and Ismail Khan Mohammed.
- (9) That a Sub-committee be formed to ascertain and report in the prescribed form on the condition of Mahomedan education in Calcutta and other important towns of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and that Mr. Abdul Hamid, Moulvi Zahid-ur-Rahman, Moulvi M. Osman be appointed members and Moulvi Abdul Karim, Secretary, of the above Sub-committee.

MR. HARRINGTON, Chief Engineer of the Simla-Kalka Railway, will send in formal plans to Government during the next ten days, and hopes to leave India for London by the middle of August with their informal sanction for the line. This will be 60 miles long, being a trifle over the length of the present cart road, and will cost 80 lakhs. The main feature will be three tunnels, one at the 7th mile from Kalka of half-a-mile, another three-quarters of a mile near Solon, and the third at Taradevi near Simla of half-a-mile. The railway will cross the cart road two or three times and there will be stations at Dharampur, Solon Khinda Ghat and near Jetogh. The work will probably begin in December and the line should be completed in two-and-a-half years. Competent authorities believe it will pay well. The question of whether it will be a two-foot or two-and-a-half foot gauge is left to the Company.

TELEGRAMS.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RESIGNATION OF THE FINANCE MINISTER.

SIMLA JULY 19.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dawkins the Finance Minister, who came out but recently, vacates his appointment at the end of the next Calcutta season. Mr. Dawkins has accepted the senior partnership of the London house of Messrs. Morgan and Co., the well-known Anglo-American Bankers. Whatever legislative action the Government of India may be disposed to take on the Currency question will be taken before Mr. Dawkins vacates his seat and leaves for England.

ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN.

SILCHAR, JULY 20.
In the matter of the assault on Mr. Falckytter Assistant Manager of the Pollabund garden who stands charged with causing the death of a cooly of that garden, the complainant in his first information to the Police said: At 5 o'clock in the evening of the 14th instant, I found fault with one Kartic cooly, who was employed as an engine stoker, for not attending to certain orders for which he had been paid a reward of one rupee on the previous day. Thereupon Kartic assumed a bold front and advanced towards me with an axe in hand. The axe being snatched away from him by another cooly, he took up a bamboo, when I made for the Bungalow. At 8 o'clock on the same night I went to the tea-house and sent for Kartic, but he did not come. A little while afterwards I met him near the tea-house door and ordered him to go to his work, whereupon seven of the tea-house men, as have been named, with sticks in their hands set upon me and assaulted me. I was stunned by a stroke on the right forearm and fell senseless on the ground. As the Kerani Babu lifted me up, one of the men hit me again on the left leg. I then went to my Bungalow.

A medical certificate from Dr. Glover, Medical Officer of Luckipore side gardens, states that Mr. Falckytter has been suffering from a compound fracture of his right forearm and other injuries which will prevent him from working for a month at least from that date. The marks on his body are many and such as to indicate direct violence as beating with sticks.

With the exception of one all the accused admitted having committed the assault on the Shaheb. Their confessions were recorded by Mr. Anley, an Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the 17th instant. The substance of the coolies' statements is that the Chota Shaheb used always to beat and maltreat them and on the day of the occurrence he assaulted one Kartic and tried to thrust him into the fire. Hence they all combined and beat the Shaheb. Kartic also showed a severe wound on his leg.

The matter having been investigated by Mr. Carnac, District Superintendent of Police, the accused were sent up under Sections 147 and 325, Indian Penal Code, and placed in custody.

Before their confessions were recorded the accused applied for permission to consult their Muktear but it was rejected. An application for bail was likewise rejected, although the sections under which they have been charged are bailable. The case is fixed for hearing on the 26th instant.

THE RANIGUNJ OUTRAGE.

RANIGUNJ, JULY 21.
Mr. Foley, Magistrate of Burdwan, went to see the place of occurrence this morning, accompanied by the Government Pleader of Burdwan, Babu Debendra Nath Mitter. Mr. Foley sat to try the case himself. Fourteen witnesses for the prosecution were examined to-day. Captain Vaughan, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, stated as follows:—"I consider the immediate cause of death to have been the immersion, in the tank of hot water. In all probability, deceased died immediately on immersion as the result of extreme shock. The wounds were inflicted by a blunt weapon. In my opinion none of the blows would have killed him. The marks on his neck might possibly have been caused by finger clutch. A temperature of 130 degrees means a very extreme shock. The injuries, I say, on the body might have been produced by lathies." The defence reserved cross-examination of all the witnesses. The Court was crowded with Europeans and natives.

THE RIOTS IN SOUTH INDIA.

MADRAS, JULY 21.
Judgment was delivered in the Kamathi temple case yesterday evening by the Sub-Judge of Madura. A huge crowd thronged the precincts of the Court, but there were no Shanars present. The Judge held that the Raja of Ramnad was trustee of the Kamathi temple and the suit was maintainable. The alleged acts of sacrilege in the temple were not proved, hence the damages claimed for the alleged desecration were disallowed for the defendants. The Shanars, the Judge held, were those who by Shastras and custom were prohibited from entering and worshipping in Hindu temples, and accordingly decreed that the defendants and their caste men were not entitled to enter the Kamathi temple. A permanent injunction restraining them and their caste men from doing so will issue. Damages to the extent of Rs. 500 were allowed the plaintiff, the Raja of Ramnad, for the cost of performing the purificatory ceremony at the temple. The Judge directed each party to bear its own costs, in view of the fact that both parties prolonged the hearing by raising unnecessary issues.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

RANGOON, JULY 21.
This afternoon several further witnesses were examined in the outrage case. Generally speaking they bore out the previous witnesses as to attempts to rescue a woman and being stoned by the soldiers. No witness identified any soldier except Mr. Abraham, a clerk, who pointed out Sullivan as a man he saw some distance away while the outrage was being committed.

TELEGRAMS.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

Mr. Russel Alger, American Secretary for War, has resigned, following on the attacks upon the conduct of the campaign and the suppression of the truth in the Philippines.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Lord George Hamilton is indisposed, and has been ordered abroad after the Indian Budget has been presented.

LONDON, JULY 19.

With a score of 345 for seven wickets Australia declared its second innings closed, England put together 94 for three wickets when time was called, and the fourth test match thus ended in a draw. Yorkshire beat Leicestershire at Sheffield by an innings and three runs. The match between Gloucestershire and Kent at Bristol was drawn.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Victorian Government has received an offer from the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to lay a cable from South Africa to Australia free of cost to the Colonies. The Company does not require a subsidy or any guarantee against competition, and it also offers to reduce the rate to four shillings a word, and to make further reductions as business increases. The proposals are well received in Australia.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Niger Bill without a division.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Transvaal Volksraad has passed several clauses of the new Franchise Bill with slight amendments. It is understood that the Government abolishes the dynamite monopoly and proposes to add eight seats in the Uitlander districts.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Yesterday's note in the *Times* has produced mingled feelings in South Africa. The Moderates are satisfied with the new proposals of the Transvaal, while a large body of public opinion is dismayed at the acceptance by the Imperial authorities of the septennial franchise which will exclude the bulk of leading Uitlanders who immigrated in the year 1894. The *Times* remarks that if this is so, the grant of septennial franchise must be modified, but advises the country to await Sir Alfred Milners' opinion thereon.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Natal Parliament has unanimously adopted a resolution approving the Imperial policy and affirming equal rights for Europeans in South Africa.

Mr. Chamberlain has cabled to the Governor of the Straits Settlements thanking him for the loyal offer of the Malay States to send 300 men for service in South Africa, and expressing the Imperial Government's appreciation of the proffered assistance.

LONDON, JULY 20.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Chamberlain said the Government feel assured that President Kruger having accepted the principle for which the Government contended, will be prepared to reconsider details and not allow it to be nullified.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The *Times* in an article this morning says that the Uitlanders may rely on it that no amendments to the franchise proposals will be acceptable failing to give them appreciable representation immediately.

LONDON, JULY 21.

President McKinley has declared that Government will send eight troops of cavalry and a regiment of rough riders to Manila.

POLICE COURT.—JULY 20.

