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NO. 66

পাঠকপত্রিক।
সম্পূর্ণ বইসহ
মূল্য ৩০০ টাকা।
পরিশিষ্ট বস্তু
অনুভবকার পত্রিক। আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

শ্রীঅমিতপ্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅমিত প্রভুর প্রিয় অনুচর ও শিষ্য
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কথা আছে এবং শ্রীঅমিতপ্রভুর সমুদ্র লীলা
বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।
মূল্য ৫০ আনা। ডাকমতল ১০ আনা।
অমৃত বাজার, পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

অনুরাগবলী।

শ্রীমদেবপ্রসাদপ্রসাদ
এই গান উপাস্যের বৈকুণ্ঠ এবং হই শত
বঙ্গের পুরো লিখিত
মূল্য ৫০ আনা। ডাক মতল ১০ আনা।
অমৃত বাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

সর্পাঘাতের চাকিংসা।

৬ষ্ঠ সংস্করণ।
মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র। ডাকমতল ৫ আনা
এই পুস্তক-লিখিত-প্রকাশী অমৃতবাজারে চিকিৎসা
করিলে সর্পের ব্যক্তি কখনই মরিবে না। ইহার
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ভাবে এত সহজ, যে ক্রীড়াকোরা পর্যায়ত এই
পুস্তক পাঠ করিয়া অনায়াসে চিকিৎসা করিতে
পারে। প্রত্যেক জিহ্বা বঙ্গের বাস এই প্রকাশী
অমৃতবাজারে অনেক সর্পের ব্যক্তিকে নিরহস্তে
চিকিৎসা করিয়া আবার করিয়াছেন, এবং অস-
হস্তে আরাম করিতে দেখিয়াছেন।
এই সকল কারণে প্রতি বৃহৎ ইহার এক এক
খানি পুস্তক রাখা এবং বাসক বালিকাদিগকে
অন্যান্য পুস্তকের মতই ইহা পাঠ করার
বিষয় কর্তব্য।
শ্রীমদেবপ্রসাদ প্রসাদ।
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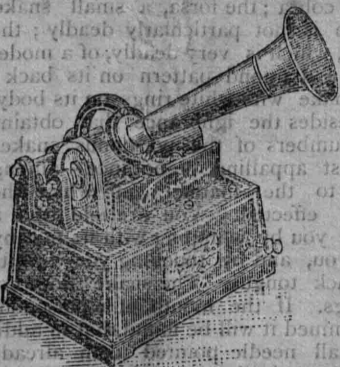
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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA AUGUST 27, 1899.

OUTRAGES UPON INDIANS.

WHEN Lord Stanley raised the question of outrages upon Indians by European soldiers in the House of Lords, he did not mean to cast any reflections upon the Government of India. His object was purely to acquaint his countrymen with an evil, the existence of which could not be denied, and which was creating deep discontent in India.

These are noble words, worthy of the noble man who uttered them. Indeed, it goes without saying that every Englishman of education and culture regards such outrages with the utmost abhorrence. But can Lord Lansdowne tell us why he took no notice of the many "acts of ill-usage," perpetrated by Europeans upon Indians during his Viceroyalty?

We shall notice here a few of the cases that occurred only during the few months of his administration in 1899, to show that Lord Lansdowne had no justification in opposing Lord Stanley in the way he did.

The case of O'Hara.—Four soldiers possessed themselves of a couple of rifles and a few cartridges and gave the slip to the authorities at Dum-Dum. They committed depredations right and left, and at dead of night, entered the hut of a Mussalman who was sleeping, roused him, and pressed him to provide them with toddy.

The Mian Mir case.—In January 1899, on a Saturday, two English soldiers shot a peon dead. The *Civil and Military Gazette* gave out that the peon had caught hold of the gun of the soldiers, and it at once exploded killing him on the spot.

The case of Nierny.—Private Nierny, of the 7th Dragon Guards, went to a village, named Bharak, in the Nairn Gurh Teshil, in Umballah, sometime in February, 1899, accompanied by three comrades.

The case of Lieutenant Prescott Deere.—The Lieutenant was out shooting on the morning of the 15th February in 1889 or 1890 near a village called Sangra, in Guzerat. He wounded a boy about his face and neck, who fortunately was not killed, and an altercation then took place between the Lieutenant and the villagers.

The case of Merritt and Newell.—These two soldiers went to shoot near a village, called Bhet, in the State of Karpurthala, at midnight in March 1899. The villagers suspecting them to be thieves, came to catch them, when one of the soldiers shot a villager, named Piru, who died afterwards.

The Murree case.—A European soldier, while accompanying the luggage belonging to his regiment, stationed at Murree, was charged with having shot the bullock-driver dead and

wounded another man. This happened in April, 1899. Further details of the case are not known.

