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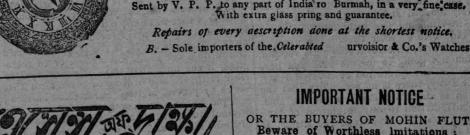
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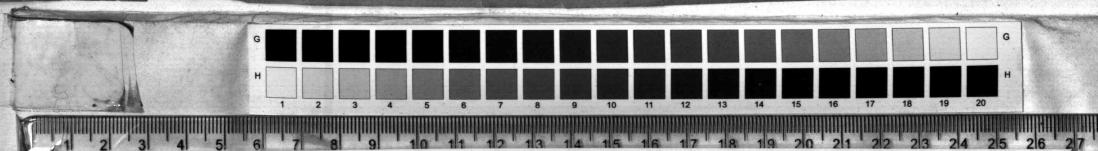
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THE MADRAS HINDU ASSOCIATION.

MRS. BEASANT'S ADDRESS. An inaugural meeting of the Madras Hindu Association, which was recently started in the city was held on Friday morning at the Victoria Hall.

Mr. Beasant, who rose amidst defeaning

cheers, said:—
Brothers,—Why is it that we have met here this morning in numbers so vast, so through ing? What is the object that has gathered us together? What is it that we hope that we intend to do? We are here to take another step on the path along which India is treading to her rightful place among the nations of the world. We are here to lay other stone in the great ding of the Indian edifice, so that w ing for the future, we are met to make that future the present and bring it right home to our door ways to make it a reality and not only a dream. Some words have already been said why another Association should be founded with equal promote Hindu social and religious advance-ment on national lines in harmony with the uishing mark. While we have quarrelled with none, while we have harsh words for none, while we have condemnation for we have condemnation for none, while we have condemnation for none, we yet claim our duty to choose the path which, we believe, leads best to our goal; and that path is a national path and not a foreign one, is one of Hindu civilisation and not of Western civilisation—(hear, hear)—is one in which while we will take from the West everything that is useful that can enrich our knowledge and enlarge our hearts, we will take nothing that despiritualises India, nothing that denationalises India, nothing that kes her simply a copy instead of ivine original. We do not want a plant of tic growth that will wither before dian sun and will be torn up by the Indian storm; we want a plant of Hindu growth and of Hindu root, that grows stronger when the Hindu sun blazes upon it and is able to resist the tornado as well as the tropical heat. (Cheers.) No reform is lasting, no change is permanent which is not based on the traditions of the nation and in accordance with the genius of the people. I am not condemning Western ways, Western traditions, Western customs. Were I in England I should tell

lding; here a bit from the architecture of gland, and there a scrap that comes from tamp on it, and there a turret that recalls an English Cathedral spire. Build your temple is a Hindu temple, and then it will stand; but if you build into it scraps of the archiecture of every other religion you will have, grotesque anachronism and not a national (Applause) the main points to which the ts of this Assiciation are to be turned? I out those which are most important, and ich the evolution depends. The educaof Hindu girls and women in accordance the ancient ideals, and in keeping with the future of India depends (hear, hear, the mothers of India, the future genof India must necessarily rise. Indian in all the splendid of their religious n, in all the radiance of their purity, s you can carry them with you there is

them to base their institutions on English history, English genius, English thought; but in India I claim the same right of originality

or the Indian nation to base her growth on

Indian traditions and to build in accordance

with Indian architecture. A house is not well

India for the future; for Indian womand is part of the Indian nation, and Indian rhood is the object of worship of the ndu heart. (Hear, hear). Now you will ver carry Indian womanhood with you, uns your lives are Hindu. You will never tear t of the heart of the Hindu women her love her ancestral faith; you will never make turn her back on Savithri and Sita and on the noble women of India of the past who bound up with her most sacred memories. du Dharma has its temple in the heart Indian women; and if you desecrate that ole, Indian womanhood will not march ard with you. But unless she goes forth you, you have no true civilisation. dren suck their ideas from mothers milk their first impressions are gathered round knees. What must you do to raise India? must raise her women; you must make r religion as wide as it devoted; you must

their minds as thoughtful as they are

and in order to do that you must eduhem. Without education either r women miss their full Educated men need wives who are ted, but how? In a way that w'll make se the ideal of Hindu women of the to be made simple B. A.'s and M.A's, rate copies of their husbands? That is hat you want. You want a woman who ritual, you want a woman who at the time that she is spiritual, is also enlight. who could be your counsellor as well as religious ideal, who will add to her faith edge, and so influence husband and sons isiy as well as otherwise; and for that ast give them an education founded on faith, you must teach them along reliong national lines, an education vill make them better wives and better s and not an education useless to them ir part in Indian civilisation. (Cheers) education modelled on different econonditions where the woman is the com of man-that is not what you want for women. You want one which will make snow the past of their land which will n their own Sanskrit and vernacular li-re which will make them proud of the hich will make them realise the future which we are going. You do not want itionise Indians womanhood. You only er to grow along the ancient lines to cient stature. The education then of woman is the fundamental object of

after the education of Hindu girls and you come to the education and enlightof Hindu pundits and priests. There
her great class, utterly apart at the preme from the ideas which are moving
hads of English educated Indians. The

national progress. They are cut off from it by an utter ignorance of the present however learned they may be with regard to the past. Therefore they exercise no real influence over the minds of the English educated men. Their the minds of the English educated men. Their legitimate influence, their useful, their wholesome influence in restraining the over-eager, in checking the overhanty, is utterly lost to the country. How can it be given back? By leading them to realise and understand something of the other side of Indian life, the life which is movside of Indian life, the life which is moving in the hearts of the young English educated classes. Therefore, the Association proposes that in dealing with the pundits of the future they shall not only know the religious and moral literature which belongs to Hinduism, but shall be familiarised with modern European thought and culture and their sympathies and active co-operation gained in the necessary changes that must come upon the land. You want to give them a touch of the civilisation which is largely dominating the minds of the English educated men and in order to do it you must no longer have the exclusive Sanskrit education, but you must also teach the pundits of the future that views in some respects similar to the one that has been working among us for many years? The answer comes in the first words English language which is the common landaid down in the printed paper of the objects J guage of India from North to South, from of the Hindu Association, that it intends to East to West and so enable them to learn to add to their treasures of learning and scholar ship that last touch of modern thought which will make their ancient thought more influ-ential at the present day and enable them to play their indispensable part in the growth of the Indian nation. (Hear, hear.) That is another of the great planks of the platform that we advocate before you to-day.

Then we come to the religious education of Hindu boys and girls in all Hindu schools and colleges. How vital that is you can see if you look round you. Why, only yesterday I stood face to face with a Brahmana, of high social position of high intellectual equipment, who trained in Jesuit College by the carolessness of those responsible for his training, is on the verge of renouncing his ancestral faith and leaving his ancestral religion and embracing Christian faith. (Cries of "shame.") Shame! but shame to whom? To that young man (cheers) to that young man who, placed as a boy plastic and helpless in the hands of the Jesuit teachers has been moulded like plastic clay by their fingers and taken every sophism that they present to him as a truth direct from the mouth of God or shame to those who place plastic. of God or shame to those who place plastic minds in the hands of the Jesuit and the foreigner? And shame, most of all, not to the one man, who sent his son to that fatal influence out to the whole community which has been indifferent (cheers) to its ancestral fait'n and cared not whether its boys lost or kept their religion, provided they gained the Western veneer which was sufficient for the gaining of elihood. I do not blame Western veneer; which is a mixture of every style of I do not want you not to educate your sons has no national future in the building of the on Western lines. That is necessary in the present condition of India. But why, at the bring to it that other nations have not yet me time, not give them Hindu religious and moral education? Why, not place within their reach the priceless treasures that the past has bequeathed? By all means give them the jewels of Western learning; why should they not be enriched by them? But do not the sixteen the past has been of the linear them. deprive them of the diadem, the diamond of Eastern faith in which all colours are found, blended into one pure ray of light, that diadem of Hinduism which is your price-less heirloom, and which India cannot afford

Then we come to the question of marriage reform, and one of the most vital questions with which a nation has to deal; for, on the home, the nation is builded, and on the ideal with which a nation has to deal; for, on the home, the nation is builded, and on the ideal of marriage depends the future of the race. I have said to other audiences in India, that if in seeking the treasures of the West you lose the treasures of the East, you thereby are not revoluntionary in their character. It is proposed to gradually raise the age of betrothals and marriages in the case of girls as well as boys, thereby diminishing the chances of early widowhood. That point of the race. as well as boys, thereby diminishing the chances of early widowhood. That point of chances of early widowhood. That point of raising the marriage age is one of vital importance to the nation. Look at it for a moment from the ordinary standpoint. The Indian health is going down. Indian boys when they come out of the College are not Scriptures all that you really need for the build Indian health is going down. Indian boys when they come out of the College are not the vigorous, strong and healthy youths that they ought to be; they are too often worn out with this as your foundation then your building they ought to be; they are too often worn out with this as your foundation then your building will stand the storms of time. The West is your middle-aged men, you will find they have touched old age rather than middle age. You will find with the competition of modern life coming on them at the same time as the com-paratively modern Indian ways of living that this is de-vitalising the body and is making them old before their time. The question couches of course, on certain religious precepts, and I am not going to discuss with you here the details of interpretation of isolated texts. But this I say, there is no possibility that the revelation of Iswara himself in nature shall be in contradiction to any revelation of Him that comes from the mouths of the Rishis. If you find that God in nature has stamped cer tain laws ineradicably as to marriageable age if you find that disregard of these laws i leading your nation rapidly to physical decay then you may be sure, that if an isolated text commands early marriage, there is some blunder in the interpretation of the text, and that Iswara in nature and God Himself in nature cannot have possibly ever made condi-tions necessary for national health and laid down other conditions in the written record of the Shastras. It is absolutely necessary to restore in India the ancient rule, the rule of Manu, the Law-giver, as well as that repeated hy many lesser men; and that law is that the student shall be a Brahmachari and that he shall not enter the married state until the student's state is over. (Hear, hear.) What would Manu say if he came into your schools and found, as I have found, boys in the Entrance Class with a child at home? (Cheers and laughter.) What would he say of the people who claimed his name but neglected his law when he finds the Grakastha stage his law when he finds the Grahastha stage and the Brahmachari stage so intermingled that none can say where the one begins and the other ends? Restore the ancient Asiamas; give back to them their ancient sanctity; tell the student that until a Brahmachari finishes his duty and until the study is over, he has no right to enter the study is over, he has no right to enter the Grahastha estate. Then by obeying the old law you will give back to India the physical vigour which is decaying, and out of a strong and vigorous nation you will build your national

and the priests are not in sympathy. Then the education of widows is specially

spoken of in order that way may be open to them which will make the useful to the com-munity and happy in their own lives, treading that noble path of human service which is marked out for those who are truly widows to tread for the sake of men; and you will have done away with that blot on Hindu civilisation, the child virgin widow—a wife truly in name but not in tech. in name but not in fact—on, which the whole edifice of the complaint is built up. Going thus to the root of the evil you will find that the superficial evil will gradually disappear and you will realise that in following these lines of reform you will help India forward and in doing away with the undoubted ills.

There are other minor points which you find in this programme of reform on national lines. Such questions as the treatment on their re-turn of England-travelled men find their place here, and the principle laid down this that when a man obeys the old rules during his journey and returns to live as a Hindu and not on Western lines, then the Hindu Society shall welcome him and put no obstasles in his path. (Hear, hear.) That is a matter of vital path. (Hear, hear.) That is a matter of vital importance for many of your cleverest lads will travel they will go to England and will go to the European Continent and learn many a thing of priceless value to you; and if when they return they are Hindus and not aliens, if they have not polluted their bodies by wine drinking and beef eating, and if they have kept back from the vices of Western civilisation, and if on their return they are willing to live as moral and religious Hindus, why shut them out of your community and make them enemies instead of helipers and friends? This Society will work for the reception of such travelled Hindus for their restoration is most Handus for their restoration is most needed for Hindu Society. Such roughly are the objects of the Association. The question now for you to decide is whether these objects are well drafted and whether you will help in carrying them out. That some changes are needed every thoughtful man will admit that there is an amount of ignorance in the country that needs to be enlightened all lears of India must declare; but on the nature of your decision as to whether it shall be as put by first speaker evolution or revolution the future of India depends on the first speaker and in the same of the same

India is not a little unimportant country that can be merged in another losing its national character and disappearing in a greater land. There is no nation greater than India on the surface of the world; India has a right and a duty in the civilisation of the future she is not simply to repeat the modern note of younger nations; she has to sound out her own mighty note which belongs to her among the nations of the world and this not only for your interests but for the interests of the Empire and or the interests of the world at large. Unless you keep your own national characteristics, unless you pressive your religion, unless you walk along coming civilisation. You have something to conceived. You have to spiritualise the world and not only your own people and you cannot do that if you lose your spirituality under the flood of foreign and modern thought. This Association then stands on the old lines but walks forward along them; this Association marks itself out distinctively Hindu to walk along the lines of Hinduism, to carry with it those classes of the population that are still a vast majority, the learned and the orthodox classes. They have to be gradually induced to enter the path of reasonable reform. Against them there will always be conflict; lead them to walk with you and India will go swiftly forward along her path.

beginning to look to you for many things. She will not look if she finds only a fifth-rate copy of her own crude imaginings in intellectual and religious matters. If she finds that while you hold your own religion, you reform all abuses, if she sees that while the old remains, the accre. tions on that old are cleared off and cleared away wih gentle hands, if she sees that to be a Hindu does not mean to stagnate or to retrogress, if she finds that those who are loyal to their faith are also willing to change all that which by process of time has become harmful, and put in its place new grafts that suit the original stock, ah! then the world will be glad of India's help and listen to the words that she speaks. Take up the programme, nationally and wisely planned, and thoughtfully moderate; throw your heart into it and work for it day by day. (Cheers, Descriptions) day by day. (Cheers.) Do not come here to cheer a few speakers; go out into your own cty, into your own districts, work for that cause of social and moral betterment to which here you are pledging your hands. For listening to you are those who love India, might er than men, yet human in their love—they inspire the movement which will raise the country without destroying its distinctive features. And if efforts. you cheer a speaker, remember that these Now cheers are your pledge registered before the high gods, that you give your life to the cause of India's helping, (cheers), and that you will not simply for the moment cheer the mere flash of speech of a speaker, but give your heart, your life, your money, your best thoughts to that regeneration of India for which the whole world is waiting, and for which the world will cless you if only you carry it out aright.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

II. E. the Governor of Ceylon has remitted the sentences of eleven of the accused who were convicted in connection with the riot at Neervale a village of the Potter division of the Jaffna district, a village of the Potter division of the Jaffna district, on the 9 h of August last year. The riot consisted of the assembly of about five hundred people armed with knives, swords, clubs, etc., and desroying the Catholic church, and school, both owhich were razed to the ground. The terms of im hri onment varied from one year of our years, and pe sen ences came to effect in April last, having, been delayed in appeal,

A NGLO-INDIAN KINDNESS.

Our friend the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is very indignant with Mr. Pennington over a lette of his which appeared in our columns on September 12 referring to the Queen's Proclama ion of 1858 and the failure, or otherwise, of India's rulers to carry it into effect. The 'Patrika'

Alas! all her pledges remain unredeemed though they were given half a century ago. Not only this. Her servants like Mr. Pennington have been coming forward every now and then with the Indians with a view to deceive them!

He intervened to defend his fellow officials from the charge of "dishonesty and duplicity," mainteining that the majority of Indian officials who opposed the policy of Lord Ripon (with which majority he, Mr. Pennington, does not agree), honestly thought that his policy was dangerous to British dominion in India, and he pointed out that there were conditions in the Herald" is asked to "please take note of this article." Well, I do so, but with regret that our esteemed contemporary should have been, as i seems to me, rather unfair, and, indeed, nade an unnecessary attack on an individual There is no necessity for such an attack. The main case of the "Patrika" is clear, and, to my mind, incontrovertible. The Queen no doubt

I turn with more interest to the article before the one from which I have quoted. After quoting from Lord Curzon's speech at Patiala in which he related the Queeen's concluding words to him "Be kind to the Indian people," our contemporary

wishes, and to the Wiceroy for not only making them known to the world, but expressing then in a sympathetic manner. But yet we must say we do not need any kindness from any one, no not even from our English rulers. Our highes ambition does not rise higher than that they should not send the people to jail under the ægis of draconian laws; that they should protect the people from the violence of low-class Europeans; nd leave to India sufficient food for the peopl to live in health. That is all the kindness that the people want, and if such kindness were shewn they would be exceedingly grateful. If it is contended that the people has already

got that kindness from their rulers we are bound o deny it. Just see: there is trial by jury in every civilized country in the world but we have not it here. Then the privilege of retrying a man once tried and acquitted by a competent cours High Court are innovations which are to be ound nowhere in the world.

If trial by jury, as it obtains in England, were given to the people, at least half of those who rot in Indian jails would not be there.

Then as regards protection of the people from the violence of low-class Europeans, if Lord Curzon had not been a strong Viceroy, the so-called punishment that he inflicted upon the 9th Lancers would have ended his career here in

There is then the complaint of insufficiency of cood. People die of famines here; millions and aillions have so died from starvation, which means that they had no food to sustain life, though the were industrious and sober. But why had the it was money that was scarce, and this was ad nitted by even such a trustworthy official witness s Lord George Hamilton. That is to say, the Indians have to maintain a costly rule, and this leaves them not money enough to enable them to

In that Proclamation the Queen conferred all the privileges which an Englishman enjoys upon the natives of India. . . What was then the necessity of her making

that request once again to the Vceroy? There is one explanation. It is this that the people of India are not treated kindly and that she was aware of it. As a matter of fact, the Proclamation of the Queen has been rendered a dead letter. It is there laid down that the Indian Princes are all independent to manage their States in the way they think best, but, as a matter of fact, almost all of them have been

reduced to the condition of Political pensioners.

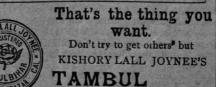
As regards neutrality, the so-called heathens are made to keep Christian priests in opulence

The Queen further promised equality of treat ment in all matters. But we have one law for Europeans and another for Indians. Then again the natives of the soil have been ostracized from almost every office worth having, and deprived of every political privilege enjoyed by other British subjects.

The Indians had at first a career in the Indian States, but they have been gradually expelled from there. See the condition of Hyderabad. It is white almost from to to bottom. The Viceroy is pleased to say that it is all a temporary arrangement; that the Europeans now employed in Indian States would vacate their posts as soon as com-petent Indians were available. We can assure His Excellency that competent Indians would not be forthcoming within ten or hundred or thousand

Nay, the Indians have been expelled from the services of their own zemindars through official

Now, without pledging myself to every detail, I fear that this is in a general sense true. And, to my mind, the moral of it-a moral which I hope the Indians are gradually learning-is that their welfare does not depend on proclamations, or on the "kindness" of Anglo-Indians, or on their being allowed a share in British rule, but in the growth and virility of their own manhood



BIHAR. AS IT IS GENUINE.

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EXERCISES OF THE RALSTON CLUB

HOW ITS 6,000,000 MEMBERS OBTAIN LIFE,

The Ralston Health Club, which has been existence in America some twenty-five years, was set up by a series of untoward occurrences. counder was a man of education, a biologist whose knowledge of the human body was great. One

knowledge of the human body was great. One day a friend of his, apparently at the moment in perfect health, dropped down dead of heart failure, and the next week two acquintances, whose health also was to all appearances everything it should be, were seized with pneumonia and died.

These melancholy losses and those of other friends from consumption and diphtheria raised in the biologist's mind an important question—namely, whether in the vast majority of cases illness was not preventable, and whether even death, except from old age, was not unnecessary.

Time went on, and from small beginnings the great club was formulated which in the year 1889 became a gigantic organisation, and now numbers

became a gigantic organisation, and now numbers six million members. Its founders had set an excellent example of longevity to the members by carrying out in every detail the tenets of the club.

The name Ralston has a curious origin. According to the researches of the pioneers of club the seven great principles of life are nature, oxygen, temperance, strength, light, activity, and regime. These principles are given in the rotation of their value, and it will be noticed that their transposed initials form the word Ralston.

ense are well-known. One of the most prominent ritality, cheerfulness, food, and exercise. Many strange opinions are held by the members, es-pecially with regard to such details as food and lrink. In the book of Star Ralstonism, which as run into many editions, it is set forth that o eat bananas out of their native climate is to court sickness and possible death. It is, more-over, stated that headache and neuralgia are ertain to ensue if strawberries are eaten before they are really in season. Furthermore, eggs are taboo on the menu of the true Ralstonite, unless t can be guaranteed that the hens that laid them ave never eaten worms, insects, or meat.

The Star Ralstonite is warned that fatal cases of cancer have been found linked to an overdue oundness of eggs, while tomatoes are declared to e injurious to the liver and stomach, and an overence in onions withdraws the red corpuscles rom the blood and leaves the skin sallow.

Ralstonites are very particular as to the times at which they take their meals and as to the qualities of those meals. It is maintained by the members of the club that the heaviest meal of the day should be eaten in the morning, just

after dressing.
Many of the Ralston beliefs, however, are so good common-sense that they are the accepted opinions of every one. One tenet is that fruit, when it is green or unripe, is unwholesome, whereas when it is in first-rate condition it is one of the best possible foods humanity can devour.
Again, the Ralstonite holds that oxygen taken in
the form of fresh air, and iron in the form of
grapes, and whole wheat bread, are nutritious and HEALTH-GIVING PRODUCTS.

Among its other publications the club issues ree to every member who brings five recruits to the society a volume containing general treatments for curable maladies. This book helps to promulate the idea now so prevalent in America that health is the desirable and fashionable state of being, and that disease should be eliminated from ety. It makes such exercises as deep breath ing become an interesting pursuit, and arouses enthusiasm for foods that are simple and nutritious, and water that is absolutely pure—that is to say, boiled first to kill the microbes, and filtered to get their rid of their dead bodies.

No Ralstonite sanctions the indiscriminate use of drugs, but takes only such medicines as may

be prescribed to him by a physician. Hygiene and physical culture are the great watchwords of this remarkable body, which in America is a real factor for good in all grades of society

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

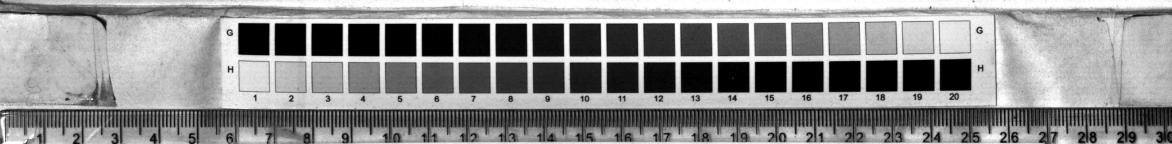
A Resolution of the Government of India, A Resolution of the Government of India, dated September last, but just circulated, on the return of accidents on Indian Railways for the year ended December, 1902, says: With an increase of 539 miles, or 2.14 per cent in the mean mileage worked, and of 4,902,609 miles, or 5.45 per cent in the train-mileage run, the number of train accidents increase by 150 and the total number of persons killed and injured thereby rose from 30 and 144 to 177 and 292, respectively. While the increase in the number of accidents is unsatisfactory, it is noticed that the increase in the numbers killed and injured was due mainly to the accidents at Mangapatnam, Khatauli, and Rampur Haut. The total number of casualties to both passengers and servants from all causes (train accidents and accidents from auses other than accidents to trains) increas under killed from 1,114 to 1,231, or by 10.50 per cent., and under injured from 970 to 1, 141, or by 17.63 per cent.