(Before T. A. Pearson Esqr., Chief Presidency Magistrate.)

ALLEGED ADULTERY, ETC.—This morning Mr. Cranenburgh, on behalf of Mr. W. P. Johans, Preventive Officer, applied for and obtained a summons against Mr. Mungavin on charges of adultery with his client's wife, Mrs. Alexandrina Louise Johans and causing hurt to complainant with a knife. Mr. Cranenburgh said that the defendant had been instrumental in enticing away his client's wife. For some days past, the applicant had kept a watchful eye on the movements of his wife, who, it was found, had nominally engaged a house in Sooterkin's Lane but was actually living with the defendant at 3 Cooper's Lane. Last night when his wife was in the house of the defendant, Mr. Johans went there. An altercation ensued between the defendant and the applicant, in the course of which defendant stabbed him with a knife and caused hurt to him. No sooner did his Worship granted the application, than Mr. Mungavin applied for a process against Mr. Johans, on charges of fabricating false evidence, criminal trespass and assault and against Mr. Schallan for aiding and abetting Johans. He also applied against one Mr. Gate for using abusive language. His Worship after hearing the facts, observed that the best course would be to hear the other case first and then, if it turned out that this application was justified, he would grant summonses.

PLAGUE NEWS.

INCREASE IN POONA.

On Thursday 85 cases and 86 deaths occurred in the City, the total mortality being 101. There were in the Cantonment 17 cases and 13 deaths, one case in the suburban limits and 15 cases and 14 deaths in the district.

AT the meeting of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Legislative Council in Lucknow on Tuesday next, questions will be answered, and the report of the Select Committee on the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Acts Amendment Bill will be presented.

FARMS THAT ARE BEWITCHED.

FARMERS are not as a class by any means a superstitious lot; in fact, as a rule, they are strictly matter-of-fact individuals; nevertheless there are some farms vacant for no other reason than that no tenant can be found who is willing to brave the ghoul that is supposed to haunt these ill-fated homes of agriculture. There is a farm in the south of England, about 120 acres in extent, whose history is certainly remarkable. About twenty years ago the then tenant lost quite suddenly a number of cattle from the disease known as black quarter.

In this there was nothing extraordinary; for black quarter is as deadly as it is rapid in its effects, and spreads among stock like wildfire. It, however, generally confines itself to a small area, sometimes even to one field, as it did in this particular instance. The farmer at once took of the remaining lot of this cattle not infected with the disease from this field, and, not liking to put any more stock on that portion of the farm, he ploughed the field up and set oats in it.

The following year, for some totally inexplicable cause, the oat crop failed, and then misfortune after misfortune befell the unhappy tenant of this farm until he became bankrupt. Three other tenants fared in like manner, and now the farm is going a-begging to any one who will take it off the owner's hands.

There is another farm in the Midlands with an equally strange history. In this instance the ghoul made no attacks on the stock or crops, but confined his unwelcome attentions to the occupants of the farmhouse. And the really strange part of the matter is that in each case it was the eldest son of the tenant who suffered.

The first victim was the eldest-born son of the farmer, who was in occupation of the land about fifteen years ago; he died very suddenly, it was said of heart disease, though now there are some who think differently. The next tenant lost his eldest boy through an accident during threshing operations. The third and last tenant had his only son killed by his being thrown from a horse—the poor lad was dragged for about a quarter of a mile across the farm, his foot having caught in the stirrup. The farm is now vacant, and is likely to remain so.

Irish farmers are naturally more superstitious than their English brethren. There is a farm in the county of Kerry that has been untenanted for years. It is situated on the side of a lonely mountain. Several years ago the body of the tenant, an old man about seventy years of age, was found stretched out dead some years from the house. No light was ever thrown on the mystery, and the people about quite believe that it was a "stoke" from some evil spirit.

A black calf is supposed in some parts of Ireland to appear on a farm when some particular misfortune is about to fall on the ill-fated tenant. Only a few years back a certain landlord came back from his travels abroad to take up his residence on his Irish property. Not long after his return one of the tenants, who lived hard by, came to him, and with bated breath stated that the fatal black calf had made his appearance, not on the tenant's land, but in the demesne of the newly-returned landlord.

The owner of the soil mocked his tenant's tears, and declared he felt no fear of the dreaded black calf. The following day a groom in the landlord's employment was killed by lightning, and such was the effect on his master's mind of the awful results of the black calf's visit that he shortly afterwards left Ireland, and has not since returned, nor is he likely to.

There is a well-to-do farmer in Kent who places great confidence in the luck brought to him by a certain grey mare which he purchased many years ago when not in very good circumstances. It would take a long price now to induce him to part with this "fetish," though the animal is old and past all work.

Owing to the competition on the Pacific, the new season's China teas are being carried from Yokohama at less than a cent a pound.

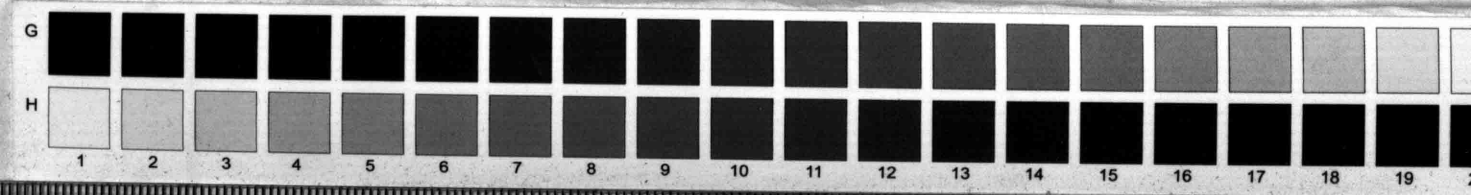
COLONEL W. LOCH arrived at Katamandu on the 16th and took over charge of the Nepal Residency from Captain Armstrong the following morning.

FORMAL intimation has been conveyed to the Medical authorities to the effect that the Government of India have sanctioned the resumption of voluntary inoculation at the public expense against enteric fever.

An attempt was made the other day by rifle thieves on the camp of the Somersetshire Light Infantry at Upper Topa, but the troops at the Gully stations were warned to be extra-vigilant, and the provokers were unsuccessful.

SIR E. COLLEN, Messrs. Dawkins and Rivaz and Colonel Gardiner with Mr. Meyer, Deputy Secretary of the Finance Department, are now holding committee meetings in order to thresh out sundry points relating to the compensation question.

THE report on the working of the Jubulpore Reformatory School during the year 1898 shows that the number of boys has been steadily rising from eighty-four in 1894 to 187 in 1898. Fifty-seven were admitted during the year, the admission being considerably in excess of the releases. The system now followed is not merely to utilize the labour of the boys in the most economical way, but to teach them industries which they will be able to follow on release. A special report recently made to the Government of India showed that of ninety-eight boys discharged from the Reformatory since its institution, only forty-four were known to have gained employment, of whom only nine were practising handicrafts, while fourteen of the ninety-eight had been re-convicted. It is feared that hitherto sufficient attention has not been paid to the necessity of helping and encouraging the boys during the critical period immediately after their release. In order to secure this being done, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has issued orders that when a boy on release is despatched from the Reformatory to the district of his residence the letter that is sent with him to the Deputy Commissioner, under standing rules, soliciting his sympathy and assistance, should give more detailed information as to the boy's history and attainments, and the directions in which assistance would be useful to him. Every boy is taught while in the Reformatory, some handicraft which may be useful to him in after-life.



THE NADUA RIOTING CASE.