The case of the Sea-Forth Highlanders.—This case was reported in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 24th April 1890 in the following words:—

On the night of the 7th April last, a native was noticed by a sentry of the Sea-Forth Highlanders, prowling near the lines who fired at him. The man was not hit and was afterwards secured by another soldier of the regiment. The report of the gun brought to the scene, among others, three native care-takers, when some soldiers took it into their heads to indulge in the fun of attacking them.

The case of Bannars and others.—Sometime in May 1890 some European soldiers were congregated in a billiard-room at Poona belonging to a Parsee. One of them, named Private Foley, was remonstrated with by an old Borah, named Abdool Hossen, for having committed a nuisance.

The list of cases, given above, from which murders committed by civilian Europeans have been omitted, is very incomplete, as they are only those which appeared in the columns of this journal, which was then a weekly, from January 1890 to May 1899.

These murders of Indians by Europeans do no good to any body, but unmitigated harm to all parties concerned. It should, therefore, be the common interest of both Indians and Europeans to devise means by which the evil could be removed.

The Municipal Bill.—"It is political thuggee," says the *New Age*, in criticizing the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

It is not true that the rate-payers are now represented by first-class men. Some of the Commissioners are first-class men, but not all. And this because there is a good deal of difficulty, trouble, humiliation and expense that one has to undergo to be elected.

Under the new system, the Municipal Commissioners will have no motive to undertake the trouble and humiliation. We don't say that the Indians would strike and stand aloof. But what we mean to say is that the old Commissioners are not likely to stand as the new Municipality is based upon the ruin of their reputation.

The Government, of course, cannot publish the charges brought against the Commissioners, for they are enumerated in a confidential document. That is all right, but the charges have yet been utilized for the purpose of stabbing the Commissioners. Indeed, the refusal of the Government to publish the charges on the ground of their confidential character, though their publication was demanded by the Com-

missioners, only emphasises the grave character of the allegation that they are corrupt. Let us put the matter in the form of a dialogue:—

The Government.—We must withdraw the control of the Municipality from your hands, for you have seriously misconducted yourselves. Commissioners.—What are the charges?

The Government.—That we cannot tell you; for we are bound to secrecy, but our informants are all men of honour.

Commissioners.—But we deny the charges. We are ready to disprove them. If your informants are honourable men so are we.

We are quite willing to admit that the Government has a book in its possession in which the alleged black deeds of some of the Commissioners have been entered. We also admit that, if the information were obtained under a seal of secrecy, the Government cannot make it and its sources public. But will the Government, on its part, be graciously pleased to concede, that it is unjust to condemn a man unheard, and that the Commissioners have been, in the present case, condemned unheard?

There is another point. Assuming that the Commissioners had misconducted themselves why should the rate-payers be made to suffer for the sins of their representatives? None gave greater trouble to the English nation than the representatives of the Irish nation in the British Parliament. But yet the privilege of that people in sending representatives to Parliament were not withdrawn.

THE BARH WHIPPING CASE.

We would respectfully draw the attention of His Excellency Lord Curzon to the Barh whipping case which came before the High Court on August 25. The judgment of the Hon'ble Judge is published in another column. It will show at a glance the grave nature of the evils arising out of the union of judicial and executive functions in the same official.

The Sessions Judge of Patna had to deal with the case before he referred it to the High Court. He carefully went through the proceedings of the lower Court, and was astounded at the manner the trial had been held.

There are three criminal motions against the order of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Barh in one case. They may be conveniently dealt with in one judgment. It appears from the order, a copy of which was filed with each petition for revision, that the three accused were convicted of receiving or retaining stolen goods under Section 41 of the Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced, one man Hamid Husain to fifteen stripes with a rattan, Abdur Rahman to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and Villayet Hossain to three months' simple imprisonment.

It appears that the learned Sub-divisional Officer was sitting in Court at 3 P.M. on the 27th when the accused were caught at the mukhtarhanna. For some reason or other which is not recorded the Sub-divisional Officer went out himself and saw the accused and the *chaprasi* apparently also, though this fact is not recorded; the Sub-divisional Officer ordered the arrest of those three men.

This evidence is most vague; evidently the Sub-divisional Magistrate recorded the statements so hastily that he did not stop to make it even sense. The other witness says Villayet Hossain was reading and Abdur Rahman was writing, the accused Hamid Hossain was separated by a yard distance. The evidence does not disclose any offence and does not support the conviction.

accused objected to his trying the charge he should have transferred the case to another Magistrate. As he has not done so all his proceedings are illegal and should be set aside. The Sub-divisional Officer acted with great want of judgment in trying the case summarily and also inflicting whipping as a punishment in case of one of the accused.

What happened was this. Mr. Foster was an Indian Magistrate. As such he was vested with summary powers and had the privilege of passing non-appealable sentences, including the sentence of whipping. Besides, he could proceed against any man at his sweet will on mere suspicion. An Indian Magistrate is thus armed with powers from the sole of his foot to the top of his head; and, it is scarcely exaggeration to say that he is more powerful in some respects than even the Czar of all the Russias.

