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পদকলপত্তৰ

मन्त्र रहेबाटक इला ७१० होको। भविभिष्ठे यञ्च ।

অহতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিলে প্রাপ্তব্য

अनुद्रागवनी।

क्रियदबाह्य नामा थानी छ ।

बाहे शामि छेशासित देवकर खंड क्रे मछ १९नव शृद्धः निश्चि ।

यूना हत जाना। छाः माः अह जाना। অধ্য বাজার পত্তিক। আহিবে প্রাপ্তবা।

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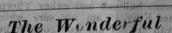
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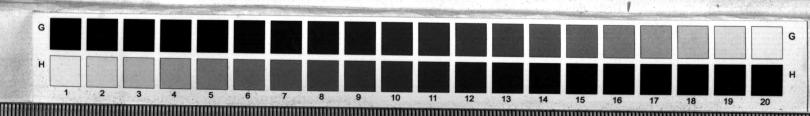
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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, July 27.

THE CONDUCT OF SOLDIERS IN INDIA.— Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Government what measures they intended to take to prevent outrages by soldiers in India and the colonies such as that which caused the death of Mr. Talwattee; and asked the Under-Secretary for India whether on Feb. 14 last the India Office was entirely ignorant of the India Office was entirely ignorant of the following cases:—Jan. 16, 1898.—Poona, Arjuna, shot by Gunner W. E. Piper.—Times of India, Feb. 27.—Poona, Private McQuillan, Royal Irish Rifles, cut the throat of a dooly bearer.—Champion. March 23.—Satara, Mr. Rowecroft, a military officer, slapped on the face for insufficient salutation, Mr. Sohoni, first assistant master, Satara High—School. Mahratta. April 10.—Poona, two soldiers, Durham Light Infantry, drove through the cantonment firing an air gun. drove through the cantonment firing an air gun hit a tailor and a woman and a man.—Tim s of India. April 24.—Allahabad, H. L. C. Killick East Surrey Regiment, out shooting pea-fowl with another, with Lee-Metford rifles and bullets. Killick cut Janak Singh's arm with a hunting knife; he bled to death.—Pioneer. May 7.—Kurrachee, five soldiers committed to sessions for wounding a policeman on duty.—

Jagat Samachar. June 5.—Cussowlee, two
European soldiers demanded liquor of a carter;
on refusal, threw cart, bullocks, and whisky
down the clift.—Champion. Oct. 2.—Nasirabad, a punkah oolie attached to sergeants'
mess of Royal Fusiliars throughts a scalable. mess of Royal Fusiliers thrown into a well by two soldiers, Sept. 25.—Champion. Jan. 28, 1899.—Punjab, Asghar Aly, magistrate and civil servant, assaulted on Punjab Railway, Dec. 3, 1898, by four commissioned officers.—Moslem Chronicle. He further asked whether the Indian Government would amend or remodeled the Indian Government resolution No. 4,625, of Aug. 31, 1897, and the Bombay Government resolu-tion No. 1,507, Judici 1 Department, of March 2,1899.

The Earl of Onslow said the noble lord

liad placed on the notice paper a very long bst of outrages alleged to have been committed soldiers in India upon natives of that country, but the noble lord had himself admitted he had not made careful inquiry as to the acquittals and convictions in these cases. It would be an easy matter to compile a long list of cases drawn from newspaper reports of crimes committed by any class of Her Majesty's subjects, and he did not think the noble lord had convinced their lordships that soldiers in India were guilty of more crimes than the same class elsewhere or any section drawn from the same class of the population. On the contrary if the noble lord would examine the returns which were laid on the tables of both Houses of Parliament he would find that since 1878 the proportion of courts-martial on soldiers for offences had been very steadily decreasing. In 1878 there were 114 at home and 56 abroad, while in 1897 the figures were 54 at home and 34 abroad. He thought their lordships would agree that the conduct of her Majesty's troops had been steadily improving and not deteriorating. With regard to the cases quoted by the noble lord, two of them had been brought officially to the notice of the Secretary of State. As to shooting parties they were most carefully guarded. Orders were only issued to men of extremely good character, and every precaution was taken to prevent any collision with natives and he could extra any collision with natives, and he could only say that all that was possible was done to prevent any outrages of the kind referred to by the noble lord. They were extremely cowardly, and were repudiated by the Army. There was no evidence that they were on the increase. no evidence that they were on the increase. There might be isolated cases of violence. The Secretary of State at this moment was taking precautions to have himself informed of all cases which were brought before the civil courts against soldiers of the British Army. He would not go at length into the proposals which the noble lord had made as to remedying what he complained of; he left that to the Secretary

The Earl of Kimberley: I fully a the Under-Secretary that not only is there no reason to apprehend that there is a serious increase of crime committed by soldiers in the Army, but that in point of fact those crimes are tending to decrease; and, although there may possibly have been some instances, some particular cases, which everyone will greatly deplore, still there is no reason to believe or suggest that there is a general deterioration among our soldiers in India. It would be most unfortunate that such an erroneous impression should get abroad. (Hear, hear.) No doubt circumstances may have occurred lately which required the attention of the Government. That attention, I am sure—indeed, we have heard that it is so from the Under-Secretary—will be given to the subject, and if it is found that there is any necessity for their interference, I must say I feel confident the Government will take any steps that may be necessary for the protection of the natives. (Hear, hear.) I cannot however, believe that the conduct of the soldier in India is such as to give rise to any general apprehension of deterioration. On the contrary, I believe that their conduct deserves approba-

tion. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Lansdowne: I rise merely to express my concurrence in what has been said by the noble earl. We must all regard with the utmost reprobation acts of ill-usage perpetrated by Europeans, whether soldiers or civilians, upon the natives of India. It is for civilians a disgrace to the nation to which they belong, but when these acts are perpetrated by soldiers, they not only bring disgrace upon their country and countrymen, but upon the honourable profession of which they are members. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to concur with what has been said of the Under-Secretary as to the improvement which has taken place in the conduct of many soldiers in this respect. I believe that at this moment acts which not many years ago-I do not speak of crimes or outrages, but acts of perhaps

Troublesome to the Army.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief to is for sale by

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Lord G. Hamilton: Over the greater part of Bengal the land revenue is permanently say, and they made statements, of which I took say, and they made statements, of whi

has issued a very stringent edict prohibiting the extension of credit to natives; whether this edict and the introduction of the German Gewerbsteuer, or tax upon commerce, are specially directed against British Indian traders in the German African possessions; whether he is aware that, in consequence of the imposition of the Gewerbsteuer, two Hindoo firms have been recently driven to withdraw their operations from German South-West Africa nd, whether he intends to move her Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to represent to the German Government the injury inflicted upon a large number of British sub-jects engaged in trades in German possessions. Mr. Brodrick: No information has reached

her Majesty's Government on the subject. Inquiries will be maide in Berlin as to whether

nything is known of this edict. INDIAN PILGRIMS IN ARABIA.—Mr. Yoxall asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Governments of Bombay, Bengal and Madras have represented to the Viceroy of India the serious outrages by brigands to which British Indian pilgrims are subjected when travelling between Jeddah, Mecca, and Medina in Turkish Arabia; whether the Viceroy has requested the Imperial Government to adopt energetic measures for securing protection for British travellers in Arabia; what steps have been taken by the India Office to remedy the grievances brought to notice; and whether, having regard to the facts that 30,000 British and Egyptian pilgrims annually visit the Mahomedan shrines, and that eighty per cent. of the transport service is carried on by British shipping firms, her Majesty's Government will consider the service of the control of the transport service is carried on by British shipping firms, her Majesty's Government will consider the control of th ment will consider the expediency of stationng a gunboat at Jeddah, and increasing the number of armed cavasses at the Consulate for the purpose of accompanying the British caravans travelling in Arabia and protecting the pilgrims from murder, outrage, and

Lord G. Hamilton said :- The Government of India is, I believe, kept fully informed as to the conditions under which British Indian Mahomedans have to perform their pilgrimage.
The Viceroy has made no recent representation to her Majesty's Government on this subject but, as was stated by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in this House on June 22, her Majesty's Government have taken, and will continue to take all and will continue to take, all steps in their power for the protection of Indian pil-Since then 1,700 has been paid by Turkish Government to certa Indian subjects as a compensation for outrages committed by Bedouins during the pilgrimage A British ship of war occasionally visits Jeddah A British ship of war occasionally visits Jeddan, but I am not disposed to think that it would be advisable to adopt the measures suggested in the question. It should be remembered that any direct interference on the part of her Majesty's Government with the Mecca pilgrimage would be distasteful to the Moslem community.

OJUI! Thursday, July 27.

THE SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India Whether he has received a memorial, signed by Indian judicial authorities of the highest position, urging the separation of judicial from executive functions in the Indian administration; whether he will state what action he proposes to take on this memorial; and, whether looking to the fact that the Government of India anticipates a surplus of 4,759,400 rx. for 1898-99, and of 3,932,600 rx. for 1899-1900, the time is opportune from a financial point of view for dealing wit a reform which has been long prayed for by the Indian community.

Lord G. Hamilton: The memorial to which the question refers has been received, and I propose to forward it to the Government of India requesting them to consider it, and to report to me the conclusions at which they may arrive. Until I shall have received their reply, I can say nothing as to the desirability of the proposed change, or as to the view of the people of India

on the subject.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF MADRAS.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretaty of State for India: Whether Mr. Justice S. Subramania Iyer has been appointed to officiate as Chief Justice of Madras; and, whether there as Chief Justice of Madras; such appointment s any legal objection to such appointment

being confirmed. Lord G. Hamilton: My answer to the first question is in the affirmative. As regards the second question, I am advised that Section 2 of

smoking shops are carrying on an illicit business quite openly. No licenses for such shops are granted in Calcutta. The subject of the hon, member's question will be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

whether it is proposed to take any steps to extend the benefits of the treaty to British India.

Mr. Brodric said: Negotiations are in progress with the Japanese Government for the accession of India to the Treaty of Commerce

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE CASE.

RANGOON Aug. 9.—The adjourned trial of the seven soldiers of the Royal West Kent Regiment on charges of rape and attempted rape was resumed this morning at the Cantonment Magistrate's court. Mr. Fox, Government Advocate, conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. Vansomeran defended Mr. R. G. P. Mc Donnel, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Wallace, D. S. P., watched the proceedings for the department they represents and Capt. T. T. Burt on behalf of the military authorities.

Four military witnesses

Four military witnesses were examined, namely Lieutenant and Adjutant Bush, who gave evidence and produced the originals of the documents connected with the case; Capt. T.T.

Burt and two non-commissioned officers—Sergt.
Allwright and Colour Sergt. Mc Donald.
Sergt. Albert Edward Allwright, sworn said:—"I am Sergt. of C. Co. I was in hospital! in May last between the 22nd and 29th of May. Private Sullivan was in the hospital at the same rivate Sunivan was in the hospital at the same time, also Private Thorpe. I overheard a conversation between Sullivan and either Thorpe or a man named King, I am not sure which I heard Sullivan say, I am not going to get myself into trouble for Coomber.' I questioned Sullivan, and asked him what the trouble was. He replied, 'That is best known to myself.'
That is all he said. When I came out of hospital I told Colour Sergt. McDonald what I had heard, and when Sullivan came out of questioned him. '80179

Cross examination reserved. Colour Sergt. Henry McDonald, sworn, said: "Sergt. Allwright made a communication to me on the evening of the 29th May. I questioned Sullivan in consequence of that information when he came out of hospital. On the 7th of June he made a statement. first statement of any importance that he made was on the 8th of June. I only noted the date not the statement itself. After that I -reported what was said to me to the Officer Commanding the Company. I made that report the same evening. After that, on the afternoon of the 12th June I saw Private Sullivan passing my quarters and called him to me. I asked him he knew of the case. He made a statemen to me, and I then went on and reported the whole case to Capt. Burt. I did not then take Sullivan to Capt Burt, because he parti-cularly requested me not to do so. He said that he did not want his name mixed up in the affair, nor did he want to let people know who had reported it. At 7-15 P. M., I did take him to Capt. Burt. to whom he made a statement which was taken down in writing and Private Sullivan signed it. After that, I believe two men were arrested for assaulting

I had to enquire into the facts of this occur rence. A number of men were questioned in consequence in my presence, in pursuance of orders received."

Counsel :- " The names of some of the men who were said to have been on the scene were elicited before the trial of Horrocks?"—
"Yes, the names of soldiers alleged to have assaulted the woman were elicited, but I cannot say the date on which they were given. I cannot say after this lapse of time on what day I first heard of the men who committed assault. Private Sullivan was the first man who second question, I am advised that Section 2 of the High Courts Act, 24 and 25 Vict. Cap. 104, requires that the person appointed Chief Justice of a High Court otherwise than in a temporary vacancy under Section 7 of the Act must be a barrister, a qualification which the officiating Chief Justice does not possess.

The Agricultural Statistics For Bengal—Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the Bengal—Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked the room or not, but he was put under close room or not, but he was put under close officiating Chief Justice does not possess.

The Agricultural Statistics for Bengal are incomplete or wholly wanting as stated on page 119 of the Blue Book on Moral and Material Progress in India.

Lance Corporal Corporal Cells. Rodgers was placed under arrest. Cannot say if he was placed in the guard room or not, but he was put under close arrest. All the prisoners were subsequently brought before the Commanding Officer. Sullivan came into the Orderly Room and gave his evidence in the presence of the accused.

wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for ladia: Whether the correspondence with the daring in the nullaw with her clothes over her ladia: Whether the correspondence with the will also saw her lying in the nullaw with her clothes over her ladia: Whether the correspondence with the will also state of the correspondence with the matter.

Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for ladia: Whether the correspondence with the daring in the nullaw with her clothes over her ladia: Whether the saw combined the will lay that correspondence upon the table, as agreed in June 1896.

Lord G. Hamilton: The correspondence is concluded, and I will lay to on the table if the hon, baronet will move for it.

OPIUM SMOKING SHOPS IN CALCUTTA.—
As representing the War Office, I have only to add that no pains will be spared to prevent any act of ill-treatment being perpetrated by soldiers upon the native population of India. (Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 24.

CREDIT TO NATIVES IN GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.—Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggrees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether hon gentleman for the newspaper cutting he sent me, but I have not otherwise received any informations that the Calcutta opium smoking shops are carrying on an illicit business quite openly. No licenses for such shops that the Governor of German South-West Africa are granted in Calcutta. The subject of the commanding Officer? "—Witness:—"I remember Rodgers being previously questioned by the Commanding Officer in the course of the commanding Officer in the course of the commanding of the commanding

-"I remember Rodgers being previously questioned by the Commanding Officer in the hon. member's question will be brought to the notice of the Government of India.

BRITISH INDIANS IN JAPAN.—Sir William Wedderburn asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether British Indians are wholly excluded from the benefits of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation which was entered into between Great Britain and Japan on July 16, 1894, and has recently come in to operation; if so what are the reason for this exclusion; what is now the position since the treaty came into operation of British Indians travelling and trading in Japan; and whether it is proposed to take any steps to exgo away past the barrack stores. He saw the woman lying in the *nullah* with hardly any clothes on. He saw no one outrage her, but heard subsequently that Coomber was implicated. He did not know of any one else. The confession of Goff showed that he else. The confession of Goff showed that he saw the woman lying naked in the nullah, but did not see any one assault her. A lot of accession of India to the Treaty of Commerce men were standing looking at her. He did and Navigation entered into on July 16, 1894 pot see Corporal Rodgers. He was told by between Great Britain and Japan.

Corporal Nurse to go back to the bungalow, and he did so. He knew nothing of this

Lieut. Bush, continuing, added: "Sullivar gave his statement in the presence of all the accused. The accused each made separate statements, but not in the presence of each other. This was on the 13th of June."

Cross-examination reserved.—Madras Times.

MONEY orders expressed in starling money

may now be exchanged direct between India and Natal under the rules and at the rates of commission applicable to foreign sterling money,

NINE Agricultural Banks were newly opened in Mysore during the year ending the 31st March, raising the number of such Banks to 64. Of the 83 Companies limited by shares, two were voluntarily wound up, and a third ceased to work at the close of the year. Thus 143 Companies were at work at the close of the year, whose operations are reported to have suffered whose operations are reported to have suffered in consequence of the prevalence of plague. Only one Company increased its capital, while the aggregate nominal and paid up capitals fell from Rs. 43,10,00 and Rs. 23,26,748 to Rs. 41,80,009 and Rs. 22,23.428, respectively, during the year. The total number of members of the Agricultural Banks increased from 2,193 to

ing order, on the suggestion of the Society, to enable it to carry out this object. The departments of the Society a copy of all publications of a scientific nature issued under the orders of Government. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to foward to the Society annually a list of the Scientific and Literary Societies established within the jurisdiction of the Local Government, and to request those societies to send periodical lists of the books published by them and copies of such books as require to be indexed in the intended catalogue. The Superintendent, Government Museum, is also requested to forward to the Asiatic Society a copy of all Museum Bulletins of a scientific nature— Madras Standard.

MR BALFOUR, speaking in London on the 27th ult. described the Transvaal crisis as one of the most difficult problems with which our Colonial Empire has ever been troubled. The present position, he said, could not be in-definitely prolonged. Englishmen must not be treated as an inferior race, and if diplomacy believe two men were arrested for assaulting Sullivan."

Cross-examination reserved.

Lieut. H. S. Bush, Acting Adjutant, Royal
West Kent Regiment, sworn, said:—"I have been Acting Adjutant of the Regiment since a out 22nd April. In the course of my duty I had to enquire into the facts of this own. failed, other means must be found. He earnest-But he trusted he was not too sanguine in expecting the Transvaal to take a statesmanlike view of the case, and in looking forward to a final settlement that should end the crisis in a satisfactory manner.

GENERAL HEUREAUX, the President of the Republic of San Domingo, has been assas-sinated by a man named Caceres. A despatch from Fort DeFrance says that a financial crisis having arisen in the island and an inmade a tour in the north and west of the country in order to prepare for eventualities.

He was sitting under the balcony of a house in the Rue Colon at Moca, ready to mount a horse to proceed to Santiago de Las Caballeros, and was talking to two friends, when an old beggar approached him from in front. The President was about to give him money when Caceres rushed forward and quickly fired two revolver student forward and quickly fired two revolver shots, one killing Heureaux and other killing the beggar. The crime was committed so quickly that the friends of the President were unable to prevent it. The assassin's party while fleeing returned the fire of the President's party. The murderer escaped.

NOTES BY THE MAIL.

THE deputation in reference to the Sugar Bounties Question will be received by Lord Salisbury during the autumn.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S disagreement with the Volksraad is now stated to have been smoothed over, and there is no more talk about his

THE Pope is indignant at the reports about his weak condition and is determined to participate in important ceremonies in order to show his good health.

QUEEN WILHELMINA has given orders for new money to be struck, representing her not as a child like the last, but as she is now, to commemorate the Peace Congress.

A VERY large meeting was held at Johannes-burg on Wednesday night to condemn the new franchise law and demand the workable reforms guaranteed by the Imperial Govern-

THE Home Secretary, questioned in the Commons whether, seeing that the conduct of Mrs. Maybrick had been uniformly good since her conviction, he would recommend the exercise of the Royal clemency was unable to hold out the hope of exceptional treatment. ARRANGEMENTS for the Exhibition at Ant-

werp next month in honour of the tercentenary of Vandyk's birth are completed. The Painter will be represented by 106 works collected from different countries of Europe. England sends 37 examples and Belgium 31. The collection is insured at £40,000.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, who spoke with great earnestness, said the Government were deterearnestness, said the Government were determined to see the matter through, even though their policy of patience should be exhausted What he insisted upon was an immediate and substantial representation for the Uitlanders.

A PROOF of the zeal with which Russia is strengthening her military position, despite the Hague Conference is furnished by the final determination to make Vladisvostock a strong naval fort. The works, it is estimated, will cost thirteen and-a-half million roubles, and are expected to be finished in five years.

ACCORDING to intelligence from Blantyre, Nyassaland, a Portuguese expedition has arrived at Chumo to co-operate with a British force against the Chief Mataka. It consists of 220 white troops, 2,000 sepoys, and 4,000 carriers. Major Machado is in command. It is expected the operations will end in the permanent occupation of Mataka's country.