THE case against the 6 coolies and 2 girls of the Nadua Tea Estate who were charged with assaulting Mr. J. D. Bellwood, the manager of the garden, came on for further hearing before Mr. W. J. Reid, Deputy Commissioner, on the 12th. Lanka, a coolie woman, engaged as a sirdar over the girls working in the sorting room, was the first witness examined by the defence. She said that Buchi and Nuni, the two accused girls, left the sorting room with her permission at about 12 on the day of occurrence. She said that she saw the boys working in the leaf house below, while she was on her way up to the sorting room which is upstairs. She heard a row some time after, and saw the sahib being taken to the bungalow by Lakhi Babu and the tea house Chowkidar. She saw the party when they were passing near the tea house on their way to the sahib's bungalow. She saw a lot of men gathered round the party, the accused Somra and Kristo Paul being nearest to the sahib. The two girls were also close by. She did not notice the other four accused in the crowd. She said that Sumra is a Munda and that Nuni is a Lohar; she could not say how Nuni was related to Somra, though she used to call him her brother. Birsa, another coolie boy working in the tea house, with the accused, on the day of occurrence, said that he left his work at about 12. He was going to the lines when he heard a row and ran towards the brick field. He saw Somra and Kristo Paul assaulting Mr. Bellwood, who also assaulted them in his turn. He got afraid and ran back to the lines. He saw the girls standing near where the quarrel was going on. He did not see the rest of the accused. They generally went to the brick field for easing themselves. Buchi is the wife of the accused viz., Kinua.

Inspector Bireswar Sen was the next witness examined. He proved a rough man of the scene of occurrence, showing its distance from and position in relation to the tea house. He said that the distance between the tea house and the place where Mr. Bellwood is said to have fallen on his way to his bungalow, is about 750 paces and is visible from the tea house door. The place which was pointed out to him by Nuni, as the spot where she was first got hold of by Mr. Bellwood is a little further off inside the jungle and it is not visible from the tea house. The place pointed out as the spot where she was actually violated is still further off. He said that he examined 3 witnesses, viz., Lakhi Babu the tea house Chowkidar, and Lanka woman on the first day, and that he recorded their statements separately. Subsequently he incorporated the statements of all witnesses examined by him in his special diary. On this the pleader for the accused renewed his application for copies of the statements recorded on the 1st day which was granted by the Deputy Commissioner. The Inspector further said that he examined Ghotal Gohain about a month after the day of occurrence, under the orders of the District Superintendent and that he did not know how the District Superintendent of Police came to hear of Ghotal Gohain's name. He said the investigation was carried on jointly by himself and the District Superintendent of Police. Two other coolie boys were examined by the defence but they said nothing particularly relevant. The pleader for the accused here renewed the application made on a former occasion, to examine the girls as witnesses on behalf of the other accused. The Deputy Commissioner, however, acquitted the two girls at this stage and the technical difficulty about their being examined as witnesses being thus removed they were put in the box. The girl Nuni said that she and Buchi had been to the brickfield to ease themselves. She was inside the jungle near the road where Buchi was waiting. The sahib came out from somewhere in the jungle, caught hold of her and dragged her to a little distance where she was thrown on the ground and violated without her consent. Buchi who was close by saw all and raised an alarm. She herself also began crying. A little while after, her husband Kristo Paul and Somra appeared and they actually saw the sahib on her. The sahib got upon seeing them and caught hold of her by the arm. She was crying, when her husband began assaulting her. The sahib having remonstrated with her husband for his assaulting her, a quarrel ensued during which the sahib kicked her husband and struck him with blows. Her brother Somra also then fell upon the sahib. Cross-examined, the girl said the place was not visible from the tea house door but it was visible from the upper story, where there is the sorting room. She was dragged by force to some distance and her clothes were torn. Again, she said, her clothes were taken off by the sahib. She did not speak of being actually violated by the sahib to the Deputy Commissioner when she put in her first petition, the day after the occurrence, because she was not asked. She told every thing to her pleaders who drafted the petition, but does not know why they had not put the fact in her petition. She denied having accosted the sahib on the day before. The sahib never chaffed her or her companions while working in the tea house. Buchi, the other girl, generally corroborated her, but contradicted some of the statements of her companion. She said that she cried out from her place on the road whence she saw the sahib violating Nuni. Her shriekings might be heard from the tea house, but her words would not be intelligible from such a distance. She could not say why Kristo Paul and Somra only came and none others. As to the other accused, she denied having seen them at or about the time of the occurrence, though Nuni, the other girl, had said that they came later on the scene and tried to separate the sahib from her husband and brother. The case was adjourned till this day (July 17), when the defence is expected to close their case.—The Eastern Herald.

THE clerks of the Public Works Department have petitioned the Viceroy against wintering at Simla.

BOMBAY papers throw a doubt upon the reported Bheed outrage at Chulkan. The Times of India says the officials do not in the least credit its truth. Since the signalers' strike they have frequently received bogus sensational telegrams. The sender of these described himself as locked in his room, with firing going on all round the place. The station-master, he said, was shot and two ointments had been similarly murdered. Enquiries were made up the line last night with the result that, as anticipated, the telegram was found to be bogus.

THE CASE AGAINST THE PORADAH STATION-MASTER.

BABU JAHARI LALL BOSE, a respectable inhabitant of Poradaha, in the Nadia District, made the following complaint, before Babu A. K. Roy, Sub-divisional Officer of Kooshta, on the 24th Joista or 6th June :—

Jahari Lal Bose on solemn affirmation—I complain against the Station-master of Poradaha, the Assistant Station-master and the probationer Station-master of Poradaha and also the Ticket-collector. The Assistant's name is Mr. Francis. The Station-master's name is Mr. McCarry (pronounced Macarie) but I am not aware of the correct names. They detained me on the Railway station for 1 1/2 hours without cause and called me stupid, liar and other insulting names. I went to the Railway station to put in a letter in the Railway Mail Service letter post, attached to the Darjeeling Mail train. I missed the train. As I was returning, the Ticket-collector demanded the Railway fare from me from Sealdah for travelling by the Darjeeling Mail. I protested that I did not so travel. They would not listen to me. The Station-master ordered the Ticket-collector to arrest me and realize the fare. I had no money. So they detained me. I have often before put in letters like that unopposed. Mr. Francis told me that as there was a quarrel between the Station-master's son and a boy of our village, the Station-master had passed an order not to allow any villager on the platform without a ticket.

The occurrence took place on the 19th Joista, Thursday. To-day is 24th Joista. My mother was not at home, but at Aranghata and so I could not complain before. Aranghata can be reached from Poradaha in 3 hours.

Question.—Why did not you go to your mother at Aranghata?

Answer.—Because I had no other men here in my family. The Station-master did not hand me over to the Police but let me off.

(Sd) Jahari Lal Bose.

The Magistrate, Babu A. K. Roy, passed the following order upon it :—

I don't understand why the Railway Police should be against the accused in this way. If they acted bona fide, believing the complainant to have travelled by the Darjeeling Mail without ticket, no offence was committed. They are authorized by law to detain a person without ticket. If they let complainant off on being satisfied as to his identity that complainant had not travelled, no further report would be required, as complainant says he is personally known to some one of the Railway staff and he cites Police and Post Office servants as witnesses. He will produce all his witnesses before me for enquiry under section 202 at Poradaha on the 17th June.

(Sd) A. K. Roy.

It will be seen that the incident occurred on the 1st June, and the day following the Station-master wrote the following letter to the Railway Head-constable complaining against Babu Jahari Lal Bose :—

M. 451. The Head-constable G. R. P., Poradaha 2-6-99

Dear Sir,—I beg to report for information and necessary action that on the last night after the departure of 21-up mail train I made over one Jahari Lal Bose to my Ticket-collector to collect fare and penalty from Calcutta as he had no pass or ticket with him, but he refused to pay. He sent for some villagers, his object being, as he said, to beat any one who attempted to collect fare—let him be a police or a Railway employe. In addition to this charge, I further charge him under sections 121 and 122 of the Railway Act.

Further I beg to inform that I anticipate a breach of the peace and I request you to put the case before the Magistrate to have Jahari Lal Bose bound down to keep the peace. He intimidated my staffs in a way that they were afraid to do their duties. The matter will receive your attention.

I remain Yours faithfully (Sd) E. A. McCarry S. M. Poradaha.

Thereupon the Head-constable submitted the following report, completely exonerating Babu Jahari Lal and throwing all blame upon the Station-master :—

In accompanying herewith the Station-master's letter No. M. 451, dated 2-6-99 I beg to report that I made enquiry with the following results.

