

# Amrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1904.

## NOTICE.

Dr. Stolberg's Medicines are praised by thousands of persons in India, Burma and Ceylon, as will be seen in his Testimonial Pamphlets. These are simple medicines yet they have accomplished cures after all other remedies had failed viz. *Elephantiasis (log leg)*, *Leprosy*, *Leucoderma*, *Syphilis*, *Paralysis*, *Epilepsy*, *Chronic Rheumatism* (with contraction of joints) *Hydrocele* (without tapping) *Tumours* removed without a knife (*Astma*) *Fevers*, *Enlarged Spleen*, *Liver* and *complaints* cured in as many days as others take weeks to establish.

Stolberg's preparations are safe and sure. They bring out the impurities of the system through the pores of the skin. No purgatives used. They invigorate the system and stimulate the organs from the inception of the treatment. Pamphlets and other information can be had on application to

Dr. C. STOLBERG, East Street, Poona.

(RENEWED AS THE PHYSICIAN FOR 200 YEARS AST TO H. H. THE JAM SAHIB OF JAMNAGAR.

## Madan! Manjari!! Pills!!!

AN Excellent tonic and restorative. These Pills purify the blood, invigorate the nerves and give the most healthful tone to the whole system. For general debility, for loss of appetite, sleep and memory and for all mental and physical disorders they are the safest and the surest remedy. In short, they are a boon to the doomed, a hope to the hopeless and sure for a cure. Price Re. 1-0-0 for 40 Pills and Postage extra.

## NAPUNSHAKAT-WARI GHEE.

RUB this Ointment and get your secret weakness removed arising from any cause whatever. It has effected so prompt and permanent a cure to all those who have used it that thousands of unsolicited testimonials as to its wonderful curative powers are pouring in from all quarters every year, Re. 1 for 2 Tolas. Postage extra.

## PEARLS ANTIMONY

Best for all eye-disease. No Student, Clerk and others should be without it. Re. 1-4-0 for 1 Tola.

Rai Vaidya NARAYANJI KESHAVJI, Proprietor, Ayurvedodaya Anshadhahala, 34 Jannagar, Kathiawar.

## WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

### Beecham's Pills

FOR ALL 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,

HAVE ICESITIVELY NO EQUAL. In boxes 4 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas and Rs. 2 each.

Prepared only by the Proprietor,

Thos. Beecham, St. Helens,

LANCASHIRE. SOLE AGENTS FOR

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

## USEFUL BOOKS.

MODERN LETTER WRITER (SIXTH EDITION). Containing 636 letters. Useful to every man in every position of life, for daily use. Re. 1, postage 1 anna.

HELPS TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH (Third Edition).—An exhaustive collection of PHRASES, IDIOMS, PROVERBS, etc., with their explanations and proper uses. Re. 3, post 3 annas.

EVERY-DAY DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES (in reading, speaking and writing the English language). (Third Edition.) Re. 1, post 1 anna.

A HAND-BOOK OF ENGLISH SYNONYMS. (Third Edition).—EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED. Aids to the right use of synonymous words in composition. Re. 1, post 1 anna.

SELECT SPEECHES OF THE GREAT ORATORS, Vol. I and II.—Help to write idiomatic English to improve the oratorical and argumentative powers, etc. Each Vol. Re. 2, post 1 1/2 anna.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD (in Nature, Art and Science). Re. 1, post 1 anna.

SOLUTIONS OF OVER 800 TYPICAL EXAMPLES IN TRIGONOMETRY.—For P. A. students Re. 1 post 1 anna. By V. P. P. 1 anna extra. To be had of Messrs. BARNES & Co., No. 40, Sudder street, (Harrison Road) Calcutta.

## BEDVAI'S ANTI-MALARIAL POWDER.

Only one phial can cure more than twenty patients. As a medicine for fever it has no equal in the world. It acts like 'charm' and is infallible in its effects. The powder will cure intermittent fever by taking three doses on the first day of using it. In fact, give it a trial, and you will find that the powder is really a blessing and a boon for all who suffer and for all who are in despair of their lives. Its effects are sure and quick. It can save the lives of such patients and can cure such cases as are given up by the Doctors and physicians as hopeless amid the tears of their relations.

Give it but a trial and you will find its effects yourselves. Price is so moderate that a patient can be cured in one anna or less.

PRICE PER PHIAL Re. 1.  
PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.

K. C. Bedvai & Co.,

BARA BAZAR, CALCUTTA.



## JEWELLERY AND PODDARY SHOP

Under the patronage of the nobility and gentry gold, silver and jewelled ornaments of approved make and finish are kept in stock or made to order at a rate cheaper than at other shops. Purity of metal and nicety of work are guaranteed. Orders are executed properly. Trials solicited. Particulars to be found from catalogue.

Apply to: Mohesh Chandra Boral, Ghoramara P. O., Rajshahy.

## TESTIMONIALS.

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

A. K. Maltra, S. L., Hony. Secretary, Rajshahy.

Ornaments supplied by Mohesh Chandra Boral are of good design and approved of by all. Rates are cheaper than at other shops. I can safely recommend him to my friends and to the public at large.