A SOUTH African petition supporting the Uitlanders and Sir Alfred Milner, was presented to the Governor on the 27th ultimo, wires a ed to the Governor on the 27th ultimo, wires a Paily News correspondent. The signatories number 38,500 Cape Colonists, 7,500 Natalians, and 2,000 Rhodesians, making 48,000 in all. There is fair sprinkling of Dutch names on the

ANOTHER Transvaal Blue-Book was published on the 27th ultimo, containing Despatches down to the 23rd instant. Sir Alfred Milner WITH reference to the preparation of an in India by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the ing order on the society of Bengal, the ing order of the society of Bengal, the society of Beng declares that no franchise scheme is of any

THE statement that Mr. Schreiner telegraphed on Wednesday to President Kruger, exhorting him not to yield any further, account from the Imperial Government, would reach him on the following day, is denied from Cape Town. Mr. Schreiner did send a telegram to President Kruger with a night to president Kruger with a night to president the president to the president of the president to the presiden to President Kruger with a view to prevent the premature passing of the franchise law before the communication from the Imperial Government had been received, but the interpretation placed upon it is completely erroneous

HAWAII has been visited by a terrible earth-quake accompanied by volcanic eruptions. According to Reuter 200 people were killed. A message dispatched from Honolulu on July 13 stated that after three years' quiescence the summit of the crater Mauna Lou suddenly had become active and lava was flowing down in three streams. According to further advices despatched a few days later it was then believed that the whole crest of Mauna Lou had fallen

MR. ALEC MCMILLAN has been appointed to the Professorship of Indian Jurisprudence, at King's College, London, rendered vacant by the decease of Mr. Almaric Rumsey. From 1868 to 1894 Mr. McMillan was in the Indian Civil Service; from 1874 to 1877 he was Assistant and Under-Secretary to Government, Newth-Western Provinces and Oudh; and at different period during his service he held the civil and sessions judgeships of Meerut, Agra. Cawnsessions judgeships of Meerut, Agra, Cawn-pore, and Lucknow. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1883.

An important debate took place on the 28th ult. in the House of Commons on the Transvaal crisis. Sir Henry Cambell-Bannerman spoke highly of the action of Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr. It would be Schreiner and Mr. Hofmeyr. It would be absurd, he said, to go to war over a difference between five and seven years' qualification. He agreed that the relations between the South African Republic and the Uitlanders constituted a state of affairs, which not only worked mischief to the interests of those immediately concerned but were a constant danger to the concerned, but was a constant danger to the peace and the prospects of South Africa. War, however, he declared, was impossible.

THE Simla Fine Arts Exhibition is so full this year that several pictures have been rejected. On the whole, however, the show is scarcely up to the average.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA AUGUST 17, 1899.

AGITATION IN REGARD TO THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

"WRITE good, strong and argumentative articles", says a Commissioner, and thus he tries to shift his own responsibility bupon the shoulders of the Editor. This is, no doubt, a nice arrangement for the Commissioner and the rate-payers. But have not the Commissioners and rate-payers some work to do? Now we are quite willing to write "strong and able" articles, but we have no heart in the business. We have been writing almost daily on the subject for the last two years. We have argued and argued the question threadbare. We argued when everyone else was silent. But we find neither pleasure nor profit in reiterating our arguments. Yet we will do our best. But have not the Commissioners got some work to do in this connection?

Another Commissioner says, "let us hold a public meeting." Yes, that is the panacea for all evils,—the Holloway's Pill for the cure of all our political diseases. Is a measure to be conour political diseases. Is a measure to be con-demned? Let us have a public meeting and a very good speech. Is a cow missing? Let us have a public meeting! The fact is,

The fact is, the Commissioners have an important part to take in this matter. For, it is they whose representatives were in the Council to watch the Bill. It is they whose alleged misconduct is boldly and uncompromisingly assigned as the reason, for the withdrawal of the elective system. The question now stands upon a very simple basis. The Government that the Commissioners are to be deprived of their powers because they have not only failed but have misconducted themselves. Here we have to deal with a distinct charge based upon alleged facts. Good and able based upon alleged facts. Good and able articles, or eloquent speeches will not, therefore, help us at all in the matter. We must undermine the basis upon which this withdrawal of the powers is justified. It is for the Commissioners and the rate-payers to show that the former have been unjustly charged.

Our correspondent, "To Arms", is a fighting man as his pseudonym imports, and his letter, therefore, is not published elsewhere. But as he is yet a man of position and is very express

is yet a man of position and is very earnest, we shall make the fullest use of his communication. Let us at once clear one very important point. Our correspondent does not mean to assail the Government with material weapons; what he means is that we must yet fight out this Municipal question with the Government, and continue the struggle. His main idea is that, we must raise funds to be able to send a proper man to England to appeal to the a proper man to England to appeal to the constituencies where every sympathy can be expected. Babu Ananda Mohan Bose's tour in that country has proved this conclusively. We ourselves had been saying the same thing long before Babu Ananda Mohan went to England. The English people have every reason to sympathise with us, as they lose nothing by so doing. In India, the Anglo-Indians have their own interests and, therefore Indians have their own interests and, therefore, they and the Indians cannot always agree. But there is no reason why Englishmen at home and the Indians should not agree in every main point, regarding the way India should be governed.

But to return to the Municipal question. Our correspondent says that the Municipal Commissioners are discussing the propriety of resigning. This is, however, no news to the public, nor to the Government. But our correspondent makes some other startling dis-closures which, he thinks, are founded upon some substantial basis. He says, in short, that if the Commissioners are trying to resign, vent such a move on their part. And how?
We are told that some leading Commissioners have been offered Rai Bahadurships and

even higher titles, and also promised seats in "the General Committee."

We agree that there is some temptation in the membership of the General Committee. It means, at least, two gold mohurs per sitting. The Government, however, cannot interfere with the four seats alloted to the rate-payers. It is quite possible, we think, that the Government is anxious to give the General Committee, at least, on the first occasion, a popular character. To take away the sting of the opposition, it is likely the Government will nominate some Hindu members, and thus try nominate some Hindu members, and thus try to shew that practically the rate-payers do not lose much of the control that they now enjoy through their representatives, under the new arrangement. The authorities may do this on the first occasion; but on the next, of course, the measure will be presented in its true the Europeans can be convinced of the fact,

The correspondent is very anxious that the Commissioners should resign. He says that there are many reasons why they should resign. He says that, first, after the imputation cast upon their character, they ought, if they have the least self-respect, to give up office; secondly, by sticking to office after this, they only confirm the suspicion that the place is really profitable to them, and that they thus indirectly give color to the imputation cast upon them; thirdly, the position they enjoy now cannot be at all agreeable to them. As they must go, sooner or later, they should go before they are driven out of

office.

Referring to point third in the above, our correspondent says that "in spite of all, there is no likelihood of the Commissioners ever resigning. The most likely thing is that they will cling to the places till actually driven out." His grounds for being so bitter is that, though they are discussing this question of resignation for a long time, they have not as yet been able to come to an understanding. In all their discussions, they end their conference by

explanation, for the imputations cast upon them. Of course, we publish this statement of our correspondent without vouching for its orrectness.

We fully agree that a public meeting ought to be held to shew, that the changes proposed by the Government of India have not in any way improved the position; on the other hand, they have made it worse. As to the commission is the commission of the com have made it worse. As to whether Commissioners should resign or not, it is a matter in which we or anybody else can offer no advice. It is altogether a personal matter; every Commissioner has his own choice. They should, however, read the speech of His Honor on the last occasion with attenion, and they will see that Sir J. Woodburn, thro.vs, though in the kindest language, all

"EATING THE SALT."

To do Lord George Hamilton justice, we must say, he did not directly charge the native press with falsehood. The direct charge was against *India*, the Congress organ. What Lord George Hamilton actually meant was that Sir W. Wedderburn's organ, *India*, disseminated "gross falsehoods," and the native press copied them. His Lordship is a Conservative and Sir W. Wedderburn is a Roderburn is a Roderburn in the conservative and Sir W. Wedderburn is a Roderburn in the conservative and Sir W. Wedderburn is a Roderburn in the conservative and sir we were conservative. Sir W. Wedderburn is a Radical; he represents the Government and the latter the people; and there is naturally a want of cordial feeling between them. The attitude of Lotd George Hamilton towards Sir W. Wedderburn is therefore natural. Lord George Hamilton did not enumerate the "gross falsehoods" disseminated by *India*, nor did his Lordship explain what the motive of Sir W. Wedderburn could be to villify his own country. Let us have a public meeting! The fact is, the suggestion to write good articles and make good speeches is the dodge of the indolent, to shirk work and responsibility. We have already held twenty public meetings; will the already held twenty public meetings; will the sire feet do us any good?

did not enumerate the "gross taisenous disseminated" by India, nor did his Lordship explain what the motive of Sir W. Wedderburn could be to vilify his own country. Sir W. Wedderburn has more than once any feet do us any good?

xplained his position as regards India. He explained his position as regards India. He says that as an Englishman, he is responsible for the good government of India, as every Englishman is; and, as an Indian official, he has "eaten the salt" of the country, and is thus bound to protect its interests, so far as it lies in his power. In India "eating the salt" is considered a very great obligation. In the early days of British rule, when the then existing Government had been destroyed and the country was in the hands of dacous. and the country was in the hands of dacoits, the villager had a very simple way of pro-tecting himself. He invited the dacoits, gave them a feast and made them eat his salt. If he could persuade them to do this, he was never again molested by the robbers.

Dumas had some knowledge of this Eastern

instinct as would appear from a chapter in his great book, "Monte Cristo." In Western countries, it would seem, "eating the salt' is not considered much of an obligation. Thus Lord Stanley of Alderley asked a question in reference "to the outrages in India by soldiers." Lord Stanley had never eaten our salt, and yet he desired the protection of the Indians from outrages. But no sooner had he said his say, than up rose the Earl of Onslow, who eats our salt, to scold him for his question ! Lord Lansdowne, who has eaten a pretty large quan-tity of our salt, also opposed Lord Stanley for his question.

But what struck us most was the attitude of Bord Kimberley. He is a Liberal, and had no business to oppose Lord Stanley, especially, as everybody knows, when the cause which the latter had taken up was a just one. Is it possible then that the eating of salt produces a quite contrary effect in the West to what it produces in the East? For, we see that Lord Stanley who has not partaken a grain of our salt is trying to befriend us, while a Liberal statesman, Lord Kimberley, opposes him. The only reason that can be assigned for this attitude of Lord Kimberley is that he had, at one time, eaten our salt.

As regards the feeling of horror expressed by those who opposed Lord Stanley, is it possible that they do not know that Indians need the protection sought for? That the Indians need protection, can be proved from one single case, vis., that of Rangoon. In this case we see scores of company. Such things are not possible in a

Lord Lansdowne said "We must all regard with the utmost reprobation acts of ill-usage perpetrated by Europeans, whether soldiers or Civilians, upon the people of India." In the above Lord Lansdowne only preaches a sermon and lays down a duty which, however, his Lordship never enforced while he was Viceroy here. We can, however, go further than that. We can safely say that acts of ill usage by Europeans are regarded with the utmost reprobation by the higher classes of Euro peans, official and non-official. But with a sincere desire to afford protection, they yet cannot do it, and they do deplore the circumstance in their heart, though they may not admit the fact of the outrage, for the sake of

is raised, the authorities betray ill-temper. The the Europeans can be convinced of the fact, by a few examples, that their outrages would not be tolerated, then they would disappear from the country in no time.

We have seen instances in which the Government has tried its best to bring the Eurobean offender to justice; yet he has escaped Just see the case of Ross. The Assam Gov. ernment was no doubt convinced of his guilt. The Chief Justice took upon himself the responsibility of trying the case, which shewed that there was no desire on the part of the High Court to allow him to escape scot-free, but yet the trial ended in his acquittal.

THE scheme of Mr. Pedlar, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on the vernacular education in this province, has, as expected, caused a great stir, for, the changes is no likelihood of the Commissioners ever resigning. The most likely thing is that they will cling to the places till actually driven out." His grounds for being so bitter is that, though they are discussing this question of resignation for a long time, they have not as yet been able to come to an understanding. In all their discussions, they end their conference by postponing their decision!

Our correspondent makes another statement. He says the Government is going to prosecute a particular Commissioner, the one least able to help himself, and prove corruption against him. The Government will not carry the matter to the bitter end. What it will do is to secure a conviction and let him off. And this is the reply, says our correspondent, that the Government is contemplating to give to the demand of the Commissioners for an

ject of the Government of India is that the teaching of the most useful branches of natural science should form a part and parcel of our system of vernacular education. Science-teaching and its final application to practical scientific arts are, it is believed, the only means for the amelioration of the conditions of our people. With this object in view, the Government of Bengal, in obedience to the wishes of the Supreme Government, formulated a plan for the revision of the science syllabus and the preparation of suitable text-books on the different branches of natural science, notably of the branches of natural science, notably of the science of agriculture and the allied sciences, science of agriculture and the allied sciences, and appointed a Committee under the presidentship of Mr. Pedlar. The Committee was, however, practically appointed by Mr. Pedlar, for it was composed of his nominees only. The initial mistake was thus committed as regards the constitution of the Committee, for, it should have been composed of all veteran educationists in the country, official and non-official, who have a practical experience of the Moffusil, and not merely of Mr. Pedlar's men, all of whom are his subordinates. The very fact of the appointment of a small Committee, and not a comprehensive Commission, proves, however, beyond doubt, that the object of the Government was merely what we have stated above, namely, the revision of the science syllabus and the preparation of science text-books, and not any wider project, involving a thorough revolution of the system of vernacular education. cular education.

WHEN the subject was referred to the above Committee for careful consideration and re-port, Mr. Pedlar proposed and justified his thorough revolution on the ground that the principles formulated by Government in their letter of appointment of the Committee, could not be acted up to unless a radical and thorough-going change were brought about. But what is the drift of these principles? But what is the drift of these principles? The Government simply wants to introduce such changes as would lead to the adoption of a system of education designed to develop the minds of the boys, and not to help their memories. Nothing can be more reasonable than this, which should be the end of all education worth the name. Curiously enough, starting with this noble and wide object in view, Mr. Pedlar's Committee descends so deep down as to put all literature, history and moral lessons into a nutshell, and lay down that the literature-book for the Middle Scholarship examination should consist of grammar, composition, moral lessons poetry, etc.,—and what not—priced at four annas a copy, Euclid, Book I, at 2 annas a copy, and history and geography to be manucopy, and history and geography to be manufactured together for 4 annas a copy! Surely this is not the proper way to develop the minds of the boys! On the other hand, this arrangement is likely to tax the memories of the poor things most cruelly. We think, a far better arrangement is to let the boys of the highest vernacular school class to go through a history of 200 pages written in a through a history of 200 pages written in a pleasant and familiar style and then ask them to retain 25 pages out of it in memory, than to force the 25 pages of a history, written in the driest style, as a bitter pill, down their unwilling throats and to order them to retain the whole.

As regards Mr. Pedlar's report, it is nothing if not read with the appendices. The report seems to be all right, but one must study the appendices to understand its real character. Even if there could be no objection to the scheme of Mr. Pedlar so far as the principles are concerned, it is bound to fail for want of funds, if adopted bodily. The Kindergarten method, which Mr. Pedlar advocates, supplemented by the method of giving object lessons may be accepted in Europe as the most natural and scientific plan of educating infants, but, soldiers committing an outrage upon a native it is a luxury which the poor people of woman, in broad daylight, in the midst of this country are not destined to enjoy. Even in Europe, the system has not proved an qualified success and we have facts and figures at our disposal to support this state-

> OUR readers are already aware, that Gunner Love, who stood charged with having caused the death of one Shadayan has been let off. Of course, none need wonder at this result. But the case has a remarkable feature. The accused was committed to the Sessions on a charge of murder and was discharged on the ground that the evidence was not conclusive, according to the jury, of any attempt at rape. According to this theory, a man, when charged with rape and murder, lif not proved guilty of rape, is to be acquitted of the other offence also! The case for the prosecution was that on or about the 2nd April last, while out on a shooting excursion in the Vandalur jungles, acexcursion in the Vandalur jungles, accused came upon a pariah girl who, along with others, had, as usual, gone there to gather fruits, and violated her by force. The girl's cries attracted her companions, among whom was the deceased. They remonstrated with Love and a scuffle ensued. Then, it is alleged that Love pushed back Shadayan, and shot him dead with his loaded gun. The shot him dead with his loaded gun. The story put up by the defence was that the accused while out shooting, had an altercation (the cause of this is not manifest) with some natives, and that during the scuffle that ensued the gun, which the accused had in his hands, went off killing the deceased - a mere accident. The case was committed to the Sessions by the Cantonment Magistrate of St. Thomas Mount, who charged the act cused with having committed the offences of culpable homicide amounting to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon. From this it will be seen that the crime of rape did not at all form one of the counts against the accused. But when the case came up before the High Court, counsel for defence is reported to have said "that the whole case brought against his client rested upon the alleged against his client rested upon the alleged rape." And it was upon the strength of evidence on the point that the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on all the counts, and the Hon'ble Judge presiding at the sessions, accepting the same, discharged the prisoner. As far as we can see from the published report, the cuidence even an this point is not so the evidence even on this point is not so conclusive. Dr. Dalma, the medical officer who had examined the girl upon whom rape was alleged to have been committed, was the

accused that they could not wait till the presiding. Judge had summed up or given them his charge, and the foreman sent across to his Lordship a chit in which he stated that the jury, without wasting further time, were unanimously of opinion that the prisoner was not guilty on any count. We confess ou inability to comprehend how it was that because rape was not proved, the jury thought it proper to drop altogether all the other counts with which the prisoner was charged.

WE do not know who it was that fastened upon the intelligent Government of Lord Curzon, the proposed measure for the protection of press messages. Most likely it was done surreptitiously without the knowledge of the responsible authorities. The measure s without a purpose; but that is not its worst feature. It is positively mischievous. There is scarcely one Indian paper which has the means of purchasing the messages furnished by Reuter. If the Bill is passed, it is likely that almost all the daily passed, it is likely that almost all the daily papers in India, conducted by Indians, will have to stop their concerns. Indeed, we have already heard it from the proprietors of some of the papers themselves that they would be obliged to stop their concerns altogether, or convert their dailies into weeklies if the Bill were passed. Now, if the passing of the Bill is followed by a wholesale destruction of the daily papers conducted by Indians, the sacrifice will create a scandal which is likely to cause sensation even in England. If the Government is determined to pass the Bill, the only way is determined to pass the Bill, the only way to mitigate its evil effects would be to lower the rate of foreign press telegrams, and compel Reuter to lower his charge propor-

THE Anglo-Indian community is in great joy. After twenty years of patient suffering they have at last got, what they were striving for. It pained them to see the Municipality of the capital of the Empire in the hands of the Indians. For, are not Englishmen masters everywhere, and especially so in India? How can they bear to see the Municipality of the metropolis in the hands of the subject race? For, be it noted that the great, noble and Christian people of England have fellow-beings for their subjects. For ourselves, we have not the least objection to Englishmen having their way in every thing. Not that they have it not now, but sometimes we grudge to see them hol ang dictatorial powers and exersising them in a way so as to make the subjects feel their helpless condition. The mischief is that, they will exercise despotic powers in this country; yet they will never agree to be other than strangers here. Their feeling is that they are strangers in this country, banished from their dear home. They come here to make money and do not choose to spend a pice here. They will earn the money here and carry every pice home. They will spend the best part of their lives here, but other wills die in their own country. Such is their feeling for India. Why do they then ostracise, from all power, the natives of the soil, who have an abiding interest in the country, which they have not ?o

THEY love power, and we have said that we are willing to oblige them in this matter, though, of course, they are strong enough to help though, or course, they are strong enough to help themselves, and are not in need of our help. But why do they not make friends with the Indians? If they had done so, the Indians would have never objected to this Municipal Bill, which transfers all power from their hands into those of the members of the ruling race. They will not entertain any tender feeling for the people, that is bad. But the worst is, they will not also permit the Indians to love them The Indians have often tried to make friends with Englishmen, but invariably with one result. They had to come back not only disappointed but dismayed! We are told that the Englishman is brusque, but under his rough exterior he carries a warm heart. That is no doubt quite true in England; but here, the people o India are never permitted to see the heart of an Englishman.