T. C. Panchanan Das stated that he knew Jahari Lal Bose from before, he is a resident of Poradaha close to the Railway station. On the day in question, that is, on the night of the 1st instant, he saw Jahari Lal Bose on the platform before the arrival of 21-up mail train. After the departure of the train, Station-master told him to check ticket of Jahari Lal Bose and if he had got no ticket to collect the fare and penalty from Calcutta. Ticket-collector asked his ticket, but he had got none as he did not come by train. He (T. C.) asked fare and penalty but he was unable to pay. Jahari Lal Bose went away saying that he had got nothing in his pocket, as he was known he must not be detained and report the matter if necessary.

On asking Booking-clerk, I. B. Malakar, I came to know that when he came out of the Booking office, sometimes after the departure of 21 up, he saw Jahari Lal Bose standing near the T. C. and T. C. was asking for fare and penalty as ordered by Station-master. Jahari Bose could not pay as he said he did not come by any train and there was nothing in his pocket at the time. He then went away saying to report the matter if necessary and he must not be detained as he was a known man. This Booking-clerk is here for about 14 years and he knew Jahari Lal Bose very well.

On questioning Jahari Lal Bose I came to know that in order to see a friend of his by 21-up he came to the platform before the arrival of the train and he took permission from the S. M. to remain on the platform in the train time when S. M. was standing on the west end of the platform.

Just before this occurrence at about 6 P. M., the Station-master's son was said to have been beaten by one Gour Chander Bose, a relative of his, and that is why the Station-master satisfied his grudge, complained against him and in order to put him into the trouble.

Made necessary enquiries from several persons of this station and the villagers came to learn that Jahari Lal Bose did not actually come by train and I personally saw him before the arrival of this train.

Nothing came out from the deposition of the T. C. and B. C. that Jahari Lal Bose sent

for some villagers in order to make any disturbance. I do not see any reason why the Station-master should anticipate the breach of peace for the trifling matter. None of the station staff expressed an opinion that Jahari Lal Bose intimidated any one by which they are afraid to their duties.

In conclusion I beg to state that I do not think that Jahari Lal Bose had obstructed the discharge of the duties of any one of the station staff and there is no evidence to prove that he did not take any permission of the Station-master.

The fact that Station-master's son was beaten by Gour Chander Bose, a relative of Jahari Lal Bose, will be proved by the letter of Station-master sent to me regarding Gour Chander Bose with assault and trespass, that report is also submitted together with this.

Under the above circumstances I do not think that Sections 121 and 122 of the Railway Act apply in this case and it may be the assault (? fault) of Station-master.

(Sd) Rajani Kanta Bhattacharjee, G. R. P. Hd. Constable, Poradaha.

In the meantime, the Sub-divisional Officer, Babu A. K. Roy, made over the case to an Honorary Magistrate, Babu Mohim Chandra Roy, to make a judicial enquiry into the matter. He made the following report :—

The complainant states that on the 1st June current at about 7 P.M. (i.e. the time when Darjeeling Up Mail Train usually arrives at Poradaha) he had occasion to go to the Poradaha Railway station for the purpose of posting an urgent letter and meeting a friend whom he expected by that train, that after the Mail left the station he was detained by the Ticket-collector under orders of the Station-master and was not allowed to go, because he was suspected to have travelled by the train without a pass or ticket which he could not produce when asked by the Ticket-collector to do so. His inability to produce it compelled the Ticket-collector to demand the railway fare together with the usual penalty from Calcutta. But as he did not travel by that train and had ample testimony of his innocence, he represented the matter to the Station-master, who, instead of giving due attention to him, called him liar and stupid. He then asked the Assistant Station-master the cause of such novel practice being introduced, came to learn that in consequence of a quarrel between Station-master's son and some of the villagers this order had been issued, that whoever would be found at the platform at the train time without a pass or ticket should be charged as to have travelled by the train and should be asked to pay the fare and penalty from Calcutta in the event of his inability to produce the ticket.

I have carefully gone through the evidence and am convinced that the accused can be summoned under Sections 342 I. P. C. and 504 I. P. C.

(Sd) Mohim Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Honorary Magistrate, Kushtea. 21-6-99.

Now, the proper course for the Sub-divisional Officer was to put all the accused on their trial after the finding of the Honorary Magistrate and the report of the Head-constable. But he adopted a most curious procedure. He asked the complainant to summon the accused as witnesses and bear the cost of summoning them. This the complainant refused to do. The Sub-divisional Officer then wanted accused No. 1, to give a list of his witnesses, which he did; and some of these were defendants themselves. The Sub-divisional Officer next summoned all these witnesses, and held a re-enquiry into the matter. Now, a re-enquiry, after the finding of the Honorary Magistrate, is believed to be not consistent with law. Then, can the co-accused be summoned as witnesses on behalf of the principal accused, the Station-master? Let us here mention a curious fact. The depositions of the Ticket-collector and accused No. 1 were taken in the absence of the complainant and without notice to him. The whole proceedings seem to be irregular from the beginning to the end. The end is as unsatisfactory as the beginning. The Magistrate did not summon the accused as defendants but as witnesses, and treated them all along as witnesses and not as defendants. He took their depositions at the Poradaha Railway Station and fixed the 15th July for the hearing of the case at Char Kalidaspur. The complainant was ordered to proceed there; and when he went, the Sub-divisional Officer dismissed his case! We hope, the higher authorities will take due notice of the extraordinary proceedings of the Sub-divisional Officer.

We hear that Mr. Wilson intends to open an M. A. Class at the Patna College.

The Lahore Chief Court closes on the 15th August for the autumn vacation, and re-opens on the 13th October.

The Maharaja of Sirohi has arrived at Simla on a fortnight's visit, accompanied by Colonel Yate, Political Agent for the Western Rajputana States.

A DARING dacoity is reported from the Sambalpur District. It would appear that some Marwaris and Brahmins, numbering about eighteen, while returning from the Bhugtabazar, a place lying on the borders of the Sarangarh Feudatory State to Manza Bhatli, were pounced upon by a gang at about 10 P. M. on the main road which passes through the fire protected Government Forest Reserve by a gang of dacoits armed with lathis who belaboured the travellers in a most brutal manner, fracturing the arms of four, and seriously injuring five others. After robbing the party of gold, silver, and cash to the tune of about Rs. 1,000, they made off. As many as twenty-six of the culprits have been caught, consisting of Gauds, Pankas, and Sowras, of whom eleven happen to be residents of Dwari, a village not further than a mile from the scene of the outrage. The remainder are from the Sarangarh Feudatory States and surrounding villages. The ringleader is said to be one Budhan Panka, or Dewar, a most notorious freebooter, and one who has enjoyed immunity for long, though he has already viewed the interior of a prison. Inspector Rozario was instrumental in running down the predators. The case is under trial before Mr. Slocock, I. C. S., and is being conducted by Mr. A. Brooke-Mears, District Superintendent of Police. The conviction of these offenders will, it is hoped, put a period to the depredations of a daring and dangerous gang in Sambalpur district.

THE DISMAL STATE OF CROPS.

THE accounts that reach us from different parts of the province about the condition of crops owing to abnormal rains are dismal in the extreme.

A Bongong correspondent writes: The citizens of Calcutta may complain of the continual downpour of rains, but they have no idea as to what mischief it has been doing to the standing paddy crops. It is no exaggeration to say that the *aus* crop will be destroyed in this Sub-division, if the rains do not hold at once.

A correspondent writes from Jhinkergatcha: With a heavy heart I take my pen to tell you that the paddy crops have been almost destroyed owing to excessive rains. Low paddy fields have all been flooded and their destruction is sure; seedlings on high lands may still live if the rains cease.

We have got the following from Ranaghat:—Excess of rain is reported from nearly every quarter of the Sub-division, causing serious damage to standing crops. Weeding operations are at a standstill owing to continual downpours. To add to our misfortune, a kind of grass-hopper has appeared, which is doing much mischief both to the *aus* and *aman* paddy.

The following is from Tangail:—The unusual rainfall of the season has fearfully told upon the *aus* paddy which has been submerged.