TIBET MISSION.

We learn from Darjeeling that Colonel Younghusband will shortly resume his forward movement, and it is expected that he will reach Gyantse with the headquarters of the Mission by the 1st proximo.

Visitors to Darjeeling who have just returned to Calcutta report that no snow has yet fallen there, or in Sikkim, where the clear winter weather still holds. The troops with the Tibet Mission have consequently not had to endure the discomfort of heavy snowfall.

The most extraordinary good luck in the matter of weather has attended the Tibet Mission so far. As a general rule the Jelap La is closed by Christmas, but the winter rains having held off in Bengal there has been no bad weather in Sikhim, in spite of the heavy snowfalls that have taken place in the Himalayas further west. The general belief is that there is no snow in Sikhim till a week or tendays after it rains in Calcutta. There was a there is no snow in Sikhim till a week or tendays after it rains in Calcutta. there is no snow in Sikhim till a week or ten days after it rains in Otloutta. There was a slight fall of rain here in the early hours of Friday morning, but the degression seems to have been purely local and tpparently did not move further north.



Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 10, 1904.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH ON THE OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

THE Vicercy's speech on the Official Secrets Bill, we regret, was not generally appreciated, especially by the Angio-Indian press. In our humble opmion, it is not only pleasant reading, but his excellency was in his best form when he delivered it. He took the public entirely neo his confidence, and frankly stated the real situation. Or course he tried to have a little fling at those, specially Mr. Gokhale, who had "accused" the Government of which he had the honour to be the head, of "wishing to mangurate a reign of terror, of ringing the death-knell of the freedom of the Press, and so on; " but, we think, the tables might as well be turned upon His Excellency him seif. For, the newspapers would have never compared the Indian Government with the "the harrowing picture of Indian editors being marched off to the prison; of the publication or the most trivial information being treated as illegal; of innocent petition-writers being dragged out of Government offices by the Police; and of arrested persons rotting in jail," if the Viceroy had given the real reasons of the introduction of the revolutionary measure, and the Bill had not been draited in its pre-

Now the public impression was that the Bill in question owed its origin to the exposure to which the Government had been subjected by the discovery that the object of the Delhi Ralway Conference was to snatch away all the important, and even many un mportant posts under the Ralway Department from the children of the soil and make them over to the Euras ans and "Poor Whites." There were very good grounds for this belief in the when the Hon'ble Babu Sr. Ram interpellated the highest respect for many of them, and the Government last year whether the proceedings published in connection with the above Conference in the "Amrita Bazar Pat- rulers of the country. Placed as the rulers above the content of the country." rika' were correct or not, they found themselves in a most embarassing position. It is quite true that the reply of the Government was that they knew nothing about the matter, but yet the public were incredulous and they explained the matter in this way. In their opinion the Viceroy had certainly no knowledge or the affair, but what happened was that the head of the Public works Department had brought this about without the permission of His fixcellency; for, both his Secretary and Asst. Scenetary had taken prominent part in the proceedings. Then again, it was the Public Works Member, the Hon ble Mr. Arundel, who was entrusted with the Official Secrete Bill, and it was naturally sought to be connected with the Delm Railway Conference had nothing to do with this matter and then gives the following history of the measure.

In 1894, says H.s Excellency, there was a difference of opinion among the highest legal were correct or not, they found them-

in 1894, says H.s Excellency, there was a difference of opin-on among the highest legal authorities in Bengal as to whether the existing Act was intended to prevent or d.d prevent the disclosure of conndential civil documents and information. A little later the inadequacy of the present Act in another an object which, if served, is likely to benefit persons who had been found taking photocould not be neart with by the Act as it then stood. These difficultures arose in the main, great truth that all men are the children of says. His Excellency, from the ambiguous God, and that therefore they ought to be wording of Sections 3 and 4 of the present Act treated as brethren, and not as helpless

gested amendment of the law. Then occurred some further cases of illet photographing of detences, and the matter was again referred to the secretary or state, who gave his consent to the amending leg-slacion as far back as the autumn of 1902. And these events," concinues His Excellency, "took place long be

expressed toat it was intended to force through an unpopular and inside ous piece of legislation while Government was in the helis. "I suppose, observes Has Excellency, "if we had been guilty of all the motives since attribu-ted to us, that this would have been the most natural course to adopt; but so little design had we of springing a surprise uppn the public or of hurrying through the Bill without full discussion, that the idea never occurred to us or taking the Bill anywhere else than at Cal-

cutta, and I at once authorised a public declaration to that effect."

Referring to the aims and intentions of the Bill, the viceroy facetiously remarked that, Mr. Gokhale's dismal vision of marching off editors and others to prison had never been think he is mistaken. We shall explain it by better the ever of the Government. before the eyes of the Government. His Ex-cellency admitted that such things were possible under the Bill, in the opinion of others, though he haself did not thank that they were. "But if I am wrong," the Vicercy goes on to observe, "then I say at once, that we shall be prepared, if convinced of the unsuitability of our language, to alter it; if we have been guilty of obscurity, to correct it; if shown to have gone too far, to modify our plans. In fact, I am not without hope, that even the critics of the Bill may be converted into its supporters." verted into its supporters."

Now these utterances show clearly that the present Viceroy is not likely to do anything which is repugnant to public opinion. We wish, however, His Excellency were little more explicit. The situation is this. The exiting

tive wherever occas on has imperatively arisen to have recourse to it." But how they manage in England? It some cases have arisen in India, surely, similar cases must have cropped up in other parts of the Empire within the up in other parts of the Empire with n the last 12 or 13 years. But no Government, except the Indian, complains of its inoperativeness. The Viceroy, we wish, had explained what special circumstances had led the authorities here to change the principle of the law in a quite different direction, which circumstances were wanting in British Isles and other parts of the Empire.

Then again, if H.s Excellency were to go

through the Parliamentary debates on the Bill in 1889, he would find that it was only to protect military and not civil secrets that the measure was needed. Why then introduce a provision relating to civil matters? His Excellency refers to some cases which, he says, could not be dealt with under the present Act. But they related to illicit photographing of defences, which means, they were military matters. We submit, therefore, the disclosure of so-called confidential civil documents and information should never be within the purview of the Act. Indeed, the real string of the present Bill lies in bringing civil information within its provisions. So long as this sting is not taken away, the public will regard the measure as a terrible engine of oppression.

The Viceroy, if he had so minded, might have selenced Mr. Gokhale more effectively by directing his attention to one fact. What Mr. Gokhale apprehended was that the en-Mr. Gokhale apprehended was that the encire body of newspaper men might be consigned to jail under the provisions of the proposed Act. In reply His Excellency might have said that the English journalists were excluded when the English Act was forged, their brethren in India would also receive the same treatment at his hands if the Bill were passed. were passed.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT. WE bear no malice towards the Christian occlesiastics; on the other hand, we entertain are here in this country, they are very much tempted to forget some of the truths preach-ed by Jesus Christ. It is these ecclesiastics who remind them of God, of an after-world, of

a to maintain a Christian Church. If the

We can, therefore, spend monies, and cheerfully too, for the maintenance of churchmen, who teach the despotic rulers of the land the

of 1859. Accordingly it was decided to refer the matter to the Secretary of State, and Lord Cuizon found a Bill already drawn up when he came out to India five years ago, and the Draft Despatch to the Secretary of State only watting for his signature.

Then occurred we were surprised, nay, pained to see the following note in the October number of the "Calcutta Review" by its missionary Editor, while noticing the last issue of the "Indian Review," which, it seems, had removing the last issue of the "Indian Review," which, it seems, had reproduced in its columns, our article headed as brethren, and not as helpless dependants.

Hence we were surprised, nay, pained to see the following note in the October number of the "Calcutta Review" by its missionary watting its produced in its columns, our article headed "Wanton Waste of Forty-five Lakhs a general and not as helpless.

"We are sorry to see a curiously ignorant article from the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" quoted in its columns. The name of the article is "Wanton Waste of Forty-five Lakhs a Year"—the 'Wanton Waste' is the ecclesiastical establishment in India. It is so ignothe degistative session of the Supreme Council of a summar and cometries. A fear was at once many others. The whole question of an Indian ecclesiastical establishment has been thoroughly gone into by Sir Theodore Hope; and it is a known fact, that the European tax-payer in India pays five times as much to the support of Hindu temples and Mahommedan mosques as the Hindu or Mahommedan does to the Christian ecclesiastical establishment. The proportion, as to this payment, is made with some reservation, as the writer of this notice is away from books; but, this much is quite certain whatever proportion it is, it is all in

an example, an unsavory one, for which we beg to be excused. If the example is unsavory, t has the merit of explaining the situation clearly. In this country, the patron goddess of the dacoits is Kalee. Before they march on of the dacoits is kalee. Before they march on their expedition, they offer a pooja to the goddess for success. When they succeed in securing a booty, they give another pooja to her out of its proceeds. Now, do you think this pooja is regular and acceptable? You get money from somebody by force, and give a share of it to the deity. What you do is that you, the children of the deity, take something by force from other children of the same deity and offer a share to the goddess. same deity, and offer a share to the goddess. Now as the goddess is the mother of all, why Now as the goddess is the mother of all, why should she approve of the conduct of those who use violence towards her other children?

Take another instance. When Columbus set sail for his voyage of discovery, he promised to God that if he found gold, he would present a golden temple in Jerusalem. He found explicit. The situation is this. The existing Official Secrets Act is only a copy of the English Act. The English Act apparently has served its purposes very well. At least there pare a golden temple in Jerusalem. He found gold by desolating tracts and reducing gold by desolating tracts and reducing Indians to slavery. We don't think Where is then the necessity of amending it in India?

India?

I want Hon'ble Members to remember this," said the Viceroy,—"the existing Act is unquestionably faulty. It is, indeed, so loosely was tainted with human blood.

but yet there is no doubt that the money spent for its bishops, chaplains and other vinces to Bengal! This is re-distribution runecclesiastics in this country is taken from an unwilling people. The Hindus and Mussalmans do not like that any portion of the his admission alluded to above, should thus revenues, raised from them, should be devoted to the maintenance of Christian churchmen. The Coryas and Beharees, and the other portion with the Coryas and Beharees, and the other portion with the Assamese?

Mussalmans do not like that any portion of the bengalees to unite with the Coryas and Beharees, and the other portion with the Assamese?

Mussalmans do not like that any portion of the Bengalees to unite with the dorse of the leading made of the leading ma

statement and argument. The writer says in his note: "It is a known fact that the European tax-payer in India pays five times as much to the support of Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques as the Hindu or Mahommedan does to the ecclesiastical establishment." Well, if the Christian tax-payers does he missionary writer approve If he does, we do not. We also know that many Christians do not, indeed, when the Government, in early days, tried to possess the Puri Temple with its resources, the Christian eccles astics objected, and the Government had to give up the idea.

As to the so-called known fact that Christians pay five or six times man for Historians.

tians pay five or six times more for Hindu and Mussalman religion than the latter for the religion of the former, we only have to plead total ignorance. We never knew it bet But is it a fact at all? It will be seen, the writer after having made the statement con-

DISMEMBERMENT QUESTION CRITICIZED BY PARALLEL CASES.

ONE great reason arged for the dismember-nent of Bengal is that it will secure adminis-rative convenience. What is meant by adninistrative convenience is not made clear must mean convenience to civilian rulers of India, if it means anything at all. But if the partition secures some convenience to the ru-lers, the Bengalees themselves are not willing irresistible force of the Government—to carry out this admini rative convenience, which is

repugnant to the people?

When Alsace and Lorraine were cut off fre France and added to Germany, the people of those districts did not agree. It was only brute force that led them to acquiesce in the arrangement. It is quite true, in this case, the rule was transferred from France to Ger-many; but yet the German element in both

places was very strong.

Administrative convenience for sooth! This reminds us of the story of the two friends. They did business in two different cities, which let us call, London and New York. The man York, and the New York man's wife resided in London. The New York man approached the wife of his friend, and intimated to her that he and her husband had made the following arrangement between them, namely, that as he and his friend's wife were in New York, and his wife and his friend were in London, so he would live with her and his friend would live with his wife. The wife of the condon man was of course surprised. "Is it cossible," and she, "that my husband has possible," and she, "that my husband has agreed to such an arrangement?" "What is the wonder?" replied the friend of her husband. "It is only a matter of convenience". Whether or not the lady agreed to the proposal of her husband's friend is not the point. The

tion of their own. They never give up their sentiments for administrative convenience. The Tories will have a Tory rule, even if bad; and the Liberals, in the same manner, will have a Liberal rule, at all hazards. They do

not yield to the convenience of their rulers.

Mr. Risley, in his letter to the Bengal Go vernment, says that "the true criterion of territorial re-distribution should be sought not in race but in language." Hence, urges, that the Oorya-speaking people of Gan-jam and Sambulpur, which are respectively in Madras and the Central Provinces, should live under the same Government with the inhabitants of Orissa. He sympathises with the people of Ganjam who, in a petition to the Government of India, speak of themselves as disassociated from their Oorya brethren and of Orissa as a "limb separated from the body", and suggests that all who speak Oorya be brought under one Government. He also albrought under one Government. He also alludes to the prayer of Rajah Boikantha Nath of Balasore to the same effect that, "all the districts and States speaking the Oorya language be united together and placed under one common administration." And Mr. Risley ends by saying that "it is for unity on the basis of language not for readistribution." basis of language, not for re-distribution on the basis of administrative advantage, that

all these memorialists plead."

The Province of Bengal is inhabited by Ocryas, Bengalees, and Beharees. It is only language that divides and unites the people of this Province. If the man of Midnapur is a Bengali, so is the man of Chittagong, though they are hundreds of miles away and divided by many big rivers. The man of Sambulpur is, however, an Oorya, though he is so close to Midnapur, because he speaks the Oorya, and not the Bengali. If the Government has any desire to divide Bengal into two or three parts on the basis of administrative conven-

Assam is lean and Dacca is fat; so they must be joined together to maintain equilibrium. But if Dacca, Mymensingh and other um. But if Dacca, Mymensingh and other Eastern districts enrich Assam, being added to it, they will also impoverish Bengal, if detached from it. Why will the Bengalees as a nation agree to it? Why will the Bengalees of the East agree to help Assam at the cost of their own kith and kin? Why will the people of Western Bengal agree to this suicidal arrangement?

Lycurgus made a certain law and made the whole Spartan nation follow it. Is the British willing to destroy the inequality of wealth that prevails in the Empire? If that is the wish of the glorious Empire under which we live, we welcome the proposal. Let then

live, we welcome the proposal. Let then England, which is the richest country in the world, help India—the poorest in the world. Let then Mr. Risley, who is supposed to be wealthy, help Sir A. Fraser, who is supposed to be poor, almord out lis woll

when he made it, which means that he does not vouch for the absolute accuracy of his statement, but that does not matter. Is he sure that he is substantially correct, namely, that the Christian pays five or six times more short, the sentiment of the people of India is c. c. c.? Well, he need not prove that the not to be respected, and that is what Mr. Rischer, the sentiment of the people of India is checker. Well, he need not prove that the not to be respected, and that is what Mr. Rischer, they pay four times, or three times,—the Indians human cattle? Are they "human nay, let him prove that the Christians pay as sheep" as an American paper, "Evening Post," much as the Hindus and Mussalmans do, and we shall be satisfied. Let him prove that the Indians have some of the characteristics Christians and we shall of the sheep, they are yet human beings and HAS THE INDIAN A SOUL? Christians ay anything at all, and we shall of the sheep, they are yet human beings and yet try to cause him for the outrageous have souls. Why should not the sentiment of the Indian be respected as that of any other

have then utilized his high talents for the growth of his mother-land, and not sold himself to a foreign country for pay—a country which is the abode of cholera, dysentry, plague, and enteric fever.

Yet he has some love for his country as we said before, otherwise, he would have never helped in the vandalism of destroying the tree of local self-government planted in India, by a noble-minded Britisher, like Sir Richard Temple. But is not patriotism itself a sentiment,—a mere sentiment for which mer sacrifice their best interests? And is not religion also a sentiment? Why are the Christians and Mussalmans querrelling these more than one thousand years? Many hundreds of mill one of men have shed their best blood over difference of opinion in religious matters. What is it that leads them? It is nothing

else but sentiment. how far the sentiment of the Indian is to be respected, has been brought to the front for discussion. The matter was decided when discussion. The matter was decreed when in 1858. Her Majesty only respected the sentiment of the Indian when she said that the British Government would never interthe mutiny? It was mainly sentiment, and

in this view. If anything ought to be respected in India, it is sentiment. The Indians will bear much with equan.mity,—will bear injury to their material interests,—but not any outrage to their cherised sentiments. Of this we can assume Mr. Risley most emphatically. As a shrewd and experienced statesman, Mr. R.s. ley ought to know that sentiment has more potent influence upon the human mind than interest, or even the love of life. He ought to know that men sometimes sacrifice their

lives for a sentiment. To come now to the point. Mr. Risley at tributes all the protest meetings in East Bengal to sentiments, and proposes to treat them with indifference. One reason, why he is so inclined, is that besides the telegraphic accounts of the meetings, he has no accurate knowledge of them, as to how they are got up and what they say when they meet. It is time now for the West,—for the people of Calcutta and suburbs—to shew Mr. Risley that it is not merely the East but also the West that is vitally interested in the question; and that it is both sentiment and material interest that are moving the whole of Bengal.

THE letter of Mr. Risley to the Government of Bengal on the proposed dismember-ment of this Presidency is dated the 3rd De-cember. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited Daeca on the 8th of that month. We may therefore take it that Sir Andrew Fraser was fully aware of the project before he had started for Eastern Bengal. How is it then that His Honour did not communicate this fact to any gentleman of Dacca or Mymensing when he was pleased to grant him an interview. Our correspondent at Dacca writes us to say that His Honour talked with Babu Anparts on the basis of administrative convenience, even then the best thing for it would be to give the Ooryas, the Bengalees, and the Beharees each a separate administration.

But the Government is going to seek administrative convenience by a queer method. It will keep the Bengalees, the Ooryas and the Beharees together, though they speak different languages. But it will take eleven millions of Bengalee-speaking people from Bengal and thrust them upon the Assamese in Assam who do not speak Bengalee, but a different tongue. To make up for this fantastic are sure was before the Government. We very sure was before the Government. tongue. To make up for this fantastic ar- sure was before the Government. We yery

The British Government is a beneficent one, rangement, the Government will give two Oonet yet there is no doubt that the money part, there is no doubt that the money pent for its bishops, chaplains and other part, the Government will give two Oonet for its bishops, chaplains and other part, the Government will give two Oonet for its bishops, chaplains and other part, the Government will give two Oonet for its bishops, chaplains and other part, the Government will give two Oonet for its bishops, chaplains and other part, the Government will give two Oonet for its bishops, chaplains and other part, the Government will give two Oonet for its bishops, chaplains and other part, the Government will give two Oonet for its bishops, chaplains and other part, the Government will give two Oonet for its bishops, chaplains and other part, tor, here was an opportunity for him to know the real sentiments of the leading men of Dacca and Mymensingh on this question.

Is it not very strange that Mr. Risley, after his omission on His Honour's part, tor, here was an opportunity for him to know the real sentiments of the leading men of Dacca and Mymensingh on this question.

Is it not very strange that Mr. Risley, after his omission on His Honour's part, tor, here was an opportunity for him to know the real sentiments of the leading men of Dacca and Mymensingh on this question. started in this connection since then is real or artificial. However, His Honour may know the real truth, if he has yet any doubt about the genuineness of the movement, by conterring with such foremost men of Eastern Benyal as Mr. Justice Ghose, Maliaraja Baha door Surjyakanes Acharjya, Babu Ananda Chander Roy, Babu Dwarka Nath Chucker-butty, Babu Anath Nath and a few others. butty, Babu Anath Nath and a few others. Surely they are incapable of concealing the actual situation from the ruler of the Province. We wish we could publish all the private letters we are receiving in this connection from all parts of Eastern Bengal. They would have shown at once the agonising state of the mind in which tens of thousands of people have been thrown by this proposal of separating them from their brethren in the West and casting them at the mercy of an inferior Administration.

By the way is Saul among the prophets?

Whether he is or he is not, there is no doubt hat Mr. Beatson Bell, the famous Magistrate on Backergunj, has suddenly turned into a full-deaged statesman. His opinion about the diamemberment question having been asked, he is reported to have suggested that, instead if facca and Mymensingh, the whole of the facca Division, that is to say, the districts of facca, Mymensing, Faridpur, Backergunj, together with the Rajshaye and Chittagong Divisions and Jessore and Khulna should be transferred from Bengal to Assam, and Dacca made the winter head-quarters of the Government, and a Governor or a Lieutenant-Gov-ernor be appointed to take charge of this new Province. The proposal, it is said, is under the consideration of the Government. The adage is, very "Rishi" (wise man) has his own opinion. Indeed, like Mr. Beatson-Bell other of the Indian be respected as that of any other people?

Has not the Englishman his sentiment? Why does Mr. Itisley love his countrymen more than he does the Indians who maintain him by the sweat of their brow? Proof? Here is the proof conclusive. Why did he take a prominent part in transferring the control of an Indian city from the hands of the Indians to those of his own countrymen? So there is no doubt Mr. Risley loves his country. But does he love it much? We cannot say he does; for, if it had been so, he would have never left his dear land to serve another,—he would left his dear land to serve another,—he would ment that we wonder this question of the dis-have then utilized his high talents memberment of Bengal should enter into its need and make it waste its energies upon a purposeless object. As regards the people, thousands in Eastern Bengal have left theur egitimate occupation and are engaged, day and night, in concerting measures to avert Dacca writes us to say: "You have no idea in what a sad plight we all are. Most of us have lost our sleep and appetite. We have to work from morning to midnight, sometimes up to 2 a.m., in connection with the movement. Although 1 am an old man and my health is giving way, I had, in my last trip to a certain giving way, I had, in my last trip to a certain giving way, I had, in my last trip to a certain. centre, to remain exposed to bitter cold three hours at times at night." Now, is should be brought about in the land where quiet and order reigned only two or three week

A FEW years ago the Director of Public struction published a list of ungraded omce in the Suborquiate Educational Service. Sin one reorganisation of the Educational Service the prospects of the officers in the lower gra been blighted, but nothin ungraded officers. the list inspired some hope in the breasts of of her husband's friend is not the point. The point is that wives do not change their husbands for the convenience of the latter; nor does a nation desire to sacrifice its sentiments and associations for the convenience of administration.