But to return to the Barh case. The Magistrate, it would seem, brought into requisition all the powers he possessed for the purpose of accomplishing his object, which was to secure immediate punishment for the three unfortunate men who had offended him. He caused them to be arrested on the spot on mere suspicion. He tried them summarily though he was a material witness in the case.

In his explanation the Barh Magistrate admitted that the proceedings had been taken hastily and that they were irregular. In forwarding this explanation the District Magistrate sought to find an excuse for his subordinate by asserting that Mr. Foster was "honestly" mistaken, and that he had been in bad health at the time.

We are deeply thankful to the Hon'ble Justices Rampini and Pratt that, after making all allowances for the Barh Magistrate, they not only condemned his action and pronounced the proceedings as entirely illegal, but directed that the record of the case be forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal for the information of the Government.

Has the attention of the Government been called to the case of one Mukunda Sundar Sircar of Jangipur, in the district of Murshidabad? It is the case (1) that Mukunda Sundar Sircar was arrested on a charge of delivering a counterfeit coin knowing it to be counterfeit under Section 241 I. P. C., although his name

did not appear in the first information and the name reported that there was no evidence against him, so that after arrest he was thrown into the jail.

The question, we regret to say, was framed in a half-hearted manner. Indeed, it does not give any adequate idea of the monstrous nature of the outrage; neither is there any point. It was, however, expected that Mr. Bolton would express regret at the wholly unjustifiable and unwarrantable proceedings of the local authorities, and promise future good conduct on their part, but this is the curt reply he gave.

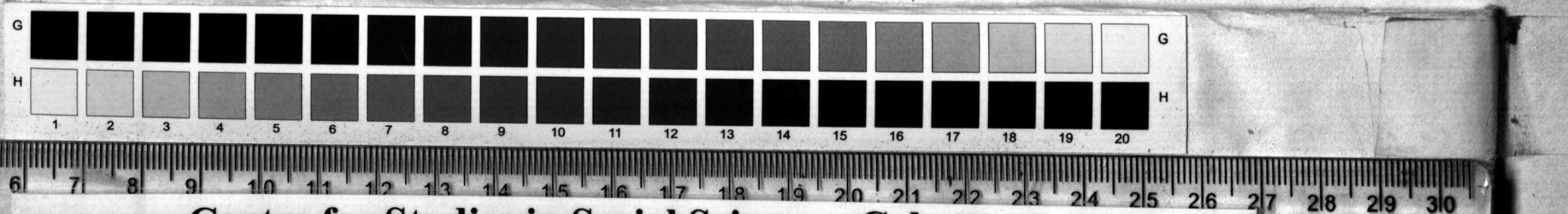
It is with mournful interest that we have read the fourth pamphlet of Babu Nalin Behari Sircar on the Calcutta Municipal Bill, which has just been published. The Bill has given rise to a large literature on the subject of the Municipal administration of Calcutta; and, no one has enriched it more with his vast knowledge and practical experience of the working of the Corporation as well as his thorough and unanswerable exposure of the policy that led to the vandalism than this distinguished Commissioner of Calcutta, Babu Nalin Behari concludes his pamphlet with these pathetic words:—

To conclude: the time has now come, which cannot be lightly overlooked, when the Indian section of the community—the educated Hindus in particular—must seriously recognise the position which the Government of the country are determined to assign to them not only in the administration of the local affairs of their own city but in the wider field of the government of this vast country.

But to return to the Barh case. The Magistrate, it would seem, brought into requisition all the powers he possessed for the purpose of accomplishing his object, which was to secure immediate punishment for the three unfortunate men who had offended him. He caused them to be arrested on the spot on mere suspicion. He tried them summarily though he was a material witness in the case.

In the above Babu Nalin Behari's voices not his own sentiments alone but those of the whole educated India. Why, the only course now open to the Commissioners is to bid adieu to their old field of work and leave the affairs to Government; for they have now no motive to serve the Corporation. They are not wanted and they should withdraw.

The following has been reported to us:—Some stir has been created among the barristers, vakils and suitors who have occasion to appear before the Hon'ble Justices Rampini and Pratt, presiding over the Criminal Bench, owing to the manner in which their Lordships have been disposing of the cases that come before them. On Monday last there were altogether eight motions made, but their Lordships rejected all the eight. Their Lordships, we presume, had good grounds for taking such an unusual step; all the same, this has created something like a fright and the vakils are advising their clients not to make any applications before the present Bench, unless their cases are nearly time-barred, as a new Bench would be formed in a fortnight's time, when the long vacation commences.



against whose alleged illegal proceedings he moves their Lordships. It is thus natural that the wholesale rejection of so many motions on a single day should create the stir alluded to above.

THE Calcutta Central Station scheme, it will be remembered, was referred to a Committee appointed by the Government. The Committee was of opinion that the sum of four crores of Rupees, offered by Sir Bradford Leslie, was not sufficient for the purpose.