THE two races are in this country under the same sovereign. The Englishmen are here for two hundred years. But an impos-sible barrier divides them. What is it? Why sible barrier divides them. What is it? Why should Englishmen object, if the Indians enjoy control, and why should the Indians object it Englishmen do the same? Why should there be differences at all between an Englishman and an Indian in a country where they have to live in peace under the same rule? The solution to this question is not that the Englishmen are proud or the Indians barbarians, who do not allow their woman-folk to appear before outsiders. The reason is, Englishmen here are masters of the country, and they are intermasters of the country, and they are intermasters of the country, and they are interested in keeping up this difference between the two races! Let the rulers of India and high-minded and generous Englishmen, who deplore this race-feeling in India, bear the rue cause of this difference in mind.

THE system of indeterminate sentences which has now been in force for some years n the Elmirah Reformatory in New York State, has proved very successful. The system obtaining there is based on the principle that criminals are sent there not so much for punishment as for cure; and, the method has worked remarkably well. One of the prison Associations of New York writes: "The very wisest feature of the Elmirah Reformatory is that a man is sent there to be cured of his enmity to society, to be made to understand that he can grow on his own coots and need not be a human parasite and, under the indeterminate sentence he is kept until he does learn that and is released when it is learned; he is released not to become again a menace to society. He cannot go until he has acquired some means of honest self-support, and he cannot leave the institution until a place is found for him to work and earn his living. He remains a ward of the State, under its direct control, without process of law, within the maximum term of

tenced until he is released by the Board of Managers on their judgment that he is a reformed man." What a beautiful system, and now it proves the fact that the Americans are the most enlightened people in the whole world! In other countries the criminals are treated as if they are not human beings but ferocious animals, whose only lot should be whipping and confinement. In India, even whipping and confinement. In In his, even such a kind-hearted man as Sir John Woodburn, who is pained at the hurting of a fly recommended in his last Resolution that the life of the prisoner in Bengal jails should be made more irksome than it is. In America they have, however, begun to look upon fallen human beings as their own brethren, only less fortunate than those who are in better circumstances and are, therefore, deserving of pity and not of resentment. Those who advocate severe punishment for convicts ought to remember that none is perfect in this world, not even kings and rulers of provinces; that they are more or less criminal in the eyes of God, Who alone is spotless; and as such, they should be lenient to their less favoured fellow-beings, if they want to be treated with mercy when they will be weighed in the balance in the next world for their acts. in the balance in the next world for their acts. From a worldly point of view, also, the humane system is better than the rigorous one, which obtains almost everywhere. For instance, the system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in the New York Reformatory in 1877; and since that date as many as eighty per cent. of those liberated are said to have become reformed. The method has been found to work so well that a law has been introto work so well that a law has been found to work so well that a law has been introduced extending the system and making it permissible for any Judge throughout the State, in sentencing a prisoner, to do so upon the indeterminate plan.

JUDGING from the published reports of the Vandalur shooting case, its abrupt conclusion vandatur shooting case, its abrupt conclusion appears to us simply astounding. The case for the defence entirely depends upon the evidence of the medical Officer, Dr. Dalma. According to him, the girl was not violated. Granting that such was the case, how was it that this circumstance alone justified the Judge and the jury to drop altogether the count with which he stood charged, viz, murder? The stern fact that the deceased murder? The stern fact that the deceased youth came by his death from gun shot fired at him by the accused, cannot be ignored, The accused himself admitted it. Is the violent death of Shadayan to be lost sight violent death of Shadayan to be lost sight of, and no one to be held responsible for it, because the charge of rape, which is only a minor point in the case, was not proved, according to the jury? We say this was a minor point, because it did not form one of the charges against the accused, and only came in by way of furnishing a cause of the scuffle. Of course, the defence said that the gun had gone off accidentally in the that the gun had gone off accidentally in the course of a scuffle between the accused and he deceased. But it was a mere statement, and no evidence was even brought forward to prove the point. Counsel for the defence stated that if the charge of rape was not proved the whole case for the prosecution would fall through. He meant no doubt that, in that case, through. He meant no doubt that, in that case, the motive for the extraordinary action of the accused was wanting. But strange to say, that while he laid so much stress upon the point, he was silent as to the cause of the quarrel between the accused and the deceased! The story of the prosecution was at least plausible, and, making allowance, for some exaggeration, was quite consistent with the medical evidence. But, pray, what is the story of the evidence. But, pray, what is the story of the defence? A villager, who was not armed, picked a quarrel with a European soldier, armed with a deadly weapon like a gun, and managed the scuffle in such a way as to make the gun go off anot towards with a liver of the gun go off anot towards with a liver of the gun go off anot towards with a gun gun go off anot towards with a gun go off anot towards with a gun go off anot towards with a gun gun go off anot towards with a gun go off anot towards with a gun go off anot towards with a gun gun go off anot towards with a gun go off another with a the gun go off, not towards the soldier but himself, and thus bring about his own death! Alas! we are tired of hearing the story of gun going off and killing the native invariably, whenever he happens to be shot down by a

MR. STEVENS of the Daily Mail did not gain much by his abuse of the Bengalees. The Englishman denounced him, and then Mr. Oldham followed with his ever-to-be-remembered letter. In England, the Indians pursued ed letter. In England, the Indians pursued him. They solicited an interview, and Mr. Stevens shrewdly suspected mischief and absolutely declined to have anything to do with the honor. "The Indians are," writes a friend from London, "still on his track." We are surprised to see that Mr. Stevens' vile attacks on the Indians have been made much of by an American paper. Mr. Stevens' paper reminds us of the mass of valuable literature created by us of the mass of valuable literature created by Mr. Kipling, in which the Indians have been maligned; but Nemesis has at last overtaken that great writer and villifier of the weak and worshipper of the strong, for we are told he is now suffering from a swelled head.

THE Englishman, referring to Lord George Hamilton's attacks on Sir W. Wedderburn, charges the Congress with "basing their argument on false issues." One of this is that "England retains this country for her own selfish purposes." Indeed! Does the Congress really say so? If that be so, the Congress has very much maligned the motives of that noble country which rules India. Who does not know it that it is pure philanthropy that moves England to manage India. Who does not know it that it is pure philanthropy that moves England to manage the affairs of this country? We, therefore, very much deplore the suicidal policy which leads England to maintain the seventy-thousand British soldiers here. Whoever heard of philanthropy being supported by bayonets? The defence of the country ought to be left to the Indians entirely. And then, since Englishmen are so philanthropic, it is wrong on their part to take such high salaries for ruling this country. The Viceroy, Lord wrong on their part to take such high salaries for ruling this country. The Viceroy, Lord Curzon, is immensely rich. His Lordship is not in need of his salary for his own maintenance or the maintenance of his family. Why should not his Lordship then serve gratis? The receipt of salary in philanthropic work is always to be deprecated. The Civilians, then, charge too high for their work. Of course, they are not wealthy, but yet they have no right to not wealthy, but yet they have no right to charge so high for philanthropic work. They have a right only to a bare pittance, and not

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP has gone home, but we apprehend some mischief from his judge ment in the Norton case, which was published in full in these columns. First of all, it has ac-

centuated race feeling, which Mr. Pearson sought so successfully to eliminate from the trial, by his tact, judgment and strong sense of justice. Indeed, the public were quite satisfied with the manner in which the case was disposed of by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who took a very correct view of the situation. Every one could see that both Mr. Norton and the accused young Prince were to blame; and, without actually punishing the latter, he let him off with a warning, while he made Mr. Norton to understand that he had made a mountain of a molehill. By administering justice in this manner, Mr. Pearson is earning the good opinion of the public; and we are, therefore, all the more sorry that Mr. Justice Prinsep should have more than one fling at him in the judgment. For instance, the age of the Prince was a question of some importance. Those who knew the Prince stated on oath that he was fourteen years old. Mr. Norton did not bring any evidence to rebut this statement, and Mr. Pearson very properly accepted it as true. Mr. Justice Prinsep, how-ever, did not agree with the Magistrate on this point, and held that he must be eighteen. But how did his Lordship come to this conclusion no how did his Lordship come to this conclusion no one knows. Did any respectable party come forward and swear that the Prince was four years older than what his witnesses had said? No, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the accused was eighteen simply by guess! With all our great respect for Mr. Justice Prinsep we must say that the method he adopted at arriving at the truth was not a very reliable one. On the other hand, Mr. Pearson's method was not only legal but perhaps the only proper was not only legal but perhaps the only proper one which judicial officers should avail of in coming to a just decision.

coming to a just decision.

Mr. Justice Prinsep disagreed with Mr. Pearson on another important point, though, to us lay men, it seems, the weight of evidence was on the side of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The question was, who was the driver of the conveyance of the Prince? Much depended upon the solution of this question. The accused said that he himself drove it, and this went to show that he did not follow Mr. went to show that he did not follow Mr. Norton's carriage with any evil intent. But Mr. Norton stated that the driver was not the accused but another man. A disinterested witness, a European gentleman, Major Williams, however, gave evidence to the effect that he had seen the accused driving his own carriage. The Chief Presidency Magistrate could not disbelieve a statement coming from such a quarter, so he found that it was the Prince who had driven the carriage. Mr. Justice Prinsep, however, preferred the evidence of Mr. Norton to that of Major Williams and thus went against the finding of the Magistrate. It seems to us very strange that it did not occur to Mr. Justice Prinsep, that Mr. Norton being an interested party and in a disturbed state of mind, was not able to state facts with that preciseness which could be expected from a gentleman like Major Williams, who had not only no interest in the matter, but whose sympathies were naturally with Mr. Norton, a countryman. Mr. Pearson has, however, this satisfaction that, though his decision has been set aside by the High Court, the entire public are with him. The principle underlying the judgment

by a competent court, can be put on his trial again at the instance of a private party, is a most dangerous one. Both Indians and Europeans are equally interested in protesting against this innovation. But of this in a future

THE Oxford Mission house is situated in Cornwallis Street, in the heart of the city. Opposite this house, some leading Hindu gentlemen of our society held their prayer every evening from 8 to 9 in one of their one of them, an aged pleader, went over to them and saw that some policemen were gathered. The Christian missionaries wanted him to stop the prayer, urging that the Hindus dised the former in theirs. The Hindu submitted that it was difficult to be agreeable to them, as he and his friends were only worship-ping God, and they did not think they were in any way interfering with their neighbours' right to do the same. The Hindu, however, agreed to stop at 9 o'clock. And thus, although they may be in the midst of their prayer when the clock strikes nine, they must stop. There may be the last line of a beautiful song still to be sung, but they must stop when it strikes nine. The worst of it is that the Hindu, when he prays, is sometimes carried away by his devoon, and to make him stop by force in the midst of it, is only to put him to great torture. But the Christian neighbours want it, and they have daily to sacrifice themselves. Then, again, one of these same Hindu gentlemen had a marriage in his house and he had to apply for a pass for the marriage procession. The pass was given, with the proviso that there was to be no music near the Oxford Mission. But why should our Christian brethren take their quarters in the midst of the Hindu community, when even a little music or prayer would disturb them?

In connection with the Madras shooting case, Mr. Norton has addressed a letter to the Madras Standard, from which we take the

following passage:—
You say "Dr. Damla admitted in cross-exami You say "Dr. Damla admitted in cross-examination that the results of his re-examination of the girl were not inconsistent with an attempt at rape." As a fact, Col. Damla stated in re-examination (which you omit) that being deaf he misunderstood Mr. Robert Grant's question and thought he was answering the question whether there were any marks on the body (Mr. Grant's question was the "genitals") of the girl, inconsistent with an attempt to rape. In re-examination when the question was clearly put, Colonel Damla clearly answered that the marks on the girl's person were wholly inconsistent with any attempt at rape.

So, it was upon the evidence of a deaf medical man, that the trial of such an important case was brought to an abrupt termination! If As a fact, Col. Damla stated in re-examination

was brought to an abrupt termination! If Dr. Damla was so deaf as not to understand a question, how could he venture to answer it all, specially when he was on his oath and when so much depended on his correct reply? And, if he could misunderstand Mr. Robert Grant once, where is the improbability of his misunderstanding him several times? The disclosure which Mr. Norton makes does

not help his client at all. On the other hand, it only shows that the jury had no justification for their impatience and for their demand to drop the case in the midst of the trial.

Mr. Norton should be able to clear two points in this connection, about which the public are yet in the dark: (1) What led to a serious scuffle between the accused and the deceased? (2) Why was the charge of murder dropped because the charge of rape and attempt at rape was, according to the jury, not proved?

WE take the following from the *Hindu*:—
We understand that Gunner Page of the Royal
Artillery, now at St. Thomas' Mount, who was charged by the Military Police with assaulting two Hindu
ladies, of the family of Dewan Bahadur V. Raghova Charlu, has been sentenced to be confined in

ghova Charlu, has been sentenced to be confined in the cells for 7 days.

On principle we are against heavy sentences. But there is a limit to everything, and even leniency has its limits. The crime of which the accused were convicted is very grave, and seven days' confinement in the cells is, we think, too light a punishment to have any deterrent effect on others similarly inclined. If we remember aright, the accused in the Shaharanpur Railway assault case got twenty years' negal servitude. assault case got twenty years' penal servitude for an offence not much graver than the present

WE are glad to a nnounce that His Honour Sir John Woodburn has commuted the sentence of death passed on a young man named Emdad Ali to one of transportation for life.

Emdad Ali had been tried for rioting, attended with murder, before the Additional Sessions Judge of Backergunge who, disagreeing with the assessors who were for conviction for the lesser offence of manslaughter, convicted the man of murder and sentenced him to be hanged. Against this sentence the prisoner appealed to the High Court with the result that Justices Prinsep and Hill upheld the conviction and confirmed the sentence. The people of Backer-gunge then memorialised His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor pointing out the suspicious circumstances in the evidence for the prosecution upon which the man had been convicted. The circumstances of the case appeared to His Honour to justify a mitigation of the sentence which was accordingly commuted to transportation for life. God will no doubt bless Sir John Woodburn for this act

INTERESTING ITEMS.

SINCE the possibility of telegraphing without wires has been so emphatically established, inventors have turned their attention most assiduously to the application of the same principle in regard to the telephone, and already two scientists of different nationality have announced to the world that they have succeeded in perfecting instruments by which telephoning without wires can be successfully accomplished. One is Dr. Peter Stiens, the Russian scientist, titisfaction that, though his decision a set aside by the High Court, the ablic are with him.

principle underlying the judgment Justice Prinsep, namely, that an who has been practically acquitted ownerest court correspondent of the Morning Leader, is shortly coming to our shores, as the British Admiralty have expressed much interest in his invention. The Italian Marine of Minister is said to greatly admire Signor d'Asar's invention, and wishes to experiment with the apparatus on a large scale with a view to adopting it in the Italian navy. It is described as being, in the opinion of naval experts, destined to prove of the greatest service. Dr. Stiens, speaking with regard to his particular invention, claims that by the use of his apparatus people will be able to speak from London to persons say, in Antwerp or even in New York. He proposes to shortly carry out some demonstrations on the Thames which shall prove the genuineness of his claim.

The Botanical Garden of the Vienna Univerhouses. The missionary neighbours felt aggrieved, and secretly sought the protection of their police. One evening, in the midst of their tion in the world, or indeed anywhere else in prayers, the Hindus received a message, through a servant of their neighbours, that the Sahebs wanted them. Out of Hindu politeness Doctor David Heinrich Muller, was out there last winter. Professor Doctor Oskar Simony. last winter, Professor Doctor Oskar Simony, son of the well-known geographer, succeeded in obtaining some incense bushes, notwithstanding that the Arabs keep the places where they grow a secret from Eropeans. He brought them to Vienna alive, and they are now in

> We hear that the Madras Mahajana Sabha is sending up a protest to the Viceroy against the proposed Copyright Bill.

In the Rangoon outrage case Lieutenant Beresford, Adjutant West Kents, was examined on the 14th instant. On the 3rd of April he made enquiries and took down the statements of Nurse and Goff. Witness questioned other men and got the names of several soldiers con-cerned. Witness went on leave on April the cerned. Witness went on leave on April the 22nd. The hearing of the outrage case practically concluded on that date, and was postponed, however, till Friday in the hope that Martin, one of the accused, now ill with enteric, would be able to attend. Dr. Duer, the Junior Civil Surgeon, examined, said that Mah Goon was suffering from melancholis. The foots was suffering from melancholia. The facts alleged by the prosecution would account for her present condition. The accused when questioned, declined to make any statement except that Private Johnson who made a brief statement.

THE terms under which the University of London is in the future to be housed at the Im-Minute, dated 13th July 1899, and issued to Members of Parliament on the day the mail left. The lease under which the buildings are held from the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, will be transferred to the Commissioners of Works, as representing the Crown, and the latter Commission will thereupon become responsible for maintenance, rates, custody and protection of the buildings. The Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have assented to this for the Exhibition of 1851 have assented to this arrangement. An agreed portion of the buildings will be assigned for the use of the Institute, free of rent, but with the responsibility for internal maintenance and repairs of that portion. The cost of removing the Institute from the portions of the buildings which they will surrender, including the necessary structural alterations, will be paid by Government. In consideration of the transfer of the lease, Government will provide funds sufficient to pay off the existing mortgages of 40,000%. On the building, and also to discharge a floating debt of the Institute, not to exceed in all

Calcutta and Mofussil.

LORD GAURANGA SALVATION.

SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE. VOLS. I AND II. The price of each Vo'ume is:-PAPER_COVER 1-12 CLOTH BOUND ... 2-4

To be had at the Patrika Office Caleutta.

OPIUM REVENUE. -- The total opium revenue for the latest month of which returns are available was Rs. 5,16,850 better than the estimate.

DURBHANGA'S MOVEMENTS.—We learn that His Highness Maharaja Ramessur Prasad Sing Bahadur of Durbhanga is now on tour in his estates. His Highness is now at Ramnagar with his personal staff.

ELECTRIC PUNKHAS FOR THE HIGH COURT.—We understand that arrangements have been made for introducing electric punkhas into the High Court, and that the work will be taken in hand next year.

ATTORNEYS' EXAMINATION.—The next examination for the admission of attorneys will commence at the High Court on the 23rd instant. Fourteen candidates will present themselves for the final and ten candidates for the intermediate examination.

BACK AGAIN.—The first batch of clerks in the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India leave Simla for Calcutta on the 21st October and the last on the 30th idem. The Finance Department of the Government of India begins to move from Simla on the 23rd October. The last batch of clerks leaves for Calcutta on the 3rd November.

CALCUTTA SEABORNE TRADE.—According to the Monthly Customs Return of the Calcutta Seaborne trade, there was an increase in imports, but a serious decrease in exports during last July, in comparison with the same month last year. The total value of imports amounted to Rs.2,75,94,231, giving an increase of 35,70,081; and of exports Rs. 3,65,27,816, or a decrease of Rs. 21,64,140.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of the Senate will be held at the Senate House, Col lege Square, on Saturday, the 26th instant at 3 P. M., when the Registrar will lay before the Senate the following among other recommendations of the Faculty of Law: "That Babu Jogeschandra Ray be appointed Tagore Professor of Law for 1899-1900 and that the subject of his lectures be the Law relating to Torts in British India."

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY CO LD.—Approximate earnings for the week ending 5th Aug., 1899, Rs. 10,783; approximate ending 5th Aug., 1899, Rs. 10,783; approximate earnings for the corresponding period of 1898, Rs. 10,512; increase, Rs. 271. Receipts per mile for the week ending 5th Aug., 1899, Rs. 211-6-11; receipts per mile for the corresponding period of 1898, Rs. 206-1-11; increase, Rs. 5-5-0, Receipts from 1st July to 5th Aug., 1899, Rs. 60,906. Receipts for the corresponding period of 1898, Rs. 64,586; decrease, Rs. 3,680.