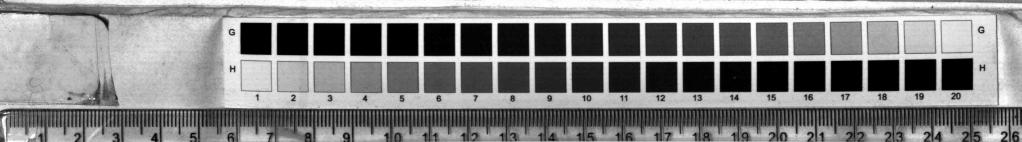
The English are divided into Tories and Liberals. The Tories will have an administration; the Liberals will have an administration; the Liberals will have an administration of their own. They never give up their in this view. If anything ought to be respect. In short, in every part of the world, sentiment plays a very important part, and is therefore respected. It is respected even in Liberals will have a mirage in the desert. For, whenever a vacancy occurs in any zina school, one of the advisers of the Government, is now of opinion that, because the agitation owed its origin to sentiment, it must not therefore be heeded?

We think Mr. Risley is very much mistaken in this view. If anything ought to be respectower grade; an outsider is invariably brought in to fill it up. In the case of the graded officer promotions are given when vacancies occur, out quite a contrary procedure is adopted in cause of ungraded omcers. We are told that in the Bhagaipur Division very few persons were promoted while a great number of outsiders were taken in during the last year. This is a fit subject for a member of the local Council to take up and interpeliate the Government to furnish a comparative list showing the number of outsiders appointed and promotions made in the service during the

THE following telegram will speak for

On the return journey of Mr. Lall don't Ghose to Calcutta an altercation took place at Kavali Station on the North-East line, Madras Kavali Station on the North-East line, Radway, in which a Ranway Engineer cons dering himself insulted by Dr. Sarat Kumar Mulick, directed the Station Master to detach the reserved carriage of Mr. Ghose, thereby putting Mr. Ghose to much inconvenience. The dispute was subsequently settled and the carriage was re-attached and the journey resumed. Leiegrams, however, were sent to the Private secretary to the Governor, the Traffic Manager, Madras Ranway, and Mr. Lai Mohan those himself telegraphed to the Secretaries of the local Congress Committee. The telegram s published in the local Indian Press and com-

Here are the further details of the case. Babu Lali Mohan and Dr. Mullick with ladies were coming to Calcutta from the National Congress at Madras in a first class reserved carriage. One Mr. Duncan, a Railway Dis-trict Engineer, according to their version, insisted on putting in others in the same carriage, though it was reserved, and accomodation was available elsewhere. Of course Babu Lai Mohan and Dr. Mullick protested, and some high words passed. Upon this the reserved carriage No. I of the mail train from Madras was cut off at Cabuli stacion by the astation master. The occupante the compartment remonstrated the guard, one Mr. Thomas the station master and Mr. Duncan to no purpose. The party, which included some invalidadies, had got drenched at Bitragantas bridge and was again obliged in the rains to get into an overcrowded second class compartment When about to wire to the Traffic Manage



THE "Midland Herald" continues to be as

good a friend for the Indians, as he has ever oved to be. There is not one issue of that oper where something is not said about the umans, and said in a spirit of ardent sympathy. One of its correspondents, Mr. Penington, who poses himself as a friend, but who, we fear, has the jaundiced eye of an indian official which he was in Madras, was leased to say that the Queen never promised that the Indians and Europeans would be treated equally, in regard to the enjoyment were bound to contradict, and, when doing it, requested the "Midland Herald" to take ice of our article. He has been pleased to to it, and his article will be found contemporary says that Mr. Penington nothing of the kind. If that be so, we nderstood ham. But he said that ueen's promise was qualified by the expreson "so far as it may." We showed that the ueen's words did not admit of that interprequeen's words did not admit of that interpre-tation. Whoever said it, we never charged any official with "dishonesty." The advice of the "Herald" is good, but alas! a nation—de-meralized and emasculated—finds it difficult to follow it. The "Midland Herald" advises e Indians to grow "virility and manhood. But this is just what a great many Englishmen.
India, who are all of them masters here, do ot approve. Dr. Sarat Mullick was in England ked with distinguished society in that country. He certainly imbibed virility in that ree land. So did Babu Lai Mohun Ghose, rho at one time, was selected by a Inberal constituency in England to represent it. They ad gone to Madras to attend the National Congress, the former as a delegate, the latter as its president. On their way back they had reation with a Railway Engineer. all powerful in this country, even a Railneer,—who, we presume, is an Eng-ventured to direct the station master detach the reserved carriage in which Mr. hose and Dr. Mullick were. This was done, and thus they found themselves prisoners at the Kavali station, on the East Coast Rajiway e. Who can deny that the Engineer who uli of coal and iron, is not also highly imaginaive? The majority of Englishmen here do not ike to see the Indians nourishing virility, and eing irresistable, they do not permit it.

ople or this country, recommended by the and Herald," reminds us at the fate of THAK. Just see how one of the foremost an gentlemen like him is being treated. his younger days, it is said, he showed some rit of independence. Five years ago he was it to jail for 18 months on a charge of sedin, though, even Mr. Justice Strachey, who him this great wrong and who is now renhad to admit, in his cooler moments, had no justification in dealing with Maharatta gentleman in the way he was to do. Many English papers condemned tion of the Bombay Government and the gment of Mr. Strachey; and the late Proay other inhuential Englishmen of England used a portion of his sentence remitted by terence. The authorities soon came hy for the persecuted Manaratta, however, seems, only exasperated the authorities. , at last, he has been put to jail again for months with hard labour! But even this did i-cutted and then dragged to prison! We ink, this unnecessary piece of outrage might we been avoided; for, there is no heroism generosity in trampling down a fallen However, this object-lesson will serve great purpose—it will not encourage man-

TALKING of manliness and virility of the

the present case, the Government of ay had not the slightest interest. It a private dispute between Mr. Tilak, and death-bed, made him and a few others the tees of his vast estate. The widewed lady id, however, have the property in her own Mr. Thak objected to it on the ground t-such a step would ruin her and the es-. Thereupon she instituted proceedings in Court against Mr. Tuak; the Government rvened; took the side of the lady; appointa special Magistrate and a special Judge try Mr. Thak; spent public money like ter to conduct the prosecution; and all s, as expected, has ended in his second imnment! The Government has no idea of impression which these acts of the authoricreate upon the people of this country. inevitable effect of these outrages is unisal terror, which certainly does not develop pirit of maniness and virility in the people, does at enhance the reputation of the rnment for justice and generosity. And was Mr. Tilak hand-cuffed? Was it appreed that he would stab the policeman who him in custody, or fly from justice? The rnment here, powerful as it is, can afford but certainly not meanness.

m founder of the Ralston Club is no doubt at friend of humanity. On one occasion cked to find a friend of his suddenly

Club," an account of which will be found in another column. When we read the details of the exercises and the instructions set forth for adoption by the followers of the club, we naturally treated the matter lightly, for their apparently impracticable character. But we cannot do it on the face of the fact that the club is as old as 25 years and has the proud privilege of having six millions of men as present members, who are supposed to perform the daily exercises. It will, however, be not formances. One Ralston exercise is to stand and then sway sideways, that is, to the right practised regularly for several minutes every might and morning, is of great benefit to general health. Another is to stand in the ame posture and then to bend the upper part of the body down to the waist backwards and forwards. This strengthens the spine. It is one of the exercises which, we are given to understud, the six million members of the Ralston Club practise every day. A Ralston method of introducing a full supply of air into the lungs is to take a long deep breath brough a straw or narrow tube which is held n the mouth. Allow all the breath to escape and then fill the lungs with pure air by this method till they are extended to their utmost. This must be repeated many times, and by introducing oxygen to the bottom of the lungs, where it does not usually reach, it keeps them in a thoroughly active and healthy condition. There are several others of the same nature.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, Dec. 18.

COMMERCE VERSUS MILITARISM. 'In abandoning the idea of entering Atghan tan with hostile intent, we should make it ossible for a friendly Aighanistan to become ne principal factor in the development of a progressive commercial policy for our Oriental

Empire."

"I'ne military policy which controls the action of the Indian army should be based upon Sea Power instead of, as at present, being the search of Kussia moving by way governed by the tear of Kussia moving by way or Arghanistan."

By the extension of our Indian railway system to adjoining States and the development of commerce, we may oppose a Rus advance by means other than those of war, advance by means other than those of war, and consure a recognition for our Asiatic Empire, as a ming at the well-being and civilisation of all the countries coming under its influence."

"The development of India, as the manufacturing base of our trade commodities, would snorten the lines of advance by which we might recover markets that have been lost."

These are a tew of the remarkable state-

ments made in the course of a lecture at a special meeting of the Central Asian Society s week, by General Chapman, formerly Di rector of Mintary Intelligence to the Government of India, and who served under Sir Do-naid Stewart in the Kabul campaign of 1878-80, Chapman relied on two great factors to support his views: railways and commerce, which, ne declared should go hand in hand. He deale principally with India's two great neighbours realize their folly; for, they saw, the perution of Mr. Tilak only made him a hero
the eyes of the world. As a matter of fact,
en the news of his incarceration spread in is country, there was scarcely a man who is not feel deeply hurt. This national symbol for the persecuted Manaratte, however, mercial railways in Fersia. This suggestion, it must be remarked, met with considerable months with hard labour! But even this did opposition in the discussion which followed the t satisfy the authorities. Mr. Tilak was lecture. It was pointed out that Russia would not be ready to rorego willingly the advantage she has gamed by controlling Persia's action with regard to railways. If the good of the people of India and of Afghanistan were considered General Chapman remarked, the substitution of a commercial for a purely military policy and the encouragement of commercial intercourse, with a right of free entry into Aighanistan, would be an excellent policy. With friendliness the dominating principle in India's relations with Aighanistan instead Aighan stan, would be an excellent policy.
With friendliness the dominating principle in India's relations with Aighanistan instead of the past year shows a nett profit of hostility, it would be probable, maintained the lecturer, that capital would per cent. has been declared, the balance of Rs. accumulate in India, which would give an op- 3,27,186 being carried forward. people in the development of the Indian people in the development of their own and adjacent countries. The fear of Russia, he said, had been the motive power of our pou-tical action for thirty years; it should be got rid of. Atghanistan, commercially developed and traversed by railways, would be the best possible "Buffer State." On no account, he urged, ought the commercial value of Britain's Oriental Empire to be lost sight of; to do so would be to neglect one of the most important teatures of the great British Empire.

A number of experts on Indian question were present and took part in a vigorous de- irom twenty-four to thirty-three. It is hoped Most of them agreed in the main with the policy proposed by General Chapman, though they considered it too ideal for accomplishment. Sir Thomas Holdich once more stated his frequently expressed opinion that more friendliness and commercial intercourse with Russia would lead to a better feeling between the two Powers that now come into opposition. Sir Lepel Griffin strongly opposed connecting Russian fortified camps with India by means of railways in Persia and Afghanistan, as being sources of great danger to the Indian Empire. Mr. Whigham declared that if England did not build railways in Persia. Russia would be sure to do so, and it would then be impossible to recover influence in that ping down dead of heart failure, subsective country for Britain. Sir Edwin Collen reequally sudden. These sad events led marked that the Government of India would on to try to solve the most important be glad of closer trade relations with Afghan-

searches in this matter as also those of others, of his own proved a serious obstacle in the way ended in the foundation of the "Ralston Health" of expansion of commerce. I do not know of expansion of commerce. I do not knowhether the meeting will lead to a discussion of the subject on a wider platform; it may do so; but it is, at least, significant that ques-tions of such importance to the Indian Emand by, experts, and that the general opinion should favour a development of commerce as the best means of the extension of British and

WHAT THE HUMAN VOICE CAN ACHIEVE.

Many marvels stand on record in ancient Indian history, but I think there is none of a verifiable character which can compare with the ordinary feat achieved on Saturday afternoon here in London. So ordinary was it that the newspapers took no notice of the achievement. Monday morning's "Leader" contained a telegram from Rome stating that parti-culars were published in the Sunday issue of Rome by four men, one after the other, in same. quiet, conversational tones. A man in Lon-don told the particulars to another in Paris; Milan; the Milanese confided them to a man at Milan; the Milanese confided them to a man in Rome, who instantly put down in writing what he had heard. The whole incident occupied but a very few minutes. Is there, I ask, anything in ancient Indian records so wonderful as this achievement of the human voice, helped, it is true, by electrical and memore the High Court in the matter. The taxt of the property of the chanical means, whereby four ordinary men, not four great Gods, not Krishna or Hanuman, but merely average men, conveyed, in twenty minutes, ge from Madras to Lahore—three stages and four men, and South and North India linked by hum speech! All this is stupendously wonderful; but does familiar acquaintance with all these marvels make men to-day fair-minded one to wards another, ready to deal justly, and live humbly? Unhappily, No. knowledge comes

but wisdom ingers.

What, it may be asked, was the stupendous matter which was thus passed from hip to hip until what was spoken in London was heard in Rome? It was simply another of the great inventions, intended, in the intercourse of human beings, to annihilate time. It had relation to a proposal for expediting the trans-mission of letters, postcards, and newspapers, at the rate of two hundred and fifty miles an minutes. Before six months have passed, I system at work, if it happens that, in a business way, your Correspondent has something to do with the electric post. Although the company for the exploitation of Count Pisci-celli's new electric post has been formed in London, the first actual experiments will be made in Italy. This, according to the "Tribuna's' London Correspondent, who received private information on the subject, and who performed the wonderful feat of telephoning hat I have mentioned, would be in determine to the inventors own wishes, being desirons to secure for his native country the honour unity for every kind of test. For such a course, a thousand tons of steel and other material would be necessary. The late Postmaster-General, Signor Galimberti, promised to allow Count Pisciechi's experiment along some him of commentations. some line of communication a year ago, and as the Italians are anxious to share as fully as possible the honour of the new invention, the companys proposals will probably be fa-wourably considered. The present Minister-of Posts and Telegraphs is even more cordially in sympathy with the invention than was his predecessor. Consequently, matters may be expected to progress fairly rapidly.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the U. P. and Lady LaTouche has returned to Allahabad

The case in which eight men have been arrested at Delhi, Kapurthala and Khurja and are charged with coming and uttering counter-test rupees has been postponed from the 6th to the 12th instant.

The result of the working of the Bank of

The Imperator Nicolai I, the latest Russian ship ordered to the Far East is a heavily armed battleship, but of only a moderate speed and of a design now considered obsolete. Sne will presumably join the small squadron now halted at Bizerta.

After long consideration the Maharaja of Mysore has sanctioned, from the 1st instant, an increase of iees in almost all classes of schools in his State. Normal school charges haves been transferred from the village school fund to State funds, and the percentage of contributions from local funds has been raised that the additional funds thus raised enable Government to improve the position of the hard-worked and ill-paid vernacular school

masters.

Kamal Khan, the ringleader in the attack upon the Quetta brewery of 1899, who recently surrendered himself to the British ConsulGeneral at Meshed, has since escaped. It seems that he got away and took sanctuary at the holy shrine at Meshed when about to be sent to Quetta to stand his trial. His companions were not concerned in the crime and have been allowed to return to their homes in Baluchistan. They are much disgusted with the emptiness of the promises made to with the emptiness of the promises made to them in Persian and Russian territory. One of the stories they tell is to the effect that at Askabad they heard from an officer on the on to try to serve the most important be grad of cases trade relations with Arghan, stan of the develor-treneral that when and cases illness was not preventible, nay, traders from India and in upholding an extrashe meant to lease Seistan from Persia and death, except from old age. So his reordinarily narrow and antiquated tariff system build a railway through it,

THE TILAK JUDGMENT.

SCENE IN COURT.

THE RE-ARREST.

Poona, Jan. 5.

There was a considerable amount of excitement in the precincts of the Court when judg ment was pronounced in the Tilak appeal yes terday, and the sentence became known. Apparently the result had not been anticipat-ed, for no preparations, as on the previous ed, for no preparations, as on the previous occasion, had been arranged for the removal of the prisoner. Mr. Tilak remained at the back of the Court, surrounded by his friends, and conversing with them, while some hundreds of Brahmin students filled the space outside. At about 1-30 the "Black Maria" arrived, in charge of a few district police and one culars were published in the Sunday issue of the "Tribuna" concerning the Electric Post invented by Count Pisciocelli. Nothing but the bare news was stated; no particulars were given as to how the news reached Rome. Yet, even among those who are constantly in touch with modern marvels, it would have given occasion for pause, had the fact been stated that the news was conveyed from London to Rome by four men one after the other in same.

This case reached a further stage to-day, when Mr. Lucas, the Sessions Judge, gave move the High Court in the matter. The text Tail of the judgment is as follows:—

Bal Gangadar Tilak has been charged and committed under section 193 I. P. O. for having intentionally made two statements on such before the Poona Sessions Judge in the hearing of application 112 of 1901, which he

the case except in the following cases: -(1,) When it is borne out by documentary evidence (2) When the statements and admissions are against the interests of the side in which the witness is examined. When witnesses on

etiher side agree as to any fact I have used the word "reluctantly" advisedly. Many of the witnesses on both sides are men who one would have "prima facie" expected to tell the truth because they hold respectable positions as school-masters, pleaders, etc. One of the witnesses for the defence was a guest of the Viceroy at the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, and vet I am constrained to account the coronation of the vet I am constrained to account the c There can be no doubt that the witnesses in this case are all, with a few excep-tions, partisans on one side or the other. Tilak is a celebrated man on this side of In-

Native community as a hero and martyr. On the other hand, such a man is bound to have

clude that many of the witnesses of whom better things might reasonably have been expected did the same. I consider that the prosehas explained why they were not called. Among a variety of reasons for this was that they would not speak the truth. Now, before framing the charge the learned Magistrate was, I think, not justified in assuming that was, I think, not justified in assuming that these witnesses would not speak the truth. All he could assume was that perhaps they would not speak in favour of the prosecution, but this was no reason for the prosecution not calling Anant Behele, who was with Tai Maharraj at Aurangabad and who is alleged to have wide. That is also the opinion of the widew, Shri Tai Maharaj B. G. Thak and G. S. Khaparda should both go to Babre, and but this was no reason for the prosecution not calling Anant Behele, who was with Tai Maha-raj at Aurangabad and who is alleged to have written part of Exhibit 14. The failure of the prosecution to call these witnesses has been made much of by the defence in my

Then, again, I think that it would have been waser if Mr. Clements had issued a commission for the examinaton of Kumbhojkar ad Kaoiapur. This man had no doubt good resons for not wishing to come to Poone, and he certainly was a very important witness.

After wading through the voluminous evidence in the case I have come to the conclusion that rauch of it is quite irrelevant to the very simple issues to be decided. What people wrote and did in 1898, 1899 and 1900 can ple wrote and did in 1898, 1899 and 1900 can surely have but a very remote bearing on the question whether or not on the 18th June, 1901, Tai Maharaj took Juggonath on her lap or whether between the 10th and 20th July, 1901, she was confined by the accused in her wada in Poona. I can have but nittle doubt that an expert on the law of evidence would be able to reduce the bulky volume which I have before me to very modest dimensions—

the simple issues for decision, and unduly pro- 29th June, but it is not certain tops On

tracted the hearing of this case. In may opinion, and I do not claim to be an expert on the law of evidence, very little of the evidence as to the events which took place before June 18th, 1901, can have any bearing on the case. Much of this evidence was led by the prosecution to show that the late Babs Maharaj on his death-bed expressed a wish that if an adoption was to be made it should be made out of the Kholapur branch of the family and that Tai Maharai was throughout. family, and that Tai Maharaj was throughout mfluenced by her deceased's husband's wishes. I differ from the conclusion arrived at by the Magistrate that the prosecution have altogether tailed to prove this. The documentary evidence goes altogether against this view, and as already stated I am not prepared to accept anything as proved by oral evidence except under the special circumstances which I have stated above. Nagpurkar, who was one of the stated above. Nagpurkar, who was one of the witnesses who spoke to the alleged wishes of Baba Maharaj, has in several tetters to Kumbhojkar and others, written in such a manner as to make it evident that he could not have heard Baba Maharaj express any such wish and that Tai Maharaj was certainly not throughout acting by or of such a wish.

When questioned as to the discrepancy be-tween his oral statement and his letters, he explains that certain of the letters were written deceitfully." Tai Maharaj also admits to have written deceitfully on more than one oc-

6. I may now simply summarise what in 6. I may now simply summarise what in my opinion, (and it is an opinion formed after a careful study of the record) was the state of affairs before the 18th June, 1901—the postnumous son of Baba Maharaj died on 9th March, 1898—more than three years had elapsed since his death. Plague was visiting Poona every year and there was no certainty that Tai Maharaj might not sconer or later fall a victum to it. It was, therefore, decidedly necessary in the interests of the estate that a son should be adopted. The trustees realised this. The accused and khaparde, who were the principal trustees, did not wish to adopt Bala Maharaj, who was 18 years of age. They were near relations, especially Pandit Mahahearing of application 112 of 1901, which he knew, or had reason to believe, to be false and did not believe to be true. These two statements are as follows: (1) The boy was fordid not believe to be true. These two statements are as follows: (1) The boy was formally placed by his father on the lap of Tai Maharaj who gave him sweetmeats, and then the faither said to Tai Maharaj, "now you should protect the boy—the boy has now be come your son; whether fool or wise he is yours." (2) We never kept Tai Maharaj in confinement or attempted to do so.