THE Rowcroft-Sohoni affair is now before a court of law. Mr. Sohoni, a Professor and respectable inhabitant of Satara, it will be remembered, was assaulted by Captain Rowcroft, a plague officer, because of his failure to salute the latter in a particular way.

A BOMBAY CORRESPONDENT writes:—To speak candidly, I bear no great affection for Lord Sandhurst. But still I was deeply moved by the condition of his Lordship when I saw him recently on the occasion of the opening of the local laboratory.

THE Viceroy, as President, delivered an important speech at the Railway Conference, on the 15th instant. His Excellency said that he had re-summoned the Conference for the purpose of going into the business more thoroughly.

Railway authorities. A mere display of sympathy and interest on the part of Lord Curzon would secure relief to millions of native passengers.

WHEN Mr. Maclean asked whether the Government intended, in the case of war, to send ten thousand men for service in South Africa, and whether the Government would employ the Indian sepoys or white troops to meet the white Boers, Mr. Balfour in reply said that there was no intention of using any but white troops.

WE thank the Government for having granted a special scholarship of £200 a year to Mr. R. Paranjpye. He said to his reviewer, "my mother like most Indian women neither reads nor writes."

"Fergusson College was opened in 1885, and at first it only prepared for the first year's examination; but it was fully recognised by the Bombay University in 1895 in the Arts course. The Professors of the College work for very small pay—just enough for bare maintenance—and are pledged to carry on their work for twenty years.

FROM a telegram, published elsewhere, it will be seen that the villagers, charged with rioting by Mr. Ross in connection with the famous Mohunpur case, have been acquitted. It would thus appear that Mr. Ross was very much ill-advised to proceed against them.

AS we said the other day, Mr. Pedler's scheme of vernacular education in Bengal has its defects. In principle it is all right; but the question is, will it work in this poor country? The success of the scheme rests entirely on large funds.

THE spectacle of a moving train being stopped by a tiger looks more like a romance now-a-days, than a reality, yet such an incident took place lately on the Bombay side. When the jungles of the country were intersected by railways for the first time, encounters between elephants and moving trains were now and then heard of.

and with this intention, he went towards the direction whence the sound proceeded. Unfortunately for him he reached the railway track at a point towards which a train was coming at full speed. Nothing daunted, he made up his mind to present a bold front to this new invader of his secluded home, and stood just in the middle of the track hurling defiance at the advancing iron-horse. The train came on, but the elephant did not move. At last there was a collision and the brute lay dead. This incident is now a matter of history and need not be wondered at.

SOCIAL reformers in Bengal should take a lesson from their brethren in Rajputana. There the people appear to be more practical and to know how to abide by the rules framed by themselves. The Walkirikrit Rajputana Hitakarini Sabha is in the twelfth year of its existence—the eleventh annual meeting having just passed off. The report for the year 1898 contains several rules for the regulation of expenditure incurred at marriage and funeral ceremonies, among the Rajputs.

It seems, Lord Curzon is determined to put an end, if possible, to these military outrages upon Indians. We are deeply grateful to his Excellency for the following order:—An Army Order directs that whenever serious breaches of discipline, acts of violence, outrages, affrays or disputes take place in which British or Native soldiers are concerned, or when any unusual events occur, the Officer commanding on the spot will report the incident by telegram direct to the Adjutant-General, Simla, repeating the telegram to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, the Deputy Adjutant-General of his Command, and the General Officer commanding the district.

BEFORE Judgment was delivered in the Mohunpur riot case, Captain Herbert, the Deputy Commissioner who was trying it, is reported to have made the following remarks:—

I have gone very carefully through the records of this case and I can really find no grounds for its continuance. So far as I can arrive at a conclusion the main point in the case is the question as to whose land it was upon which the riot and assault is said to have been committed. From the evidence of Mr. Graham, which has been carefully given, it would appear that the land really belonged to the villagers and taking this into consideration and having in view the statement made by Mr. Ross on Friday last, I see no reason whatever for proceeding with the case. Of course, if the prosecution can show any strong grounds for continuing the case the witnesses for the accused may be summoned but unless this can be done there will be no necessity for altering the decision I have arrived at, and the accused will be discharged.

THE Indian Empire has the following:—The other day a young woman named Miss Reynolds, was charged before Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, with the theft of sundry articles belonging to Mrs. Burn and Mrs. Doyle, residents of No. 79, Dhurumtollah Street. She was found guilty and sentenced to suffer a day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15; in default two weeks' simple imprisonment. We are thankful to Mr. Pearson for the lenient sentence, and we only hope that in cases where native women will be concerned Mr. Pearson will not forget to dispense justice tempered with mercy in like manner.

cate the cause of justice without being severe. Unfortunately this is not the spirit which animates many of those who administer criminal justice in this country.