RIVER LEVELS.—On the 14th of August the RIVER LEVELS.—On the 14th of August the height of the River Ganges at various points was as follows:—Mirzapur, 14th, 12 noon, 165°0, rise 8 inches, raining, (206°22); Benares, 14th, 1½ P. M., 13°83, rise 10 inches, drizzling, (196°80); Buxar, 14th, 8¾ A. M., 12°67, rise 3 inches, (169°05); Monghyr, 14th, 7 A. M., 15°50, fall 6 inches, (101°85); Sahibganj, 14th, 8 A. M., 18°83, fall 9 inches, (68°00); Goalundo, 14th, (118°00); Brahmaputra—Gowhatty, 14th, 6½ A. M., 27°30, fall 2½ inches (148°76)

A ZEMINDAR IN TROUBLE. - The case in which Raja Mohan Bikram Shah of Ramnagar and five of his servants stand charged with kidnapping and committing rape on a girl under 12 years of age, came up for hearing before the Sub-divisional Officer of Bettiah on Friday last. Babu Ganendra Nath Bose, public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Sharafuddin, Barrister-at-law, Babu Pitamber Chatterjee, pleader, and Najir Hossen, Mukhtear appeared for the defence. The girl, her mother and other witnesses for the prosecution were examined. The case was then adjourned to the 21st instant. During the trial the Court-room was overcrowded.

HOW A WOMAN DEFENDS HER HONOUR. -A the last bathing festival of Amavas, a Jat farmer of Patti went to Taru Taran to have a dip n the sacred lake, leaving his young wife and two-year old son behind. One evening the lady was sitting in her room, when a Chookra servant of the family put in his head at the door. He belonged to a caste whose very touch is pollution and his mistress was, therefore, much surprised at his audacity. She ordered him to go away, asking what was the matter with him. The man said something which in a flash revealed to her the horror of her situation. She was alone and defenceless and a glance at the miscreant's face told her that he had ceased to be human, and that she now had to deal with a lust-inflamed demon. She, however, preserved her outward calmness and tried to awaken some feeling of humanity in him, by appealing to his better instincts and telling him that a servant stood in the relation of a son to his mistress. In reply the ruffian with a blood-curdling leer said that he would throw her child (sleeping in his little cot just outside the door) into the little cot just outside the door) into the burning oven (tandur) if she would not accede to his wishes quietly. There was something in her face that deterred him from rushing on her at once, so he tried to make her obey by holding out the dreadful threat. Her response—'do thy worst'—drove the fiend in human shape into such frenzy that he actually nitched the such frenzy that he actually pitched the slumbering babe into the flames. The Jatni —a mere girl in age—instead of shrieking or fainting away spoke calmly to him, promising to submit herself to his embrace if he would just wait a minute outside till about the submit herself to his embrace if he would just wait a minute outside till about the submit herself to his embrace if he would just wait a minute outside till about the submit herself to his embrace if he would just wait a minute outside till about the submit herself to his embrace if he would just wait a minute outside till about the submit herself to his embrace if he would just wait a minute outside till about the submit herself to his embrace if he would just wait a minute outside till about the submit herself to his embrace if he would have the submit herself to he would have the submit herself to he would have the submit herself to he would have the s would just wait a minute outside till she called him. She then asked him to walk in and he had hardly advanced one step before a gandasa blow severed his head from his body. She had secreted the weapon in her dress during the few seconds that the wretch was waiting to be invited.—Tribune,

CURRENCY NOTES.—The currency notes in circulation on 7th. August represented a total of Rs. 29,11,44,680, against a total reserve in coin and bullion of Rs. 19,11,44,734. The gold reserve amounted to Rs. 3,67,15,786.

THE MAHAKALI PATHSALA .- A meeting of the inhabitants of Aheeritola and the neigh-bourhood, was held at the house of Babu bourhood, was held at the house of Babu Jogendra Kumar Bosu, at No. 44 Brindabon Bysack's Street, on Sunday last, at 6 P. M., to consider what steps should be taken to make the Aheeritola branch of the Mahakali Pathshala a complete success, Babu Rajendra Kumar Bosu, Sub-Judge of Alipur, being in the chair. A committee consisting of some local gentlemen was appointed to promote the welfare of the Institution.

COLLISION.—On Monday, at noon, a collision took place between the steamer Resolute and the B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Scindia, at Diamond Harbour. After the collision the Resolute went down within 3 minutes. At the time of the collision, Captain Wallar, master of the Resolute, who was standing on the bridge, refused to leave his post when asked by the Chief Officer. The Chief Officer was also on the bridge and both sank. The Chief Officer rose to the surface, but the Captain never rose again. The boat which was being the surface. rose again. The boat which was being towed by the Resolute succeeded in saving all but 18 lives out of a crew of 68. It should be mentioned here that the composure of the Captain was admirable: he was seen twirling his moustacheos at the time when the vessel was going down. On Tuesday the vessel Rescue brought up to Calcutta the rescued men and landed them at Garden Reach.

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY FRAUD .- A somewhat sensational Post Office fraud case is being tried before the Deputy Magistrate of Hughli. The accused are a couple of very respectable and well-to-do Mussulmans, one of whom is the son-in-law of the other. The father-in-law used to carry on a brisk business in silk in America. It so happened that some months ago his agent there sent about three thousand rupees to Hughli through the Chinsura Post Office by a money order in his own name making himself the payee. He also sent a letter to the Chinsura Post Master to deliver him the money on his arrival there. His principal having come to know about this, it is said, thought that the agent intended to misappropriate this money. He at once presented himself before the Post Master of Senat, a village of Hughli, where this money order sent for delivery,

ALL ABOUT A PLAGUE CASE.—Babu R. K. Bhattacharjee writes :- About a fortnight ago a punkha cooly in our service was found ill of fever. The fellow appeared to be a bit delirious. I sent him to the Sambhu Nath Pundit's Hospital which is very close to our house. There was not room and consequently he was sent to the Medical College Hospital. A relative of mine who is a student of the 4thyear class of the College took the patient for admission. The authorities, as soon as they heard that it was a fever case, took him to the Plague Ward and put him down as a plague patient. The ticca gharry that had carried him was disinfected then and there. However, 3 days after that, the patient was discharged and came away quite cured. It is generally believed that all the so-called reported cases are of this class. A similar story was given in are of this class. A similar story was given in the *Pratibasi* newspaper of the 31st July, and formed the subject of an editorial article in the last issue of the *Indian Nation*. Cases of this nature leads people to suspect that the so-called statistics are reported in order to maintain the huge plague establish-

AN OUTRAGE CASE.—Our Dacca correspondent sends us the following:—One Sheik Abdul of village Khash Mahakail, in station rumans, Abu. Tayab, Nawab and Shelim, by name, broke open the door, and the first two forcibly carried away the wife Sukurbi, about 15 years old, of a rather prepossessing appearance, while the other two kept the poor husband in confinement for some time, till the girl had been taken to a safe distance. On the way been taken to a safe distance. On the way the first two accused, it is said, revished the girl, and ultimately took her to the house of one Khakuria in village Shailpur. The cries of of the husband brought a number of villagers to the spot but the girl could not be found that night. Next day, after a diligent search, the girl was recovered from Khakuria's house when the first accused, who was with her, escaped arrest by flight. The poor girl then told her sad tale to her relations, and the marks of injuries about her person bore pathetic testimony to the diabolical outrage committed on her by those brutes in human shape. The police were informed, and Sub-Inspector Surendra Nath Bhattacharjea, with great promptitude and skill, succeeded in arresting Abu, whom he sent up for trial. The rest of the culprits are yet absconding. The case was at first tried by a Deputy Magistrate who convicted the accused under section 498, I. P. C., and sentenced him to suffer rigorous mprisonment for 2 years. An appeal against that order was filed and argued by Mr. Garth, a local solicitor, before Mr. Douglas, the Sessions Judge. The Judge after hearing the appeal ordered the committal of the accused under section 396, I. P. C. as, in his opinion, the accused deserved a higher punishment. It has been finally heard before the Sessions, and the Jury after 3 days' hearing, have unanimously found Abu guilty under section 266.

I. P. C. for abducting a woman for immoral purposes. The Judge has, agreeing with the Jury, sentenced the accused to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

DARJILING ITEMS .- A correspondent writes DARJILING ITEMS.—A correspondent writes—Observatory Hill is receiving a great deal of attention; it is being peeled carefully of its natural clothing, and a coating of green grass is being laid on. On a round carefully laid pile of blocks of stones a pavilion is to be built, which will prove a delightful shelter both from sun or rain; further, we are told, a plan of the high peaks is to be drawn out mapwise, so that the ignorant visitors, and doubtless they are many, can find which is such and such a summit; this idea is taken such and such a summit; this idea is taken rom similar places in Europe, and is a very excellent one, few even amongst the residents in Darjiling could have one-tenth of the panorama of hills which is spread out before them, a still less number could give their

height. Why? it was only the other day that the height of Krishenganga was one of the questions given at the Gymkhana at Lebong in the "General Knowledge Stakes"; only two ladies answered it correctly, and one of those had only just come up from Calcutta. Many visitors will appreciate a plan upon which they can identily the monatains they are looking at; the beights should also be marked thereon the heights should also be marked thereon; and if it was not asking too much, a telescope would be a boon which all would appreciate. Some enterprising man might be allowed to keep a telescope in the Kiosk, which is going to be built, and let him make a charge for its use; it would pay him well. At present the paths as well as the Birch Hill road would be an endless treat to the keen potanist; there is a wealth of flowers and ferns; in some places the yellow spire-shaped flowers make a mass of yellow, these are mixed up with dark blue convelvulus, while lesser flowers cover the ground, white, pink, blue, yellow, it is pleasure even to those who do not understand the technical treasures of all these good things of Mother Nature.

A HAZARIBAG MURDER CASE.

SEVEN MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

COMMUTATION OF THE DEATH SENTENCE.

JUDGMENT was delivered by Justices Rampini and Pratt of the Calcutta High Court Rampini and Pratt of the Calcutta High Court on Tuesday morning in the case of Empress vs. Dilo Sing and eight others, seven of whom had been convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Judicial Commissioner at Hazaribagh. The facts of the case will appear from the judgment given below. Babus Prosonno Gopal Roy and Joy Gopal Ghose appeared for the appellants by permission of the Court and Mr. Rahim for the Crown, Babu Prosonno Gopal contended that Crown. Babu Prosonno Gopal contended that there was no satisfactory evidence on record to warrant a conviction for murder. Here is an extract from the judgment :-

This reference and this appeal relate to a case of triple murder, alleged to have been committed by seven of the present appellants and others on the 7th March last. Two others of the appellants, Hupua and Bhola, have been convicted under Section 201 I. P. C. The facts are: One Ghiriti Ram, a resident of before the Post Master of Senat, a village of Hughli, where this money order sent for delivery, and got up a man calling him his agent. The money was duly paid. After some time the real man turned up. Both the accused are on by his two sons, Hem Lal and Ram Narain, the last was accompanied by his two sons, Hem Lal and Ram Narain, a resident of Chandanbad, obtained a decree for possession against the accused Dilo Singh. Early in March, Ghiriti started for the accused's village to execute his decree. He was accompanied by his two sons, Hem Lal and Ram Narain, a resident of Chandanbad, obtained a decree for possession against the accused Dilo Singh. Early in March, Ghiriti started for the accused's village to execute his decree. He was accompanied by his two sons, Hem Lal and Ram Narain, a resident of Chandanbad, obtained a decree for possession against the accused Dilo Singh. Early in March, Ghiriti started for the accused's village to execute his decree. He was accompanied by his two sons, Hem Lal and Ram Narain, a resident of Chandanbad, obtained a decree for possession against the accused Dilo Singh. Early in against the accused by his two sons, Hem Lal and Ram Narain, a resident of Chandanbad, obtained a decree for possession against the accused Dilo Singh. Early in against the accused Dilo Singh. Early in against the accused by his two sons, Hem Lal and Ram Narain, a resident of Chandanbad, obtained a decree for possession against the accused Dilo Singh. Early in against the accused Dilo Singh. Early in against the accused Dilo Singh Ear aged 19 and 15, and by a Civil Court peon, Muti Bux. They put up at the house of the witness, Sheo Mangal. On the morning of the 6th March, the accused Biju and one Kado came to the house of Sheo and one Kado came to the house of Sheo Mangal, both armed, and asked why the peon had come. Sheo Mangal said "to deliver possession of Dilo Singh's house and lands." They then both said, "If you come to take possession we will cut you." Next morning the peon went and stuck up notices on Dilo Singh's door, and on a mango tree. He met Singh's door and on a mango tree. He met with no opposition and went away. About 3 or 3-30 P. M., the same day, Ghiriti Ram and his sons with their luggage, started for their house where they never arrived. They have not been seen since. Ghiriti Ram's widow, not been seen since. Ghiriti Ram's widow, after some delay gave information to the police and enquiries were instituted. The next fact in the case appears to be that, on the 18th March, the approver Hardas Manjhi and the accused Hupua Manjhi took the witness Sheo Mangal, Wasuddin Constable and others to a cave in the side of a hill at Jerokopa. There a headless body and constable and others to a cave in the side of a hill at Jerokopa. There a headless body and certain bags, books, cloths, etc., all the property of Ghiriti Ram and his sons and in their possession when they started home, were found. In Ghiriti Ram's bag there was a copy of the order for delivering of possession of Dilo Sing's house and lands. It has been produced and made an exhibit in the case. The widow Keranigunge, was sleeping with his young wife, on the 13th of August last year, at his least about midnight a ruffigns. About midnight a ruffigns about the case with the case. The widow of Ghiriti Ram swears that she identified the elder son Hem Lall. The medical evidence is to the effect that the body was in too great a state of decomposition to allow of the cause of

state of decomposition to allow of the cause of death being ascertained.

Now, the principal evidence against the accused in this case is the evidence of the approver witness, Hardas Manjhi. He says, the accused Dilo told him that he and his relatives were going to kill Ghiriti Ram, and he was compelled to go to the Belpahari jungle. When he saw Ghiriti Ram and his sons thrown down and beaten to death all the seven appellants, according to Hardas Manjhi seven appellants, according to Hardas Manjhi, took an active part in the killing. The bodies were then thrown into an adjacent nala and at night were removed to the cave in the Jerokopa hill, about two kos away. This witness was an accused before the Magistrate, before whom he made two statements, one on the 26th March and another on the 9th April. His statement of the 26th March is in general terms. But in his statement of the 9th April and in his evidence before the Judicial Commissioner on the 3rd July he has named exactly the same persons as attacking and killing the three deceased persons. Then there is certain corroborative evidence. There are the witnesses Bansi Manjhi, and Bhav ani Teli. The former says he saw four of the accused near the Belpahari jungle on Tuesday evening, i. e., shortly before the time of the alleged murder. Bhawani Teli says he saw seven of the accused and two others, all armed, going along to the west on the morning of Tuesday. The Judicial Commissioner says he does not place much reliance on the statements of these witnesses. Next, there is the evidence of four Naya witnesses, who say they were compelled to assist in removing the bodies from the nala to the cave. The pleader for the appellants has pointed out that they all tell their story in much the same terms, which is suggestive of tutoring. But (1) one of them Jadu Naya says both Dilo and Milan were present at the removal of the bodies. The other Naya witnesses say Dilo did not go: (2) These statements are correborated as will presently be shown by the statements of certain of the accused. We are, therefore, not prepared to reject their evidence as unreliable.

The judgment then proceeded to refer to the confessions made by two of the accused, while the statements made by the other accused were

Their Lordships continued: The witnesses examined on behalf of the defence prove no thing in their favour. Now, on this evidence, we feel no doubt of the guilt of the accused.

The approver Hardas Manjhi appears to us to have told a substantially true story. His evidence is corroborated (1) by the evidence of Dasia, Sheo Mangal Singh and Nahi, who depose to the events occurring before the disappearance of Ghiriti Ram and his sons. There is not the faintest ground for distrusting the veracity of these witnesses; (2) the evidence of Naya witnesses who, we donot doubt, did take part in the removal of the bodies and their concealment in the cave; (3) the confession of Mito Sing who implicate himself and whose statement may therefore be considered against the other accused; (4) the statements of Khase, Juru and Bhola, which, so far as they go, may be considered against so far as they go, may be considered against the accused persons making the statement. We therefore fully believe that the first seven appellants did take part in the murder of Ghiriti Ram and his sons and that Bhola and Hupua are guilty of offences under Section 201.

There remains the question of sentence. The Judicial Commissioner has very properly sentenced the seven accused convicted of murder to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. We have given the ques-tion of whether we can mitigate this sentence our most anxious consideration, and we think, on the whole, that the justice of this case does not require that seven persons should undergo death. It is impossible to say that any of them more than another took a leading part in the murder of Ghiriti Ram and his sons; and having regard also to the fact that the bodies of two of the murdered men have not been recovered and that the body of the third could not be identified with absolute certainty, we consider we will be justified in commuting the sentence passed on the seven appellants convicted of murder, wan Divisit to transportation for life, which we accordingly do. The appeal of the appellants convicted under Section 201 is dismissed.

Mr. F.

DEADLY NEW EXPLOSIVE.

EXPERIMENTS are being made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds with a wonderful new aplosive invented by Mr. John Karstairs, an English chemical expert.

It is pronounced more destructive than dynamite, but less dangerous to handle than any high explosive now in use. It is described as absolutely smokeless, containing neither nitroglycerine nor nitro-cellulose, and possessing properties entirely different from any other explosive yet discovered. By means of slight modifications of the ingredients and manufacture it can be used as a propelling force for heavy guns or rifles, for filling shells as a high explosive, and for military engineering such as submarine mining and torpedo work, while it has great commercial value for quarrying or mining purposes. The American representative of Mr. Karstairs says the new explosive has already been adopted by the Russian and German Governments for their armies and navies, while England, France

and Austria are experimenting with it.

He also states that several European Powers have paid millions of dollars for the right to manufacture the explosive.

AERIAL RESEARCH.

Some interesting experiments have been tried at Newbury with a balloon and set of instruat Newbury with a balloon and set of instruments for wireless telegraphy by the Rev. J. M. Bacon, Mr. J. N. Maskelyne, and Mr. Nevil Maskelyne. The object was to obtain information on several doubtful points, mostly acoustic. Thus it was intended to test how far it is the fact that, as is generally taken for granted, a sound is heard with greater intensity across the wind than down it, and Mr. Bacon, was anxious to obtain further data. Mr. Bacon was anxious to obtain further data respecting echoes from the earth heard in a balloon, since certain previous observations of his scene to indicate that observers in a balloon who explode a guncotton cartridge, heard the echo from the earth much later than appears theoretically correct. On the ground, graphy was set up and used for several expericarried a receiver only, the transmitting instruments being too cumbrous and heavy. To represent the vertical conductor, with which so far the best results have been obtained in wireless telegraphy, a thin wire 60ft. long was fastened to the top of the balloon and brought down to one terminal of the coherer in the car, while to the other was attached a wire of equal length, which was allowed to hang down vertically. With a view to increase the efficiency of this, an old suggestion of Lord Kelvin's was adopted, and it was made to terminate in a metal vessel full of water, which slowly dropped out by a fine or ifice. A successful ascent was made just after 6 o'clock. The balloon moved in an easterly direction, and in about three minutes disappeared in a cloud, not, however, before its occupants had signalled that their telegraphic instruments were in working order. In the next quarter-of-an hour several gun-cotton cartridges were exploded on the ground a telegraphic signal being sent simultaneously with each, so that those in the balloon could note the interval between the reception of the signal and the hearing of the sound. Similarly, according to pre-arrangement, cartridges were exploded from the balloon, and at least one of these was heard on the ground, an observa-tion of the balloon's altitude being taken at the same time with a sextant. The balloon ulti-mately descended at Banstead. The acoustical phenomena confirmed those observed at previous trials, but some of the electrical results obtained were somewhat surprising.

EXTENSIVE alterations and additions are to be taken in hand at the O. and R. Junction station at Lucknow.

ESTIMATES amounting to Rs. 14,830 have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the provision of laundries and dhobies' ghats in the Quetta Cantonment.

A SMALL additional grant has been made by the Government of India to the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment funds towards the cost of plague measures during the past half-year.

ALL reasonable doubt as to the efficacy Professor Calmette's antivenene in cases of snake-bite having by this time been dispelled the public will be glad to know that Surgeon General Taylor is taking steps to have a supply of the antidote issued to all military hospitals throughout India .- Pioneer.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

BABU ASHUTOSH DATTA, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month

Babu Makhon Lall Chatterjee, sub pro tem Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Balasore, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the

district of Gaya.

The order of the 22nd July 1899, granting furlough for one year to Babu Sures Chandra Das, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Hazaribagh, is cancelled.

Maulvi Syed Abdus Salek, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the Barasat

The order of the 7th July 1899, posting Babu Atul Chundra Ker, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr. to the Barasat sub-div is cancelled.