Before dealing with the evidence regarding these two statements in detail I will make some preliminary remarks. After very careful consideration of all the evidence I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that it is quite unsafe to believe any of the oral evidence in the case except in the following cases:—(1,) named panchas should manage the immovable and the movable estate, on behalf of that son, until he attains his majority." The estate was heavily in debt, and a long minority under judicious management was obviously of the greatest advantage. I do not think that the accused and Khaparde had any interested motives in wishing for a long minoterested motives in wishing for a long minority—such as love of power or desire for pecuniary benefits. There is nothing on record which points unmistakably to any such conclusion, and in the absence of any proof to the contrary I think it only fair to presume that at all events, up to 18th June, 1901, the accused and Khaparde were both actuated by pure motives. On the other i and it appears certain that Nagpurkar, even bement of laids, and who served under Sir Donaid Stewart in the kabul campaign of 1878-80,
atterwards becoming Quartermaster General
in India. That a soldier whose lite has been
embued with militarism, should advance a rearrangement of India's military policy and
advocate a peaceful extension of india's military policy and
adjacent countries by means of commerce, is,
to say the least, surprising; but it is, as a rule,
to say the least, surprising; but it is, as a rule,
the unexpected that happens. In putting forward his ideas on this vast subject, beneral
Chapman relied on two great factors to supto sum the Coronation Durbar, Delhi, and
yet I am constrained to agree with the learned
has already been made to the Italian Governhas already been made to the Italian Govern but it must have been written about 25th May 1901, when the question of adoption was being discussed at Singhur. I quote from this letter as follows: "I have been confused by the thought as to what should be Native community as a hero and martyr. On the other hand, such a man is bound to have enemies. Then, again, men like Nagpurcer are actuated solely by cupidity, and will give evidence on whichever side they can see prospects of profit for themselves. Mr. Clements has very pertinently observed that the ideas as to truthfulness which prevail in this country are very different from those entertained by educated Europeans. As an example of this that may quote from the evidence of Prabhune, a witness for the defence. "I was served with a summons on Monday. I did not show it to Nagpurkar or tell him I had received it. He asked me on Monday if I had been summoned—I don't remember what I said. I said I had not been served. "I told a lie because I had no reason to tell the truth." In thus case I must conclude that many of the witnesses of whom better things might reasonably have been expected add the same. I consider that the proseof the proceedings of that meeting. Mr. Clements thinks these minutes are tainted cution erred in not calling some witnessessa, with deceit. I am myself unable to come to such as Anant Behele, whose evidence was no this conclusion. After rejecting all the boys doubt essential to their case. Mr. Clements of the Abolapur and Serapur branches of the of the Aholapur and Serapur branches of the family as unsuitable for adoption, the trus-tees in para 5 proceed to consider the Babre branch of the family: "Now there remains the descent by the brother of Shri Bisdeshwar Manaraj at Babre. It is not yet known wheth-

> Thus is the opinion of Shrimant Shri Tar 7. "Shri Mant Shri Tai Maharaj should go These resolutions are written by Nagpurkar and signed by Tilak, Kharparde and Kumbhoj-

G. S. Khaparde should both go to Babre, and

should select boys, and should dispose of the matter relating to this branch or the family

Nagpurkar, the fourth trustee, has not signed them. It appears that after signing, Kall-parde and Illak went away leaving the minutes with Nagpurkar. Below the signatures of

have before me to very modest dimensions— return from Aurangabad—Nagpurkar must this mostly irrelevant evidence has obscured have written it some time between 18th and

the same day Nagpurkar wrote two letters, 011 and 012, to 'tuak and Knaparde, respectavely. From thus letters I gather though he had not sufficient plack to oppose the other trustees at the meeting, he was somewhat disturbed by the decision arrived at, and wished to put in a word for his pro-tege, Baia Maharaj, before Tilak and Maparde started for Aurangabad. I may quote the following passage from h.m.: "You are aware that the sole object of the late Shri Baba Manaraj was to take a boy in adoption from the lammy of Shri Bua Maharaj; not only this, but it was clearly told at the time in the will that a boy from the Manaraj family should be taken in adoption. If he (Bala Manaraj) enters into an agreement with Tai Maharaj not to enjoy the income, but to subsist on the allowance given him, what objection will there be to the debt being paid off?" Knaparue Nagpurkar writes in very similar terms. It is to be noted in no other of tuese letters, did Nagpurkar affirm that he raised these objectons at the time or the meet ng, nor that he had written a dissentient minute.

Furthermore on the very same day be wrote a letter to Tilak Ex. 76. 1 cannot do better than quote this letter in extenso. "The statement of boys are sent. Rupees for the expenses of the trip have been brought from Mr. Keshevrao Kanade. On learning to whom they should be given I shall do so. And yesterday's letter may kindly be return it. Please have kindness I have communicated (alcoutte.) Please have kindness, I have communicated what I thought. However I am not aga not your will. Please be not angry. This is the request." There is nothing on the record to show why Nagpurkar wanted his letters back. The only explanation that suggests itself to my mind is that he thought he had gone too tar in pushing the claims of Bala Maharaj. When Mr. Clements says that the minutes of the meeting of 18th June are tainted with deceit he means that, although Thak and Khaparde really intended, if possible, to adopt a boy at Aurangabad before returning to Poona, the minutes show that the object of the journey was to select boys. That the object of the trustees was to adopt a boy before returning to Poona is evident from Thak's statement to the Police, vide 172, where he says: - Yes, I do admit that my object when I left Poons on this journey was that an adop-tion should take place from the Aurangabad branch before we returned to Poons; and that we should so arrange as to make it be-yond the power of Tai Maharaj or the father to retract. —"Advocate of India."

MR. LALMOHON GHOSE'S CLOSING SPEECH AT THE MADKAS CUNGRESS.

A STRRING APPEAL

Gentlemen,-I have been able heartily to approve of every resolution that has been moved during this session of the Congress. But if you will permit me I would venture to say that this last resolution—the vote of thanks to me—is a mistage (Laughter). For I feel that no thanks whatever are due to me from you, but that the obligation is entirely the otherway (No, No,). But he that as it may, you gentlemen, have had a surfeit of speeches and I have lost my voice, so that it would be best for all of us if we do not detain each other for one or two minutes. It has been sometimes said that the popular interest in the Congress movement is on the wane. I have never seen any evidence tending to support that allegation. On the contrary 1 was glad to find I am sure, my brother delegates from will bear me out when I say-that throughout our journey from Calcutta to this city, we found strong indications exactly to the contrary effect. honour of receiving deputations from various classes of our community expressing their hearty sympathy with the national movement. There is ident in particular which made a great impression upon my mind. At the station of Chica-kole an old man belonging to the humbler classes accompanied by his young son came to me and asked me to accept a present of a single orange and a few flowers as a token and proof that all the poor people of his district heartily sympathised with the Indian National Congress (Cheers) He also assyred me that he had actually walked nine miles from his village for that purpose (Renewed Cheers). Gentlemen, I was more deeply touched with that humble present than if the costliest of gifts had been presented to me by a prince or a potentate (Loud Cheers). I have, therefore, thought it my duty loyally to bring this matter to the notice of the Congress (Renewed Cheers). Then again when I came to Madras what a wonderful spectacle met my eyes As I told you at the opening of this se the Congress while tendering my thanks to the citizens of Madras, a feeling of humiliation came upon me at the splendid welcome with which they were pleased to greet me; because I could no fail to be conscious of the fact that my humbie endeavour to serve our common country were wholly inadequate and utterly insufficient to evoke such an extraordinary enthusiasm (No, No). But gentlemen, on second thoughts I felt consoled. felt convinced that that splendid ovation was not meant for me as Laimohun Ghose but as representing and embodying for the time being a great national cause. I felt that it was a demonstration in favour of the great national movement with which you and I have met together to support and to advance and with which I have on this occasion the high honour of being so prominently associated. Gentlemen, one word more and I have done. My friend here Mr. Sesagiri Iyer in moving the vote of thanks has referred to an observation which occurred in my maugural address-an observation to which one or two of referred to some past controversies in our camp. As you are aware, I have nothing whatever to of with those controversies; nor am I inclined take sides with the contending parties. Least of all am I disposed to dig up the buried bones of a dead controversy. I only desire to appeal to on. my fellow countrymen, to resolve and to v have taken place

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Bank of Bengal.—The Bank of Bengal rate of interest for demand loans remains at 6

Bengal Council.-The meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council which was fixed for

o-day is jostponed.

The English Mail.—The Foreign Mail is expected to arrive in the Calcutta G. P. O. by special train on Sunday next at about 6-30

C-in-C.-Lord Kitchener now taking regular car riage exercise daily. On Wednesday he was present for a short time at the annual sports of the Royal To Fusiliers, held in their camp on the Maidan just outside Fort William.

Dy. Magistrates.-Babu Anath Bandhu De. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Champaran. Babu Ashutosh Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Dinaj-

Legislative Session.—Rumours have been current here that the Legislative Session this year will be extended into April. It is under stood that the normal procedure will be followed, the debate on the Budget in the last week of March closing the Sessi

Extension of the Police Act.—The Lieute nt-Governor, in pursuance of the power conferred on him by section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of Police), authorized rizes the extremision of the said section to the town of Gumla in the district of Ranchi.

Bengal Public Parks Bill.—All reports or criticisms which any person or Ass may desire to submit with reference to the Bengal Public Parks Bill, 1903, should be sent befre the 16th instant, on which date the Select Committee will proceed to deal with the Bill.

Judicial Department.—The Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. B. G. Geidt, District and ne Land Acquisition Act of 1894

Degree the functions of to perform the functions
the Court under that Act within the limits Calcutta and the 24-Parganas. Mr. S. G. L. Platts, Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, is reappointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Madnapore.

Plague Figures.—The statement showing the plague mortality in India for the week ending and January, 1904, showed that the total rose from 15,606 to 16,503 against 15,086 for the corresponding period last year. The details were: Bombay City recorded 98 The details were: Bombay City recorded 98 fatel cases; Bombay Presidency, 6,630; Karachii City, 8; Madras Presidency 709; Calcutta, 18; Bengal, 1,277; United Provinces, 2,613; The Punjab, 1,459; Central Provinces, 1,446; Rajputana, 133; Central India, 828; Kashmir, 11; and Coorg, 2.

Public Works Department .- Mr. J. C. He witt, Executive Engineer, is, on return from leave, appointed to be Under-Secretary to this Government until further orders. Mr. January) Engish ma. was sorted and denvered. We have just received letters for the following attached to the office of the Unief Engineer, Bengal. Mr. G. J. St. C. Sedgley, Executive Bazar Street; 2, Hare Street; The Danish Coneffect. Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals Divi-and the sion, is granted privilege leave for three months bined with rurlough for six months. C. Addams—Williams, Assistant Engineer, first grade, is transferred from the Cossye to the Circular and Eastern Canals Divisi

Wild Elephants in Assam.-Wild elephants apparently are still cangerous to life and property in Assam. The last Gazette cont nouncations with regard to no less than five numats. Of these one is a targe male elephant without tusks and it has
seen damaging crops near the
Jagun Pathar, Jaipur, in the Lakhimpur District. The other tour have been damaging crops and houses in Murauphar and adoming viliages in the Gosapara District. A reward of firty rupees softered for the description of each of these animals. It is quantity added that "the tusks will also be the property of whoever shoots him." It appears hat only one or the five elephants has tusks.

P. W. Postings.-The following Public Works postings are nonlined: - Captains S. G. Rivett-Carnac and U. W. Wilkinson, Royal engineers, Executive Engineers, 2nd grade, Funic Works Department, are permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going curous a course of instructions at Osmam. chrough a course of instruction Mr. U. P. Warde, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Bengal, is appointed to omerate as a superincending Engineer from the 17th October, 1903, this further orders. Captain A.T. Chamier, R. E., Assistant Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the Murshicasbad Branch of the Eastern Bengal State Rauway. Mr. J. Harkness, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade (Supernumerary), is permitted to rethe from the service of Government from the 10th February, 1904. Mr. R. N. Hodges, Superintending Engineer, is permitted to retire January, 1904.

Alleged Assault by a European Lady.-On Friday, before Mr. Abdur Rahim, the Northern my friends have taken exception-and in which I Division Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Messrs Jules Karpeles and Co. with naving assaulted him with clenched fist, was called on for hearing. Babu Surendra Nath Dutt appeared for the prosecution and submitted that the firm of Messrs. Jules Karpeles and Co. had sold a bike to the lady, which she afterwards wanted to return. The firm refused to take it back and told the Durwan not to admit any one without per-mission. The lady, it is said came with her cooled mission. The lady, it is said came with her cooler and struck a blow on the temple of the Durwan. ady in her defence urged that she had merely mehow struck the ma hand, that it so assault him. The pleader for that it was written in

rks and that

Bengal Exexise Bill.-It is notified that re ports or criticisms on the Bengal Excise Bill, 1903, should be sent before the 1st February next, on or after which date the Select Committee will proceed to deal with the Bill.

"Herome" or "Calender" Rings.-These fashionable rings have peculiar features of their own which are sure to at lact every one's attention. It looks like an ordinary polished ring, but its me elty is that it indiga dates and the names of the days of the week. Inside the ring is artistically placed a charming almanac with days and dates and by sliding almanac with days and dates and by sliding this the dates can be adjusted. The device is novel and the workmanship is as splended as beautiful. There are four sorts of rings gold, silver, silver (electro-plated) and chemical—priced at Rs. 13, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 2-8 respectively. They are to be had of the Durbar Agency, 26/2 Brindaban Pal's Lane, Shambazar, Calcutta.

Irrigation Department.-It has been notified that lands are required for the following purposes:—(1) for a king bund at Hanupur at end of No. 8C Distributary, Kendrapara Canal, in the village of Hanupur, pargana Asureswar, zilla Cuttack, (2) for Malasasan Village Channel, in the village of Malasasan, pargana Sungrah, zilla Cuttack, (3) for a Minor Distributary from 19B Distributary, Machangong Canal, in the village of Subamul, pargana Saibir, zilla Cuttack, (4) for a Branch Descributary, trom Minor Distributary from Distributary from Minor Distributary from 19B1 Distributary, Machgong Canal, in the village of Subamul, pargana Saibir, zilla Cut-Engravings to the Victoria Hall .- The follow

ing particulars in regard to the engravings pre-sented by the Raja of Tippera to the Victoria Memorial Hall are of interest: Most of them are about a century old. In six of them incidents of the siege and capture of Serringapatam are presented. In on , Joung Princes are being sent out as hostages and received with gracious courte-Lord Cornwains; in another we find Tippoo's gallant attack upon the soldiers, who had seized his jewelled girdles; in a third, a very fine mezzotint by Burnett, Sir David Baird is examining by torch-light the body of the dead sovereign, who is still regarded as a martyr by Mostems at Mysore, while a beautiful Hindu gir. recognise him, as Harold was discovered after Hastings by his light-o'-love. There are eight coloured views of Calcutta, and several portraits of the Governor-General of the eighteenth century 1894 In a fine mezzotint we find the Countess Mornington sitting eading the despatch relating to some great victory; before her are the busts of her three great sons, all of whom were closely connected with India. It is premissible, perhaps, to observe that there are other public spirited noblemen and princes in India who have in their galleries pictures, arms, armour, ancient hangings, panophies, and state garments illustrating the usages of former days which might intingly into a permanent home in the Victoria Memorial Hall.

The Calcutta Post Office .- "Max" writes in "Capital":- There is something radically wrong with the internal administration of the Calcutt Post Office at present, at least m some of its departments. There appears to be utter confusion there when the English mail arrives. This week, the home letters and papers, which ought to have been all delivered on Monday atternoon, cam dribbling in over two days. The assorting an rangements seem to be of a scandalous order. One firm writes: "We think you might draw attention to the disgraceful way to-day's (Monday, 4th that similar complamants have been made. might well be the last. Surely there is some bo amongst all the crowd of Director-Generals and Generals, who, whatever else they do, draw prof by Japan. There was much enthusiasm for managing Post Office work, who can put the cheering for Japan as the mentius as a cheering for Japan as a cheering for Japan as a cheering for Japan as a cheering for the mentius and cheering for the mentius as a cheering for the mentius and cheering for the mentius as a cheering nese orders are not loyally carried out at chee, 1 will consider whether you ought to remain in your present position."

Partition of Bengal.—Anent the above Babu Dakshinaprasad Duse writes to the "Englishman. ':- we are surprised to see that, while whose Bengal has been agreated in an unprecelented manner by the provincial dissection scheme, such innuential and important pubic podies as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, one Traces Association, the Calcuita Fort trust, e.c., are suent and apparently mactive. in our humble opinion, the interests of the mercantile community are equally at stake in the present case. For, every one knows that the raw-produce of Eastern Dengal is the founsean-spring of the wearth and opmence of some or the big rolks of Ulive Street, Strand, Hat choia and Barabazar. But Mr. Kisley has arready hinted at the possible fate of their assuming that "the connection between them (Daces and Mymensingn) and Calcutta is both arbitrary and unnatural, ne described Chit-tagong to be their 'natural commercial out-tet,' and a "rival" of Calcutta. The mercanude public ought to be trankful to the Hon. Mr. kusiey, as he has made no secret of the Government view on this particular point, but has fully expounded at in section (1) of para. 21 and section (111) of para. 25, and we ear nestly ask those who are nearly interested in the trade with East Bengal to carefully read at least the above portions of the first com-munication. Now, the annexation of the doomed districts to Assam will inevitably be followed by the reverting of the bulk of trade in jute, rice, oilseeds and various other raw materials from its present channel to the "natural outlet." And this means a loss of some crores of rupees to our Calcutta merchant princes. So, it is high time that they should shake off their lethargy, and join hands with the unfortunate inhabitants of East Bengal."

Says a Rangoon wire: - A serious acc dent to a ballast train occurred on the line near Letpadan Station resulting in the death of tuard Durand, who was in charge of the train two miles outside Letpadan the train buffalo. Seven trucks and a brake

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS

Telegrams from St. Petersburg mention the holding of the Grand Council presided over by the Tsar. Several Grand Dukes with the lead-ing MFinisters were present. It is supposed that the reply to Japan was drafted at this

meeting.
150 Japanese officers and sailors leave London to-morrow for Genoa.

Secretary Shaw has recommended to the

House of Representatives at Washington the establishment of a Consulate General at Mukden and a Consulate at Antung.

A terrific explosion of the natro-glycerine section of the National Explosive Works at

Hayle smashed windows at Penzance eight miles distant and did much other damage. Four people were killed and four injured.

England won the second test match at Mel-

bourne by 185 runs.
England made 103 in the second innings Tyldesley scoring 62. Australia made 111 in the second innings, Trumper 35 and Noble

unfinished 24.

According to information from an official source at St. Petersburg, the Russian reply is most conciliatory. Some of the Japanese proposals are accepted; others are made the subject of extended observations and met by counter proposals. It is hoped in official circles that the considerable concessions made to Japan will prove acceptable, and that the Emperor will be able to announce that peace is peror will be able to announce that peace is assured on Thursday which is the Russian

Christmast day.

Reuter's Correspondent at Tokio says the
Russian reply is still unreceived.

Special army and navy orders have been gazetted prohibiting the publication of reports of the movements of Japanese troops and warships.

It is reported that the Russian squadron at

Vladivastock is preparing for action. A Russian cruiser has left Port Arthur it is believed

A pointed speech by Mr. Olney, who has him seif been regarded as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, indicates the probability of the Democrats nominating Mr. Grover Cleveland, who has already been twice President of the Republic. The Republicans declare themselves pleased .-

Buigaria has presented a note to the Porte complaining in strong terms of the non-fulfilment of the promises as regards the treat-ment of Bulgarians, and urging the Porte to take steps to end such a condition of affairs, as the task is now unhindered by revolutionary

The draft of an ordinance is published in Pretoria regulating the introduction of Asiar tic labour. It makes most careful provision tor the inspection and repatriation of the importees and their employment solely in mines, rinally it expressly declares that there is nothing therein which prevents the introduction of British Indians for employment on railways.

One hundred American Marines have arrive ed at Seoul to protect the Legation the Korean Government declining to be answerable for the

descriptine of the troops.

Two British and two Russian cruisers, one American and a Japanese cruiser are at Ohe-

It is uncertain whether the Vladivostock sulate. We suppose our letters are being scatternews is official, but coinciding with reports the fresh trial of a case, even though
ed over Calcutta in a similar manner." Now, from Tokio, it is credited and regarded as munications or instructions have be

of Russia to precipitate a conflict.

One hundred and twenty British Reservists, recruited by the Shipping Federation, with ten onicers have left London for Genoa to oneering for Japan as the men left Victoria

Stations to-day.

The new Japanese cruisers at Genoa feverishily loading stores and ammunition, and are expected to sail in two days and will complete their fitting up at sea.

Keuter's correspondent at Peking says that a telegram from Neuchwang states that the Japanese commercial houses have instructed their agents to remove their families from

The Acting British Consul is starting to Peking to consult with Sir E. Satow regard-

Reuter's Tokia correspondent wires that all Russian warsings at Viadivostock are reported to have weighed anchor probably for Port

London, Jan. 7. The Russian reply has not yet been received by Japan and there is a widespread ten-dency to doubt the reports of its alleged con-cilatory character.

A blandard telegram from Tokio says that there is reason to believe that the Russian reply reached the Legation on Tuesday, but nituerto has not been delivered.

The Russian warships recently in Korean waters are returning as speedily as possible to Port Arthur.

The United States telegraphing instructions

to Admiral Evans for his guidance in the event of hostilities, says that the policy is to observe the strictest neutrality unless Ameri-

can treaty rights are mirriged.

It is declared at St. Fetersburg that although the earnest desire for peace is still expressed, the Russian Government will make no further concession, and if Japan is uncompromising there is danger of the situation becoming so aggravated as to render war in-

An explosion of boilers has taken place on board Hisi Majesty's crusser Waliaroo at Sydney. Forty-three have been killed.

The cruiser "Wallaroo" was returning to Sydney when the accident happened and arrives to-morrow. No details have yet been received except that one bouer burst.

The Admiralty reports 43 killed and injured on the "Wallaroo."

The average price of Assam Tea sold on Garden Account this week is 8gd. The average price of Indian Tea sold on Garden Account this week is 7 d.—"I, D, N."

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

Japan, it declares that England under no mstances can afford to see the domi in the Far East pass to a single unfriendly. Power nor to look on and see Japan obliterated or reduced to the rank of a second rate Power. If war comes we must watch vigi-lantly, and be prepared to protect our in-

The Russian Legation guard of thirty men landed at Chemulpho, but the Japanese rail-way refused to transport them to Seoul. The Russian Legation guard has reached Seoul having marched overland.

Seoul having marched overland.

It is reported that preparations have been made for an asylum for the Emperor at the French Legation in the event of serious

A steamer has left Newport for Yokohama

with 11,500 tons of steam coal.

A few hundred Japanese rallway men and miners in America are preparing to return to

Japan to fight.

Everything bearing on the prospects of war excites the keenest interest in England.

Official news from St. Petersburg states that Baron Rosen presented the Russian reply yesterday to the Japanese Cabinet.

Imports for December increased by £4,148,990 and exports by £750,029. The year's increase in imports is £14,515,051 and exports £7,466,315. The total trade of the year is 834 milkions, the highest on record.

Indon, Jan. 8.

The following is the result of the Mid Devon election:—

Mr. Eve, Liberal Free Trader, 5,034 votes. Sir Ruchard Harrison, Conservative Sir Ruchard Harrison, Conservative Chamberlamite, 3,558. Reuter wires from Tokio that Baron Komura

and Baron Rosen had a conference at the Russian degation on Wednesday atternoon, Baron Rosen being still indisposed. The

Russian reply is kept secret.

An important council was held yesterday the Premier, the Manisters of Fore-gn Attairs.