IN the Saharanpur Kapps case revision has been allowed by the High Court and the petitioner has been acquitted. It will be within the recollection of our readers that Kapps was convicted by the Magistrate of having assaulted an Indian Tax-Collector and a peon, and was sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

THERE seems to be no end of "accidents" in which Europeans and natives are concerned and in which invariably the natives are killed. Scarcely has the Salkote shooting case come to an end, when another case of a similar nature is reported from Poona. The case is one in which Henry Wilson, stud-groom in the employ of the Governor of Bombay, stands charged under section 305 (a) with doing a rash and negligent act, thereby causing the death of his syce, named Bappoo Krishna. The police produced several witnesses, mostly syces employed at Government House, from whose evidence it appeared that a pony in charge of the accused got loose at 12-40 A.M. on Sunday before last, and the accused being informed of it, ordered the syce to secure it, at the same time giving him a few slaps across the head. The man leaned his arm upon the pony for a little while and then dropped down. He was carried to his quarters, where he died a few minutes later. Doctor Sabnis, Assistant Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, said that the post-mortem examination held by him showed that the man's spleen had been ruptured, and that it was found to be seven times its normal weight. The witness considered that some direct violence against the spleen, or portion of the body near it, would lead to such rupture. The defence endeavoured to make out that the deceased, while attempting to catch the pony and in struggling with it, received injuries which led to his death, and that the slaps given by the accused on the syce's head could not have been the cause of his death. The Magistrate considered the case to be a proper one to be tried by the Sessions Court, and accordingly committed the accused for trial before the next Poona Criminal Sessions, meanwhile enlarging him on bail. Accused has been eight years in Government service. The Magistrate asked him, at the conclusion of the hearing, if he could produce any evidence of character to show that he was not in the habit of assaulting any men under his charge.

MR. MANIRUDDIN AHMED is a passed student of the Rajshaye Sericultural School. About six months ago he was engaged by the Bengal Silk Committee who sent him to the village of Debkund to teach the people of the locality the method of rearing cocoon. During this short period he has done much in improving the silk industry. During the last Sravanti Band (autumn session) Hamizuddin Mandal, an inhabitant of the village, has succeeded in producing a larger quantity of cocoons, simply by following the instructions given and the methods recommended in the Resham Bijnan, an invaluable work on cocoon-rearing, etc., by Mr. N. G. Mukerjee, Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal. The success thus achieved by Hamizuddin Mandal has attracted the notice of all the Polu rearers. For the improvement of indigenous silk the Government of Bengal had established nurseries for cocoon-rearing in different parts of the Murshedabad District as also for distributing "seeds" to the people; but as the plan did not turn out a success, a Committee has since been formed supported by the Government and the members of silk factories of the district. Nothing could give us greater pleasure than to find it materially advancing the cause for which it has been appointed.

MR. PEDLER'S NEW SCHEME. (KINDERGARTEN.) (From an experienced educationist)

ONE of the objectionable features of Mr. Pedler's new scheme of vernacular education is his proposal to introduce the Kindergarten method, otherwise called the modern method, into our vernacular schools. The word Kindergarten is a German word, meaning a garden for children. The method was first inaugurated in Germany by the well known educationist, Froebel, and has since been adopted in France, in the British Isles, and in many other countries in Europe. The principle underlying the new system is quite reasonable. It aims at the development of the mental faculties of an infant in a way best calculated to impart instructions, i.e., by way of action and not cramming. Froebel seeks to give the child experience rather than instruction, and to educate him by action rather than by books, or anything in the nature of abstract knowledge. The sole object of the Kindergarten method is to provide the best means for the acquirement of knowledge, the development of mental and physical powers and the application of them to practice. In a Kindergarten children are engaged in play and they receive instruction by way of play and action only. Three or four school hours pass quickly away for the little people and then they hurry off to their mothers to tell them of the pleasures and work of the morning and carry on by themselves the arts they have been learning. All this cannot surely be done in the family. Hence the necessity of Kindergarten teaching in schools is quite evident.

And so Mr. Pedler proposes to teach infants of our country according to the Kindergarten method for the first three years of their school-life, making provision for teaching them to read and write at the end of the 3rd year. But our fellow-countrymen have no idea of the efficacy of this method. So, if Mr. Pedler's scheme is bodily adopted in hot haste, we fear, the inevitable consequence would be that people will send their children to higher-class English schools at once rather than to vernacular schools in which the first three years of their children's instructions, to their thinking, would be sheer waste of time. If the object of Government be the spread and improvement of vernacular education in our country as no doubt it is, we were afraid, Mr. Pedler's scheme would be a purely suicidal policy, as it will gradually destroy all vernacular education, root and branch. Certainly nothing can be farther from the intentions of the Government. As the thing is quite exotic to our country, Government, in our humble opinion, should allow sufficient time to teach even the parents and guardians of our children the efficacy of the Kindergarten method.