Babu Pran Kumar Das, Personal Asst to the Commr of the Bhagulpur Division, is allowed leave for one month and fourteen days.

Lieut-Col A. Evans Gordon, Dy Commr, Ranchi, has been granted an extension of furlough for six months on private affairs.

Moulvi Abu Nasr Muhammad Ali, Offg

Dy Magte and Dy Coll, Rangpur, is allowed leave for one month.

The privilege leave for two months and twenty nine days granted to Mr. H. E. C. Paget, Dy Commr of Police, Calcutta, has been commuted into special leave for six months.

The order of the 18th July 1899, appointing Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, Asst Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, to have temporary charge of the office of Asst Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burdwan Divisions, in addition to his own duties, is

Mr. F. K. Dobbin is appointed to act as Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer of the

Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.

Babu Bipin Behari Mukerji, protem Sub
Judge, is confirmed in his present appointment as Sub Judge of Tirhut.

Babu Pulin Vihari Bose, Munsif, on leave, is

appointed to be a Munsif of Contai.

Babu Khetra Mohan Mitra, Munsif of Dub-

rajpur, is appointed to be a Munsif of Suri. rajpur, is appointed to be a Munsif of Suri.

Babu "Durga Charan Sen, Munsif of Suri, who is now officiating as an Addl Sub Judge of Faridpur, is appointed to be a Munsif ofAraria, but to be on deputation as an Addl Munsif in the distric of Birbhum. He will, however, continue to act, until further orders, in his present appointment as an Addl Sub Judge of Faridpur.

Maulvi Amir Ali, Offg Munsif of Suri, is appointed to act as a Munsif of Araria, but to act as an Addl Munsif in the district of Birbhum, to be on deputation to Dubrajpur. bhum, to be on deputation to Dubrajpur.

Babu Bijoy Gopal Bosu, Munsif of Araria who is now on deputation as an Addl Munsif of Dubrajpur, is appointed to be a Munsif of

Babu Hem Kumar Neogy, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Jessore.

Lalla Digumber Lall, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Patuakhali.

Babu Purna Chrndra Sircar, Munsif of Chittagong, is appointed to be Munsif of

Vishnupur.

Babu Probode Chundra Dutt, Munsif of Visnupur, is appointed to be a Munsif of Chittagong.
Babu Sris Chandra Chowdhury, B. L.,

appointed to act as a Munsif of Chittagong.

The orders of the 17th April 1899, appointing Babu Jagadanand Banerjee, M.A., B.L., to be a Munsif of the fourth grade and posting him to Patuakhali, are cancelled.

Babu Lal Gopal Sen, Sub Judge of Jessore, but acting as an Addl Sub Judge of Bhagalpur,

on leave, is appointed to be Sub Judge of Gaya.

Babu Barada Prasanna Shome, Sub Judge of Girbut.

Babu Jogendra Nath Gbosh, Sub Judge of Tirhut.

Babu Jogendra Nath Gbosh, Sub Judge of Tirhut, is confirmed in his present appointment as Sub Judge of Bhagalpur, but to continue

on deputation at Monghyr.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Mitter, Sub Judge and Asst Sessions Judge of Bhagulpur, who is no w officialing as Addl Dist and Sessions Judge of Dacca and Mymerishing, is now appointed to be Sub Judge, and Asst Sessions Judge of Jessore, but to continue to act, until further orders, as Addl Dist and Sessions Judge of Dacca and Mymensingh

Babu Kali Prosanna Sen, B. L., is appointed

Babu Atul Chander Batavyal, Munsif of Narail, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

Narail, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

Babu Vipina Chandra Rai, Munsif of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Bidhu Bhusan Chakravarti, Munsif of Patuakhali, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Kedar Rath Chatterjee, Munsif of Manikgunj, is allowed leave for ten days.

Babu Promotha Krishna Singh, Munsif of Netrakona, is allowed leave for eight days.

Babu Bepin Behari Ghose, Munsif of Rangpur, is allowed leave for one month. is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Shoodhangshu Bhusan Roy, Munsif of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for ten days.

Babu Joges Chunder Dutt, sub pro tem Sub Dy Coll, Presy Div, is posted to the Kushtia

sub-div.

Sub-div.

Sub-div.

Sub-Dy Collr

on furlough, is posted to the Chota Nagpur

Mr. P. M. Robertson, sub pro tem Sub-Dy Collr, who has been posted to the head-quart-ers sation of the Sonthal Parganas district, is allowed leave for two weeks.

MR. JUSTICE CHATTERJEE arrived at Simla on Monday evening, in connection with the work of the Select Committee on the Punjab Court Bill.

A BRIEF quinquennial report showing the progress during years 1894 to 1898 will shortly be issued by the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund.

THE Viceroy accompanied by Lady Curzon, opened the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition on Monday afternoon, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief and a large assembly attending the function. His Excellency formally declared the show open, and stayed about an hour. A smaller number of picture

han usual were sold. HYDERABAD has been en fete since the 13th instant in honour of the Nizam's 34th birthday. The public gardens on Sunday last night were beautifully illuminated. His Highness visited he gardens at half-past one in the morning. Rhetorical addresses were immediately present ed to His Highness, who alluded to the gratifica-tion he felt at shortly being personally acquainted with Lord Curzon, and hoped his visit to H. E. the Viceroy would be fruitful of good to the State. His Highness left the gardens after an

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RAMDHAN DAS, Bareilly. Sends an accoun of the tenth anniversary meeting of the Bareilly Satupakari Sabha. ANATH NATH GHOSH Berhampur.-Nothing

X. Y. Z., Sialkot.—We regret we cannot give you the information asked for.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,-I intend to make a plantation of rubber trees. Will you or any of your readers, therefore, be good enough to supply me with the information required for the purpose? I would like to have light thrown on the following questions:—Where can the seed be had? What does it cost? What kind of land is what does it cost? What kind of land is favourable to the plantation of the tree? What means are to be employed for its growth? How is the seed to be sown? How long does the tree take to complete its growth and to bear fruit? How is rubber extracted from it? I would like to have some information about the extent of the trade and also about the prospects it holds forth.

GANGADHAR YESHWANT GADEKER

MONSOON AND AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Cawnpore A CORRESPONDENT writes from Cawnpore under date 14th instant:—After 18 days' break rain came down heavily yesterday at 10 A. M. lasting till 6 P. M. Another heavy downpour began this morning at 4, and still continues at 11 A. M At the beginning of last week prospects were regarded as serious, and prices within a short time had risen 33 percent, and seemed likely soon to reach famine warning limit, if not actual famine rates; but the news of rain in Bombay caused a reaction and vesterrain in Bombay caused a reaction and yester-day's and to-day's downfall, which has come in the nick of time, will avert disaster in these parts for the present, and will probably cause a further decline in grain rates.

A Bombay Telegram of the 14th instant, says:—Frequent showers have fallen in Bombay, but rain is neither steady nor prolongbay, but rain is neither steady nor prolonged, and Guzerat is suffering greatly from the drought. Heavy rain has fallen at Allahabad, 2° 91 inches, and Cawnpore, 2°52 inches; over an inch at Saugor, 1°96; Jubbulpur, 1°53; and Khandwa, 1°99; and under half an inch at Delhi, Bhavnagar, Para, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpore, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore and Madras; and whether conditions are favourable for rain in light conditions are favourable for rain in light or moderate showers along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, and local showers are likely in Berar, the Madras Presidency, and at inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. In the North-West Provinces and at northerly stations in the Central Provinces the weather is favourable for rain.

The latest particulars of the catastrophe in Kulu on the night of the 5th instant show that Kulu on the night of the 5th instant show that the heavy flood which came down about midnight was proceeded at dusk by a light onef Many people took warning in time and escaped to safe ground, but others, deceived by the temporary subsidence, remained in their houses. It has now been ascertained that thirty-five lives were lost,—six muleteers trading with Ladakh, fifteen zemindars and fourteen villagers. Ten mills and seven villages have been destroyed. Miles of low-lying cultivated been destroyed. Miles of low-lying cultivated land have been ruined, being covered with stand and boulders brought down by the flood. The main wave at its height was some five hundred feet wide and calculated to have been about thirty feet deep at the centre. In one place it cut a passage four times the former width of the river. The house of a retired officer, Colonel Rennick, narrowly escaped, a strong stone wall being broken down and the lower part of his garden swept away. The houses in the vicinity are flooded with two feet of water.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS ON THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The rise in the exchange since 1895 is entirely due to late stringency in the money market together with favourable trade conditions. Trade conditions alone could never have raised the exchange within so short a time; but when the rate has risen owing to tightness in the money market, trade conditions maintained and improved it also. Stringency in the money market last two years was due partially to noncoinage of silver, the other two sources of supply of money—the import trade and the Council Bills—being available also often to a very small

The exchange has risen to Is. 4d. not without some injury to public and private interests; but the general trade of the country has not suffered yet. The present currency policy is

subject to three serious drawbacks.

(1) From time to time there is danger of serious tightness in the money market, dislocating all trade. There were three sources of supply in the money market—the import trade, the sale of Council Bills and the coinage of silver. The closing of the mints has the har then away the third source while the has taken away the third source, while the two other sources may not be available at all times. Now that the exchange is near the gold point, this danger is not much to be dreaded, as rise in the rate of interest is sure to force the exchange up to the gold point which will result in its own destruction by bringing gold out here. This is virtual coinage.

(2) Sooner or later there will be contractionally the contraction of the contraction (2) Sooner or later there will be contraction of currency, causing serious fall in general prices. This will have a very disastrous effect on the people of this country. Taking a hypothetical case, suppose a raiyat produces only a maund of jute which he sells at present for Rs. 4 and pays Re. 1 in taxes. If on account of general fall of prices, jute fall to Rs. 2 per maund, the raiyat shall have to pay half of his income for taxes instead of one-fourth as before besides he shall have to buy imports. as before besides he shall have to buy imported articles at the same rate as now, assuming nothing happens to affect their prices. To provide for this, the Government ought to prepare a table of general prices and to issue money fit the table indicate a fall. The writer

would have prepared such a table and con-structed a curve of general prices to explain the present situation, but he is in such circumstances that he can not have the means or the inclination for such a task. The amount to be issued must be determined experimentally, while for the mode of issue the three following methods may be suggested.

(i) Reducing the rate of taxation so as to allow about the same amount of money to remain in the pockets of the people as is intended to be issued. This is the best method as the money is at once spread all over India and has no effect on the exchange.

(ii) Depositing the coined rupees or notes against them in the Presidency Banks or selling increased Council Bills against them, the former of which shall have an indirect effect on the exchange by easing the money market and the latter a direct effect. Of course, these two methods shall be adopted during favourable state of the money market, and they do not impose any fresh charge on the Government.

(iii) The danger of a heavy fall in exchange, no minimum being fixed. Now the way it can go down heavily is by a serious disturbance in the balance of money to be paid to India or to be remitted from India (mints being closed), and such a disturbance is an abnorma phenomenon.

Before adopting any scheme fixing a minimum rate of exchange, it is advisable to wait for a few years more. The gain will be two-fold:— (1) The minimum limit can be better fixed by observing how far the exchange falls; and consequently also the amount of responsibility involved can be better ascertained.

(2) Certain quantity of gold will also be deposited, the exchange rising from time to

time to the gold point.

If after a few years' experience it is thought desirable some scheme like Mr. Lindsay's fixing the minimum limit may be adopted. And this is the only way that the exchange question can be satisfactorily solved. But it is neither gold standard nor silver standard, but one-shilling-four-penny-rupee standard.

The minimum limit fixed in the first in-

stance may be raised gradually so as to obtain a suitable difference between the two limits. When gold money may be issued. To issue gold money, the people having a right to return or get it for silver at some fixed ratio at the same rate or within a fixed margin on both sides of the par value is the same thing as to fix the maximum and the minimum limit with no or narrow difference together with some danger arising from the habits of the people. But it adds to the currency.

The main question is this : The Government The main question is this: The Government of India gets revenue in silver and they have to remit about £ 17,000,000 yearly to England. Required to find out a method by which they can do it satisfactorily. Obviously they shall have to exchange the silver for gold, and their object is to get the same high rate always or a rate fluctuating between two narrow limits. This can only be done by fixing a maximum and a minimum limit at the responsibility of the Government, the Government, being the the Government, the Government being the strongest dealer in the market. To keep up the exchange always at 1s. 4d., by creating contraction of currency is suicidal, as this policy intensifies the drawbacks (1) & (2) and the exchange is not the only thing needful for a nation's prosperity. It is obvious coining gold or not coining gold can not have any effe t on this operation. The present Currency of India might be styled a gold rency of India might be styled a gold standard one with sovereign as principle money and the silver as token money at a fixed ratio of Rs. 15 per sovereign. This wording does not help the Government at all. It would be an entirely different thing if the Government could collect revenue in gold for then they could ship the gold to London in case of unfavourable exchange. That would be a true gold standard indeed, but that is beyond the range of practical economics. We beyond the range of practical economics. We must congratulate the Government that the has risen to is. 4d. without yet causing fall in general prices. It is in itself a great blessing, if the Government watch to remedy the drawbacks of the present policy. A minimum limit is of course desirable, but the Government should wait before taking up the risk, as it is quite unlike the profitable speculation of fixing the maximum limit. In conclusion, it is to be remarked that all artificial systems of Currency must involve something indefinite. In the pre-sent case no one can tell the amount of money which if put in circulation will raise prices through a given range or the degree of respon-sibility involved in the Lindsay scheme.

KUNJA BEHARY BALLAV, M. A., Cobden Club Medallist, (London) Prof. City College, Calcutta. 8 Ashoo Tosh Dey's Lane, Calcutta. The 21st May, 1899

THE PLAGUE

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA. THERE were reported on Tuesday 7 cases and 7 deaths, one in each of the following wards: —Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, and 23. The total mortality was 51 against 51, the mean of the last

five years. BOMBAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY RETURNS.

ON Tuesday plague attacks number five, and plague deaths 11, the total mortality being 84; as compared with 115 for the corresponding day of last year, and 152 for 1897. The total mortality in Bombay from all causes for the week ended 15th August was 612, and deaths recorded from plague were 72, a decrease of three in the latter and an increase of five in the total. The total for the corresponding week of the preceding year was 743. the preceding year was 743.
POONA MORTALITY.

ON Tuesday 186 cases and 139 deaths were recorded in the City, the total mortality being 157; in the Cantonment there were 19 cases and 20 deaths, in the Suburban area four cases and two deaths, and in the district 19 cases and 14 deaths, There are now seven Christian patients in the Sassoon Hospital; all are progressing well. Mr. Harold Stewart, son of a photographer, has been attacked with a mild form of

THE Government of India have been informed that 30 cases of plague with two deaths have occurred at Port Louis since the 21st of July.

* Gold standard without gold currency—pro-visional and preparatory stage, subject to drawback.

† Gold standard with gold currency—final stage in which the currency needed for the country is exactly and automatically supplied.

TELEGRAMS.

[INDIAN TELEGRAM.]

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)
BERHAMPUR, Aug. 13. A grand, representative and numerously attended meeting of the people of the Murshidabad district, called at the instance of Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar, and presided over by the Honourable Babu Baikanta Nath Sen, was held this day at the Municipal Hall at 5 P. M., in honour of the late Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter, Kr. All the leading citizens and some leaders of the Jaina and Mahomedan communities were present. Resolutions expressing deep sorrow at the lamented death of Sir Romesh Chandra and condolence with the bereaved family were enthusiastically adopted. It was further resolved that an oil painting of the deceased Knight should be placed either at the College premises or some other public place in the town.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS).

A terrible hurricane devastated the Leeward Islands on the 7th instant, causing immense damage and much distress. The force of it was felt worst at Puerto Rico, where three hundred people perished at Ponce alone, and one hundred thousand were rendered destitute

people were killed. LONDON, Aug. 12.

Italy has asked the Tsung-li-Yamen to concede, to an Italian syndicate, the construction of a railway from a point on the Chekiang coast to the Payang Lake, and also between the western hills and Pekin. It is generally anticipated that China will refuse to grant the

at Montserrat. Upwards of one hundred

concession asked. The Times Tokio correspondent states that the rumours of an impending alliance between China and Japan are without foundation. The Japanese press declares that any growing friendship between the two empires will be utilised solely to bring China within the comity

M. Deroulede has been arrested at his residence, but the reason is as yet unexplained.
The public hearing of the Drefus case has

been resumed. Emperor William visits the Queen on the

General Mercier's evidence in court to-day was a disappointment to the anti-Drefusites. The General expatiated on Colonel Schwarzkoppen's widespread system of espionage, and explain the communicating of secret documents to the court-martial by the assertion that the discovery of the bordereau brought France to the brink of war with Germany.

London, Aug. 11.

The Cologne Gazette learns that M. Delcass's visit to St. Petersburg has not resulted in a common agreement to prevent war in the Transvaal, though Dr. Leyds, in his defiant speeches, hinted at the Transvaal being able to count upon European support.

London, Aug. 1.
Mr. Paul Deroulede and a number of leaders of different so-called Nationalist Leagues, were suddenly arrested on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the Government

LONDON, Aug. Details of the damage done by the hurri-cane at Puerto Rico show that thousands perished in the villages, and the number will probably never be known. The plantations are devastated, the survivors are starving, and pestilence is feared.

PARIS, AUG. 14.

The man who attempted to assassinate M. Labori is still at large having taken refuge in a

forest where the police are on his track.

At the sitting of the Court at Rennes to-day M. Casimir Perier contradicted emphatically the statement made by General Mercier regarding the imminence of war with Germany, and complained of General Mercier's want of deference to him when he was President. General Billot, M. Cavaignac, and Generals Zurlinden and Chanoine deposed to being unalterably convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus even if Esterhazy wrote the bordereau.

The Paris' newspapers regard the situation as one of the gloomiest, and predict the outbreak of a revolution in France.

Advices from Oporto confirm the news that plague has broken out there.

THE Chiefs of H anza an Nager, we hear, will probably pay advisit to Calcutta during the cold weather. DAMAGE to the extent of one lakh twenty

DAMAGE to the extent of one lakh twenty thousand rupees was caused by a fire in a wool godown at Bombay on Sunday. Some excitement was caused as the labourers in the upper portion of the building could not escape by the staircase and had to leap into charpoys in the street below; seven were slightly injured. The Isperkas and Muhammad Khels, who are territorially responsible, have moved across the border to ascertain whether the Gumatti outlaws to whom the recent outrage in the

outlaws to whom the recent outrage in the Bannu District are attributed have returned to their old quarters. Isperka Lashkar was to have met on the 7th instant and occupied Gumatti after expelling the outlaws if they were there, and they engaged to hold the place in strength for some time to prevent the outlaws returning there or to the neighbourhood.

THE Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College complains that the task of turning out students with sufficient practical knowout students with sufficient practical know-ledge of the science is an extremely hard one, because they are not recruited from the class of people who are brought up amongst animals. It is hardly to be ex-pected, he adds, that many students will come from this class, as their educational cap-abilities are not sufficiently advanced to enable them to study in Bombay. In other words, those who have the necessary educational capathose who have the necessary educational capabilities to enable them to benefit by the training given in the College, are ignorant of the ways and whims of animals; those who are brought up amongst animals, and are cognizant of their manners have not sufficient education to their manners, have not sufficient education to join the College.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY. 28.

REDUCTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

I HEAR on the best authority that negociations have taken place between the Imperial and Indian Governments with regard to the removal of British troops from India to South Africa, in the event, now happily not likely to happen, of war with the Transvaal Republic. The Indian Government have decided that the condition of India is such, that it would be quite safe to detach 10,000 British soldiers "temporarily", at the cost of the Home Government. I understand that matters have gone so far as to arrange for transport and equip-

I have contended for years that 20,000 at least of the British Army in India are unnecessary for the defence of the Indian Empire on a peace footing, and that they are there solely as a reserve force in the Imperial defences, and ought not to be paid for out of Indian revenues. This arrangement for borrowing 10,000 for a possible invasion of the Transvaal is a frank admission on the part of both Governments, that there is no need for them in India. If these 10,000 were in the United Kingdom permanently, and any emergency arose, requiring their transport to India, they could be sent out in far less time than they could be recovered from the Transvaal. If Brintai cannot undertake the subjection of a country with a population of only 200,000 whites, men women and children, of whom 60,000 are Outlanders and friendly, without drawing 10,000 British troops from India my contention that these are not needed for the defence of India, but are part of the reserve forces of the Empire, is proved to the hilt, and India is being swindled out of 100 lakhs of Rupees every year. I wish the Congress would have a formal resolution on this matter. The very root and branch, too, of economy in India, lies in a reduction of the British Army, which is kept at such an absurdly large standing for the work it has to do. With 10,000 always available for such trifling Imperial enterprises, as the subjugation of a small African Republic and 10,000 more always invalided with venereal disease, the argument for a substantial reduc-

OUTRAGES BY BRITISH SOLDIERS. That good friend of India, Lord Stanley of Alderley, intends to bring nine cases of alleged outrages on natives of India by British soldiers during the last year, under the notice of the House of Lords next Monday. The particulars have all been collected from Indian papers, and some of them are of a very grave character.