War and Marine being present besides the chiefs of the military and naval staffs. There will probably be a conference of elder states

nen to-day. Stocks which recovered somewhat on Wedesday were again down yesterday. The pubthe recting is uneasy regarding the situation.

The Stindard correspondent at Tokio says it is believed that the Russian concessions are

allusory. Public opinion in Japas is strongly opposed to further delay and the Government is uiged to insist upon the immediate acceptance of Japan's irreducible minimum.

Reuter wares from Port Arthur yesterday that several warships sailed the night before to reinforce the cruisers at sea. The combined fleet will then proceed to meet the Japanese squadron which is approaching Korea.
Two hundred and fifty Sherwood Foresters

at Hongkong have been ordered to held themselves in readiness. Their transport has been arranged tor; their supposed destina-

tion is Pekan or Seoul.
The Wallaroo has arrived at Sydney. It appears that only four were killed and three injured. The mistake was made owing to the signals being m-sread.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

The Labore Chief Court, on a charge again

a Mukhtear for unprofessional conduct that a Mukhtear is bound to the same the fresh trial of a case, even though no con one case, and the accused was wrong in taking the other side.

THE THAK CASE. APPLICATION FOR REVISION.

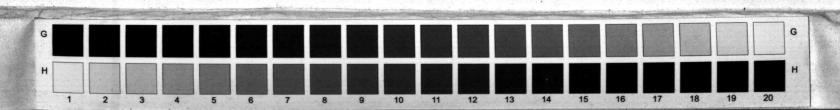
In the Bombay High Court on Thursday norning, before the Lion. Chief Justice and morning, before the Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. Branson applied, on behalf of Mr. Thak, who was convicted of perjury and sentenced to aix months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. Lucas, the Sessions Judge of Poona, to grant a rule "nisa," calling upon the prosecution and the Government of Bombay to show cause why a revision should not be granted. Mr. Branson read portions of the judgment, and why a revision should not be granted. Mr. Branson read portions of the judgment, and observed that the learned Judge, though he disbelieved the oral evidence accuraced by the prosecution, convicted Tak on the construction placed on some of the statements made by Tilak before Mr. Aston, then District Judge of Poona, after his (Tilak's) return from Aurungabad. The learned Judge, who heard the appeal, had misconstrued Tilak's statements, which were neither inconsistent nor contradictory. There was absolutely no other evidence to convict the accused. The District Judge had rejected the evidence of Taj Maharaj and Nagpurkar, who, he believed, had combined together to give false evidence against Tilak. The learned Judge convicted Tilak on the supposed contradictory statements he had the supposed contradictory statements he had made in his affidavit of August and in the made in his affidavit of August and in the evidence he had given in respect of the same matter. The Judge seemed to have misconstrued some of the documentary statements made by Tilak; and, though he did not attribute any corrupt motives to Tilak and held that the trustees had, in the matter of adoption, acted with the best of motives, he had convicted Tilak of perjury. Their Lordships granted a rule calling upon the prosecution to show cause why a revision should not be granted. On a further application made by Mr. ted. On a further application made by Mr. Branson, their Lordships ordered the release of Tilak from jail on the same bail as was allowed in the lower Court.

> RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT KALKA.

Number 5 up goods train on the 6th instant, with an engine and six wagons, left Kalka and proceeded one mile across the camping ground. The engine failed and the entire train for reasons yet unexplained ran violently back into Kalka station and dashed into three wagons standing on the level at the station.

The engine and one truck were overturned The engine and one truck were overturned that was in charge of the train than hitherto regarding the crisis. After declaring that our first duty in the event of an outbreak of war would be to prevent the guard was riding, were other Powers joining in the hostilities against quiry.

The engine and one truck were overturned there, and five wagons were injured. Four men were killed and four injured, not very call native railway employes. The master is under magisterial encother Powers joining in the hostilities against quiry.



THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held yesterday at 11 o'clock at the Council Chamber, Government House. His Excellency the Viceroy presided, and there were present: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, The Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, The Hon. Sir E. F. G. Law, the Hon. Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, the Hon. Sir A. T. Arundel, The Hon. Sir D. Ibbetson, the Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. Crusckshank, His Highness the Raja Bahadur o' Sirmur, His Highness the Raja Bahadur o' Sirmur, His Highness the Agha Khan, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. Cable, the Hon. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, The Hon. Mr. Lely, The Hon. Mr. Adamson, The Hon. Mr. Pedler, The Hon. Mr. Morison, The Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar, The Hon. Mr. Bilderbeck, The Hon. Mr. Hamilton, The Hon. Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, and the Hon. Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.

THE POISONS BILL.

THE POISONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally.

sale of white arsenic generally.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT. The Honble Sir Denzil Ibbetson moved that the Bill further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson, the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya and the mover.

The Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhayaya said: My Lord,

I trust I may be permitted to offer a few observations upon the Bill which is now before the Council. There can be no reasonable doubt as to its importance as far reaching consequences, though it has not attracted

much public attention, possibly because it has not been regarded as legislation of a sensational character.

The principle which lies at the foundation of the Bill involves a recognition of the doc-trine that transfers of interests in land should be affected, as far as possible, by means of written and registered instruments. If we examine the history of legislation in this country we shall find that the doctrine in question had always been steadily recovered.

try we shall find that the doct in his determined always been steadily recognised even before the transfer of Property Act was passed. I am entirely in favour of the principle which underkies the Bill, but I cannot conceal my regret that the Bill does not go far enough in two directions, at any rate so far as mort-gages are concerned. Under the Transfer of Property Act as it now stands gages are concerned. Under the Transfer of Property Act, as it now stands, a mortgage can be effected only by a registered instrument, if the principal secured is one hundral rupees or upwards; if the principal amount is less than one hundred rupees, registration is entirely optional, and if the mortgage is other than a simple mortgage, the law goes further and provides, that no document of any kind is necessary and the mortgage may be effected by delivery of the property. In the Bill which is now before us, it is proposed, that where the principal money is less than one hundred rupees, a mortgage may be effected by a registered instrument or, except in the case of a simple mortgage by delivery of the property. To put the matter in another way, the only change which it is proposed to introduce into law, is that whenever a mortgage is created by a written instrument, it must also be registered, but it is left open to people to create a mortgage, other than a simple mortgage, by mere delivery of the property and without any written instrument. perty Act, as it now stands, a mortgage perty and without any written instrument. To my mind, this does not appear to be either satisfactory of defensible in principle. I venture to think, that if we determine, whether a particular mortgage tutnsaction can be effected only by a registered instrument, with reference solely to the amount of the principal money secured, we may be rightly charged with taking a narrow and restricted view of things. The position will be made absolute ly clear by means of a concrete illustration.

A borrows Rs. 50 from B whom he places in possession of the property and tgrees to pay compound interest at 3 per cent per month with quarterly recepts; if he seeks to redeem the security say at the end of ten years, he has to pay B Rs. 1,570 less the profits received by B during his occupation; such a mortgage as this, may, if the Bull is passed as it stands, be effected without any document embodying the terms of the contract; if how-ever, A borrowed Rs. 340 from B, and agreed to pay simple interest at 3 per cent per month the law says, that the terms of the transacthe law says, the tries of the law says, the tries are stated in a registered instrument, although the amount upon payment of which the security can be redeemed at the end of ten years is precisely the same is not the case of the previous illustration. In other words, the amount of the principal money secured by a mortgtge which is taken as the sole determining facts, may and often does prove to be the least important element in calculating the extent of the hability created by the instrument.

I therefore, venture to submit that the disinction drawn is not well-founded in principle, nor do I think, is it satisfactory in its working. I take it, the object of all legislation is to minimise the possibility of speculative and mischievous legislation, there can hardly be room for any reasonable doubt, that if registration is made compulsory in the case of all mortgages whatever be the amount secured and whether accompanied by delivery of possession or not, a great deal of unnecessary latigation would be rendered impossible; as ment of the contract would be ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, and there would be left little scope for the manufacture and application of perjured evidence. Moreover an exact description of the terms of agreement between the parties, when need are embodied in a registered instrument, is not only beneficial to the mortgagor and mort ee but is of the utmost importance to stranagee but is of the utmost importance of the ut he only objection which may, with any possi-ility, be urged against the compulsory re-istration of all mortgages, is that such a rovision mway, in practice, cause hardship to our and ignorant borrowers; but I venture o point out, that these are precisely the peo-le who stand most in need of protection. They y find it cheap in the begining to be red from the payment of the stamp duty the registration fee, but in the end, they and the registration lee, that the advan- hands begged mercy of the court, impounded and they themselves fined, Attitus series compression on an Empire spanner sommer of the formation of

tage, they have gained, is of an unsubstantial character and that the uncertainties of oral evidence and the costs of speculative legislation have proved rumous to them.

I would therefore submit, that registration

may, with advantage be made compusory in the case of all mortgages.

The second point to which I desire to invite

attention, relates to, what I may describe as legislation by notification. The Bili authorises the Local Government by previous notification in the Official Gazette to direct, that all or any mortgages, made within the territories under its administration or any part thereof, shall be effected only by registered instruments. This principle of legisla tion by notification is alreardy, to some ex-tent recognised in the Transfer of Property Act, but I am unable to advocate its further extension. I am fortified in my views by the opinion of Mr. Justice Benson of the High Court of Madras, who has pointed out, that the provisions of this branch of the law should be simple widely known, easily ascertainable and little liable to alteration—conditions which can hardly be realised, if we have recourse to legislation by notification. Indeed, I may say so without impropriety, recourse to this pro-cess is an admission of ignorance on our part; it is in reality an attempt to throw upon the Local Government the responsibility which rightly attaches to us. If at the present moment we are not in possession of the necessary information, by all means let the materials requisite for our guidance be collected. If at any future time, upon further enquiry and fuller materials, the law has to be changed as to the local extent of its application, let it be done after the fullest pub-lic discussion of the proposed changes in this Council.

I am therefore unable to accept further extension of the doctrine of legislation by noti-

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson said that the Hon'ble Member was not just fied in making any such remark at this stage of the Bill. He was a member of the Special Committee and that he could make any remark, he would ike to make, there.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon ble Mr. Raiegh moved that the Hon ble Dr. Asutosh Muknopadhyaya be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL

The Honble Sir Arundel p esented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill o consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Pro-

In doing so he said:—
"My Lord, in presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central P ovinces I may say that we have had the advantage of consulting the Chief Commissomer on the principal modifications made in the Bill, and of obtaining his approval thereto. As explained in paragraph 2 of the Report the Bill now makes it clear that the Additional Judicial Commissioner will possess junisdiction in criminal cases, and the court of the judicial commissioner will be the highest Court of criminal appeal and revision as well as the highest Civil Court of appeal. The other alterations are of a minor character but add to the efficiency of the legal provisions.

"I trebttahttsu
"I trust that the Council may be able consent to pass the Bill at an early date."

The Council was then adjourned to Fr.day the 22nd January.

A SHOE FLUNG AT A MAGISTRATE.

On Friday greatest sensation prevailed in the Calcutta Police Court, in consequence of a shoe being flung at the third Presidency Magistrate, Moury Baz Lal Karim. It hap-pened in this wise. Inspector Satish Chan-der Roy, of the Jorasanko thana, charged two men named Kalyan Bunia and Sookhu Kahar, with the theft of a silver watch and placed on their trial on the 7th instant. The facts of the theft case are briefly these. One Chamroo was coming along Chitpore Road, with a silver watch in his hand which his master named Khedu ordered him to bring from he house. As he neared Mochoa Bazar, the two accused came up from behind and the first accused, whose audacity knew no bounds, snatched away the watch from his hand and passed it off to the second accused. The second accused was arrested but the first cleared out. Subsequently he too was arrested by the police and both of them were placed on their trial. Babus Jot andra Mohun Ghose, Vakil and Suresh Chunder Mitter appeared for the prosecution and Babu Debendra Nath Das for the first accused. On that day the case was postponed to the 8th instant as the first accused wanted to examine witnesses and gave names of his three witnesses.

On the 8th instant, the case was resumed and the names of the first accused's witnesses were called out, but they did not answer to their names. After this, whilst the Magistrate Moulvi Baz Lall Kurim, was engaged in writsookhu, who had his person completely wrapped up in an "alwan" very quietly and unperceived to any one present in Court, pulled out a shoe which was hidden under his clothes and up he jumped and flung the shoe at the Magistrate, but fortunately it did not reach the Magistrate. The shoe fell on the desk in front of the Magistrate. Sookhu was im-mediately hand-cuffed. The court then passed the sentence on the accused in the theft case. First secused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and thrity stripes and he was to be kept under police survedance for fiv years. The second accused to under-

go one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Later on, Sookhu was placed before Mr. D.

Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on
a charge of having flung a sloe at the third

Prisoner: - Khadu Panwalla (master of Chamroo the complainant in the theft case) told me to do it while I was in hajut" and

also in the morning when the prinsoners' van arr ved in Police Compound, Khadu beckoned me to do it. I have done wrong, "huzoor" would be pleased to pardon me.

The prisoner then cried and with folded bands because of the count.

Court:—(to the Inspector) What is the sentence passed on him in the theft case.

Inspector Satish Charler:—Your honor,

one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Court then sentenced the accused to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprison-

Varieties.

LATEST PATTERN OF THE AIRSHIP. "The Inventor" informs us that successful experiments were made recenty in Mes rs. Spender's balloon yard at Highbury with the model of a new form of airship buoyed up by twin balloons. It is the invention of Mr. L. J. Anderson, a Dane, who demonstrated its d. Anderson, a Dane, who demonstrated its utility by steering his mode in circular and straight courses. The two alongated balloons are placed side by side with the motors and propellers between them. The airship has tiree propellers, made after the manner of birds' wings, and a firm grip of the air is secured. The cost of the new airship, which Mr. Anderson intends to construct, is estimated ed at £2,000.

RATS AT THE LONDON DUCKS. The work of exterminating rats at the London docks is still continued and the war in making satisfactory progress. Upwards of 5,000, according to the London correspondent of the "Scotsman," have been destroyed every month this year. The campaign began at a time when there was a scare about an outbreak of bubonic plague in this country. Since then upwards of a quarter of a million rats have been destroyed. Apart altogether from ques tions of disease, a reduction in the number of these pests at the docks must have effected a considerable saving, as they caused great des

thoroughly saturated with strychnine for the purpose of poisoning rats. Bene remained unharmed, and from that time he gave public exhibitions of his powers by swallowing doses of the most deadly poisons, such as strycinine, belladonna, henbane, and ratsbane. To these he added in later years another equally astounding feat. He had nails driven into his skull without appearing any the worse for the operation. His last performance, however, led to a fatal result. A shoemaker's awl was driven into his head and brought about paratysis of the brain, from which he died.

THE EARTH'S INTERNAL HEAT. In the report of the last Coal Commission, ays the "Engineering Magazine," the concluthe temperature of the earth would amoun the temperature of the earth would amount to 88 degrees F., but it was considered that a depth of at least 4,000 feet might ultimately be reached in coal-mining. The rate of increase, the commissioners thought, might for ordinary cases be assumed to be one degree. Fahr for every 60ft, but it is in rearty impossible to give any fixed rate of increase. The report of the British Association Committee on Under ground Temperatures during the last Under ground Temperatures during the last thirty years tends to show, not only that the emperature gradient varies considerably in different localities, but that it is not easy to deduce a fixed law of increase applicable while at the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mine in North Michigan, U. S. A., there is a rise of only four degrees Fahr in a depth of \$400 feet, although no artificial ventilation is re-

THE PISTON ROD OF MOUNT PELEE. A little more than a year ago scientists who were studying Mount relee discovered a pe-culiar toothlike formation growing out of the old crater. Owing to the quantity of vapour and smoke which covered the mountain, this formation was not observed until it had grown to a height of 295 feet above the rim of the crater. The formation could not be mistaken orater. The formation could not be mistaken for a cone, such as is commonly formed in craters by the heaping up of matter ejected from the volcano, since the sides were quite smooth and approximately vertical. It had rather the appearance of a solid shaft of stone, and was hence called the "obolick of Pelee. It was, in fact, the piston rod of the largest gas engine in the world, the explosion chamber of which is far down in the depths of the earth. From the time it was first discovered to steadily increased in height, and when mea the steadily increased in height, and when measured in March, 1903, it was estimated to be 5,143 feet above the level of the sea. During he spring and summer it constantly altered in height and general appearance, sometimes rising a number of yards and then, following a period of explosions, being reduced again. It has now disappeared within the cone of lava which had been formed round it.

A MIDNAPORE SENSATION.

A Midnapore correspondent writes: —"About 12 miles to the west of Midnapur in the jungle Mehlas at Chandrah there was a "Hat" (market) belonging to Messrs. R. Watson and Co. and which used to be held on Wednesdays only. The lessee of the "Hat" paid Rs. 20 a year to the said company.

On account of the exactions of the lessee, the people of the locality having requested Babu Ram Prasanna Mitter, a pleader of the Judge's Court, he opened, about the latter end of the year 1899 a "Hat" in the village of Bhooyahata, one mile from Chandrah to be held on Sundays only without any imposition whatsoever, Consequen ly it flourished and the relations between Babu Ram Prasanna and the company, who have now changed their name to "The Midnapur Zemindary

ompany"; became strained. Babu Ram Prasanna owns some tenures in the village of Bhooyahata and have got a farm-house there, which was formerly a thatched one. About the beer ang of the year 1903, having heard a

rum that some of the company's underlings v d prevent people by ford from frequenting as "Hat," he gave information to the District Superintendent of Police. The Police went there, and the peace was kept. Three months after, this thatched house caught fire at night. In December last, he was informed that the underlings of the Company had proclaimed by beau of drum that whoever would attend his "Hat" would suffer the penalty of having their cattle

On receiving this information, Babu Ram Prasanna made a petition to Mr. Luson, our District Magistrate, who very promptly took action in the matter and sent down an Inspector of Police to enquire and report. The result is that some underlings of the company who, it is alleged, had taken away cattle from some tenants, have been hauled up. Great credit is due to our Magistrate, Mr. Luson, for thus taking up the matter with promptitude.

SETTLEMENT OF ROADSIDE LANDS snode is JEIN ASSAM. TO HER

The following resolution is published in the

The existing rules in force relating to the The existing rules in force relating to the settement of roadside lands, which were laid down in resolution No. 4632R., dated the 21st November 1895, provide that in no case must a periodic lease be issued for lands within 75 reet of the edge or base of the embankment of any provincial road, or within 50 feet of the edge or base of the embankment of any local road. Such leases as were granted for land within these limits were to be annual leases. only, the conditions of which virtually prohibi ted the use of the land for building purposes. It is natural effect of roads that serve the It is natural effect of roads that serve the main purpose for which they are intended, to raise, in favourable localities the value for building purposes of land in their vicinity and to encourage the construction of roadside shops and houses which ultimately develop into bazars and towns. The effect of the present rule is to maintain between roadside houses and the roadway a broad space of untidy and unsightly ground, often honeycombed with porrow pits, which contain stagnant water and unsightly ground, often honeycombed with porrow pits, which contain stagnant water and impurities of all kinds, and afford facilities for the breeding of mosquitos. It appears desirable that some special concession should be made to encourage the development of urban building and the construction of bazars. Where a road passes through a bazar or through th midst of a village, it is unnecessary to reserve roadside land for excavations, as, on sanitary grounds, borrow pits should on no account be nade between the road and adjacent houses if the village or bazar is to grow into a town the road will eventually be metalled, and it is a ways most desirable to metal short length of roadway which run through bazars or past of roadway which run through bazars or past connected habitations; but, whether this is done or not, where there is a bazar or a col-lection of roadside houses or shops, the incon-renience of not being able to take earth from mmediately alongside the road must be faced in such cases, then, it will only be necessary or reserve so much land as may be required or admit of the widening of the road, should this be found necessary, and to provide for the this be found necessary, and to provide for the onstruction and proper maintenance of side ngly decided to modify the present rules se far as to provide for the grant of special building leases up to within 20 feet of the central ne of any road, the lessess being required, where the adjacent land is lower than the crest of the road, to buildon sites raised to the height of the roadway, and to raise to the same level the whole of the ground intervening between the site leased and the road. Deputy Commissioners will be empowered to gran-such leases with the approval of the Executive Engineer; in the event of a difference of opi nion between these officers, the case will be referred in the Surma Valley to the Chief Comreferred in the Surma Valley to the Chief Commissioner and to the Commissioner in the Asam Valley Districts. The lessee will be required to cut all bamboos or trees overhanging the road and growing on the land leased by h.m., and to comply with any regulations which may be laid down by the Executive Engineer oprovide for the drainage of the road. On sanitary grounds a condition will be inserted in the lease to provide for the rangeletion. in the lease to provide for the regulation of

ases with a revenue free term not exceeding hree years. The annual leases that may, under existing rders, be issued by Deputy Commissioners or the cultivation of and lying within the 5 feet or 50 feet limits stipulate for the removal of earth should it be required for the epairs of the road. The Chief Commissioner epairs of the road. The Chief Commissioner loes not propose to modify these orders so are as they relate to agricultural land. But it appears that the authority to grant annual leases on these lines has not in all cases been cited upon, with the result that the roadway is screened from the fields on either sdie of the by a belt of tall grass or jungle. Mr. Fuller, wishes it to be understood that annual lease on the existing terms may be granted liberally. on the existing terms may be granted liberally for the cultivation of land up to the foot of the road bank.

here a considerable quantity of earth is re-

quired for this purpose, it will often be best to obtain it by digging tanks in suitable lo-calities. The lease will be granted for the

general term of settlement of the district, and

vill be in the form appended to this Resolu

ion. The rates of assessment will ordinarily be those paid by settlement holders occupying "basti" land in the village; but in special ses, where a considerable outlay on earth ork is incurred in raising-building stee an onnecting them with the roadway, the Deput

ommissioner will be authorised to gran

report to the Home authorities recarding the osition and work of the Royal Army Medical c p Officers in India. Further, it may be anticipated that he will incidentally have something to say regarding the Indian Medical Service.

On Monday at the Esplanade Police Court at Bombay syed isak Syed Ah n d, a Manomedan, was charged with theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 552, belonging to one Ioanim Mahomed Kizwan, a Medical Practioner. Camplainant on the 17th ultimo accommodat ed the accused at his esidence as the latter was At night the accused disappeared with the b x in which the property was kept. The following day he was arrested on suspicion while attempting to dispose of some of the jewellery to a Marwari. The Magistrate sentenced him to an aggrega e term of six year's rigorous imprisonment, three months of w

was to be in solitary confinement,

twenty-five stripes. Acr

his place of r

THE UTKAL UNION THE ORISSA CONFERENCE.

(From Cur Special Representative.)

(From Cur Special Representative.)