So far as the principle is concerned the Kindergarten method is quite unexceptionable. But then the modus operandi is so expensive that, in our humble opinion, taking the present circumstances of our country into consideration, we can safely say that we cannot afford to pay for the new method, however much it might be conducive to the mental and physical welfare of our little boys and girls. Even if the introduction of the method is indispensable, it should be a gradual process—should rather be tried as an experiment.

We know full well that the Kindergarten system, which forms part of the scheme sketched out by the Committee, even though it may have many advantages, requires time for its development to maturity and if introduced with unnecessary haste may fail in the long run. The method is so completely foreign to the instincts of our countrymen and their traditions that it introduced without sufficient trial it will lag for want of sympathy and finally disappear and thus bring about a worse state of things. In England, if such a reform is wanted to be introduced, the effect, which its introduction might produce on the feelings of the parents and guardians of boys, is always taken into consideration. Here also those feelings should not on any account be ignored; for that may endanger the whole thing.

In Ireland there are 9057 elementary schools in all; but in 335 schools only out of the above number, the Kindergarten system is in operation. But still work is not in good progress owing certainly to the want of adequate funds, as evidenced by the annual reports of various Inspectors of vast experience. To carry out the Kindergarten work, there are in Ireland 6198 paid monitors, of whom 1909 are boys and 4289 are girls. Besides this goodly number, there are Principals and Head masters on the staff. The Kindergarten work is mostly entrusted to these girl monitors and they are especially trained up for the purpose. There are many other things such as gardens, model farms and necessary apparatus for teaching object-lessons and so forth, meaning great expenditure. But what we have in Bengal?

In Ireland with a population of 4,511,631 people the primary education costs £1,386,613, or Rs. 20,799,225. Bengal is a vast country in comparison to Ireland, with a population fourteen times as numerous; and still we have only some 9,25,160 Rs. annually to carry out the whole scheme of vernacular education. Is not this ridiculous to the extreme? Mr. Pedler's Committee is quite sanguine of success and the means they have at their disposal is what we have referred to above. It is strange how the Committee could venture to ask Government to adopt the scheme in its entirety although they knew full well that there were not adequate funds to raise and maintain their proposed fabric.

Then as to the time i.e. two years and a-half the Committee recommend, as sufficient for the inception, development and final practical working of the new system; we must say that it is simply infinitesimal. In their excessive enthusiasm for the new scheme one is but naturally led to suppose that the Committee must have been carried away in a wrong direction. We are in a position to be able to state that even with ample means at their disposal European countries generally have not been able to make the Kindergarten quite a success, though its inauguration dates as far back as the days of the Indian Mutiny or even earlier.

We do not deny that the system has now acquired a strong hold on the leading educationists of Europe, and it is a clear indication of its future prominence in our own country. But considering the excessive cost which its introduction presupposes and the impracticability of the Kindergarten essays, we are decidedly of opinion that a long time must elapse before its being an accomplished fact.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

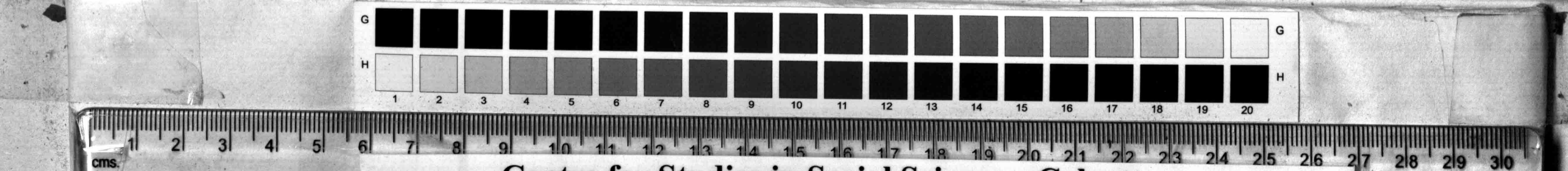
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, AUG. 5. THE CURRENCY REPORT.

THE adoption by Her Majesty's Government of the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee was duly conveyed to the Government of India in a despatch, dated July 25th, but which was not circulated to the press in this country until after the mail was closed last Friday. The recommendations of the committee are, of course, quite familiar to your readers by this time; they have been very well received in this country by all persons interested; and, as far as I am able to judge, by commercial circles in India; the currency question is, of course, just one of those that inevitably create a sharply cut division of opinion, between which there cannot possibly be any compromise. As a mono-metallist myself, I am, on the whole, in favour of the Committee's recommendations, and hope much from them. I am not, however, a "gold" missionary and have no desire to provoke controversy by any advocacy of my principles in your columns.

REDUCTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

The recent Transvaal debate in Parliament emphasized the cabled intelligence, that in case of need the Indian Government could and would spare 10,000 British troops to take part in any campaign against the Boers. It also, however, brought out the fact that the situation has so far improved as to minimise greatly the risk of such a blot on our boasted civilization, as a war upon 30,000 farmers by the great British Empire. I desire, however, to emphasize and expand the remarks I made last week, and I trust you will not fail, by leader after leader in your influential and widely-read columns, to rub in the important fact that for such a very simple and almost trivial job, as the conquest of a petty State in South Africa, no less than 10,000 British troops (for not a single Indian soldier is even thought of) can be tossed across the Indian Ocean at the call of the Home Government. Here is a "Reserve force" indeed. It is a significant comment on the military evidence given before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, which was all agreed on one-point at any rate, that India had not a British soldier or a British drummer boy too many, for the sacred duty of defending the Indian Empire from Russia and "holding down" Poona sedition-mongers and Moplah rioters. Only a few days ago almost, the Viceroy, in reply to an Indian



member of his Legislative Council, declared with passionate determination that during his Viceroyalty at any rate, the British Army should not be reduced by a single soldier.

I am afraid the reference to the Royal Commission by which all considerations of policy are barred from discussion will prevent any action being taken by that body, but there is no such muzzle on the Indian National Congress.

This new departure, of such weight and importance, affords, however, a fresh chance for the Congress to move for a substantial reduction of the heavy charges of the British garrison.

I would, therefore, venture to urge upon the Congress leaders to take their courage in both hands and move a resolution of some sort recognising and dealing with the entirely new situation created by this offered loan of 10,000 British troops for probable operations against the Transvaal.

This Congress while fully recognising the paramount importance of maintaining a sufficient standing army in India for the protection of the country from foreign foes, and for the peaceful administration of its peoples, is of opinion that the British branch of that army is unnecessarily large for these purposes and might with safety be reduced.

THE EXCELLENCY the Governor has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

MRS. CRAWFORD writes in Truth:—I met Oom Paul when he was in Paris a good many years ago. He was an honest old soul, but rough, certainly. Still he was a man to respect.

Calcutta and Afuzzi.

PUNDIT MADHU SUDAN GOSWAMI.—The celebrated Hindu preacher of Brindaban has, says the Behar Herald, lately been in our midst on his way back from Calcutta.

A '39 RUPEE.—A rupee bearing the date 1839 was last year sent to the Calcutta Mint for examination because we have no coinage of that date.

MAN vs TIGRESS.—A correspondent writes from Gauhati:—On the 11th instant at Lumding Junction Station, on the Gauhati Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, a trolleyman by the name of Tikoo, working under the Assistant Engineer 1-15th Division, was found missing in the morning, and on a search being made, his umbrella, turban and a piece of cloth were found near the railway points.

ABLE BUT UNREADABLE DOCUMENT.—A contemporary writes:—It is a thousand pities that the Hon. Surendra Nath Banerjee will not give himself—or his journalistic backers—a chance.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Mr. H. Dharmapal writes to the Indian Mirror.—Mudaliyar Guna Sekhara, Editor of a monthly literary Magazine, called the Gnanadasarya, published in Colombo, has discovered a very old MSS. in Sinhalese character, which gives the ancient history of Lanka, commencing from the reign of Ravana, down to the time of the Wijayan conquest.

THE BARH WHIPPING CASE.—The Barh Whipping case has been decided by justices Rampini and Pratt of the Calcutta High Court and ended, as expected, in the setting aside of the conviction and sentence.

THE L-G. AT DARJEELING.—Sir John Woodburn, accompanied by Mr. Adams, arrived by the mail at Darjeeling on the 22nd Inst. We are glad to hear that Miss Woodburn, who has been suffering from fever since Sunday, is much better, the fever having subsided.

TOURS OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—The following are the coming movements of Members of the Council:—General Sir Edwin Collett and probably Sir A. Trevor, on return from furlough, will visit Burma at the end of the Simla season.

THE RAMNAGAR RAJAH'S CASE.—The further hearing of the case in which Mohan Bikram Shah, Raja of Ramnagar, and 5 of his servants stand charged with kidnapping and committing rape on a Nepali girl was resumed on Monday last before the Sub-divisional Officer, Mr. Kelly.

ANIMAL SAGACITY.—A curious incident is related in the current number of a French contemporary. A favourite cat was the constant companion of an old lady, who in the course of time became ill and died.

TIGER-HUNTING.—The Madani Bandhab reports that the other day one Ramu Sonthal killed a tiger in the Nayabashan jungle in the Midnapur District. It would appear that the fearless and intrepid Sonthal was grazing his flock in the heart of the jungle, keeping a keen watch for any wild animal on the prowl.

A PLAGUE REMEDY.—A correspondent writes to a Bombay contemporary:—Sir—Khan Bahadur Dr. Shamsudin J. Sulemani, Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, in his evidence before the Plague Commission stated as follows with regard to his well-known plague preventive pills, each containing quinine grs. 2, ipecacuanha gr. 1-4, camphor gr. 1-4, and carbolic acid m. 1-4.

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

SMITH STANISTREET & CO. AND B. K. PAUL & CO. PILES or Fistula troubles you? Use our remedy, no matter external, internal, or bleeding or painful piles.