Among them are, the case of the master of the Satara High School, Mr. Sohoni, who was beaten by a military officer for insufficient salutation; the Kasauli case, where two British soldiers threw a cart, its bullocks and contents lown a cliff; and the Nasirabad case, of a punkacoolie thrown down a well by two soldiers. I am glad to see by my last Indian papers that a European soldier has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for ill-using a native, and I hope it is a sign that the authorities are realising that these outrages are now exciting the attention of the public of this country. I expect an interesting little debate will follow Lord Stanley's interpellation. Every one here is waiting with anxiety the result of the trial of the soldiers of the Kent regi-ment for the shocking assault on a Burmese woman at Rangoon; if they are proved guilty, public opinion here will look for the fullest penalty. "INDIAN DISCONTENT."

THE Statist, one of our most influential economic journals, has a leader this week on 'Indian discontent" based on a letter from a trusted correspondent who has known India intimately for many years past:

"This correspondent, after quoting an extract in the House of Commons on the sugar queson the sugar question, goes on to comment upon the discontent now existing in India in language which seems well deserving the attention of our readers. The quotation from the Secretary of State's speech is as follows:—'But to attack of State's speech is as follows:—'But to attack our honesty and impugn our motives is now the object of a certain agitation in India.' I speak what I know. The House may not agree with me, but I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility. I say that to impugn our motives is the object of a certain class of agitators in India. Our policy is impugned, and every effort is made to try and associate the action and the policy of the Government with a disregard of Indian public opinion, and a selfish regard for our own interests! After pointing out the gravity of this language, compointing out the gravity of this language, coming from the Minister who is responsible to Parliament and to the country for the Government of India—if, indeed, it truly represents the facts of the case—our correspon-

dent goes on to say:

"The population of India is now, without doubt, more discontented than it has ever been under British rule. The conditions of existence of the Indian people do not improve; on the contrary, they become more and more adverse. But any other state of things could tardly be expected having regard to the present currency policy—closed mints for six years and a monopoly-value rupee. The natives are realising what this policy means—namely, that it is adverse to them and in favour of the interests of foreigners. What could the Government expect but distrust on the part of the natives when it meddled with their money, which was as good money as any in the world when the mints were open? What could the Government expect but distrust from the natives when it demonetised all their stocks of silver, and when every native woman in the country came to realise that her silver ornaments, which were formerly readily saleable for 10 rupees, could now only be sold for 6 rupees? Is it not natural that this awakening should sow distrust, and should lead the natives to doubt the honesty of British rule and the motives of British rulers?"

These are serious words, endorsed by a grave and very responsible editor. I am inclined to think, however, that there are stronger motives on the part of natives of India to doubt the honesty of British rule, even than closed mints. Mr. Wilson's paper, the "Investor's Review" commenting a few days ago on the proposed gold standard for India, makes the following significant remarks which are not without force and truth behind them:

"What seems to have influenced the Committee more than anything else, and swayed it to decide against restoring silver as the national currency of India, is the "will-o'-thewisp" notion that once India has a gold standard, capital will be attracted from this country to its industries. We do not believe it. The attractiveness of India to the British capitalist depends much less upon the nature of the Indian currency than upon the strength of the English garrison, The depression of the Argentine exchange and the existence of a orced paper currency there has never seriou ss hindered the outflow of millions upon millionl of British capital to that juvenile State. It has gone there because those who had it and sent it, saw their way to make a profit by investing it in the development of the Regulation. With India it is altogether different. We hold that country as the conqueror always holds a dependency, by force of arms, and as long as we find the newspapers, week by week filled with paragraphs indicating that the Government of India lives in terror of seditious words, written or spoken, there will be slight induce-ment indeed for anybody here to send money to the peninsula for great enterprises, except on the tacit understanding that the British Government, in ultimate resort, will be responsible for it. The gold standard may be established in India to-morrow, and it will not draw £10 of our money thither more than would have gone in any case. And where are the enterprises into which private capital can go in India? India is a country with the remnants of very old civilisations dotted over it; with a dense population whose "European" wants are small and can-not become larger while they remain so poor. What are we going to "develop" in India more than has been developed in the past? Are the Indian people any better for all our endeavour, all our state-raised millions; any richer, fuller fed, or clothed! Not a bit of it. All the exploitation that has gone on in India by the help of British money has been in furtherance of British interests, usurious and other, and only ncidentally for the good of the native. Unless t can be shown, then, that some British interest will gain by the investment of fresh capital in India what is a fixed standard going to do to send that capital there? Has not India obtained all the capital required for the development of tea-growing without the aid of a fixed ex change or a gold standard? Did not most of that capital, the best invested of it, reach India before the Government took the violent step of closing the mints? It is a "will-o'the-wisp" their sides, which must give them the appearance.

STUDENTS.

Three Research Studentships offered by that admirable Institution, the London School of Economies and Political Science, have just been awarded. The fourth on the list, missing a scholarship by a few orbs only, is Mr. Rajappaya Narayanan, of King's College-Cambridge, a fellow-collegian of Mr. Paranj, pye, the Senior Wrangler.

These brilliant achievments of Indian students give point to some very sensible remarks from that kindly and sensible old veteran, Sir Donald Stewart, who, the other day, distributing the prizes at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, urged upon the students, "above all things," that it was necessary that Englishmen should recognize that there were as clever people in India as there were in England. Personally, he declared he was deeply grateful for all that the natives of India had done for him during the 60 years he had been connected with India. A good knowledge of the vernaculars and a proper regard for prejudices, specially religious prejudices or beliefs, would keep them to sympathise with the people and understand them. Let the Cooper's Hill students, when they get to India, treat the natives as they would their own counrymen and they would find they were a very charming people.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE. I learn that, as the result of urgent represenations made by the Indian Government to the India Office, that it is practically without competent advisers, with the exception of medicine, n many branches of science, particularly those demanding research work, and in questions affecting agricultural productiveness, the Home authorities have induced the Royal Society to nominate a Standing Committee of its Follows, who will, from time to time, receive reports and advise upon matters of a scientific nature dcoming before the Indian Government. appears to me that it would be wiser for the Indian Government itself to appoint experts in India. There is no doubt whatever that agricultural chemistry is becoming more and more a science of the first importance, and if young ndians who come to this country to study would go to Downton or Cirencester and study at the Agricultural Colleges there, insteal of taking up law as so large a number of them do, good openings would very quickly develop themselves in India for their employment. Both in Germany and in this country, as well as in America, there is very ample provision for the study of the agricultural science and there is no country in the world whose agriculture is more in need of its application

A GOVERNMENT Order has been issued to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and to the Political Agents of Pudukotta, Bangana palle and Sandur stating that these Native States will be included in the census of 1901 as they were in that of 1891.

THE Madras Mail writes: —We understand

that Mr. Eardley Norton is the only candidate for nomination to the Legislative Council as the representative of the Madras Municipality. On the last occasion Mr. Norton was proposed as a candidate, but too late to ensure his election. We feel certain that Mr. Norton will prove a useful member of the Legislative Council. There can be no question as to his talents, or as to his marked abilities as an orator and debater. Years ago it might have been thought that in the Council Chamber have been thought that in the Council Chamber he would display the qualities of an advocate rather than those of a law maker, and that his advocacy would almost invariably be "agin the Government," but to-day we do not believe that there need be any such apprehension. Mr. Norton will be an "independent" one may feel sure but one may feel dent," one may feel sure, but one may feel equally sure that he will take as sober and well-balanced a view of matters as any of his colleagues in the Council.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

COLOURS IN THE DEPTHS OF THE SEA. ONE rather puzzling thing about deep-sae animals is that they should, in many cases, be brightly coloured. A good deal of speculation has taken place to explain this, and Mr. C. C. Nutting, in a recent paper, collects a number of theories and discusses them. Ex. periments show that at a depth of about 125 fathoms in clear water there is not enough light to affect a photographic plate, and hence as far as the sun's rays are concerned it is prefectly dark. Yet animals from even abyssal lepths are usually brightly coloured, and the same colouring matters are used by nature as the pigments. The rarest colour is blue, which, says Agassiz, is only found in an encrustng sponge and in some crustacean eggs. We find brilliant white, pink, red, scarlet, orange, violet, purple, green, and yellow, and quite as strikingly developed as in shore-dwelling forms. Moreover there appear to be cases of protective colouration, for many of the brittle stars crawl over brightly-coloured corals and feather stars, which latter belong to the same group as the fossil stone lilies, and so closely does the pattern of the colouration of the brittle stars agree with that of their hosts that when raised to the surface they are detected with difficulty. Sea urchins are particularly striking in their colours. One has its spines barred with carmine and white, and its body with alternate chocolate and orange zones. The only difference of any importance that Mr. Nutting notices in the deep-sea forms is the absence of fine patterns, and he says that nature seems to have used a large brush in adorning her children of the depths.

Yet, in spite of this, it seems certain that as far as sunlight is concerned it is practically absent at depths, where these animals dwell. This being so, it is strange that blindness is not more common among abyssal forms than it is among those dwelling in shallow water. The tendency in fact is rather the other way, and a striking thing about such forms as deep-sea fishes is the fact that their eyes are usually

of enormous size. There must then be light of some kind by which these eyes can see, or nature would soon give up the task of providing the animals with such a complicated and easily injured piece of mechanism. Now it has long been noticed that phosphorescence among deep sea animals phenomenon, and as life is as abundant in deep water, though not in the deepest parts of all water, though not in the deepest parts of all, as it is in the shallow, it must follow that the phosphorescent animals provide light enough for eyes to be of use and for protective colouration to come into play. The idea that the depths of the sea are lighted in this way is not a new one and was held long ago by Dr. W. B. Carpenter and Sir Wyville Thomson.

As throwing a side light on the question, Mr. Nutting notices that in great caves the animals are usually colourless and blind; none have enlarged eyes, and none as far as is

have enlarged eyes, and none, as far as is known, are phosphorescent. If phosphorescence in the deep sea forms makes colours and eyes possible, then its absence in cave dwellers should be associated as it is with blindness and want of colours.

blindness and want of colour.
Why those sightless animals, which are always fixed, and have very long names, should be luminous is perhaps explained, says Mr. Nutting, by supposing that their prey is attracted by the light, for we find in shallow water that this fondness for light does exist among the minute forms on which they live. This explanation pushes us further to ask, why are they attracted by the light, for we cannot concieve of an instinct existing which is only a cause of destruction. But here for the present we are at a loss. We know the what, but not the

THE USE OF TWO EARS. There are many things connected with sound and hearing that are still only partly understood. For example, the way in which we judge the direction from which a sound reaches us. A person with his eyes shut can judge pretty, accurately the direction from which a single word or a clap of the hands comes without moving his head. This power comes without moving his head. This power seems to be due, to a certain extent, to our possession of two ears, just as the possession of two eyes gives us an idea of the solidity of objects, and helps us to judge the distance of an object from the eye. Lord Rayleigh has performed experiments in which the notes given by tuning-forks were used, so that the sounds might be simpler than ordinary spoken sounds. In this case it is found that a person can distinguish without fail the that a person can distinguish without fail the direction from which the sound came when it was at one side, but it became impossible to decide between a fork sonded directly in front

and one sounded directly behind him.

AN INSECT PEST.

The Gipsy moth is well known in Europe where its caterpillar sometimes does a certain amount of damage by stripping trees of their leaves. It formerly was found in England, but for some unknown cause died out apparently with the draining of the fens, its last stronghold. Though the speciments its last stronghold. Though the specimens of the moth obtained there were larger and of the moth obtained there were larger and finer than the Continental, and one would have thought from this that they were flourising, still they disappeared. Some thirty years ago, Mr. L. Trouvelot, a French entomologist, in Massachussets, was carrying on a series of experiments in rearing moths which he thought might be useful as silk producers. Amongst the many species he tried, he imported the Gipsy moth, and some escaped. In a few years they devastated all the gardens of the town, and spread over the neighbouring country. In 1897 no fewer than 150,000 dollars was expended in fighting the pest, and the was expended in fighting the pest, and the struggle seems an almost hopeless one, for about half-a-million dollar has been expended

MR. E. H. AITKEN is appointed Chief Accounts Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium,

THE Hon. Mr. Clinton Dawkins, Financial Member, leaves Simla on tour on the 25th October, arriving at Calcutta on the 27th November. Details of his tour have not been

THE PHANTOM PICTURE.

My name is Dodge. I'm the keeper of the Hony-hill jail. It's an easy place, I must admit. The salary is small, but there is very little to do. We don't have many prisoners. One or two idle loafers about the village get turned in occasionally, and once every year or so we have a burglar.

I have my garden, and the children play in it, and sometimes I forget the whole place does not belong to me. For two or three stupid old hen making shoes, and shabby woman or two mnding them, isn't much of a prison.

.Why, I've gone off all day and left the keys with my wife, for the prisoners would never brave thought of escaping if the door had been brave too comfortable.

open. They were too comfortable.

That is the way it was, anyhow, when he came. Who was he? Well, he said his name was Smith, but I suppose that he really has mother. He came to the town and wandered bout day after day, behaving in the strangest ray, and at last he went to the magistrate and sked to be locked up in prison.

"Why?" says the magistrate. "What have me all through Eternity, then, as he would if was Smith, but I suppose that he really has another. He came to the town and wandered about day after day, behaving in the strangest way, and at last he went to the magistrate and asked to be locked up in prison.

"No matter what!" says he, "but I deserve

Of course, he couldn't be committed for that, but he had his way at last. He walked into a shop and put his hand into the money-drawer. So I got him. He came in one morning—a gentleman every inch of him-but as thin as you could fancy a man, and every now and hen looking lover his shoulder.

"Shut the door, quick. Shut the door," he aid as he came in. "Don't let him in." "Why, is there anyone else outside?" asked I. "No," said the officer; "it's all fancy. He's been talking that way ever since I took him

in charge—crazy, I guess," he whispered.

I thought it might be so then, but after that
Mr. Smith did not say anything that could make me think so.

He had a way of looking over his shoulder as I said, and a way of groaning, but he paid for extra without a question, and he got me to buy him lots of things, paints of all colours, and an artist's easel and chalk and brushes and

"To pass the time away painting," he said.
"Why, sir, then may be you've been an artist

in:your time," said I.

"Well, something of one," said he," but it will pass the time, it will pass the time."

So there he sat and painted in his cell the portrait of a man. I kept a curtain over it, because it scared women and children so. scared me at first, but I got used to it. A deadly white face and staring eyes, and finger pointing right at you!

"Oh, I tell you, I've stood behind his chair and watched him work, and work, and work at it, and first he painted the eyes, and they seemed to follow you all about the room, and hen one feature after the other. He worked at it for three months—he was in for three months—and then it was all finished. But while he painted he kept looking over his shoulder, looking over his shoulder all the time.

Well, at the end of three months he fell sick. We sent for the prison doctor, and he said "Consumption," and so, as he was dying, and paid his way well and was no expense at all, why they let him stay. Wife waited on him. I helped to nurse him, and the doctor came regularly. He said he was a very well-educated man, and that he had lived amongst tip-top people. And there he lay dying by slow degrees, so slow you could see no difference day by day; but there was a deal in the long run. Weaker and weaker he grew. At last he gave up sit-ting in a chair, and took to his bed. And there came a night when doctor and I sat with him, knowing the day would never dawn for him, when all of a sudden he spoke out sharp and quick, and said he:—
"Which of you will do a favour for poor

sinful dying man?" We both answered at once, and he looked

up grateful and happy, and said he :to my picture. That picture I've painted here; I'll tell you all about it. There is no need of having a secret now. I shall have no secrets soon. I shall leave my body behind me before daylight, and a soul cannot hide from God's eye. My punishment is before me—or my pardon. God knows how I was tortured—

pardon. God knows how I was tortured—how I suffered—how my brain reeled!

"Man can never know; I couldn't tell you," he said, holding out his thin pale hands to us.

"I couldn't tell you all the agony that I endured, and he hid his face in the pillow. "It was a woman who drove me to it," he said after a while. "I loved her. She was beautiful. She tempted me on and on, and jilted me at last, and for an empty-headed fop—a man who had been insolent to me, who laughed at me now that he had won the prize I coveted.

"The night before his wedding-day I hid myself in the path near her house, through which he must pass when he parted from her. It was thickly set with trees, and the shadows were deep.

deep.
"I was so near the house that I saw her come to the door with her lover, and saw him come to the door with her lover, and saw him kiss her lips and press her to his heart. That maddened me. I had only meant to fight with him, but I always wore a pistol, and it came into my mind that I could put a bullet through his heart as he passed: me and keep his wedding-day from him for ever.

"I took the pistol from my belt, cocked it, and waited. He came gaily down the path, whistling a merry tune. For one instant I saw him gay, light of foot, bright of eye; the next he lay a dead thing at my feet! I dragged his body amongst the business, and looked at it as it grew cold and stiffened!

"Then I got a spade, and in the silence of

"Then I got a spade, and in the silence of midnight dug a grave. I laid him in it and heaped the sod above his head, and now I thought there was no more of him!

"I turned away. Before I had gone many he was, pointing at me, mocking me yet with such a ghastly white face and such horrible

"From that moment he never left me. I came to Europe; he was behind me on ship board, rode with me in diligences, sat behind me in rail-cars, came between me and my very servants, so that I started and stared, and they learned to think me mad. I went to tropical lands, to frozen regions, up mountains down into mines. There he was whenever I glanced over my shoulder. At last it struck me one day that if I could per into last it struck me one day that if I could get into prison I might have him barred out.

"I did it, but he followed me. I was in despai, but here a new thought seized me—I would paint him. It came to me like a flash that it would be the way to have him at last before me not always at my back.

"I began; you saw me Keeper Dodge. I painted his eyes first, then he was less awful, for when he looked over my shoulder he did not stare at me so. Slowly I got all his features upon the canvas; last of all his long white horrible hand pointing at me. There he was—there he was. There you see him. But the ruse was admirable. He never followed

me again! "I've a plan." Here he dropped back in the bed and gasped, but in a moment more sat up, grasping both

"I've a plan," he faintly articulated. "I think you will help me You've promised. Swear—

he were free "He shall not accuse me. Never destroy the picture. Keeper Dodge, you will hang it in this cell and keep it safe, I know. There's money that I leave behind that will pay you

for your trouble. Promise."

"Yes," said I, "I'll keep the picture safe."

"Then I can lie down and die," said he;

"I can try to pray," and he closed his eyes.

He lay quite still there for hours. We thought he was gone, but all of a sudden he

started up.

"There! There! There!" he screamed. "He's coming out of the picture. He's going with me. Stop him! Stop him! He's going up with

we buried him next day. But now comes the queerest part of my story. I shut that picture up in the cell; I didn't care to look at t. It made me feel as if I was looking at a ghost, and it was a year before I opened the

When I did the picture was gone. I don't mean the canvas. That was all safe, but the picture was all gone out of it—vanished somehow. The doctor talked about paints of the wrong kind, and the effect of damp, and the wrong kind, and the effect of damp—and I don't know what. But I, for my part, can never get it out of my mind that that horrible thing with the staring eyes and dead white face and point-ing finger has followed his murderer into the

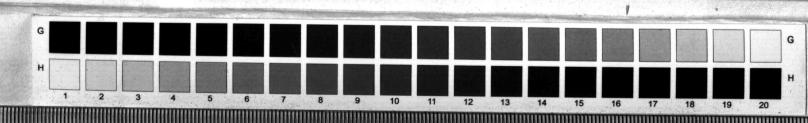
ANIMALS AND THE WEATHER.