The Utkal Union or the Orissa Conference which commenced its sittings at Cuttuck on the 30th December and terminated its proceedings on the New Year's day, and brist telegraphic reports of which have already appeared in these columns, had some peculiar features. The most striking of these is that this is the first time, we believe, that a large number of Indian Chiefs, Rajahs, Zemindars, and the gentry of an Indian Province were found assembled together for the purpose of improving their material condition by mutual help. If this example were followed all over India, the country would benefit immensely. What is wanted in India is unity. In Orissa the Princes were brought together with the aristocrecy, the gentry and the poor. Orissa is perhaps the most suitable place for an experiment of this kind. For, not only do the Princes and the people in that Province speak the same language, but they are all bound up together by the same ties of religion, customs, usages, and associations. ties of religion, customs, usages, and associations. Then again, the feeling of nationality is not uead Then again, the feeling of nationality is not uead in Orissa. It remains almost intact in the principalities of the Chiefs, while it yet exercises considerable influence upon those who are more directly under British rule. The whole movement was thus actuated by one feeling of nationality, its main object being to unite all the Ooryaspeaking peoples into one race, to prevent them from imbibing the vices of the West, and to help their material growth by utilizing the benefits of British rule, and Western civilization.

The promoters acted wisely by excluding all political, social and religious subjects from their programme of work. They confined their attention to only such questions as can be discussed freely by all from the highest to the towest and which, at the same time, were useful and practical. They could not have selected a bet er president of the Conference than His Highness the Maharajah of Mourbhanj, or a better president of the Reception Committee than the Rajah

dent of the Reception Committee than the Rajah of Kanika. Such important Orissa Chiefs as mis Highness the Maharajah of Keonjar, the Rajah of Dhekanal and some others had also an active hand in the movement. Ganjam, which has rehand in the movement. Ganjam, which has re-cently been added to Orissa because its people speak Oorya, and for which the Government was warmly thanked by the Conference, had also sent an enlightened Prince in the person of the Rajah of Kallikota, who took a prominent part in the proceedings. As regards the ordinary lelegales. many of them came from long distances and almost inaccesible parts of the Province, the by testifying to the genuine interest created in the organization throughout the Province. The

well-known Rajah Boikantha Nath of Dalasore was a principal organizer of the Conference.

The conception of the Conference is due to the tertile genius of Mr. M. S. Das, who is known s Madhu Babu in Orissa, who, though a Chrisan, is as much Hindu at heart as his good father was, and whose advice, in spite of his religious was, and whose advice, in spite of his religious latth, is sought by every class of people—Hind is, dussalmans, and Christians, the Prince and the peasant. By conferring on him the title of C.I.E., the Government has shown its appreciation of real merit. In a beautiful speech in his motion tongue, he described, in most eithern terms and with tears almost starting in his eyes, how he, as the first graduate of the latenta University keenly felt that he owed a duty to its propies, who were a fine race but who, for want of a starter organization were in a backward state to proper organization, were in a backward state; how, years ago, he conceived the idea of this Conference; how it was a dream to him all this time, and how his long-dreamt dream had at last been found to be a reality. He gave reasons why politics had been eschewed from the deliberaions of the Conference and emphatically contrathat, it was started to oppose the Congress ar create a division between the Ooryas and Bengalees. As an instance of his special predi-liction for the Bengalee nation, he said, his adoptthe way, did yeoman's service in this connection, —indeed, without whose active help Mr. Das would not have been able to make the Conference he grand success which it undoubtedly was-was a Bengalee, pure and simple. He further said, ne was sure that the Conterence had among its well-wishers many distinguished Bengalee gentlemen as was evident from their sympathetic telegrams, to two of which he specially referred, namely, those of the Maharaj-Kumar P. K. Tagore to H. H. the Maharajah of Mourbhunj and the Hon'ble Dr. Ashu Tosh Mukherjee to and the Honble Dr. Ashu 1982 and the presence of another Bengalee gentleman who was midst and who had another Bengalee gentleman who was m their midst and who had given evidence of his sympathy with the object of their movement, not only by his personal presence, but also by saying in his paper that,

oe done to the country."

Before the commencement of the proceedings he Rajah of Atgar invoked the blessings of God n a beautiful Sanskrit Sloka upon their work. the Kajah of Kanika, as president of the Recep-tion committee, welcomed, in a nice speech, the many hundred delegates and guests who had ourneyed from the remotest parts of the province o evince their interest in the movement. motion of the Maharajah of Keonjar, secunded by the Rajah of Dhekanai, the Maharajah of Mourbhunj was voted to the chair. As soon as His Highness began his speech, Mr. K. G. Gupta, the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, entered the Conterence pandal, and was received with loud cheers. He stayed till the close of the day's proceedings and listened with deep attention to the speeches delivered on the occasion. A report of the proceedings will be published in due course.

it was by such movements that solid good could

The Vaccination Act has been declared appli-The last part of Boer prisones, 491 men and even boys, left Bombay on Tuesday in the Chive for Durban.

The first general memorandum on the winter oilseeds crop in India states that last year an unusually large area was sown in Upper India, and this year's preliminary reports indicate equally large sowings in the United Provinces and Punjab. The im is 12 per cer

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

paper the following interesting communication on a subject which is of perennial interest to all in Burma and India He says:—"A Mandalay correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" is astonished to find in a dead "Daboia" seven living young snakes, and from the questions he asks, he apparently does not know, that the "Daboia" belongs to the group of "vipers," all of which are viviparous I myself had once in my collection of all the snakes of this province, a "Daboia," out of which I took 11, young living snakes, adorned with the same beautiful pattern as the mowhich I took 11 young living snakes, adorned with the same beautiful pattern as the mother's. Of the two large groups of snakes, namely the "Colubrino" and "Viparinae," the first are oviparous, the latter viviparous, and the "Daboia" belongs to the Vipers. Further, all vipers without exception are venomous, which is not the case with the "Colubrinoe," though just in this group are found the most deadly venomus snakes of Burma and India. In this province we have 37 different kinds of snakes and amongst this number are eight venomous snakes. Four number are eight venomous snakes. Four venomous snakes belong to the "Colubrinoe" group, and they are the most deadly of all.
These are the "Cobra," the "Hamadryas," the
"Bungarus faseratus" (Krait) and the "Bun-"Bungarus faseratus" (Krait) and the Bungarus caeruleus. Amongst the Viperine group there are also four, and they are:—
the "Daboia" (Russelii) and three different snakes of the "Trimesurus family, and which latter are all tree snakes. The "Daboia" is most frequently met with after the rains, on the little embankments in the paddy fields. If we include the sea snakes of the Bay of Bengal, because they are sometimes met with in the Gulf of Martaban, the so-called "Hydrophis," of which there are four different kinds, and which are all "venomous," we would come 12 in number for this Province."

THE BUDHA GYA TEMPLE.

Regarding the Budh Gya Temple affairs, the following communication from a well-informed correspondent will be read with interest:—Immediately after Lord Curzon had visited the Budh Gaya Temple in January last, the local authorities of Gaya asked the Mahanth to make a gift of the temple to Government and to declare that the Hindus Government and to declare that the Hindus had no right to offer the Pindas there. The Mahanta avowed that he had no right to make such a gift and such a declaration as h make such a gift and such a declaration as he was a mere representative of the Hindus in general. Thereupon the Honorable Justice Sarada Charan Mitra proceeded on deputation to the temple of Bodh Gaya in March last with Mahamadopadhaya Hara Prasad Sastri and saw a large number of Hindu Pilgrims offering Pindas at the foot of the Mahabadhi tree in the temple compound Mahabodhi tree in the temple compound. The next morning he offered certain terms on which he wanted the Mahanta to make over charge of the management of the Temple and its surroundings to a Board of Trustees so as to prevent any future friction between the Hindu and Budhist Pilgrims, as if there has been some friction between the pilgrims of the two different religions. Subsequently our new Lieutenant-Governor Sir Andrew Fraser graced the place in question with a visit, nearly a month ago and made certain enquiries regarding the Temple. Now if the Government is bent upon taking possession of the Temple, we do not see why it should be adopting such a round-about course. It is the Paramunt Power in the land and it won't matter much if Government were to take over matter much if Government were to take ove matter much if Government were to take over the Temple without any ado whatever. But if it has any regard for the Hindu Public opinion, it will be simply wise to drop the question altogether, since the Sradh and the Pinda ceremonies are of more vital impor-tance to the Hindus in general than any other ceremony and any interference with the management of the temple of Bodh Gya is religible to shock their feelings in the same management of the temple of Bodh Gya is calculated to shock their feelings in the same way as the removal of the cremation place from Nimtola Ghat, in Calcutta to Dhapa would do.-"Behar Herald."

KING OF THE FORGERS.

New York, Dec. 7.

Detective Flynn, of the Secret Service, the name by which the secret police of the Federal Government are known, states that he went to London a year ago and gave evidence at the Barmash trial against Davis alias Schmidt, the head of the band of forgers arrested here and in Boston on Saturday. Schmidt turned King's evidence, and was given his freedom and a reward. Ten other ersons were convicted.

Detective Flynn, who regards the arrest of Schmidt as the most important in the line of bank forgery made in the last twenty

years, says: -"Schmidt's work as an engraver is the finest that can be done. He copied Bank of England notes so successfully that even the most expert officials were deceived. However, he left out one mark about the size of

a pin's head, and this caused the discovery of forged English bank-notes in New York in 1902 to the amount of £150.

"A man named Stern came to this country and presented English bank-notes for payment at a State bank. He almost got the money, and it was only after three days of expert work that the officials decided that the notes were surrious. When they did the notes were spurious. When they did Stern declared that he found them, and he left the country. From the similarity of the notes to the work in the ten-dollar bills made by Schmidt in 1895 it was apparent that the bank-notes were of his manufacture, and the English authorities were informed

"After Schmidt left London, at the con clusion of the Barmash trial, and went to that the applicant is a British subject and Belgium, he met in that country several of the men just arrested. They informed him issistance are also frequently addressed to that they had formed a syndicate for the manufacture of bogus currency, and offered to return to their country and by students manufacture of bogus currency, and offered him inducements to come here. He came money was supplied by the

SNAKES IN BURMA.

"The conspirators bought a quantity of the bind paper made by Mr. Crane as the or college and countersigned by the District or college and

The paraphernalia captured at Revere included an enlarging camera of the finest pattern, with lenses, plates, and photographic outfit complete in the smallest detail; a small lithographic press of the best and latest pattern, together with stones for colouring work on the surface and rollers used for the testing and laying on of the colours. testing and laying on of the colours.

ASSAULTED WITH A SWORD.

The Sessions Judge at Broach has disposed of the appeal of the three Rajputs of Janore village, in the Broach District, who were tried and convicted by the Second Class. Magistrate of Broach of causing grievous hurt with a sword to one Damji Harsang, and were sentenced, the first appellant to two years' and the rest to one year's rigorous imprisonment. It appeared that on the 19th August last, the complainant went to his master's last, the complainant went to his master's field to graze his bullocks, when the first and third appellants abused him and turned him out of the field. Complainant informed his master of what had happened, and in the evening, while he was having his meals, he heard a dispute between his master and the appellants. Thereupon he rushed out of the house, and on seeing him one of the appellants brought a sword and dealt him two blows with it, causing serious wounds. It was also alleged that while the complainant was also alleged that while the complamant was running away, the third appellant seized him from behind, while the second appellant dealt him a severe blow with a stick, wounding him on the left temple. Complainant ing him on the left temple. Complainant then became unconscious, and was removed to the hospital. The assailants were later on put on their trial and convicted as stated above. After hearing the arguments of counsel the Sessions Judge set aside the convictions and sentences and acquitted all the

MR. JUSTICE TYABJI ON THE

At the seventeenth sitting of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental Educational Conference neld at Bombay on Monday last, the day on medan Anglo-Oriental Educational contents and a full Treasury. These safeguards could be secured if we abandoned unworthy fears, stopped all military aggression, and reverted to the policy of Lord Lawrence and the Marquis of Ripon. (Hear, hear.) To obtain the friendship of the frontier tribes we must convince them that we do not threat the course of a distinguished gathering of officials and non-officials including His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Lord Lamington and the members of his Council. It will be remembered that two or three years ago, in the course of a judgment he delivered from the Bench, Mr. Justice Tyabji availed himself of the opportunity, which the facts of the case gave for the course of the facts of the case gave of the defenders and the members of his council. It will be remembered that two or three years ago, in the course of Afghanistan; and now, untaught by experience, we were about to commit a similar formation offending and defenceless race, whose only offending and defenceless race, whose only nim, to make a reference to his connection with the Congress movement. On that occaion as well as on the present, with characteristic courage and independence he made those who heard him understand that he regarded his connection with the Congress with pride and satisfaction. In the course of the address to which we are alluding, Mr. Justice Tyabji stated his reason for not accepting the honour of the presidentship of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, and it is in this connection that he recalled his association with the Congress. A rumour was afloat that Mr. Tyabji who was some time ago said to have cet all approach to the Congress. ost all sympathy for the Congress movement. Of course the report was promptly contradicted by those who knew Mr. Tyabji, and it is nothing but fitting that when he himself got an opportunity he should avail himself of it the trusted leaders of the people, who have early recognised the advantages to be derived a from a movement like the Congress comprehending the interests of all classes of the Indian people and based upon the broadest lines. We cannot but regret that Mr. Tyabji's elevation to the Bench has long deprived the Congress of his open support and co-peration. But the Indian National Congress still regarded the ress still regards him, as it regarded the soon join the Congress movement in larger numbers than heretofore.—"Madras

PASSPORTS TO FOREIGN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

We take the following interesting Resoluindia": The Secretary of State for India has rought to the notice of the Government of india that it not infrequently happens that atives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable then to travel to foreign countries. ries in which the possession of the passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are mable to complete their course of education. In order to enable the Secretary of State to leal with such cases satisfactorily, the Govern-or-General in Council has decided that it is

AMETTA PAZATE

INDIA'S DANGERS AND HER SAFEGUARDS.

At the Norwood Congregational Church West Derby, Liverpool, on Wednesday last Sir W. Wedderburn delivered an address upon "India's Dangers—and her Safeguards." The Rev. T. Yates, Pastor of the Church, presided Sir William Wedderburn, who was cordially received, said that doubtless there were serious dangers connected with our rule in India. This was inevitable, looking to the vast area and population of India; and to the fact that it was governed by a handful of foreigners, belonging to a country thousands of miles distant, and differing from the inhabitants in distant, and differing from the inhabitants in race, language, and religion. But while there were elements of danger there were also elements of safety. For nine-tenths of the population of India were peaceful peasants—law-abiding, industrious, and trained to self-government in organised village communities. (Hear, hear.) Taken therefore as a whole, India was probably the periest country to India was probably the easiest country to govern in the world.

TWO FOLD DANGERS.

The most evident dangers which threatened from the destitution of the masses and the prospect of a general economic collapse. In

CHANGES.

CHANGES.

As danger to the Empire had been created by military aggression and wasteful expenditure beyond our frontiers, so also had danger been created within our borders by ill-advised revolutionary changes, which had ruined the peasantry; and by a repressive and unsympathetic policy, which had alienated the affections of large and important classes. Great masses of the agricultural population existed on the verge of starvation. They had no store of food, money, or credit, and, consequently, die in thousands, and even millions, on one failure of harvest unless fed by he Government. They not only possess nothing; to give the lie direct to it. No. Mr. Tyabji has always been a Congressman an will ever temain so. He is one of those few Indians, in debt to the money-lenders. This hopeless indebtedness was, to use the words of Sir George Wingate, "the work of our laws and our rule." It had been mainly brought about by the harshness with which the Government exacted the land revenue in cash, and it was by means of the Civil Courts, established on European models, that the money-lender was enabled to enslave his debtor. (Hear, hear.) The remedy lay in reverting to the ancient and humane native methods, under which the revenue was taken in kind, and all disputes between debtor and creditor were decided by gress still regards him, as it regarded the late Mr. Justice Ramade, as one of its most prominent leaders, one of the few who inspired its policy and lent it the weight of their name and prestige. May we hope that the words of Mr. Tyabji addressed to his co-religionists will induce them to join the Congress about the danger of a general economic collapse, movement and make common cause with their educated fellow countrymen who are class with jealousy and suspicion, and had needlessly alienated their affection by reversing needlessly alienated their affection by reversing the established British policy of freedom and progress, and by striking blows at all the institutions they most prized—freedom of the Press and of public meeting, higher education, municipal franchise, and trial by jury. All such cowardly and retrograde proceedings only created unnecessary danger to our rule. Our safety lay not in a feeble imitation of Russian obscurantism and repression but in a wise obscurantism and repression, but in a wise and courageous adherence to those broad and humane principles set forth in the Aots of Parliament and in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858. (Applause.) The more we emphasised the difference between British rule and Russian rule the firmer would be the hold we should gain upon all that was strongest and most progressive among the Indian people. and most progressive among the Indian people (Hear, hear.)

THE INDIAN PRINCES.

Again, the Princes of India constituted an Again, the Princes of India constituted an important political factor; but the bureaucratic element in our government was apt to offend and alarm them by humiliating interference in all matters, great and small. An example of this was to be found in the pedagogic restraint council has decided that it is ecessary to press upon Indian students and there visiting England the desirability of protection of the procession of the pedagogic restraint council has decided that it is ecessary to press upon Indian students and there was to be found in the pedagogic restraint council has decided that it is ecessary to press upon Indian students and there was to be found in the pedagogic restraint council has decided that it is ecessary to press upon Indian students and there was to be found in the pedagogic restraint to England, and in the irritating surveillance exercised over them while there. As regards their administration, instead of coercing them into adoption of our centralised departmental. ded to this Resoluinto adoption of our centralised departmental
into adoption of our centralised departmental
ism, we had much better take example from
their more elastic methods, and remodel our
districts in imitation of well-ordered anl prosNative States like Mysore and Gondal.

CONCLUSION.

To sum up, there were dangers ahead in our Indian Empire, but these dangers were mainly created by bureaucratic aberrations. "The safeguards," Sir William Wedderburn added, "are to be found in sound British principles, and trust in the Indian people. Our official hierarchy suffers from want of knowledge, want of sympathy, and want of control. Knowledge and sympathy might be secured if our rulers were wise enough to appoint experienced and representative Indians to the Viceroy's Executive Council and to the Council of the Secretary of State, and if they would give ear to the tary of State, and if they would give ear to the friendly counsels of the Indian National Congress. Proper control can only be exercised over the Indian Government by the House of Commons—(hear, hear)—and that control will not be exercised until the British public wake up, and compel attention to the affairs of their inheritance in the East." (Loud cheers.)

MR. BEASANT'S CONVENTION LECTURES THE INTELLECTUAL EVOLUTION

The third of the course of Lectures was delivered by Mrs. Beasant on Weunesday morning, As usual there was a targe audience.

Mrs. Besant began by observing that the evolution was connected by the intellectual was possible to rise. Eighteen millions of our Indian Empire were two-rold (1) was possible to rise. Eighteen minutes political danger, connected with the name of Russia; and (2) the financial danger, arising years have passed away in this endeavour. There were three classes of beings on earthprospect of a general economic collapse. In his opinion, both these dangers were mainly of our own creation. (Hear, hear.) For himself, he did not believe in the Russian bogey. No doubt Russia was a formidable rival in Asia, but there was no reason why the rivalry should be an unfriendly one; and our position in India was apregnable if we retained the affections of the people. It was a mistaken by to irritate Russia with insults and "pimpricks," while the foolish scares engineered by a hysterical Press only brought us into contempt. The true and enduring safeguards for India were a contented people within our own borders; friendly neighbours beyond the frontier; and a full Treasury. (Hear, hear.) These safeguards could be secured if we abantal the safety of the barbarians of Borneo who knew not the days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of militally days of the week, men like Plato, Vaysa and Descartes, and thirdly the sons of the barbarians of Borneo who knew not the stage where bodies were densitying and man was beginning to yield to temptations of the senses, and which led to the evolution of a lower class of human beings. They character-ised themselves by building mighty temples of rocks and huge Pyramids that were ahe relies of the Limurian period. She asserted that those buildings conveyed messages to those below from those above; and that no modern scientists could fathom the occult means by which those rocks were put there. They were rolly by an attack upon the Tibetans, an unoffending and defenceless race, whose only crime was that they dreaded our insatiable earth-hunger, and wished to have nothing to do with us. (Hear, hear.)

ILL-ADVISED DEVOLUTION the lower mind which was strong and which slowly gave birth to the higher mind. The Anthropoid apes were the descendants of the Limurians and the Atlanteans who had sinned, and they were the animal descendants of their They were to receive human intelligence a stage after. When Limuria was breaking down, there existed only the Bushmen and the Hottentots. She concluded the address by saying that they were succeeded by the Dravi-dians who came from Oeylon and settled in India, to lead on to a further evolution.

At 2 o'clock in the evening she delivered the last lecture of the course, which was listened by a large concourse of delegates and visitors.

THE RAILWAY SMASH ON THE B. N. R.

Bombay, Jan. 2. A passenger arriving in Bombay yesterday by the Bengal-Nagpur mail from Calcutta writes in reference to the railway smash of Saturday, a few miles beyond Sim Station on the Bengal-Nagpur line. The scene, three days after the accident was eloquent of a very serious smash. Just before reaching the spot the mail train pulled up dead slow and on ooking ahead for the cause of this stoppage between the stages we saw bright flares burn-ing as if the station was on fire. On aptheir educated fellow countrymen who are carrying it on. We doubt not that our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen are slowly rousing themselves to a sense of their own responsibility in matter and that in response to the appeals made to them by men like Mr. Justice Tyabji and our cwn representative in he Imperial Legislative Council the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed Bahadur, they will soon join the Congress movement in larger and the curious perversity the Government regard this there was also little hope of improvement, because, when called to account in this matter, the Government take refuge in obscurantism, denying the poverty of the cultivators, and the cultivators, and refusing to make the economic village enquiry so strongly urged upon them by the Indian Famine Union. (Hear, hear.) Again, there was a most mopeless confusion of wreckage. The detached roof of a carriage who had thrown in their lot with us, and accepted British rule as the National rule. With the curious perversity the Government regard this there was on fire. On approaching nearer they turned out to be illuminants from blow lamps by the light of which work is carried on at night. The right side of the line was comparatively clear but on the large than our two refusing to make the economic village enquiry so strongly urged upon them by the Indian and the line was comparatively clear but on the large than our two refusing to make the conomic village enquiry so strongly urged upon them by the Indian and the line was comparatively clear but on the line was carried on at night. wreckage. The detached roof of a carriage here and odd wheels of vehicles there were further abundant proof of the debacle but thirty yards further along was the worst part of the wreckage. There the two locomotives had come to grief. The bigger of the two had lost its front which had been thrown to the left and the rear, and it was tilted up between the engine and the tender. The cab was torn and twisted into all shapes. The other engine was completely wrecked and rested on its side. Beyond was more debris of rolling stock. In order to allow of regular traffic being proceedorder to allow of regular traffic being proceeded with, a diversion had been made in the line from the track proper and around this the mail train crawled at the rate of one mile an hour, the axles creaking and the officials earing a most enxious look

SERIOUS FLOODS IN MADRAS.