A correspondent from Duttapukur, Baraset, says:—The heavy rains have caused great injury to early rice, the prospect of which is not hopeful. A kind of insect has recently made its appearance here and is said to have destroyed the paddy roots.

A Janai correspondent writes:—The heavy rains have done considerable damage to the standing crops.

The prospect in Behar is no better. This is what our Monghyr correspondent writes:—The incessant downpour of rain for four or five days has done, needless to say, a considerable amount of damage to the standing crops throughout the district and it is apprehended that if the rains continue in the way they have hitherto done, we might again be brought face to face with a gigantic famine like the one in 1896-97. People can as yet be hardly said to have thoroughly recovered from the effects of that great famine.

The above accounts are serious enough to draw the attention of the authorities to the subject, so that all possible precautionary measures may be adopted to prevent a general calamity.

THE MUNSHIGUNGE CASE.

THE RULES DISCHARGED.

At the High Court on Thursday before Prinsep and Hill J. J., the rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Dacca to show cause why an order directing the prosecution of Debendra Kumar Shome for having brought a false charge of theft against Fazal Karim, Deputy Magistrate of Munshigunge, and of Kali Prosonno Bose, for having aided and abetted that offence, should not be set aside came on for hearing.

It may be remembered that in Kali Prosonno Bose's case, which came up before their Lordships sometime ago, their Lordships had made the rule absolute in a judgment delivered in open Court. Before the judgment was signed their Lordships, however, changed their mind and expressed the intention of hearing the rule again. Accordingly the rule issued in Kali Prosonno Bose's case was again heard along with the rule in Debendra Kumar Shome's case.

M. P. L. Roy appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. Douglas White for the Crown. Their Lordships delivered the following judgment:—The complainant, Debendra Kumar Shome, and some eighteen witnesses were sent by the District Magistrate, through the Joint-Magistrate, to the Assistant Magistrate for enquiry and report. The Assistant Magistrate made the enquiry and submitted his report to the District Magistrate, who found the complaint to be false and directed the complainant and his master, Kali Prosonno Bose, to be prosecuted. Both the petitioners moved this Court against that order and obtained rules from another Bench. That Bench only considered the question as to whether the sanction was not premature, inasmuch as the enquiry had not been fully completed, and returned the case to the District Magistrate to complete the enquiry. The District Magistrate has now completed the enquiry and has dismissed the case under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The objection now raised is that the complainant was not in the first instance examined by the Joint-Magistrate. This was not raised before the other Bench. Full enquiry has now been made and two officers have found the charge to be false. The orders of the other Bench have been carried out and we cannot interfere. The rules are discharged.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

TO-DAY the 19th July the hearing was resumed, before Major Wylie, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, of the charges (under Sections 376 and 511 of the Penal Code) against Private Johnson, Comber, Martin, Boulter, Gough, Thorpe, and Lance-Corporal Rodgers, all of the Royal West Kent Regiment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fox, Government Advocate, with Mr. de Glanville, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Colonel Stevens, commanding the 15th Madras Infantry, was called. He said he was a member of the military court of inquiry summoned to inquire into the alleged outrage. Before the military court five of the accused made statements. He took down some of these, and Major Townshend of the Royal Artillery took down the rest.

Mr. Fox asked the witness to refer to the report of the proceedings to refresh his memory, and to tell the court what each of the accused said whose statements were taken down by him.

Colonel Stevens replied that before doing that he would call the attention of the court to paragraph 123 (b) of the Military Rules of Procedure, which said that a confession or a statement made before any court of inquiry shall not be admissible as evidence, nor shall any evidence respecting the proceedings of the court be given against any officer or soldier. Witness thought that under that paragraph the proceedings were privileged and could not be used against the accused in the present proceedings.

Mr. Fox, in the course of his reply, said the question for this court was whether this court, which was bound by the terms of the Indian Evidence Act only, was bound by this doubtful rule of procedure. Before considering whether the statements were admissible under the Evidence Act they had to know what the statements were, and the prosecution were entitled to have them put in.

Mr. Dawson, for the accused, asked to have his objection to this course recorded. The point would have to be argued again before the Court of Session.

Major Wylie, in the course of a long order upon the point under discussion, held that the statute law, upon which Rule 123 (b) depends for its validity, clearly applies to courts martial alone. The Rules of Procedure were by-laws addressed to the Army for guidance in military legal affairs. Such a code of bye-laws obviously could not override the provisions of the Legislature. The military authorities could not plead privilege as against the Crown in a trial initiated by the Crown. The objections upon the point of fact would be considered as they arise.

Colonel Stevens then read the statements recorded by him, and Major Townshend read the statements recorded by him. These statements are not fit for publication, but their general tenor has already been given in the columns of the Pioneer. Some of the accused admit participation in the act, but allege that they were impuned by the victim. Others deny all connection with the affair. Each of the accused had been brought up separately before the court of inquiry and examined in the absence of the others.—Pioneer.

It is now settled, that Mr. C. Rivaz, Hon. Member of Council, will take six months' leave in November next, and that his place in the Government of India will be taken by Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Mr. Ibbetson, again, will probably take furlough on the expiry of his officiating appointment, so that the officer who goes to act for him in the Central Provinces next November will remain for some time in the Chief Comership. The choice is understood to lie between Mr. J. P. Hewett, and Mr. A. H. L. Fraser.

HOW IT IS.

In the streets of the town where I live I sometimes meet a poor fellow who is so badly off that his appeal for a penny or two is hardly to be resisted. He has lost both his legs above the knees and punts himself along the pavement with his hands, like a loaded barge in shallow water. Thank Mercy, one doesn't often see human hulks like him. Where there is a single instance of a man having lost both legs or both arms there are a dozen where only one limb of the pair is missing. And where there is a single case of the latter sort there are a hundred cases of people who are lame or more or less disabled, by disease or minor injuries which are scarcely noticeable, yet in the long run very serious to those so afflicted.

Consequently, when we sum up both classes we perceive that it isn't the total wrecks and the incurables that are most expensive to society but the prodigious host which must work, and does work, yet always under difficulties and against hindrances. Men and women regularly employed, but who are continually breaking down in a small way, thus losing fragments of time and fractions of wages, are of the kind I mean. The amount of income lost in this way in one year in England is immense. And so far as the cause of all this is disease, and not accident or born bodily imperfection, it is almost always preventible and generally curable. Look at this for example and take heart.

"In the spring of this year, (1897), the writer says, 'my health began to fail me. My appetite was poor, and after meals I had pain and weight at the chest. I could not sleep owing to the pain, and I got weaker every day. I had so much pain that I dared not eat, and rapidly lost flesh.

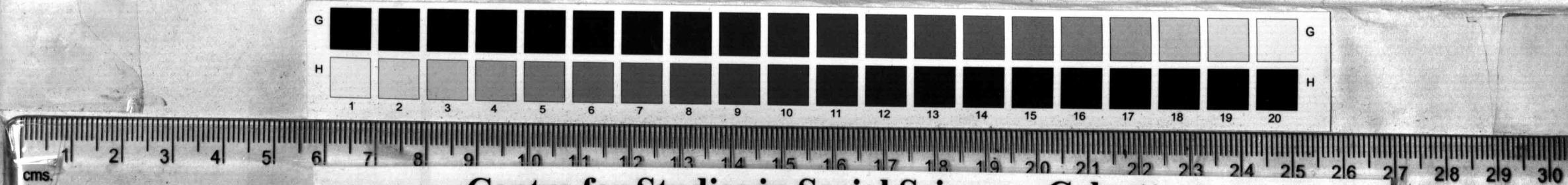
"I was in agony night and day, and often sat by the fire at night as I could not rest in bed. I had a deal of muscular pain, particularly in the arms. I gradually got worse and worse and in two months, lost two score pounds weight.

"I saw a doctor who gave me medicines and injected morphia to ease the pain; but I was no better for it. Then I met with a friend who told me of the great benefit he had derived from the use of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle of it from Mr. S. Richardson, Chemist, Bridgman Street, and in a week I could eat well and food no longer distressed me. Therefore I kept on with the medicine, and soon was strong and well. I am now in the best of health and recommend this remedy to all I meet with. You are at liberty to publish this letter as you like."