In the last year of the last century a paper on the signs exhibited by animals, etc., indicating changes in the weather was written by Signor Toledo, an Italian author, and published in the *Annals of Agriculture*. The author would seem to have been a man of more than ordinary powers of observation, and although some of the phenomena he enumerates may not always be symptomatic of atmospheric vicissitudes, our readers will probably find that in most points their experience confirms his theory. The essay runs as follows:

"When the bats remain longer than usual abroad from their holes, fly about in great numbers, and to a greater distance than common, it announces that the following day will be warm and serene; but if they enter the bouses and send forth loud and repeated cries it indicates bad weather. If the owl s heard to scream during bad weather, it announces that it will become fine. The croaking of crows in the morning indicates fine reather. When the raven croaks three or four times, extending his wings and shaking the leaves, it is again a sign of serene weather. It is an indication of rain or stormy weather when the ducks and geese fly backwards and forwards, when they plunge frequently in the water, or begun to send forth cries and to fly about. If the bees do not remove to a great f they return to their hives before the usua time, it may be concluded that it will soon fall.
If pigeons returns slowly to the pigeon-house it indicates that the succeeding days will be rainy. It is a sign of rain or wind when the sparrows chirp a great deal, and make a noise to each other to assemble. When fowls and chickens roll in the sand more than usual it announces rain; the same is the case when cocks crow in the evening or at uncommon hours. Peacocks which cry during the night have a presentment of rain. It is believed to have a presentment of rain. It is believed to be a sign of bad weather when the swallows fly in such a manner as to brush the surface of the water, and to touch it frequently with their wings and breast. The weather is about to become cloudy and change for the worse when the flies sting and become more troublesome than usual. When the gnats collect themselves before the setting sun, and form a sort of vortex in the shape of a column, it announces fine weather. When sea fowl and other aquatic birds retire to the sea-shore or marshes, it indicates a change of weather and a marshes, it indicates a change of weather and a sudden storm. If the cranes fly exceedingly high, in silence, and ranged in order, it is a sign of approaching fine weather; but if they fly in disorder, or immediately return with cries, it announces wind."

THE distinction of M. D. of Edinburgh was een conferred on Dr. Srinivasa Rao, State Bacteriologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of Mysore. The recognition is for the valuable evidence tendered by him before the Indian Plague Commission, and his re-searches in plague bacilli.

OWING to the decisions of the Privy Council in Yussuf-ud-din's case, the Government of India, after consulting the Secretary of State or India, have formulated a documentary desteps I heard something at my shoulder. I turned and saw him following me. I knew he lay dead in the grave I had made, but there he was, pointing at me, more in more men and saw him following me. I knew he lay dead in the grave I had made, but there he was, pointing at me, more in more more men and extent of powers which the Government of India can exercise. of India can exercise on Railways in Native States. The document requires the rulers of States. The document requires the rulers of Native States or their deputies to cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over lands in their States, which may be occupied by railway, including all lands occupied by stations for outbuildings and for other railway purposes, and over all persons and things whatsoever, in the said lands. The Nizam's Government has been requested to e ecute a declaration in form in question for the Nizam's declaration in form in question for the Nizam's State, G. I. P., Madras, Southern Mahratta, Barsi Light, and Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railways, which pass through their territory



OCEAN GOLD ROBBERIES.

SOME UNSOLVED MYSTERIES.

THE intelligence that a boy containing specie to the amount of £5,000 is missing from the quantity of gold coin and bullion shipped from Sydney to San Francisco by the R. M. S. Alameda, has naturally occasioned considerable excitement in the former city, where something of the kind has long been anticipated, the immense quantities of gold forwarded by each mail steamer to America, the shipments sometimes ranging in value from £250,000 to £500,000, forming a bait which must have attracted the attention of the most skilful and daring thieves in Europe and America. The difficulty of effecting such robberies is shown by the fact that in previous instances, as in that just reported, the plunder has been confined to a single box of specie. The last pre-vious case was that on board the Taiyuan, during her voyage from Sydney to Hong Kong.
As the vessel approached the Chinese shore,
the door of the strong room in which the gold
was deposited, and which should have been locked, was discovered to be ajar. Further investigation showed that a box of gold coin, value £5,000, was missing. The mystery remains unsolved up to the present. A few months previously the strong room of the R. M. S. Oceana lying in Port Melbourne was burglariously entered and a box containing £5,000 in gold removed.

The vessel had reached Melbourne from

Sydney, where a large quantity of gold and bullion was shipped. Directly the consignment was placed in the strong room, the door was A rapid survey showed that the top half of the starboard door was loose, and that one of the cases of Sydney gold stacked on that side had been broached and a box of gold, value £5,000, taken. Another instance was the robbery of a box of specie from the R. M. S. Iberia at Melbourne. The missing gold was, how-ever, subsequently discovered hidden under one of the harbour wharves. There was also an extensive robbery of gold on board the R.M. S. Avoca, some twenty-two years ago. For a considerable period the perpetrator remained undiscovered, but subsequently he proved to be a man employed at the time as ship's carpenter. The robbery was effected in most skilful manner, the details savouring largely of romance. The method in which the plunder was concealed was highly ingenious. One thousand sovereigns were hidden in a tin of fat, and another thousand in the false bottom of his tool chest. The detectives, who had obtained a clue to the culprit, were struck by the weight of a plane found in the box, and so, closely examining it, found it had been hollow-ed out and filled with sovereigns. Ultimately the man was convicted and served a period of imprisonment. After his release, a boat belonging to him was found floating upside down, and it was believed that he was drowned. At any rate, he has not been heard of since. In this case, most of the stolen treasure was recovered. The precautions adopted at Australian ports while gold is being shipped are of such a strin-

gent character as to make the chances of successful peculation somewhat remote. A formation peculation somewhat remote. A former purser of the R. M. S. Alameda, now resident in Sydney, states that when specie was being received by him on board the vessel he had the chief officer stationed at the door of the strong room, which is a kind of iron tank. The second officer would be stationed in the room itself. signals could be observed. On each side of the passage from the trolley on which the gold arrived to the entrance of the strong room was a line of ship's stewards and other ship's assistants. Each case was carefully checked as it was passed in, and not until the doors were locked and the keys handed to the labourers were employed to carry the gold on pardship, and these he watched with a jealous eye. On one occasion he found a man turning the wrong way when he boarded the ship with a case of specie. He was after him in no time. The man pleaded that he had made a mistake. Such may have been the case, but he was never again allowed to place foot on the

The general impression in Sydney, in default of detailed information, is that the robbery on board the Almeda was committed in Sydney. If the strong room had been entered in any way, the cable would have mentioned the fact. The Alameda strong room is in the dining-room of the vessel, which is never left alone. There are two keys to the room, one being held by the chief officer, the other by the purser, and the door cannot be opened unless both are used. The ex-purser of the Alameda, who holds a good business position in Sydney, says: "My idea is that some man has been laying for this seizure for a long time—perhaps years. Robberies of this kind have to be cleverly planned and a suitable opportunity waited for. They are not done in a hurry. Possibly, the thief shipped as a wharf labourer, and was dressed as one, and, seeing his chance, coolly walked away with the treasure to the other end of the boat, and planted it. If he could afterwards out it scheme ed it. If he could afterwards got it ashore before the vessel put out to sea, he would; failing that he would probably land it in Auckland."

The Scotland-yard authorities were consulted in connection with the robberies on board the

Oceana and Taiyuan, and their opinion was that a gang of London thieves were concerned, false keys being employed to open the strong room of the latter vessel. The Sydney police are inclined to the belief that the same gang is responsibility for the Alameda robbery. Although the loss of the gold is covered by insurances, every effort will be made to get on the track of the criminals, there being a suspicion that they have not confined their attention to this branch of nefarious industry, but are also responsible for several maritime disasters, which have remained a mystery to the present

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A MONKEY'S SUICIDE.

WHETHER animals ever really kill themelves intentionally has often been questioned, but well-authenticated cases of dogs and cats compassing their own death, have been known, and here is a strictly-true story of a monkey who apparently did the same. Fido was a pet spider monkey belonging to the Robson family, in State-street, Philadelphia. She became ill and could not live. To save her suffering her mistress decided to have her shot, and she was entrusted to a man who agreed to put a merciful end to her troubles. He took her to his place out of town, and while he made his preparations left her alone in a large unfurnished

This room had been used for an entertainment, and hanging from a beam was a rope, with a noose at the end, which had been used for holding a lantern. There was no way of getting up to the beam except by climbing the upright side beams, and Fido was weak from her illness, yet when the man came back in half-an-hour he found her hanging dead in the

Fido had climbed to the beam, drawn up the rope, put her head through the noose and swung off.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MR. J. C. STEVENS sold on July 19 at his rooms in King Street, Covent Garden, a good specimen of the egg of the great auk (Aleca impennis), which was one of the three formerly in the collection of the Comte Raoul de Berace. locked, the captain taking charge of the keys, the key of the hatchway leading to the strong room being retained by the chief officer. On arriving at Melbourne, a fresh lot of gold was shipped, but on the following day, when the strong room was about to be an entered for the purpose of depositing a discovered to be collection of the Collection of the Memoirs of the Society Zoologique de France in 1888 and, with additional notes on its history, it also appeared in the Bulletin of the Society in 1891. Bidding started at 100 guineas, and at 1891. Bidding started at 100 guineas, and at 1891. Chief is the 300 guineas it became the property of Mr. Middlebrook, of Regent's Park. This is the same price which Sir Vauncey Creve paid for his specimen in 1894. There are in existence about fifty-one recorded specimens of the great auk's egg.

> Two days ago, says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily News, the first attempt to make use of wireless telegraphy from a balloon was made by three Austrian officers, who ascended in the military balloon "Eagle." At the first trial the sensitive apparatus suffered from the shocks and disturbing movements to which a balloon is necessarily exposed. On July 14, however, another trial was made. In the ear was a receiving apparatus, and the messages were despatched from the courtyard of the Vienna Arsenal. They reached the balloon successfully, though it was at a great height. Professor Thuma, of the University, was at the transmitting apparatus, which was placed on a table, and the wire of which had been carried up into the air to a height of 150 metres by a captive balloon. From this latter hung about sixty feet of wire. It was this wire which was to transmit the undulations through the atmosphere. From the receiving instrument in the free balloon a similar length of wire hung down. The Morses Code was used. The receiving apparatus had this time been provided with a screw, which enabled the operator to make it more or less sensitive when the movements of the balloon made it necessary. When it was released the balloon rose immediately to a height of 1,600 metres, and one of the three officers in it made the pre-arranged signals with a flag to say that messages were being received. When the balloon, ceased to rise, it floated westwards in the direction of the Danube, and as far as ten kilometres distant the satisfactory

UTILISING WATER POWER.

A SCHEME which marks a completely new ptain and first officers did he feel safe. What departure in locomotion in the Himalayas is now maturing in Simla and is likely to be shortly put into execution. The cost of carriage from the coal-fields makes coal almost out of the question for the profitable working of small lines in this part of India. Wood, too, is becoming yearly more expensive, the denudation of the once extensive forests being a question which grows ever more serious. At the same time every stream that comes down from the snows, and even local brooks that have their origin in springs in the outer ranges, and which each railway in these parts has to cross with unpleasant frequency, contains an amount of water-power running to waste, sufficient to haul trains up the steepest ascent. A syndicate in London have recognised this fact. The necessary cost of construction has been guaranteed, and Major-General De Bourbel, R. E., (retired), is now is Simla to make the necessary arrangements with the Government of India The lines, which it is proposed to construct. is to start from the railway terminus at Pathan-kot, proceed up the Kangra Valley to tap the tea industry, thence cross to Mundi on the Railway, the place of junction being most probably somewhere about Kalka, a total of some two hundred and fifty miles. The valleys it traverses are rich and fairly thickly inhabited, and it will, amongst other things, facilitate the carriage of supplies to Simla. Regarding the water-power it seems that at Bilaspur a cutting through a neck of land round which the river now makes a detour of some eight miles, will give a head of three hundred feet, with the whole volume of the Sutlej River behind the whole volume of the Sutlej River behind it. The power, therefore, is practically unlimited. It is to be developed by turbines set at the bottom of the fall, and converted into electricity to be utilised partly on the Kangra Valley Railway, the North Western, and partly on the Simla-Kalka Railway, the balance being taken on to Lahore and Simla for electric-lighting and other purposes.

INSTRUCTIONS are now being issued for curtailing the administration and other re-ports issued by Departments.

MR. Ratiram Durgaram Dave B. A., has been chosen to represent the Bombay University at the Twelfth International Congress of Orientalists which opens at Rome on the

PLAGUE MEASURES IN POONA.

THE Bombay Government have sent the following answer to a petition recently for-warded by a public meeting in Poona:— Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the pitition, dated the 9th instant, signed by you on behalf of a public meeting held in Poona. I am to say that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council fully shares in the extreme regret and anxiety with which a fresh outbreak of plague in Poona is regarded, the more so as he is fully aware of the self-sacrificing zeal with which many of the citizens have devoted themselves to many of the citizens have devoted themselves to assist in precautionary measures which, it was hoped, might save the City from the recurrence of an epidemic. His Excellency acknowledges with pleasure your references to himself and to the Plague Officers on duty in Poona, and he trusts that the cordial co-operation between the officers and the plague volunteers on the one hand and citizens on the other may be even still more firmly established.

2. The first prayer in your petition relates to the "disinfection and consequent detention of passengers arriving at the Poona railway station." With respect to this I am to say in the first place, that the detentions of which complaint is made were due in greater degree to the system of surveillance of arrivals in Poona than to the working of the orders regarding the disinfection of "suspicious" in-coming passengers. As regards the former, Government have ascertained that the plague authorities in Poona have recognised that the detentions are, in the present circumstances, productive of trouble and inconvenience to individuals which are not counterbalanced by sufficient resulting benefit to the public. The Chief Plague authority has accordingly suo motu discontinued the detention system at the Poona railway station. As regards disinfection of in-coming passengers, the number of those subjected to disinfection has lately been greatly reduced, but Government agree with the petitioners that the precaution is in the present state of Poona City uncalled for, and they would have given orders to discontinue it entirely, but they have ascertained that these orders had already been anticipated by the Medical Inspection Officer

3. The second prayer in your petition is that the Poona City Municipality may be allowed to take a more active part in the management of plague measures. In reply to this I am to say that Government are glad to acknowledge the that Government are glad to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by many members of the Municipality and appreciate the petitioners' desire that the Municipality as a body should be allowed to take a more active part in the administration of plague affairs; but that, bearing in mind the gravity of all the accounts are surrounding plague, in which the circumstances surrounding plague, in which the interests of foreign countries as well as of India are involved, Government feel that they are unable to divest themselves of their responsibility and control.—I have, &c.,
A. F. WOODBURN,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

LOBSTERS ARE NOT FOOLS.

"THE lobster may be a cannibal, but he is not fool, "said L. B. Spencer, who has a more intimate acquaintance with lobsters than any other man at the aquarium. Colonel James E Jones, Superintendent of small parks, who has the aquarium among his charges, concurred in

the sentiment.
"Where the notion originated that lobsters don't know enough to get out of their own way is more than I can tell, but it did not originate with men who had experience with lobsters. The lobster is really clever.
"Of course he does not look like it on the

fish stand, where he lies all curled up; but any one who ever saw a lobster getting out of his shell and taking refuge in his house in the shelter of a rock would know that he has a mind. After he sheds his shell he knows he is fair game for anything that has claws and jaws, so he goes into retirement. He does not come out till he has grown a complete new shell. The lobster only changes his shell when he is growing. After he stops growing he gets along with the old one. He may grow to be any size from

also to draw his eyes and the stems on which they are mounted back from the bony eye case and stems of the cast off armour. And were noosed on the same day, the R. M., case and stems of the cast off armour. And the lobster does all this perfectly. When he leaves his shell behind and steps out in his underclothes, he is perfect. If he had lost a ed to noose several elephants but failed. claw or a feeler, he emerges minus claw or feeler, but is ready to make up by growing another. As to the stomach, he turns that inside out and gets a new lining on it.
"In the water the lobster is as graceful as

any fish that swims. In sudden alarm he gives one flirt of his tail and shoots from 20 to 30 one flirt of his tail and shoots from 20 to 30 feet backward. He hits the mark unerringly—generally some hole in the rocks. A shodow on the water will make him vanish. His ed towards the grandstand, and was remaining instructionary eyes have been spoken of Them. extraordinary eyes have been spoken of. They are mounted on long stems, and he can protrude them or draw them in. He can look backward or forward with them. They are as powerful in proportion as the searchlights of a man-of-war.

"The lobster is a cannibal, but he is made so by his environment. Cannibalism is practised by the most respectable fish and crustaceans. and the lobster observes the fashion. If he sees another lobster in his pyjams after shedding his shell he goes after him. But he will be contented if he eats a couple of legs, which the other fellow can grow again with slight inconvenience.

"The lofty mentality of the lobster is further proved by the strength of his emotions. This is shown in love, war and the chase. The domestic affairs of the male lobster occupy but a small portion of his time, but the female lobster goes into the business of raising a family with energy. Sometimes she lays as many as 18,000 or 20,000 eggs. After the brood has hatched she conveys the young lobsters about until they can look out for themselves.

"Lobsters have fierce duels with each other

in which they shed injured parts in order to stop the bleedings from them. They are good fighters for their size."--Exchange

GODAKAWELA KRAAL.

AN EXCITING TIME WITH ELEPHANTS. "A VISITOR" writing from Godakawela on August 2nd says:—Both the elephant herds having been brought near to the stockade, it was suggested that the driving in of the nearer herd should be effected on the morning of the 28th instant. But on the evening of the 27th one of the elephants from this herd charged at the beaters, who failed to turn him back, and escaped from the beat whilst the other two slowly nearing the stockade entered it at about 5 A. M., on the following date (28th instant), to the great disappointment of many visitors. Mr. A. F. Molamure R. M., under whose supervision the whole thing was carried out, or-dered his subordinates to close the entrance at once and to proceed with the rest of the men, to hurry up the driving in of the second herd, which was about 2 miles off. At this stage Mr. Booth, G. A. of Sabaragamuwa Province, arrived and proceeded to the Grand Stand, where he was watching the movements. Though Mr. Molamure tried his best to kraal the second herd on the same day, he was unable to do so but got the herd very near to the able to do so but got the nerd very near to the stockade by 6 o'clock in the evening. As it was getting dark the driving in was postponed for the following morning. On the 29th, at about 7 A.M., the beat having been strengthened by adding more men, the driving in was commenced and when the herd was being brought near to the entrance by 10 A.M. some how or other the animals got frightened and turned back and dashed off towards the beat, where the beaters, after great difficulty, by shouting and yelling brought the herd to a standstill in the middle of the beat. Again at about 2 o'clock a fresh beat having been raised closer to the herd, and the two sides of the entrance being well-guarded from people getting near to them, a gang of drivers numbering nearly 40, and including Messrs. Molamure (R. M.), R. G. Ekneligoda, C. W. Coonawardana, Darley Fernando, Francis Molamure, Greenshields, Savage and two other Europeans started from the beat in search of the herd, whilst a signaller who had taken his position in a tall tree was engaged in giving the direc-tions of the herd and its whereabouts. Most of the few visitors that accompanied Mr. Molamure in the driving gang had never been to a kraal before; and their attempt was a very risky one, but in spite of that they consented to accompany him for the sake of mere sport. Most of the drivers had long spears for their defence and a few had torch lights and ketties. The gang of drivers slowy proceeded to meet the herd in the direction shown by the signaller, all pointing their spears as if they were charging bayonets, and when they reached the herd all of them yelled and made such a tremendous noise that the herd moved forward rapidly, growling and hissing. The gang was so strong, the herd had no opportunity whatever of making any halt to confront them till the entered the stockade. No sooner the herd entered the stockade than the beaters flocked to the entrance and closed it. This herd comprised 12 elephants (7 cows, 1 bull and 4 babes). It was a very striking sight to see how the animals entered the stockade, runing for animals entered the stockade, runing for their lives. At about 12-30 P. M., on the following day (30th), noosing was commenced by admitting 4 tamed elephants, one of them being a tusker to the stockade. Out of the 4 tamed, an elephant named Kadira, belonging to Mahawalatenne, R. M., is a famous expert, for noosing purposes. The two big elephants that were kraaled first were of the same size as Kadira, and it was supposed that there would be great difficulty in noosing the other animals. Mr. Molamure, R. M., who is an experienced nooser, accompanied by 16 other spearmen, proceeded with four tame elephants to noose the wild ones. Kadira led the procession followed by the other three, having two spearmen on the back and two Kadira, who in defence likewise stretched its trunk, but the men on foot did not allow the wild animals to come forward, for they began spearing on the foreheads of the wild animals, which were forced to draw back and get aside of the herd. This gave the other three tamed animals time to surround the herd. When so the old one. He may grow to be any size from 2 pounds up to 30.