The floods in Madras are serious and wide sprad. The flood in the Cooum and Adya rivers have risen to the crest of the bridge which cross them, and the water thus banked u has overflowed into the adjoining district flooding many places and doing an enormous amount of damage to property, huts and "percherries" collapsing wholesale. Moun Road, Madras, for a great distance is completely under water, which has invaded the business premises on it, Messrs. Higgenbothan and Company's printing works being wais deep in parts. Poonsmalee Road, the Friend-in-Need Society's Home, the People' Park, and most of the districts in Madras are partially or altogether flooded. The Park Faithas been irretrievably rufned, but it is proposed to hold it again in the middle of the month. The country in the neighbourhood of St. Thomas's Mount and Adyar has been flooded for miles, and the sight from the top of St. Thomas's Mount is an extraordinary one The Adyar river is, if possible, in higher floor has overflowed into the adjoining distri The Adyar river is, if possible, in higher floo than the Cooum, and is flowing over the bridge on the Poonamalee Road. The Marmo long bridge connecting Madras with Saidapet, the head-quarters town of the Chingleput district, was declared unsafe, and it was apprehended that if the Chembram was apprehended that if the Chembram Ballam tank, a feeder of the Cooum and Adyar, burst its banks, the havoc caused would have been dreadful. On Friday morning a panic seized Saidapet, because it was said that the tank bad burst, and the whole population including a large number at Goshas, fled towards Madras. Police guards have been placed on the Marmalong bridge to prevent traffic and foot passengers crossing the bridge

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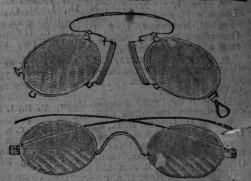
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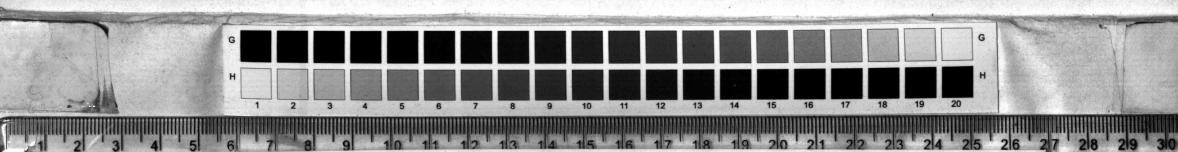
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which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with fele inty in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given igreat satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

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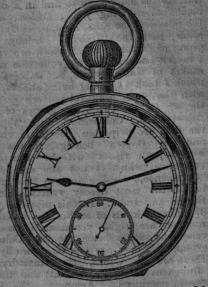
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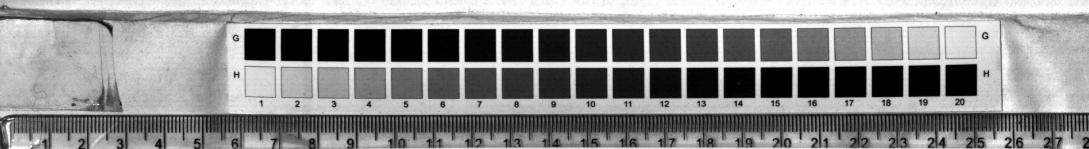
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MIDNAPUR NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Midnapur, Jan. 3. MR. LUSON AND THE ZEMINDAR COMPANY.

Mr. Luson is again in our midst, and Midna-

weak and the oppressed with hope and courage. He has already done much to smooth the friction between the ryots and the Company, id we trust he will ere long be able to complete the work so nobly begun.

A CRICKET MATCH.

The other day there was a cricket match be tween the Midnapur Town Club and the Calcutta B. N. R. Club. A large number of people out a B. N. R. club. A large number of the including many respectable gentlemen of the town assembled at the play-ground to witness the keen contest. The game was played hard and long till it resulted in victory on the side of the Town Club. This Club had scored many a brilliant success on previous occasions—a matter on which Babu Jnanendra NathNag, the captain and founder, is to be specially congratulated. It is also gratifying to note in this connection that our young and high-mind-ed Zemindar Babu Abinash Chandra Mitra has presented the Town Olub with a valuable

THE MANIKYA RAM CHATUSPATHI. Since the resignation of Pundit Brojo Nath Goswami the above "Chatuspathi" has fallen upon evil times and people have lost all confidence in it. We are now glad to notice that the trustees are doing their best to recover the lost ground and their appointment of Pandit Abinash Chandra Kaviratna as Principal of the institution is the first step towards the consummation of the desired result.

THE JHERRIAH LINE.

The Midnapur-Jherriah Railway line was in spected the other day by Government Ergineers before being finally opened for passenger traffic. It was authoritatively stated nat bassenger trains would run from the 1st of January. But the news has proved tantalising to the anxious public as it had done so often before. We are now told that the line would positively open on the 1st of February. We trust that this time "hope deferred will not make the heart sick."

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The new Municipal regime seems to have begun well. But as the adage goes, "all's well that ends well," so we must wait and watch the course of events. The town is now happily free from cholera. Even malarious fever, the scourge of the season, seems to have spared the city for the time being. The Municipality deserves congratulations on the happy signs that have ushered it into existence.

THE NEW FOUR-ANNA WIRE.

The new four anna telegram so far does not seem to have struck the public of Bombay City as a boon. The first day's operations at the Bombay Telegraph Office resulted in only 100 messages being presented. The difficulty of getting the address within six words is felt, and, to make this class of message of any value to the public, it seems there will have to be some amendment of the rules, and at least eight words allowed free for the address, which of necessity has to be somewhat lengthy in a place like India, where names are long and complicated. For instance every Parsee rejoices in not less than three names, and to de-prive him of any one of them is ti lose his identity. The advantage of this kind of service to the merchantile community whose addresses are registered at Telegraph offices are clear, but it is very doubtful whether it will be popular with the general public, and especially the natives of all communities. In looking into the new system from their point of view it would seem that the innovation was somewhat hastily introduced and but that the Director General of Telegraphs did not consult the important branches of the service as to how the new rate would work with the public. Instances could be multiplied to show that in the majority of deferred teleggraphic messages which will be sent in future the charges will be greater than those obtaining formerly for this class of telegrams when the address was not charged for, and this will be particularly so in the case of the proper classes of natives, to reach whom of the poorer classes of natives, to reach whom the address on a telegram must be given in full. It may be safely anticipated that in the near future there will be a general outcry against the rules relating to the new deferred telegraphic rates by the native communities in the country, who will in the mejarity. in the country, who will in the majority of cases have to pay more for their telegrams than formerly, and in the case of repetition much more. The new rules moreover, must necessarily entail considerable more labour on the working staff in each telegraph office, and from the details that will have to be attended to there must necessarily be more delay in the despatch of business.—"Advocate of In-dia."

NOTHING is more distressing than to see a helpless little infant suffering with a cough and to be fearful of using a remedy which may contain some harmful ingredient. The makers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy positivealy gualantee the this preparation does not contain opium in any form, or any of her harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones, It gives prompt relief and is perfectly safe. It always cures, and cures quickly.

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PROPOSED PARTITOIN OF BENGAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Dacca, Jan. 4. A MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting was held at the Sadarghat, Mr. Luson is again in our midst, and Midnapur is glad to give him a hearty welcome. So strong-minded and yet popular a Magistrate rarely falls to the lot of a district. No one has been more anxious to do justice to the people than Mr. Luson. His noble exertions on behalf of the "paiks" dispossessed by he Zemindar Company are commendable in the highest degree. The Zemindar Company, is nothing but an offshoot of Messrs. Waston and Co.; and we are told that there is little difference between the doings of the one and this of the other. The establishment continues the same, and the machinery employed remains unchanged either for better or worse. Reports of the other of the forcible seizure and impounding of the Dacca, to-day at about 4 p.m. to protest against same, and the machinery employed remains unchanged either for better or worse. Reports of the forcible seizure and impounding of the ryots' cattle still reach our ears. In such a case we can only look up to Mr. Lusson whose turely coming in our midst has inspired the tryots and the approach with large and court work and the approach with large and court works and the approach with large and court works. gress and prosperity, both social and political. At the lowest calculation the gathering was not less than 20,000. From Sadarghat to the Northbrook Hall the whole ground was literally packed. It was an orderly meeting all through. Every one heard the speakers with rapt attention. Every resolution, after it was proposed and seconded, was fully explained to the audience, and it was carried unanimously with acclamation. Never before was such a gathering of people witnessed at Dacca. The audience were addressed by various speakers from five different platforms in Bengali, Urdu and English. The meeting was admittedly an unprecedented success.

Hafaz Khailul Rahaman Abu Zaigham Sabir was voted to the Chair. He called upon Babu Ananda Chandra Roy, the leader of the Dacca Bar, Ray Kaliprasanna Ghose Bahadur, the great Bengali writer, and Mr. E. C. Kemp, Editor of the "Bengal Times," to explain the

object of the meeting.

Babu Ananda Chandra Roy spoke in Lengali He began by saying that as regards the India Government's proposal about the partition of Bengal to relieve its Lieutenant-Governor of his burden, he could not understand how the Governors of Madras and Bombay could govern tracts of land bigger in dimensions and larger in population than the province of Bengal. He said that each of the Governors were assisted by an Executive Council which Bengal had not; but the inconvenience could be removed by creating Bengal into a Governor-ship with an Executive Council of its own.

Assam was a part and parcel of Bengal before 1874 and the speaker said it could be conveniently added to it again for the purpose. After Assam was created into a Chief Commissionership, Sylhet and the Lushai Hills were added to it. But the bankruptcy of the pro-But the bankruptcy of the province continued and hence, he hoped, the proposal to add the Dacca and Mymensing districts and the Chittagong division to its area was only to make it solvent. If a railway be constructed at the expense of a few lakhs of rupees the distance of Calcutta from Dacca may be shortened to, say, eight hours, which will enable the Lieutenant-Governor to be in more frequent and close touch with Dacca. He expressed his surprise that Hooghly so close to the capital was not visited by His Honour even for once within the last 8 years. The speaker did not believe that the Government could possibly make either Dacca or Chittagong the capital of the proposed new province, both these towns being situated, not in the centre of the would-be province, but at one of its ex-tremity. Shillong, which is 4 or 5 days' journey from Dacca, will continue to remain the capital for six months. He was not a believer in the theory of peripatetic capitals. He further said, that Mr. Risley was right when he ther said, that Mr. Risley was right when he said that a partition should be made if it be for the good of the country and its people, but so far as the present proposal goes no good could accrue out of it. He said that Government wanted to know the opinion of the peo-ple, the Lieutenant-Governor had invited it and it was for them now to express their opinion without any reserve or hesitation.

Ray Kaliprasanna Ghose Bahadur spoke in Bengali. He had addressel many meetings at Dacca, but he never saw such a large gathering. He never joined in any political movement within the last 25 years. He joined it now as he believed that it was not a political movement but a movement concerns the civic life of the peole. The arguments against the tition scheme were innumerable, which other speakers would speak in detail; but if the Uriya speaking people be brought under one Government, the Bengali-speaking people ought to be allowed to continue under the same administration. Let Behar be separated. He learnt from the authorities that "vox populi" was "vox dei", and so he believed that Lord Curzon, whose illustrious consort was born and brought up in America, was a great born and brought up in America, was a great respecter of public opinion and would surely listen to the spontaneous expression of opinion

of the people of Eastern Bengal.

Then Mr. Kemp spoke in English. He spoke fluently and feelingly and of course to the point. In all, four resolutions were passed. They were to the effect, that the Government of India's proposal caused great alarm to the people of the district; the proposal, if carried out, would hamper legislation, administration of justice, education, religion, social usage and custom, and the progress of the language and national literature; and it is corrected to sound national literature; and it is opposed to sound administrative policy. The meeting therefore resolved that the said Government proposal was absolutely prejudicial to the interests of these distrcts. Delegates were elected for the district delegates meeting to be convened hereafter, and a thoroughly representative sub-committee was appointed to carry out the chieft of the meeting. object of the meeting.

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INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

We take the following report from the "Not-tingham Daily Express" of Saturday last (De-

A meeting of Liberals in the Eastern Division of Nottingham was held last night at the Woodborough Road Chapel for the purpose of hearing addresses by the Liberal candidate for the Division, Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Liberal candidate for the Walthamstow Division, and Mr. A. W. Black, who is contesting the North Bedfordshire Division. The meeting was presided over by Ald. A. The meeting was presided over by Ald. A. Browsword, president of the Eastern Division Liberal Association, and there was a very large and responsive audience.

Sir Henry Cotton received a great ovation on rising to address the meeting. He said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have come amongst you this evening to speak a few words about India and I propose to limit my remarks to the fiscal question in relation to India. I shall leave wder questions to be dealt with by my

is idolised among the people of India. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bonnerjee cries "Hear, hear;" he knows well the truth of what I speak. No one could have devoted himself more completely to the interests of the people of India than did Lord Ripon, and when he left the country there was such a demonstration of feeling, of enthusiasm, such as India had never witnessed, and as I believe will never witness again. (Applause.) Englishmen should be proud of the grand service Lord Ripon has given to India. Oh that all Viceroys were more like him! (Applause.) He spoke well in the House of Lords on the occasion to which I have referred. I wish to explain that India was in former times a manufacturing country, where there were many and various industries, and that it was the manufacturing wealth of India which first attracted European traders to its shores. It was the cotton goods of India, the muslins of Dacca—those were the great subjects of trade between India and Great Britain. Now all is changed. I need not trouble you with any de-tails as to the causes which have led to this change. They are due mainly to the discoveries of Watts and Arkwright, the application of steam and the like, which enabled these import duties were placed in this country on the manufactured goods received from India, amounting even to an ad valorem duty of 70 per cent. In a very short time all these exports from India were crushed out, and the country's industries received their death-blow. India is now far from being a manufacturing country. There are no manufactures of any importance now in that vast land; it is an agricultural country, and its exports are almost exclusively derived from the land. India is indeed poor, and this extermination of its manufactures has gravely tended to increase its poverty. The economic problem of India is the poverty of the people. (Hear, hear.) Well, there is Free Trade now between India and all the world. Certain Customs duties are imposed. There is a 5 per cent. ad valorem duty on all imports into India, imposed for revenue purposes solely. There is no protective element in the case. But in the case of cotton piece goods—Manchester goods, as they are called—this 5 per cent. has been reduced to 3½ per cent. At the same time—and this is a very noteworthy feature—an excise duty of 31/2 per cent. is imposed on all the cotton produced in the cotton mills of India. This is done in order to assist the Lancashire industry. The people of India have protested again and again against the imposition of such an excise duty, but it has always been justified on the ground that it is necessary to give fair play to Manchester. There is Free Trade in India, and now Mr. Chamberlain proposes the adoption of Protection in England. Well, what do you suppose would follow if his scheme were adopted by the nation? England, we will suppose, is no longer a Free Trade country. We allow our self-governing colonies the widest discretion in the matter of their Customs, and they, as you are aware, impose protective duties in their own interests. Now, what would you do in the case of India? There is a demandavery strong, pressing, and growing demand people of India have protested again and again a very strong, pressing, and growing demand—among the educated classes of India in favour of the protection of their own industries. They

Imaginary Ailments

THERE are many who have pains in the back and imagine that their kidneys are affected, while the only trouble is a rheumatism of the muscles, or, at worst, lumbago, that can be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, or lay damping a piece of flannel with Pain Balm, or ping a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and

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point out—and justly so—that they were ex-tinguished largely in consequence of the tariffs imposed against them in this country, and they want to recover their position in the world as a manufacturing nation. Now, assuming that England abandons Free Trade, could we prea manufacturing nation. Now, assuming that England abandons Free Trade, could we prevent India from following our example? You will naturally say we could not, and that India would be entitled to take the same action for England abandons Free Trade, could we prevent India from following our example? You will naturally say we could not, and that India would be entitled to take the same action for the protection of its industries as we allow our self-governing colonies. But no. You may depend upon it that nothing of the sort will be done. (Hear, hear.) If Protection were allowed in India, how would it affect Lancashire—("and Birmingham")—I wonder? It is con-("and Birmingham")-I wonder? It is conceivable that the powerful interests affectedperhaps the most powerful interests affected—
perhaps the most powerful manufacturing inter
ests in the United Kingdom—would allow Protective duties to be imposed on cotton goods
sent from England to India? It would be suicidal to allow it. And then what is our
ditemma?—England no longer a Free Trade
country, and India not allowed any of the privileges which we claimed, and which we conceded to our Colonies. This would followleave wder questions to be dealt with by my old and esteemed friend, Mr. Bonnerjee, who has been kind enough to come up from London to support me on this occasion. I have known Mr. Bonnerjee for more than thirty years, and we have always been fast friends. I know no more distinguished representative of the people of India. He has distinguished himself greatly in his own profession as a barrister at the we have always been fast friends. I know the more distinguished representative of the people of India. He has distinguished himself greatly in his own profession as a barrister at the Calculta Bar, where he was recognised as a distinguished himself greatly in his own profession as a barrister at the Guern present trade with India is as ly in his own profession as a barrister at the Calcutta Bar, where he was recognised as a leader; and he is now practising before His Majesty's Privy Council. He is also a candidate for the British Parliament—(applause)—and my most ardent wishes go to him in his campaign. (Hear, hear.) There is no one, I say, who can more thoroughly represent the feelings of the educated classes in India than my old friend Mr. Bonnerjee. (Applause.) I we are embarking on a campaign of which the effect in India will recoil with terrible best customers. Our present trade with India is as large as that with Canada and Australia combined. (Applause.) The population of India is very poor at present—miserably poor—but imagine what our trade with India would be if the country were populated by a wealthy people. There would be no limit to the expansion of my old friend Mr. Bonnerjee. (Applause.) I and my most ardent wished graphs. (Hear, hear.) There is no one, I say, who cam more thoroughly represent the country were populated by a weattry property of the educated classes in India than my old friend Mr. Bonnerjee. (Applause.) I am also grateful to Mr. Black— (applause)—your esteemed fellow-townsman, for his support this evening. Mr. Black has kindly taken a great interest. I middle the cannot be discussed in that country, and by reognising legitimate ambition: (Applause.) I am sure, do all he can to further it. (Hear, hear.) in return take the deepest interest in his condidature for North Bedfordshire, and I have good reason for hoping and expecting that it will result in his being returned at the that it will result in his being returned at the point when he said, "England must look for its growth to its trade with our Crown Colomies," and he pointed out the vast territories the country were populated by a weattry proportion of the country were populated by a weattry proportion of the country were populated by a weattry proportion of the country were populated by a weattry proportion of the country were populated by a weattry proportion of the country were populated by a weattry proportion of the country were populated by a weattry proportion of the country were populated by a weattry proportion in the country would be no limit to the expansion of indian interests more incountry. (Loud applause.)

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The country were populated by a weattry proportion of the country, and by reognising legitimate ambition: (Applause.)

The country were populated by a weattry proportion in the country. (Loud applause.)

The country were populated by a weattry proportion of the country, and by reognising legitimate ambition: (Applause.)

The Covernment of Madras is considering the possibility of starting Kheddah operations in the Presidency for the capture of wild element of the possibility of starting the possibility of starting th In his candidature for North Bedfordshire, and I have good reason for hoping and expecting that it will result in his being returned at the head of the poll. (Applause.) Well, India has been neglected in the recent discussions on the fiscal policy. Mr. Chamberlain has deliberately set it on one side, although the question has occasionally cropped up, as it did in the House of Lords when a discussion was initiated by Lord Northbrook, and continued by noble lords who had been Viceroys of India. The discussion on that occasion was, I am bound to say, of a somewhat academic character.

Lord Ripon, who has a kindly written on my behalf, was one of the noblemen who then spoke. I will tell you that the name of Ripon is idolised among the people of India. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bonnerjee cries "Hear, hear;" he knows well the truth of what I speek. No ene must look. It has not increased in material prosperity under our rule. It is to improve methods of administration in India, a greater sympathy with the people of that country, and, I say, a greater encouragement of all their wishes and aspirations, that we may look for the growing wealth and amelioration of the condition of the people. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bonnerjee perfaced his address by asserting that while thousands and thousands of people in India shared his views he must not

people in India shared his views, he must not take upon himself the responsibility of saying that he represented the views of India, be-cause he knew there was a certain class of politician in this country who cried down everything a representative of India said, saying, "He poses as a representative of India said, saying,
"He poses as a representative of India, whereas he only represents himself." There way a
great fallacy in this country in regard to India
that he wished to dispel. The man in the street
thought that India was a financial burden on this country. She was no such thing. It was a fact that the entire cost of the administration was paid out of the revenues of India, manufactures to be produced more cheaply in this country than they could be by hand looms in India; but those natural causes were accelerated by artificial methods. In order to encourage the manufactures of England heavy import duties were placed in this country on expedition was to negotiate a treaty of commerce, and get rid of a difficulty in connexion with the treaty made by Lord Landsdowne in 1890. The Tibetans never interfered with other people, and they objected to other people interfering with them; and particularly did they object to Europeans, whether belonging to England, Russia, or France, going there. It happened curiously, and perhaps naturally, that when a European managed to put one foot into any country he was soon able to put his other foot there. He gradually introduced his whole body, and then came other Europeans, some with Bibles and some with bital to bottles, and by and by the country ceased to belong to its original owners, and was annexed by some European country. The Tibetans had had some experience of this sort of thing. Such an expedition as was being undertaken would be an act of criminal folly, because England would never be able to hold because England would never be able to hold Tibet even if they annexed it. They had Afgebenitary ghanistan as a warning. He was perfectly satisfied that if there were war between India and Tibet the same result would follow as folportion towards the expenses of our Army and people of the sixteen principal countries of the Navy, and had never asked for a single six-world.

Pence from this country. Let them contrast Mr. W. Sly, of 12, Darlow Buildings, Parlia-

Dysentery.

OR inflammation of the bowel or large intestine is of more frequent occurrence during the summer months. It can be checked and cured if Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhæs Remedy is taken according to the printed directions with each bottle. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhæs Remedy is invaluable to all medicine chasts. Get a bottle to den it may save a life-

Price Re. 1 and Rs, 2. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith Stainsreet and Co., Calcutta on receipt of an order Wholesal agents—B. K Paul and Co., Abdool Rahmhn and Abdool Karee

a civilised people, but England said that the Indian people required to be educated. Well, such was the potency of the education which England had given to India that in the 150 years not one single native had been found competent to sit in any of the Executive Councils of the country. ("Shame!") England and India were now one, and let us not make any distinction of colour or creed. (Applause.) Let the post that was vacant be given to the most deserving—(applause)—be he an Englishman, a Welshman, a Scotchman, or an Indian. If they were to be fellow-subjects of a common Sovereign, if they were to have any of the privileges that we enjoyed, and that our late Queen so graciously promised them, let them nave them not by way of favour, but as a matter of right. (Applause.) If the treatment india was receiving at the present day was not changed, if we did not pay more regard to the interests of India, and admit more of her sons into our Councils, the day was not far distant when we should be made to feel the effect of our injustice. They were looking, and had our injustice. They were looking, and had

ment for touring Viceroys and Royalties it never paid, and the Department was abolished. The present system of catching elephants in Mysore is by the Bengal system of surrounding

PROPHETS OF EVIL.