Law Intelligence.

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Rampini and Pratt.)

THE BARH WHIPPING CASE.

JUDGMENT.

THE following is the full text of the judgment delivered by their Lordships in the above case, a summary of which has appeared in the Local Columns:—

This is a reference by the Sessions Judge of Patna under Section 438 of the Code of Cr. P. recommending that the conviction of the following persons under Section 411 I. P. C. and the sentence passed upon them by Mr. Foster, Sub-divisional Officer of Barh, be set aside.

Mr. Foster has in his explanation candidly admitted that upon reflection he finds the whole of his proceedings to have been void under Section 530 cl. (k) of the I. P. C. In forwarding his explanation the District Magistrate remarks that he believes Mr. Foster's action was honestly mistaken.

We set aside the conviction of all three petitioners. Their Lordships directed that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal for information.

THE Raja of Kapurthala is constructing a magnificent building at Mussoorie for his summer residence. The edifice faces "St. Helens," which he has purchased.

MR. W. DREW, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, on return from furlough, is appointed as Deputy Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE Nizam visits the Viceroy about the end of November or at the beginning of December, and on his return journey he will probably stop at Ajmir to see the shrines there.

THE Secretary of State's formal sanction for a Chief Court of Burma on the same lines as the Punjab has been received, and a Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council in Calcutta.

TENDERS invited by the Port Trustees for twenty-four lakhs of rupees were opened on Tuesday. The tenders received amounted to Rs. 13,47,500. Out of this amount bonds for Rs. 12,86,000 were tendered for at and over 97, and the rest under 97.

A PEASANT called M. arkaroff who alleges that he is the Messiah, has made his appearance in the Russian province of Samara on the Voiga. Mukaroff is a middle-aged man, whose features are said to strongly resemble those attributed to Christ by early Byzantine artists.

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.

Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by SMITH STANISTREET & CO AND B. K. PAUL & CO

PILE or Fistula troubles you? Use our remedy, no matter external, internal, or bleeding or painful piles. By test proved the best.

NOTE that our Asthma specific gives instant relief. A final perfect cure is guaranteed even in given up cases or the price Rs. 5 returned.

TELEGRAMS.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA, AUG. 23. The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the creation of a Chief Court for Burma, to be established in April next.

SIMLA, AUG. 23. Here is the programme, as at present arranged, of Friday's (to-morrow's) meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council:—The Hon. Mr. Rivaz will refer the Central Provinces Courts of Wards Bill and the Punjab Courts Bill to Select Committees with instructions to report in a month's time.

SIMLA, AUG. 24. Mr. H. T. McIntosh, officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, officiates for Mr. Meyers as Deputy Secretary in the Financial Department of the Government of India when the latter proceeds on leave.

KARIMGUNJ, AUG. 24. The seven villagers who were charged by Mr. Ross of the Mohanpur Tea-garden with rioting and using deadly weapons were yesterday acquitted at Silchar. Captain Herbert, the Deputy Commissioner, who tried the case, delivered a lengthy judgment in which he held Mr. Ross as the aggressor and made certain strictures on his conduct during the riot.

SIMLA, AUG. 24. The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the scheme proposed by Mr. Fanshawe, Director-General of the Indian Post Office, for the decentralisation of the Postal Comptroller's Office. Under the sanctioned scheme, the Central Office, with the sanctioned scheme, will continue to be located in Calcutta, but it will be relieved considerably and correspondingly reduced by the establishment of three Circle offices of audits and accounts:—(1) at Calcutta; (2) either at Lahore or Delhi; and (3) at Bombay or Nagpur.

SIMLA, AUG. 25. It has been settled that Sir Charles Trevor, the permanent P. W. D. Member of the Supreme Council, returns to India on the expiration of his leave. His locum tenens, Colonel Gardiner, will then retire from the service.

SIMLA, AUG. 25. The Government of India have decided to rent premises No. 2, Vansittart Street for the accommodation of the Subordinate Military office migrating to the plains.

SIMLA, AUG. 25. At to-day's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Rivaz referred the Central Provinces Court of Wards Bill, and the Punjab Courts Bill to Select Committees with instruction to report within a month. The Hon. Mr. Dawkins, in introducing a Bill to amend the Presidency Banks Act, said that it was really a Bill to authorise the Bank of Bombay to advance money to the Bombay City Improvement Trust on the same lines followed in advancing money to Municipalities and Port Trusts.

The Hon. Mr. Chitnavis, on behalf of the people, expressed gratitude to the Government for its sense of justice in moving this measure. Mr. Dawkins then said that he would beg permission to postpone the motion for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Coinage and Paper Currency Acts. The Bill, he said, was being introduced to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Indian Currency Committee which had been endorsed by the Secretary of State and been generally accepted by the Government of India.

Mr. Justice Pratul Ch. Chatterjee, of the Lahore Chief Court, took his seat in Council to-day. The Council was then adjourned to Friday next.