(Signed) William Bridge, Grocer and Baker, 65, Bridgman Street, Bolton, October 5th, 1897. Here we have an illustration of the proposition with which this article sets out. From Mr. Bridge's account of his own case we see that he lost a considerable time from his business. How much that represents in money he does not say; nor is it important to the argument. For two months or more he lost from his business practically all he was worth to it; and what that situation would have signified, had it been indefinitely continued, any intelligent person can imagine. Men frequently become stricken with poverty as with illness in that way. However well any business may be managed in an emergency by others it is not to be supposed that it gets on as prosperously as when the proprietor is himself at the helm. And he cannot be there while he is suffering agonies from disease. This is true even if we make no calculation of the direct expenses created by illness, nor of the suffering experienced—the latter not computable in terms of money.

Now, please remark how quickly Mr. Bridge was cured of his ailment—bad as it seemed and really was. Dating from the time he began using Mother Seigel's Syrup, he says:—"In a week I could eat well, and the food no longer distressed me." His trouble was of the digestion only (acute dyspepsia), for which this preparation long ago proved itself a specific. Had he known of and employed it when the attack began he would have lost no time, felt no pain.

The lesson of the case is this:—As indigestion is a common complaint, and dangerous also when neglected, the remedy should be at hand for immediate use when needed. The more valuable the treasure the more strict should be the guard over it. And health is a jewel compared with which rubies are as the glass beads of savages.



SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL AT AGRA.

THE following address was delivered on Friday by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the members of the Agra Board:—

members and on the Secretary to the Board that it made it only the more incumbent on them to watch and guard against the malpractices.

THE CHARITY KISS AT MODERATE RATES.

A NOVELTY was introduced at a bazar in Cincinnati. Several ladies to the number of some dozens volunteered to submit to be hugged and kissed by any man who chose to pay for the privilege.

CHLOROFORMING A LIONESS.

PROFESSOR GUSTAVO PISENTI, of the University of Perugia, has lately had a thrilling experience in extracting a cataract from a powerful lioness about three years old.

TO LET THE STAR PASS.

"THE worst scare I ever had" remarked an engine-driver recently. "Well, I'll tell you," though the story's against me.

PEOPLE in India, especially those interested in the investigation of the origin, cure and prevention of malarial fever will be interested to learn that the Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases is sending out to the West African Coast a special expedition to investigate the causes of malaria and other diseases.

EXTERMINATION OF MALARIA.

MAJOR R. ROSS, M. R. C. S., D. P. H., I. M. S., contributes the following important article to the Indian Medical Gazette.

But I wish to be understood as writing with all due caution on those points. Up to the present our knowledge, both as regards the habits of the various species of mosquito, and as regards the capacity of each for carrying malaria is not complete.

I limit this statement to certain localities, only because it is obvious that where the breeding pools are very numerous as in water-logged country, or where the inhabitants are not sufficiently advanced to take the necessary precautions, we can scarcely expect the recent observations to be of much use—at least for some years to come.

For instance, malaria causes an enormous amount of sickness among the poor in most Indian cities. Here the common species of mosquitoes breed in the precincts of almost all the houses, and can therefore scarcely be exterminated; but pools suitable for the spotted-winged varieties are comparatively scarce, being found only on vacant areas, ill-kept gardens, or beside roads, in very exceptional positions, where they can neither dry up quickly nor contain fish.

The same considerations will apply to military cantonments and estates under cultivation. In many such, malaria causes the bulk of the sickness and may often, I think, originate from two or three small puddles of a few square yards in size.

In making these suggestions I do not wish to excite hopes which may ultimately prove to have been unfounded. We do not yet know all the dangerous species of mosquito, nor do we even possess an exhaustive knowledge of the habits and habits of any one variety.

One thing may be said for certain. Where previously we have been unable to point out the exact origin of the malaria in a locality, and have thought that it rises from the soil generally, we may now hope for much more precise knowledge regarding its source; and it will be contrary to experience if human ingenuity does not finally succeed in turning such information to practical account.

More than this, if the distinguishing characteristics of the malaria-bearing mosquitoes are sufficiently marked (if, for instance, they all have spotted wings) people forced to live or travel in malarious districts will ultimately come to recognise them and to take precautions against being bitten by them.

Before practical results can be reasonably looked for, however, we must find precisely— (a) What species of Indian mosquitoes do and do not carry human malaria? (b) What are the habits of the dangerous varieties?

I hope, therefore, that I may be permitted to urge the desirability of carrying out this research. It will no longer present any scientific difficulties as only the methods already successfully adopted will be required. The results obtained will be quite unequivocal and definite.

But the enquiry should be exhaustive. It will not suffice to distinguish merely one or two malaria-bearing species of mosquito in one or two localities; we should learn to know all of them in all parts of the country.

The investigation will be abbreviated if the dangerous species be found to belong only to one class of mosquito, as I think is likely; and the researches which are now being energetically entered upon in Germany, Italy, America and Africa, which assist any which may be undertaken in India, though there is reason for thinking that the malaria-bearing species differ in various countries.

As each species is detected, it will be possible to attempt measures at once for its extermination in given localities as an experiment.

A EUROPEAN railway employee at Lahore has just been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60, for causing hurt to a native under the following circumstances. The native was cutting grass in the European's compound, and in the altercation that ensued, the native struck the European on which the latter brought out a gun, and lodged a charge of No. 4 shot into the retreating person of the native, who fortunately was not seriously hurt.

IS IT RIGHT FOR AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES?

From Sylvan Valley News. Brevard, N. C. It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of sufferings we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHŒA. Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoaau 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.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

TO-DAY the 18th July, the hearing of the Rangoon outrage case was resumed before Major Wylie, Cantonment Magistrate. Mr. de Glanville, Public Prosecutor prosecuted; and the accused were defended by Mr. Vansomeren.

Private Sullivan of the West Kents said that at 1-30 on April 2nd, he was at dinner in C. Company barracks. A woman came from the direction of the pagoda, singing and dancing. She came close to C. Company's bungalow. Private Comber left dinner and went with the woman; the six other accused were following.

Maung Po Gyaw, a bullock driver, deposed that he was returning at two o'clock to Rangoon and saw a number of soldiers pulling a woman.

Here the Public Prosecutor, interposing, said the Burmese interpreter was not interpreting accurately. He made the witness say that the woman was pulling a number of soldiers. It was perfectly useless, the learned counsel said, going further with the Burmese witness till a competent interpreter was forthcoming.

The Magistrate agreed, saying he had asked the District Magistrate to send a qualified interpreter.

The proceeding were adjourned till to-morrow when the question of the production of the proceedings of the military court of inquiry will presumably be raised.—Pioneer.

FIGHTING MICROBES.

AN important discovery, which appears likely to bring about a revolution in the method of treating disease, has just been published by Professors Rudolph Emmerich and Oscar Loew.

These German investigators have succeeded in isolating from a certain microbe, known technically as the "Bacillus pyocyaneus," a ferment which, when inoculated into animals infected with the germs of anthrax or splenic fever is able to entirely neutralise the latter's harmful effects.

The hope is also held out that by "improving" the methods of producing immunity from disease, human and animal organisms may in the future obtain protection from every species of natural infection. The only thing needful is to obtain the ferments of certain disease producing organisms in the purest possible condition, and to introduce them harmlessly into the human body.

The new discovery appears to form a natural sequel to the method of treating diphtheria by means of the so-called "anti-toxic serum," which was introduced in 1894, and has been so successful during the past five years. According to statistics in 44,631 registered diphtheria cases in which the serum was used the mortality was only 14.6 per cent, while in 6,507 cases where no serum was employed the mortality was more than double, 34 per cent.

If the new method of treatment be as useful in coping with typhoid and plague as the anti-toxic serum in dealing with diphtheria, it must be looked upon as having obtained a high measure of success.