In every age there has been an abundance of prophets, and the things they have foretold have generally been of a disastrous character. Yet still this old world of ours wags on more or less merrily, and supports a larger number

at any former period.

Now here is a prophet of evil who discourses of that sleeping sickness which first appeared on the west coast of this continent, and is spreading in all directions—a dreadful malady, truly, one which to the present has defeated the world's science—speculating as to the probability of it being the appointed means for the extinction of manking

means for the extinction of mankind.

Seeing that this new and mysterious disease has so far attacked only Negroes, and has killed only a few hundreds of that race, whereas smallpox has killed hundreds of thousands of every race, it is difficult to appreciate this gloomy prophet's opinion. Perhaps the prophet suffers from inaggestion; in which case he would do better to cure himself, by taking a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup, than disseminating his gloomy ideas. Indigestion not only prevents food from nour-linking use it converts it into posson which ishing us; it converts it into poison which contaminates the whole system, depressing the whereas they dared not take one penny out of the Colonies for the upkeep of the Colonial Office. They bled India for every purpose. The

patient with severe pain at the chest after eating, headache, drowsiness, and other symptoms which complete his misery.

Among the many people who know these facts from experience is Mr. H. Henegan, of Crawford Street, Port Elizabeth, who, in writing to Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial), they were going toi invade Tibet, and he had no doubt they would ultimately annex it, and make it a part of the British Empire. The expedition was to negotiate a treaty of com
South Messrs. A. J. White (Colonial), Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (proprietors in South Africa of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup), says: "It is now two years since I first used Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and I rejoice to tell you (as I have told my friends ever since) of the good it has done for me. I can never forget the pain and distress I suffered and my wretched condition when a friend persuaded me to try your Syrup. I had consulted several doctors and taken their medicines without obtaining any relief from the pains in my chest and back. Often I was compelled to neglect my work, being weak and quite without energy. To my friend's earnestness in recommending Seigel's Syrup I
owe my present good health. I am now a
strong, healthy man; but I always keep a
supply of the Syrup at hand, and whenever
I need amy medicine never fail to resort to

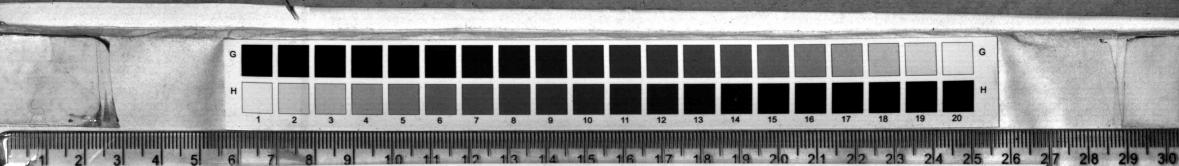
These favourable opinions, based upon actual benefits received, expressed by Mr. Henegan on 8th July, 1903, closely resembles numerous other testimonials which constantly reach Messrs. A. J. White from various parts and Tibet the same result would follow as followed the two invasions of Afghanistan. As a native of India, he would have no objection to our going wild-goose chasing wherever we liked, provided we always paid for these excursions out of our own pockets. (Applause.) If we were called upon to do that, all this sort of thing would be put a stop to very summarily. Referring to the poverty of India, the speaker said that in towns labouring men worked for 4d. a day, and he knew case after case in which during the cold weather one blanket served to cover the family and the cow as well. And it was these people whom we made to pay for our invasions. India contributed a very large proportion towards the expenses of our Army and Navy and had naver asked for a single wind the country. Mr. Henegan's complaint was chronic indigestion, a very prevalent malady, in itself sufficient to destroy all joy in life, but which when neglected leads to all soft the sorts of dangerous complications. Mother Seigel's Syrup is its only sure cure. It is a perfectly natural remedy, made from fruits, roots, and herbs, containing no noxious drugs whatever. The essential qualities of the plants are extracted by a scientific process known only to the proprietors, and the reconstruction of the proprietors and the reconstruction of the proprietors and the reconstruction of the proprietors are extracted by a scientific process throw only to the proprietors, and the reconstruction of the proprietors and the reconstruction of the proprietors are extracted by a scientific process throw only to the proprietors, and the reconstruction of the proprietors are extracted by a scientific process the proprietors are extracted by a scientific process throw only to the proprietors, and there are extracted by a scientific process throw only to the proprietors and the reconstruction of the proprietors are proposed to the proprietors are proposed to the proprietor of the propr

ment Street, Port Elizabeth, in a letter dated 8th August, 1903, expresses himself in terms Dysentery.

OR inflammation of the bowel or large intestine is of more frequent occurrence during the summer months. It can be checked and cured if Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhea Remedy is taken according to the printed directions with each bottle. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhea Remedy is invaluable to all medicine chests. Get a bottle to-day, it may save a life
Price Re. 1 and Rs, 2. Sold by all

Sth August, 1903, expresses himself in terms similar to those of Mr. Henegan. "I had a severe attack of indigestion while staying at Port Said, in Egypt," writes Mr. Sly, "and tried numerous so-called remedies without deriving the least benefit from any of them. But when I came to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup it was different. The very first dose did me good, and shortly after the indigestion left me."

Prophets of evil are never welcome. Prophets of gladness are sometimes mistaken.
Proved facts, such as we have been reading of,



No clever criminal ever lived than Jam Townshead Saward, better known as "Je

For semething over thirty years he wag-war against Society, plundering it, chiefly means of forged notes, cheques, and bills exchange, of over a quanter of a million sterling.

During all that long period he lived a li of ease and pleasure, consorting with thighest in the land; and when he was length laid by the heels, a play was writteround his adventures by our then leading dramatist, and produced with much 'eclat' a one of the principal West-end theatres.

Saward was one of those men whose ten

dencies are naturally downwards. Of gent birth and good education, a member of th Bar, an artist of no mean ability, and remarkably skilful analytical chemist to boot he deliberately chose for himself a forger career, and set about perfecting himself in identalis, much as other men study the intrical cies of, say, medicine or law.

He first became no orious among the crim nal frateanity through having invented a process for removing the ink from the face of a cheque without in any way injuring THE DELICATELY-TINTED PAPER UNDERNEATH.

Saward was then a young man, and comparatively unknown, and a syndicate of international "erooks" approached him with the offer of £2,500 in ready cash as the price of

The "Penman," however, curtly refused saying that he was willing to "help" them but he must have a substantial share in the profits of every "job" brought off by his

After some demur his terms were agreed to. His fame spread abroad. Other profes sional crim nals brought him various cheque to "clean." And he was soon in receipt o

boundless energies, there was something galling in working for other people no matte. now well he was paid, or how easy the task "Jem" stuck to "cleaning paper" until he had accumulated the noe little sum o £5,000. Then he temporarly shook the dus of London off his reet. Before doing so

however, he purchased,

M A WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF

LOMBARD STREET

bankers, a letter of credit for £2,000, giving the name of "Captain Bevan," and a reference fessed that he was none other than the re to another bank with which he had in the loubtable Jem Saward, "alias" "Jem the meanwhile—under another name, of course—Penman," for whom half the police of Europe opened an account.

Two or three months later the letter o credit came back cancelled to the bank that had issued it, but altered from £2,000 to £20,000. Every penny of the money had, o. course, been drawn, and the shareholders as

redoubtable "Jem," they have since become. The one, for instance, which had been manupulated in this case, was printed with ordinary ink on plain white paper, the amount being filled in with a pen in a space left (CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.) blank for that purpose.

But now all this was to be altered. A special meeting of the Bankers' Association was called, at which it was decided that in future all letters of credit and circular notes should be printed on a specialty prepare. Paper, and water-marked "under" the amount of the face value. Thus a letter for £900 A special meeting of the Bankers' Associathe face value. Thus a letter for £900

WATER-MARKED "UNDER £1,000," ANL

Three months passed by, and then, among a bundle of circular notes conected in Madric and returned to London for clearance, there came to hand one or those issued with the £430 letter of credit. It was, to all appear ances, in perfect order, the number was conbut it now read as for £100, anu, marvelious to relate, the water-marking had been altered to correspond.

That aftermoon une bank cabled at a cost; 1903:of over £200 to everyone of its many hundrens of agents scattered all over the world, requesting them to forward at once and direct they totalied up to £43,000.

Financial London was aghast. But the banks made one more effort, adopting the time, in addition to the water-marks, the perforation system now very generally in the Corporation? vogue. That is to say, each letter of credit. The Chairman issued, and each of the abached circula. The Special Co was first water-marked "under" so and-so, and then, on being issued, was out of the substance of the paper itself.

This, it was hoped, would prove an absoluted proven an absoluted proven and accounts. It will be observed that they have another right as Auditors of the accounts of the corporation to and the right accounts. It will be observed that they have another approved the accounts accounts. It will be observed that they have another approved that they have accounts and accounts of the corporation to and the right accounts. It will be observed that they have accounts are manifestly wrong in their popinion as to the alleged illegality of the payment of remuneration to Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes for auditing Plague Expenditure and these free approved the accounts of the corporation to the Corporation relating to the objections taken by the Government accounts. It will be observed that they have accounts accounts accounts accounts accounts accounts accounts of the corporation and accounts accounts. It will be observed that they have accounts accounts accounts of the accounts accounts of the accounts accounts of the accounts accounts accounts of the accounts accounts of the accounts a

pectable suburb, and started engineering u glary on a colossal scale. He also put p as a high-class receiver of stolen goods, lealing more especially in jewels, gold, bonds and securities of all kinds. Among other famous "jobs" financed by him

d champagne and cigars of the best—o course, at his expense. He kept his own private hanson, his own steam launch and even it one time owned a beautifully-appointed eacht of some fourteen lundred tons burthen to "clean." And he was soon in receipt of an income of some thousands a year, "earned with very little labour, and at a comparatively small tisk to himself.

But to a man of his superlative talents an boundless energies, there was something the content of the sound of the sound

with which he was connected. Hardwicks gave the name of Ralph to the bank, being omewhat under the influence of liquor at the ime, he afterwards forgot his alias, and start d drawing chaques on the account in his own proper name.

from Saward was found upon him; and halso was arrested. He resisted stoutly, and or long denied his identity. But in the end finding further prevariant on useless, he con-

neld warrants of arrest. He was found guilty on most of the countrin an indictment of portentous length, and entenced to imprisonment for life, the judg £20,000. Every penny of the money had, of course, been drawn, and the shareholders at their next meeting were called upon to sanction the "writing off" of no less than £18,00 as a dead loss.

At that time letters of credit were very different looking documents from what, thank, mainly to the misdirected ingenuity of the lat the time of his conviction. He had had, redoubtable "Jem," they have since become therefore, a far longer inviting than the fill the reformance of the latter than the limit of his conviction. He had had,

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

-:-0-:-

INTERPELLATIONS. So on.

Scarcely were these arrangements complete, when a tail, gentlemaniy-looking man applied at a Cornmit bank for a letter of credit to £430, payable in £10 circular notes, these latter being, or course, attached to the original document.

Before the business began Babu Nalin Behard ders." Two of these relate to the erection of railings in Squares in which cases the General Committee, having already called for and accepted tenders for railings of a particular orm, employed the same contractors to carry out similar but new work at the previously accepted tendered rate.

Look the letter of credit and the circular notes were water-marked by the new process, the same contractors were that time that there should be some more explanations of the little that time that there should be some more explanations of the contract of the derivative of the same contractors were some more explanations of the feneral Committee considered it advisable that the was entitled under the validings in Squares in which cases the General Committee, having already called for and accepted tenders for railings of a particular orm, employed the same contractors were contractors were explanations of the third case certain contractors were some more explanations of the general Committee, having already called for and accepted tenders for railings of a particular orm, employed the same contractors were cepted tenders for railings of a particular orm, employed the same contractors were explanations of the third case certain contractors were at that time that there should be some more explanations of the derivative of the committee, having already called for and accepted tenders.

The Chairman anticipated at that the was with regard to one out similar but new work at the previously accepted tenders for railings in Squares in which cases the General Committee, having already called for and accepted tenders.

The Chairman anticipated at that the was entitled under the committee, having already called for and accepted tenders.

The Chairman antic

The Chairman said that his answer referred bractors interest solely to the question relating to Sub-Coming the machinery.

In the fourth case the Engineer reports that mainder of the Note and consequently was not the work was not done departmentally but he had been acceptable to answer them.

The Chairman said that it might be reason- to the contract or that the Company have able to expect that the Corporation should failed to provide a sufficient number of lights. to them all cancelled letters of cledit and ject of the statement made by Babu Naim circular notes they had in hand. This the agence, of course, did, and as quickly a ment had been received on Sunday last, he tion does not appear to have paid more for its get in all the tampeared-with documents, for the redoubtable "Jem" had never cashed two that evening. On consideration, however, it is the General ment had been received on Sunday last, he tion does not appear to have paid more for its lighting than it would have to equitably, even allowing for individual lamps not lighted on particular nights." notes in the same place, and had travelled seemed to him to be unfair to the General as far afield as Yokonama in the one. Committee, who were as much interested in direction and Rio de Janeiro in the other. the matter as the Chairman, to submit it to the when they did at last get them together. Committee: And asked-

The Chairman replied as follows:—
The Special Committee of the Corporation daying dealt with the subject of the Sub-Com-This, it was hoped, would prove an absolution Babu Nain Bihary Sircar's statement.

was not really and trully accomplished at laward, after his arrest, declared that it is solved was due to his having made enough it of them for the time being. Anybow, be are in the first as it may, there were no more gigantic orgeries of circular notes to be chronicied. Instead the "Penman" came to London, titled down in a nice villa in a most respectable suburb, and started engineering to hard the success of the account of the most part of the most part of the most part of the most part of the Accountants as Auditors in place of the Accountant sas Auditors in place of the Accountant of Bengal and the Government, in October last, appointed Messrs. To be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants, to be the Auditors in future of the Accountants of the audit note. My remarks are not intended to be exhaustive but merely to give information to the Corporation, which, the most prominently came to my mind in the form daily, it is signed by the audit to the fills in the form daily, it is signed by the audit to the fills in the form daily, it is signed by the audit to the following as submitted for each District Engineer and forwarded to the Chief Accountant accounts are also submitted for each District Engineer and forwarded to the Chief Accountant accounts are also submitted for each District Engineer and forwarded to the Chief Accountant accounts are also submitted for each District Engineer and forwarded to the Countant accounts are also submitted for each District Engineer and forwarded to the fill be accountant accounts are also sub

tors in previous years passed without objec-tion, in several instances, items exactly similar

Among other famous "jobs" financed by man as the greath
GOLD ROBBERY ON THE SOUTH—
EASTERN RAILWAY
He it was who was at the back of Agar, the cual thief, and through him, and his agents in the Continent, the bulk of the soler online was disposed of. He also advanced obling the First National Bank of New York, serving £3,000 as his share aften the "job" amaged to squander them all, for, as he increased in years, so did his profligacy and patron of the criminal world. No refer to a few of the instances. Under the heading "Pensions illegally sanctioned" there appear a number of cases of men who have received gratuities or compassionate allowances from the Corporation. Among the first of hese are mentioned the late Collector and Joint Collector. The passionate allowances to these two men were given in August 901 and the Auditors passed these continuous consider them illegal.

ow consider them illegal.

'Inder the heading "Bonuses illegally sanctioned" appear the cases of Mr. Deverell, Mr. Dear and Mr. Price. The Auditors passed without objection in the previous year a similar bonus granted to Mr. Macdonald and in three cases. granted to Mr. Macdonald and in three cases statuties or bonuses to subordinates, i.e. to a Drainage Inspector, and Mistry and a Manghi. I need not add to the illustration by reserving to the case of Dr. Simpson in 1897 when the Corporation, acting under the same Pension Rules, granted a pension of Rs. 4,000 a year, and no objection has ever been taken of the procedure by the Auditors.

The point is that the Corporation, rightly or cronging have expensed for many years the

vrongly, have exercised for many years the power of granting bonuses and compass onate illowances in cases which some may consider to be outside the scope of Rule 27 of the Pen-tion Rules, and the Auditors have (except in one case I believe) raised no objection. They have declared such cases in 1902-03 to be illegal, including in them two cases which they bassed in 1801-02 as being in order.

Comments have been made on the payments

Comments have been made on the payments nade to various newspapers on account of advertising charges especially a payment on account of Indian Engineering. In the Departmental report it is stated that worly 95 percent. of the advertisements relate to Engineering work and that the Corporation have not paid any higher rate for these advertisements than do the Government, Public Works Department, Port Trust Railway, etc. The question as to whether the rates will be acceptable in future, whether the mediums for advertisement are suitable, or whether any unreasonable nent are suitable, or whether any unreasonable aumber of advertisements have been given to any individual paper will be duly brought before the General Committee.

Four items appear under the head of "Conrate illegally green without colling for the contracts illegally green without colling for the contracts."

INTERPELIATIONS.

Before the business began Babu Nalin Behari ders." Two of these relate to the erection of

with regard to matters not relating to Subcommittees.

o employ the same contractors for additional alterations so as not to have two sets of con-

the following observations made by the Chairman at the 8th Ordinary Monthly Meeting have ascertained there is no suggestion on the or the Corporation, held on the 4th November, part of any one that the Corporation have not ceived full value for their money according

The hours for lighting were fixed some years ago by the Chairman in consultation with the Commissioner of Police and I have seen no eason to alter them. The table is printed and a copy is in the hands of the Gas Company And asked—
When will the Chairman be pleased to lay lishment necessary to carry out the suggestion of the Corporation?
The Chairman replied as follows:

The Chairman replied as follows:—
The Special Committee of the Corporation naving dealt with the subject of the Sub-Committees and the General Committee having tors apparently have never raised an objection accepted their suggestions, the Chairman and not consider it necessary to issue any nounce of the Chairman did not complete his drait note and he is unable to publish it.

Is it the Chairman's intention to give any explanation to the Corporation relating to the objections taken by the Government. Auditors to the matters appertaining to his Chairman's) co-ordinate authority, and when may the Corporation expect them?

Throughout the Auditors' Report there appears the considered by the Department to be impracticable but it will be duly noticed in the General Committee report. The Auditors are denight is considered by the Department to be impracticable but it will be duly noticed in the General Committee report. The Auditors are denight is considered by the Department to be impracticable but it will be duly noticed in the General Committee report. The Auditors are denight is considered by the Department to be impracticable but it will be duly noticed in the General Committee report. The Auditors are kept in stock or make and finish are kept in stock

Beecham's Pills

BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS: Sick Headache,

Constipation,

WIND AND PAINS IN STOMACH Impaired Digestion,

Disordered Liver

AND Female Ailments,

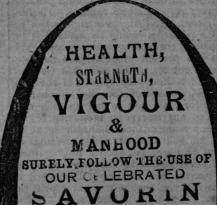
As a protective against fevers and all other disorders, to which residents in this trying climate are so subject.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

FAVE ICSITIVELY NO EQUAL.

Thos. Beecham, St. Helens. LANCASHIRE. SOLE AGENTS FOR

INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON G. ATHERTON & CO... CALCUITA.



which speedily stops all waste and pro-luces lasting results. Nervous debility, inpaired memory, loss of power, connorthea, night losses, brain-fag and the attendant evils perfectly removed in a short time.

Pure, Pleasant, Prompt, Poten Postive and Peerles Price per Pmal, One Rupe only
To be had at Imperial Pnarmacy, Ranaghat, Bengal.



JEWELLERY AND PODDARY SHOP

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

Ornaments supplied auly by Mohesh Chandar Boral are of good design and approved of by all. ares are cheaper than at other shops. I can safey commend him to my friends and to the public at

Mohesh Chandra Roy B. L.

Auditors are in complete agreement with the views of Messrs. Lane Anderson and Bertram that the new system of accounts introduced by Mr. Barrow is "a sound and workable one"; and that the general statements published as Appendix B to the Auditors Report is a condensed reproduction of the Loan and Fund Accounts as actually kept by the Accounts Department under the new system. The Auditors apparently go so far as to recommend that these five pages of statements (Appendix B) might be substituted for the whole of the information contained in the first 31 pages of the Annual Accounts for 1902-03.

Certain defects must inevitably exist in every theoretical scheme, and it is only after the system has been brought into actual use that the faults come to light and are remedied from time to time. It is not contended that views of Messrs. Lane Anderson and Bertram

tion, in several instances, items exactly similar in character to many which are now declared to be illegal or irregular. It is to be regretted that they have omitted to explain the cause of their change of view, why they now regard as illegal what they have passed year by year as being in order.

Which most prominents, which have occurred in our work and system of accounts can be corrected.

It will be found, I think, that the bulk of claimed that the newly introduced system is the so called illegalities have been passed in previous years as legal and in order by the as being in order.

Covernment Auditors.

a substantial improvement upon that which previously existed.

The Audit which will be carried out in future, daily weekly or monthly, by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes should prove effectual in bringing mstakes at once to light, in making useful suggestions for improvement, and in keeping up trictly accurate accounts.

ASSAM SILK ENDI

RS 6 TO 32

Local aborigines (Kacharies) made genuine durable and glossy endi finds its place in European and Australian market; through the markets of Gauhatl and Calcutta. Will each washing it will got thicker and glossy. No one shall have cause to regret for its getting thinner after washing. Change or return allowable if not found cheap and and in comparison with the price. For sample one 31.23. KRISHNA LAL DATTA,-

Mangaldai, Assam.

Kuntaline.

A delightful Perfumed Oil for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. It has already acquired an extensive sale all over India and has been a great favourite with the Ladies of our country. It is the purest and the finest Perfume and the most efficacious Hair Grower in the market and you cannot obtain a better hair oil for ten times the money.

Sweet Scented ... Rs. 1 0 Rs. 1 8 Lily Scented 11 20 Rose Scented yasmin Scented ...

Delkhosh

Presents in a liquid form the sweet and charming odour of thousands of fresh bloom-In boxes 4 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas and Rermanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere ng flowers. In Sweetness, Delicacy, and with a delightful and fascinating, perfume which will last for days.

Price per Bottle one Rupee Conly

Tambuline.

It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk, Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel user will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed.

Price per Bottle Eight Annas on

PREPARED BY

H. BOSE perfumer.

62, Bow BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA. Telegraphic Address

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