"When he is ready to get out of his shell, he splits his armour across the back at the first joint of the carrapace. That does not require cleverness so much as main strength, but what does require cleverness is to extract the flesh from the small limbs and from the claws; the animal to a tree near the grandstand, and another elephant pushed the way of the course of the claws. On the 31st at about 8 A. M., again the noosing commenced, and all the remaining elephants were noosed except the big two. Four babes were not noosed, but were allowed to be with their mothers. In noosing the young bull of the second herd, it gave great trouble, for just opposite to it, and having perceived spearman coming from the jungle towards the grandstand, stood gazing at him and ready to charge. The man, who was coming un-aware of the wild animal, when he saw that he was face to face, with all presence of mind, tried to turn back the animal by shouting, which failed, and when the animal was charging at him stepped forward courageously and desperately and confronted the animal by ining the man's life. The man walked towards the grandstand like a hero, his spear being

> DR. GEORGE WATT, Economic Reporter to the Government of India, arrived in Simla on Thursday.

broken into two. Though the animal was noosed a little while after many people about its recovery from the wound.—Ceylon Standard.

NINE of the principal ringleaders in the rising which occurred in the Chin Hills at the end of May have surrendered ucconditionally The Superrintendent expects the surrender very shortly of the few who are still at large.

INDIA GAZETTE.

THE services of Captain H. A. L. Howell, R. A. M. C., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for

plague duty,
The services of Captain W. T. Barry, The services of Captain W. I. Barry, 2nd Bengal Infantry, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment on plague duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Ravenshaw, who will be relieved at Ajmere by Mr. Tacker, at the end of this month, will be posted temporarily as

Resident at Baroda. Mr. W. E. Jardine, I. C. S., First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Central India, is granted three months' privilege leave. Captain C. J. Windham is temporarily posted in

Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I. M. S., (Nepal) is granted one month's privilege leave. Mr. R. Obbard, I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is grant-

ed furlough for two years.

Mr. T. W. Bartlett is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, vice Mr. B. Baxter, on leave. Mr. W. G., Newton is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, vice Mr. J. T. Rolo, on privilege leave.

Mr. J. Shaw, Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam, Bengal Railway, is permitted to resign the service, Mr. S. K. Levett-Yeats, Examiner of Accounts, on return from leave, is appointed in his place, and pending his return, Mr. F. W. Eickle, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, will remain in temporary charge in addition to his own

Justice B. C. Chatterjee, Punjab Chief Court, nominated an Additional Member of the

Mr. T. H. Holland officiates as Superintendent during the absence of Mr. R. D. Oldham. Mr. H. H. Hayden officiates as Deputy Superintender t. Mr. C. Pitman, Director-General of Tele-

graphs, goes on 3 months' leave from the 23rd Instant, Mr. F. A. Maclean officiates as Director-General and Mr. J. J. Allen as Deputy Director-General.

Mr. F. Kinsman officiates as Director, Traffic Branch.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS :- It is notified that an open competitive exami-nation will be held for the admission to the Indian Civil Service on the 1st August 1900 of a number of persons to be selected and to be notified hereafter. The last day for the receipt of applications will be the 2nd of July and an order for admission be posted on 18th July

MONSOON AND AGRICULTURE.

A BOMBAY telegram of the 11th instant says : Over an inch of rain has fallen at Secun derabad (1.89), Mangalore (1.83), Karwar (1.55), Goa (1'30), Amraoti (1'34), and at Ratnagiri 1'02) and under an inch at Allahabad, Neemuch Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. The depression noticed in yesterday's report lies somewhere to the east-south-east of Raipur, and the winds round about are cyclonic. It shows at present a slight tendency to move into the Central Provinces, and weather is favourable for rain in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar coast and at northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Local showers are also likely to fall in the North-

The crop report for Madras states that agricultural operations are at a standstill in the Dec-can and West Coast, but where rain has fallen there has been some improvement in the condion foot on either side of each elephant. When tion of crops. In Bombay the agricultural operathey were so nearing the herd, the biggest tions are retarded for want of water, and standwild animal stepped forth closely followed by ing crops have withered or are withering. The ater in the river has fallen seriously in Sind, and the water supply in canals is deficient in the Central Provinces. The Northern district, the Nerbudda Valley and Betul have been added to the area where the situation is serious. In Bengal, there is a break, and in the North-Western Provinces the crops have benefited by the cessation of rain. In the Punjab more rain is urgently wanted for further sowings. In Rajputana the crops are withering and cattle deteriorating. Fourteen thousand people are employed on relief works.

> SERGEANT MCGUIRE, of the 22nd Connaught Rangers, having been bitten, by a mad dog, has proceeded to Paris.

THE VICEROY will not improbably make a short trip into the interior in the direction of Narkanda before leaving Simla for the

THE construction of the Cambay State Railway from Cambay to Pellad has been sanctioned, and the work will commence soon.

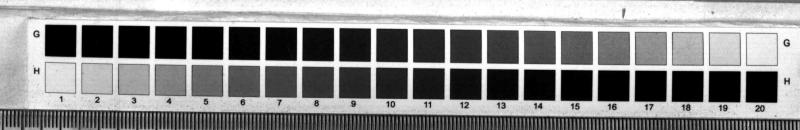
No cases of plague having occurred at Penang since the 22nd of July, and the Government of Burma having withdrawn the Venice Convention regulations against that port, the Government of Bengal has done the

ADVICES from Mombassa state terrible scenes have been witnessed in that town of the effects of the famine in East Africa. The town has been swarming with starving people, many with their feet almost eaten by jiggers. Govern-ment has set aside two thousand pounds for the relief of the distress.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die I ried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an adver tisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once recommended and sent and got a bottle at once It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every, mother to know what an excellent medicine, it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly Mrs. Geo. F. much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by.

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FIRST among these creatures are the two species of elephant, the only survivors of many extinct forms, such as the mammoth and the mastodon. These animals are rightly grouped together under the name of *Proboscidea*, i.e., proboscis-bearers. All these creatures are and were remarkable for the extraordiare and were remarkable for the extraordinary development of the proboscis, and the all-important part which it plays in the life-history of the animal. The proboscis is far more to the elephant than is the prehensile tail to the spider-monkey. The monkey might exist without its tail, but the elephant would die if deprived of its trunk. It cannot eat unless the food be put into the mouth by the proboscis. It cannot drink unless the liquid be first draws into the proboscis, and then blown first drawn into the proboscis, and then blown into the stomach. This wonderful organ is simply a development of the nose and upper lip, the nostrils being at the extreme end. Vast numbers of muscular bands traverse the trunk in ervey direction, so that it can be lengthened, shortened, coiled up, raised in the air, &c., until it almost equals the hand and arm of man. In the elephants there are no incisor teeth in the lower jaw, and only two in the upper. These, however, are enormously developed, until they assume the form so well known as tusks. They are deeply imbedded in the skull, The base is hollow, and, like that of the whale's tooth, supplies fresh tooth-matter in proportion as the tusk is worn away at the

This section of the skull also supplies much valuable information. For example, in order to afford attachment to the powerful muscles that support the head and a weighty proboscis, a large surface is required. Were that surface composed of solid bone, it would only add to the weight. Therefore, the two plates of the bones of the skull are widely separated, and the space filled in with a sort of bony honeycomb, which gives the requisite support with-out the weight. Many years ago, a poet in ad-vance of his time wrote that 'an undevout astronomer was mad.' We may well say that an undevout physiologist must be very mad indeed. See in this skull how very small a space is given to the brain, so that those who only judge from externals would infer that the elephant was an animal of very small mental powers. Yet we know from experience that the elephant possesses reasoning powers of very high degree. If, however, we bear in mind that the honeycombed structure of the skull is merely a much developed form of the cancellous structure which exists more or less in all bones, we can at a glance reduce the apparent to the real dimensions, and mentally see the skull as it would have been had it not been obliged to support the tusks and proboscis

Now let the reader again make a comparisson, taking the skeleton of the elephant and that of man. At first sight the head of the elephant seems so utterly unlike that of man that it is only by comparing the two together that their identity in all essentials can be understood. Look, first, at the skeleton generally. No more do we see the light, active limbs which swing the monkey from branch to branch; bear the bat through the air with bird-

elephant. The two species can be distinguished at a glance. The ears of the Asiatic animal are comparatively small, while those of the African species are of enormous size, their tips falling below the neck. These ears were well shown in the celebrated Jumbo, who came to an untimely death, on account of the happygo-lucky system of American railways. Then go-lucky system of American railways. Then the forehead of the African animal is convex, whereas that of the Asiatic elephant is concave, giving a totally different cantour to the head. In most other respects both species are alike. There are, however, a few points of difference, and these are mostly to be found in the teeth. In the Asiatic elephant the tusks are restricted to the males, and are not even possessed by all the males, so that a tusker is an animal of some importance. But in the African elephant both sexes are tusked, the only difference being that the tusks of the male are larger than those of the female, and possess a better grain. There is also a difference in the molar teeth. These teeth are of enormous size, but are so deeply sunk in the jaw that they size, but are so deeply sunk in the jaw that they scarcely project above the gum. These teeth are not solid, but are composed of a number of separate plates set side by side, and fastened together with a cement. Each plate is formed of dentine, covered with a thin veneering of enamel. When the teeth of fossil elephants are found, these plates often fall asunder, the cement having decayed by age. In principle the plates are alike in both species, but there is a decided difference in their shape. The plates of the African elephant, when cies, but there is a decided difference in their shape. The plates of the African elephant, when viewed from above, present a distinctly daimond-shaped aspect, while those of the Asiatic animal are narrow ovals. There is also a slight difference in the feet, the hind foot of considerable and Trevor and Captain the said and the s

spite of their great size, are almost invisible among the trees. Not that the trees are very spite of their great size, are almost invisible among the trees. Not that the trees are very large, but the legs of the animals look exactly like tree-trunks at a little distance, and their brown bodies harmonise so exactly with the shadows of the foliage, that although a hunter has known that a full-grown elephant was standing within ten feet of him, he has been unable to see it. The elephant is a great traveller, seldom remaining in the same district for more than a day or two, and then slip-

ly abandoned the covert, not even having snapped a dry twig, which might have betray-ed their movements. They are the most suspicious of animals, and when they fear the suspicious of animals, and when they lear the presence of their great enemy, man, they never halt in the neighbourhood of water, lest they, should be discovered. Of course they must drink, but only need to do so once in twenty-four hours. So, after dark, they set out for the water, which is sometimes ten or offteen miles from their head-quarters, drink for the water, which is sometimes ten or fifteen miles from their head-quarters, drink their fill, and then make their silent way back again. When they can do so safely, they love to disport themselves in the water, being then as playful as a set of schoolboys. They are admirable swimmers, and possess the power of sinking themselves below the surface, leaving only the tips of their trunks above the water. In this way they can cross rivers walls water. In this way they can cross rivers, walking down the bank on one side, traversing the river's bed, and then ascending the opposite bank. When they come to ponds which are too small to be used as baths, the elephants, after quenching their thirst, draw the water into their trunks and pour it over their backs. After leaving the water, they mostly pluck fresh branches and fan their wet bodies, the better to cool themselves.

Not only are they good walkers, but they are

excellent climbers, being able easily to ascend rocks which a man cannot scale, except by going on his hands and knees. In descending from heights they gather their feet together, lean well back, and then allow themselves to slide down the steep. Once, when Mr. Baldwin had wounded an elephant, and was chased by the animal, he, not then knowing the climbing powers of an elephant, tried to escape by running up a steep hill. The elephant, however, climbed as fast as he could or a little faster, and was on the point of catching him, when he thought of the point of catching him, when he thought of a device. Resting for a few seconds against the trunk of a tree, he allowed the animal to come quite close to him. Then, with a sudden spring, he passed the 'elephant, and ran down hill. The enemy made after him, and, as soon as it had gained sufficient impetus, the hunter leaped aside, allowing the elephant to slide past him just out of reach. Owing to its great weight, the animal could not stop itself, but went crashing to the foot of the hill. but went crashing to the foot of the hill, carrying everything before it. Meanwhile Mr. Baldwin had escaped to the top of the hill, and the elephant was too tired and disheartened to renew the pursuit. Mr. Baldwin made up his mind on the spot never again to hunt an elephant except on level ground, where he could have the aid of a swift horse.

The Asiatic Elephant is tamed by the natives and becomes very useful as a beast of burden, as well as appendage to the retinue of the native magnates. It can be specially trained to give effective assistance at a tiger hunt, in spite of its natural dread of that animal. The stories which are told of the intelligence of the tame elephant are too numerous to find a place in this work, which treats more of limbs which swing the monkey from branch to branch; bear the bat through the air with bird like flight; or enable the cat to leap on its prey and secure it in its claws. No longer do we see the limbs of the mammal simply modified so as to perform the duties of a fish's fin. Here the whole structure is devoted to different purposes. There is heavy weight to be borne, but also a certain amount of activity has to be maintained. Few persons realise how active an amimal the elephant is, inspite of its great weight. Not many years ago every one believed, as Shakespeare did, that the Elephant and no joints in its legs, so that it could not lie down. Whereas the elephant can lie down and rise again as easily as a dog does. It can stand on its hind feet alone, or its fore feet alone, or on the feet of the right and reduced and the man, and yet no one would venture to assert that man was a direct descendant of the lephant. They resemble each other much more closely than do those of the gorilla and the man, and yet no one would venture to assert that man was a direct descendant of the lephant. They resemble each other much more closely than do those of the gorilla and the man, and yet no one would venture to assert that man was a direct descendant of the lephant. They we species can be distinguished at a glance. The ears of the Asiatic animal are comparatively small, while those of the Affican species are of enormous size, their contained are comparatively small, while those of the Affican species are of enormous size, their contained are comparatively small, while those of the form of the first of the contained are comparatively small, while those of the Affican species are of enormous size, their contained are comparatively small, while those of the first of the contained are comparatively small, while those the natural modes of action of the great excitement. Making her keeper understand that she wished to show him something, she took him into the forest, and brought him to a fine male elephant, which she had bound to a tree without assistance. Probably on account of the difference in character of the natives of the two continents, the African elephant has never been domesticated like the Asiatic animal. It has been thought that the African animal was too fierce to be subjected to the dominion of man. But the elephants which performed in the Amphitheatre at Rome during the time of the Cæsars were brought from Africa. Lately, the history of Jumbo and other African elephants has shown that they are quite as tameable as their brethren of Asia.—1. G. Wood in the *Progress*.

A WEEK'S SPORT IN PATIALA.

slight difference in the feet, the find tool of the Asiatic species having four nails, while that of the African animal has only three.

In a wild state, the habits of all elephants are much alike. They live in small herds, carefully keeping themselves as far from man as possible. They haunt the forests, and, in spite of their great size, are almost invisible among the trees. Not that the trees are very and Captain Wigram got a hoar each On this day Major Colin Campbell and Trevor and Captain Wigram arrived in camp on the 21st.

Next morning there was a drive for peg. The jumple headway, and the pigs were always breaking back. However, several were driven out into the open and some good runs were obtained. On this day Major Colin Campbell and Captain Wigram got a hoar each On

ping off to another feeding-place some twenty or thirty miles away. Its noiseless tread is not the least remarkable of the elephant's habits, and when a hunter has traced a herd into a wood, and is only waiting for daylight to attack them, he often finds that they have discovered his presence, and have silently abandoned the covert, not even having snapped a dry twig, which might have betrayed their movements. They are the most suspicious of animals, and when they fear the later on was a most interesting one though lts issue was a foregone conclusion, Gholam coming off easily victorious. Efforts were made to get Kilkar Singh to come up from Indore to meet his old rival Gholam but in vain. One of the events of the week was a tug-of-war between two parties of westlers. There were eleven on each side, An elephant's rope was used, but the strain on it was so even and severe that it snapped. The creak was tied up but it again snapped, the team being twice sent floundering on their

To this succeeded a tug-of-war between the Maharaja's and Kaur Sahib's parties and for five minutes the strain was very even, but finally the Maharaja's side were drawn across the line. The camp broke up on the 29th, and all returned to the capital.

THE files of the case in which at Kot Hashmat near Hafizabad, a man named Shadi was fined ten rupees by the Teshlidar for attemptting to commit rape on a girl has been sent for by the Deputy Commissioner.

MR. HEWETT is expected back in India to rejoin his post as Home Secretary about the 15th of November, Mr. Fraser, now officiating, then proceeds to take up the Chief Commissionership in the Central Provinces, Mr. Ibbeson relieving Mr. Rivaz on the latter sailing from Bombay on the 4th of December on four months' leave.

An order has just been passed by Narahar Rao, Judge of the Mysore Chief Court, in the petition of De Cruz to sue in forma pauperis the Southern Mahratta Railway, claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for the death of his eldest son, Samuel De Cruz, aged 19, who was killed on 22nd September, 1897 in the Mullur Bridge accident. The Court remarks in its order that the claim was recklessly extravagant, and an exaggerated claim, brought for the purpose of getting a trial in the higher court, was a fraud upon the law, though, considering the petitioner drew a salary of Rs 60 a month. The application was, therefore, rejected.

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High Court, Allahadad.

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to the superior quality of the perfumery

to the superior quality of the perfumery manufactured by Mr. H. Bose. His enterprise deserves encouragement.

Kumar Debendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Moheshpur.

I have used your "Kuntaline" oil. It is very efficacious for strengthening the hair, promoting its growth and preventing wading off and premature grayness. I have derived much satisfaction from its good perfume.

Ir. Motilal Mehru Advocate High Courting and Courting the hair, promoting its growth and preventing wading off and premature grayness. I have derived much satisfaction from its good perfume.

Ir. Motilal Mehru Advocate High Courting the hair was a series of the hair w

I have much pleasure in testifying to the high quality of Mr. H. Bose's perfor ries. I have tried several of them and find them very fresh add delicate. They are just as

good as any imported perfumeries. In my

opinion Mr. Bose deserves every encourage Mr. S. Sinha, Bar-at-law, Allahabad.

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with the imported European and American perfumery, and should therefore be patro-nized by persons interested in the course of developing Indian industries, by giving want support they can to such enterprises.

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the Pemier nobleman of the Punjab.

I have much pleasure to certify that I have tried Bose's oil and scents carefully, and found them really good. The Kuntaline oil especially, I have no hesitation to say is superior to all I have hitherto had occasion to use. The scents are also nicely made and if not better may stand comparison with

foreign makes fairly.

Mr. Manohar Lal, Lahore.

Your Kuntaline has been recommended to me by my friends here as the best hair oil

Mr. Justice P. C. Chtterji, of Lahore.

I have used the perfumed oil Kuntaline manufactured by Mr. H. Bose, as well as his Essence Chamel, and consider both exceedingly good. At the same time they are cheaper than articles of similar quality prepared by European manufacturers. I hope the public generally and native community in particular will largely patronize Mr. Madan Gopal, Barristar-at-law, Lahore. I have much pleasure in saying that Kuntaline is an excellent hair oil ond the ladies of

my family consider it to be an excellent pre-paration, The "Delkhosh" Essence I consider to be very superior to English per

Lala Lajpat Rai, Pleader, Chief Court Lahore.

I have used Mr. H. Bose's Kuntaline oil and Scents and found them really good. They are in no way inferior to similar articles prepared by European manufacturers.

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

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its superior fragrance, and its tendency to promote the growth of hair. It is the best of its kind, and its wider circulation is desirable
The Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji, President of the Eleventh Indian National

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 Murli Manohur Bahadur, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Deccan.

I have pleasure to say that your Essences or Flower Extracts have given me entire satisfaction. Please send another box of the finest quality Essences which I want to present to HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

Mr. N. Vinkata Rao, Assistant Commissioner Mangalahe.

Mr. N. Vinkata Rao, Assistant Commission er Mangalohe.

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

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