It is noteworthy that the new discovery can be considered, in a measure as having been anticipated by the late M. Pasteur, to whose genius the modern methods of therapeutics owe so much. For in 1861 he showed that by inoculating harmless germs along with the anthrax microbe, the latter's evil effects were completely averted.

This discovery, taken in conjunction with the others, opens out a new vista for possibilities in the treatment of disease. After all, the time sung by the poet when all diseases will be "quenched by science," may not be so hopelessly far away.

HENCE THE LOVING CUP.

THE loving cup is an historical emblem. In the Middle Ages at the close of an entertainment the parting guest was presented with spiced drink in a large bowl, just as he was mounting his horse. It was called the "stirrup cup."

Sometimes when the friendship between host and guest was a pretence, and not a reality, the drink was poisoned; or, perhaps, while drinking the guest was murdered. These were frequent occurrences among Italian nobles; and to put a stop to them, the clergy introduced the loving cup, which had three handles.

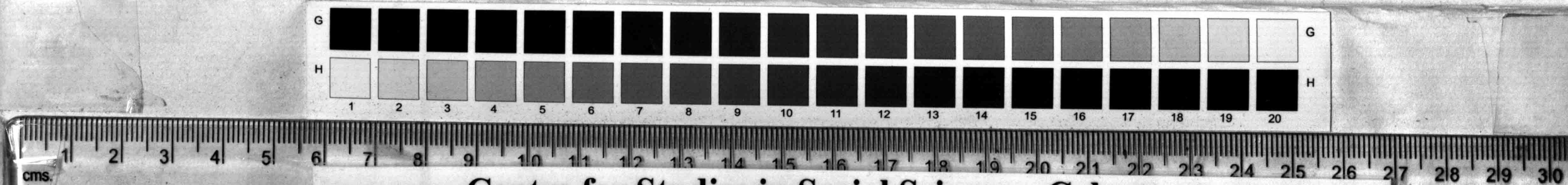
Two of these were grasped by the host, who drank first to show that the liquor was not poisoned. The guest then took the cup by the third. The host released one handle, the right hand still holding one, so that he might help raise the cup, and, incidentally, so that his right hand might be too busy to draw a sword or dagger. When the guest had drunk the host released the cup, which was passed to the next guest.

The monks in early times named this the "Cup of Love." It was filled with wine with a piece of toast therein, and passed from right to left round the table. Hence the phrase, "drinking a toast."

IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

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

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



Novelty of Ayurvedic Medicine AYURVEDIC PHARMACY.

KAVIRAJ NOGENDRA NATH SEN practices the Ayurvedic system of medicine

after having obtained a Diploma at the final examination of one of the Government Medical Institutions of the country.

SPECIFICS for all ordinary diseases like Fever, Cough, Asthama, Phthisis, Diabetes, etc., including disease brought on by irregularities of all kinds.

Thousands of unsolicited testimonials from every quarter.

Companion to Euclid. Books I-IV

By N. C. Mitra B.A. (Cambridge) Bar-at-Law, Professor, Government College Dacca.

অবোধবোধিনী পত্রিকা। মাসিক ধর্মশাস্ত্র ও সমাজনীতি বিষয়ী পত্রিকা।



The above is the illustration in miniature of the head depot of VATCHA BROTHERS, 620, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

Table listing various items and their prices, such as Best Air Tube without Valve for 80, Dunlop own best air tube with valve for 200, etc.

VATCHA BROTHERS. 620, Girgaum Road, Bombay.



JEWELLERY AND PODDARY SHOP.

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.

TESTIMONIALS. Mohesh Chandra Poral supplied the Rajshayee Diamond Jubilee Committee with silver Trophies, presentation plates, and ornamental buckets of approved design at a moderate price which gave great satisfaction to all concerned.

মহেশ চন্দ্র পোরাল কর্তৃক ১১০ টাকার অসমতুল্য পুস্তক প্রদান।

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:-

Table showing prices for Sweet Scented (1 0), Lily Scented (1 8), Rose Scented (2 0), and Jasmine Scented (2 0).

A FEW NEW TESTIMONIALS.

Hon'ble Justice Promoda Charan Banerjee, High Court, Allahabad.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior quality of the perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose.

Mr. Motilal Mehru Advocate High Court Allahabad.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the high quality of Mr. H. Bose's perfumeries.

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.

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.

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.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Pleader, Chief Court Lahore.

I have used Mr. H. Bose's Kuntaline oil and Scents and found them really good.

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 no wise 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.

Maharajah Jag dindra Nath Bah dur, of Natore.

I have much pleasure in certifying that I have had occasion to introduce the use of Kuntaline in my family.

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 Maharaj Asaf Nawzawant Murlu Manohur Bahadur, Hyderabad, Deccan.

I have pleasure to say that your Essences or Flower Extracts have given me entire satisfaction.

Mr. N. Vinkata Rao, Assistant Commissioner Mangalore.

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

Sreejukt Shanka 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.

H. BOSE, 62, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta

Amritarishta.

An excellent nerve tonic and blood purifier. Sure to eradicate the mercurial and syphilitic poisons from the system.

PERCEPTIBLE IMPROVEMENT AFTER A FORTNIGHT'S USE. Price Rs. 5 or 15 days.

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

KAVIRAJ KUNJA 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.

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar, Maisadai (Mishapore), writes under date, the 25th September, 1898:-

"I am glad to inform you that the effect of your medicine has been excellent on the patient. Be good enough to send me, per V. P. P., a box of your 'Aswagandha Batika' and oblige."

Dr. CHANDRA NATH ROY, 5, Nobin Sarke's Lane, Barbazar, Calcutta

"Once Tried Favored Always"

The "Mundul Flut" "Srutu Mundul Flute"

(i.e., a box harmonious containing srutis) That Supplied to H. H. The Maharaja of Independent Tippara (Hill).



The best Harmonious of the day and to play and accompany Bengali, Hindi and English Music.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION. Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses, etc.

Manufacturers Importers, Repairers and Tuners of Musical Instruments, Strings, Wires and all sorts of fittings, etc.

No. 3, Bow Bazar Street, and 5, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

KAVIRAJ BIJOY RATH SESH KAVIRANJAN'S AYURVEDIC AUSHADHALAYA.

5, Kamaruti Street, Calcutta.

Musk. It is one of the best ingredients of many of the Ayurvedic medicines, which cannot be prepared effectually without genuine musk.

Chavanaprasha. It is stated in Ayurveda that the very old saint Chavana had the revival of youth by the use of this medicine.

Kalpita-Batika. It is a marvellous remedy for general debility, loss of appetite and loss of cheerfulness.

Kamdeva-Ghrita. It is a powerful remedy in cases of mental debility and loss of the retentive faculty.

Mohasomeshwar-Batika. This cures diabetes Albumenuria and like diseases.

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.

C. RINGER & CO., Homoeopathic Establishment, 4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE (EAST) CALCUTTA.

WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY fresh, genuine, and original medicines.

Just received per SS. Persia large shipment of all medicines and their requisites.

Price free on application.

ACIDITY PILL

An Infallible cure for Acidity and Dyspepsia.

However chronic and long-standing the disease however violent its attack, the Acidity Pill will give you instant and permanent relief.

Among others, the following names are quoted as having spoken very highly of the Acidity Pill:-

(1) The Hon'ble G. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E., Member of the Supreme Legislative Council; (2) Babu Bhabotosh Banerjee, D. Magt., Jessore; (3) Babu Nilmani De, Asst. Settlement Officer, Muzafferpur; (4) Kumar Hemendra Krishna of Sovabazar; (5) Mr. S. C. Haldar, Political Agency, Gilgit; (6) Babu Ramdhone Paure, Dy. Inspector of Schools, Arrah; (7) Prof. Tarit Kanti Bakti, Jubbulpur; (8) Dr. Sarasi Lal Sarkar L.M.S. (9) Pundit Satya Charan Shastri, author of Prata-paditya, &c.; (10) H. N. Basu M.D.; (11) Babu Amrita Krishna Mullick, Editor, Indian Empire (12) Babu Priyam Nath Banerjee, Executive Engineer, Sylhet; (13) Srimuty Sarojini Ghose, Lady-photographer; (14) Babu Samatha Nath Ghose, Hd. Assistant, Commissioner, Jubbulpur; (15) Babu Mohitosh Ghosh Kamnago, Bankura; (16) Babu Basu Patrika, the Basumati the Hitaishi and other Papers have also recommended it highly.

The Acidity Pill is purely a vegetable preparation. We guarantee a cure and REFUND THE PRICE IN CASE OF FAILURE.

We will gladly give away a day's medicine, free of cost, to enable sufferers to be satisfied with its marvellous curative power.

PRICE PER BOX RE.-ONE; V. P. CHARGES EXTRA. H. BISWAS, 22 1/2 Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

OUR LAST CLEARANCE SALE.

UNEXPECTED OFFER! PRICE FURTHER REDUCED!! BE IN TIME-IT WILL NOT OCCUR AGAIN.

THE KEY-REGULATOR WATCH (WITH 10 PRESENTS) RS. 6. SALE PRICE RS. 3-12

Nickel, keyless, openface gent. size, set with secondhand, hold hands and figures accurate and perfect timekeeper and Guaranteed for 3 years.

Purchasers of the above watch will get the following presents free of charge.

1. One gilt chain, 2. one imitation diamond ring, 3. one sterling silver studs, 4. one phial essence, 5. one fancy watch box, 6. one rubber hair-comb, 7. one Victoria looking glass, 8. one pair spectacles, 9. one copying ink pencil, 10. one pencil sharpener. Postage and packing As. 12

The Success Ry. Regulator Watch (with 12 presents) Rs. 5. Sale price Rs. 4-12

Key ss, openface, medium size, enamel dial, jewelled, pretty, and splendid time-keeper keeps 36 hours time. This splendid time-keeper can be easily repaired by any Watch Maker. Guaranteed for 6 years.

Purchasers of the watch will get the following presents at free of charge:- 1. one gilt chain, 2. one set sterling silver studs, 3. one imitation diamond ring, 4. one phial essence, 5. one silk handkerchief, 6. one spare glass, 7. one spring, 8. one velvet line case, 9. a copying ink pencil, 10. one pencil sharpener, 11. one spare spectacles, 12. one Victoria looking glass. Postage and packing As. 12 extra.

FURTHER ADVANTAGE. Purchasers of 3 watches will get packing, postage free. Ditto 6 watches will get one watch free. Ditto 12 watches one silver watch free.

NATIONAL WATCH CO., Watch Importers, 67, Upper Circular Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

Gift of a Sadhu!!! THE UNFAILING Specific for Leprosy and other forms of blood diseases.

Successfully experimented over 33 years. This specific is magical in its effect. It cures Leprosy and all kindred forms of diseases arising from the vitiation of the blood, acute or chronic - at once checks the progress of the disease, heal up the ugly sores, restores the natural colour to the skin, purges the blood of all its impurities and brings in a speedy cure.

When ordering please give details of the disease. For particulars please write with half anna stamp.

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

PUNDIR SITANATH BHATTACHARJI, ABADHAUTIC AUSADHALAYA, Ranaghat, Bengal.

Monks Elixir. THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY. Specific for Dog and Jaekal bites and the only infallible remedy for Hydrophobia.

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

ACTION.-It arrests bleeding from the bite instantaneously, subdues inflammation and reduces swelling of the bitten part in 3 or 4 days at the most. It purifies the blood by eliminating the poison.

REMARKS.-The medicine should be discontinued when the inflammation has gone down. The disappearance of inflammation is a sure index of the elimination of the poison. The medicine should be used immediately after or within a fortnight after the bite. It acts as a preventive against the development of Hydrophobia by purifying the blood.

When hydrophobia is developed and the medicine fails to give immediate relief, the concentrated tincture of this medicine, sold here at 10 annas per drachm, is to be used. The preparation has never been found to fail in a single instance. No household should be without this preparation.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS. Each phial Rs. 2 exclusive of packing and postage. Sole Agents, B. K. ROY, and BROTHERS, 4, Sookes Street, Calcutta.

PERFECT BRAZIL PEBBLE Spectacles and Folders

Table showing prices for Spectacles and Folders in different materials like Steel, Nickel, Silver, Gold.

All kinds of Repairs undertaken. New Frames fitted. Pebbles and Crystals of accurate number matched. Special attention paid to Oculists' prescriptions.

DEY, MULILCK & CO. Opticians and Spectacles Makers 20, Lal Bazar Street Calcutta.

JUST OUT! JUST OUT!! JUST OUT THE HINDU SYSTEM OF MORAL SCIENCE.

(SECOND EDITION) THE HINDU SYSTEM OF RELIGIOUS SCIENCE AND ART.

BY BABU KISORI LAL SARKAR, M. A., B. L. Price one Rupee each

Opinion of the Hon'ble P. Ananda Charlu, Roy Bahadur, C. I. E., Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, regarding the Hindu System of Moral Science:-

"The book deserves to be made a first text book of religious teaching in every school. I will ask every Hindu to read it. I want every young man to be taught. I cannot do better justice than to proclaim it as a little manual worth its weight in gold deserving to be read by every Hindu parent and by him to be taught to his sons and daughters."

An extract from the opinion of The Amrita Basar Patrika regarding the Hindu System of Religious Science and Art:-

If "The Hindu System of Moral Science", by Babu Kishori Lal Sarkar, M. A., B. L., evoked admiration from many distinguished Hindus and such eminent Christians of world-wide celebrity as Professor Cowell, his treatise entitled "The Hindu System of Religious Science and Art" which and just been published, will, we doubt not, secure still greater admiration for his complete grasp of the difficult subject of the different systems of Hindu religion and the mastery way in which he has presented it to the world.

Gentlemen, wishing to have a copy will please communicate at once with, BABU SARASI LAL SARKAR, B. A., L. M. S., 121, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

SWISS MADE India WATCH.

Grand time keeper Cylinder Rs. 7. each Lever " 11.

Without exception the finest Nickel Cylinder watch in the market.

MUCH RECOMMENDED Open Face, Crystal Glass

Strong well finished Nickel cases with Nickel double dome. At the price quoted the India watch is undoubtedly the Best Value of any watch in the market, carefully timed and examined.

Packing and Postage extra. D. RAI & Co., Opposite Patrika Post office, Calcutta.

THE UNIVERSAL MUTUAL RELIEF FUND

Established 1893. Test very moderate. Chairman Hon'ble Baloo Nogendra Nath Sen, Editor Indian Mirror. For particulars send with 1/2 anna postage stamps, to Secretary 18-5 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

MAITRA & CO.,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACISTS, BOOKSELLERS, ETC. 45, 46, 47, 48 & 49, College Street, Calcutta.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF J. R. B. MAITRA, M. B. Late House-Surgeon, Chandy Hospital, Calcutta Late Resident Accoucher and Goodwife Scholar, Midwifery Ward, Medical College Hospital.

For his publications in Bengalee on Fever and other subjects. See price-lists on application. Specific for Chronic Malarious Fever Re. 1 per phial.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(In advance.) DAILY EDITION. Town and Mofussil. Yearly Rs. 20 0 25 0 Half-Yearly " 11 0 13 0 Quarterly " 5 12 7 0 Monthly " 2 0 2 2

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA. Back numbers are charged at Four annas per copy.

By WEEKLY EDITION. Town and Mofussil. Yearly Rs. 11 0 Half-Yearly " 6 0 Quarterly " 3 8 Monthly " 2 0

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS. Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy.

WEEKLY EDITION. Town and Mofussil. Yearly Rs. 5 0 Half-Yearly " 3 0 Quarterly " 1 12 Monthly " 0 10

SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS. Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy. No advertisement is charged at less than 1 Rupee. For Special Contract Rates, apply to the Manager.

All correspondence and remittances are to be sent to the address of Babu G. L. Ghosh, Financial Manager.

Printed and published by Hari Mohan Biswas at the PATRIKA PRESS 2, Ananda Chatterjee's Lane and issued by the PATRIKA POST OFFICE, Calcutta.