Mohesh Chandra Roy, B. L., Rajshahy.

### HEALTH, STRENGTH, VIGOUR & MANHOOD

SURELY FOLLOW THE USE OF OUR CELEBRATED

## SAVORIN

which speedily stops all waste and produces lasting results. Nervous debility, impaired memory, loss of power, Gonorrhoea, night losses, etc., and the attendant evils, perfectly removed in a short time.

Pure, Pleasant, Fr. Pr. Mpt. Potent Positive and Peerless. Price per Phial One Rupee only.

Imperial Pharmacy, Ranaghat, Bengal.

## TRIED AND TRUE.

For Ladies Only. Our FEMALE FRIEND is the safest and surest remedy for all the painful disorders from which women suffer in silence. Thousands have been cured. Try and be convinced.

We do not, as a rule, publish reports of cure of FEMALE diseases.

Price THREE RUPEES only.

## The Problem Solved!

DIABETES of any stage and standing is sure to be cured by our celebrated specific. Diabetes should no longer be considered to be incurable. Our specific will act like a charm and remove General Debility, Burning of the palms and the soles, Excessive thirst and Urination, and the discharge of Saccharine matter with the urine. We challenge a case we cannot cure.

H. Keensa Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for Diabetes; I am feeling much better now."

S. William, Esq., Travancore, writes:—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from Chronic Diabetes I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. As a last resort, I sent for a bottle of your specific, and before half of it had been taken I was completely cured."

Price THREE RUPEES Only.

Mrs. Ostoche, Jaunpur, writes about our specific for Asthma.

## Specific for Asthma.

"The young lady for whom I got your specific for ASTHMA has been cured. She thought she never would have been cured. It is a wonderful cure."

Price FIVE RUPEES Only.

For our specific for "HYDROCELE" "PILES" "SYPHILIS." Testimonials, Price List, and detailed account of Treatment, please write only to

J. C. MUKHERJEE & Co.,

VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,

Ranaghat, Bengal.



Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, genuine and best harmonium in the market. When purchasing please look at the spelling of the word MOHON—our Registered Trade Mark—and the name PAUL & SONS in bright gold, without which none is genuine.

Price list free on application to the Sole Manufacturers.

PAUL & SONS,

The Mohon Musical Depot,

2, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.



cleanse the stomach regulate the bowels and impart a tone of health.

One trial will convince you of the quality of this medicine.

CAUTION.—Always ask your Druggist for POWELL'S Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla and be sure you get the genuine which bears our Trade Mark.

Bottle Re. 1-10-0.

N. POWELL & CO.

Chemists,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

### ABRECHT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCH MANUFACTURER

17, 18, Radha Bazar, (HEAD OFFICE) 20, Lall Bazar, (BRANCH OFFICE)

CALCUTTA

LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' WATCHES.

"Self-Closing" Bracelets.

WILL FIT WRIST OF ANY SIZE

MOST COMFORTABLE IN WEAR

FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 50.

VERY PRETTY LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

EXQUISITELY ENAMELLED AND ENGRAVING CASES.

FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 500.

The "Improved Lever" Wrist Watches.

One Quality only "THE BEST"

Nickel case	from Rs. 20-
Silver case	30-
Gold "	60-

All guaranteed 3 years.

Sent by V. P. P. to any part of India or Burmah, in a very fine case. With extra glass spring and guarantee.

Repairs of every description done at the shortest notice.

N. B. — Sole importers of the Celebrated Courvoisier & Co.'s Watches

## ESSENCE OF DRAKSHA

A potent remedy for habitual constipation, cough, gout, rheumatism, worms, biliousness and piles. It restores energy in the system worn out with nervousness. The best nervous tonic can be administered in the convalescent state. 4 oz. phial Re. 1, Dozen Rs. 11, 2 pound Rs. 3-8.

## ASWAGANDHA WINE

The greatest nerve, brain and muscular tonic ever invented. Highly efficacious in cough, cold and even in consumption. It infuses vigour in the system worn out by age and youthful frailties. Urinary disorders, seminal weakness, loss of memory, want of retentive power and impotency can be cured by its regular use. A real restorative to all who have to sustain prolonged physical and mental exercise. 4 oz. phial Re. 1, Dozen Rs. 11, 2 pound Rs. 3-8.

## MIST PESPIN CO COM BISMUTH

The most efficacious medicine in dyspepsia with apparatus. A tried and most potent medicine which cures the cure of the disease. 4 oz. phial Re. 1, 4 doz Rs. 14-8, pound Rs. 4-8. emply Manager, Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, 4 (a) Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

## BEWARE OF IMITATION.

OF THE

## GENUINE MOHON FLUTE-HARMONIUM.

Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, genuine and best harmonium in the market. When purchasing please look at the spelling of the word MOHON—our Registered Trade Mark—and the name PAUL & SONS in bright gold, without which none is genuine.

Price list free on application to the Sole Manufacturers.

PAUL & SONS,

The Mohon Musical Depot,

2, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

## POWELL'S IODISED COM ESSENCE

OF

## Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Cleanser is the

most effective combination of Iodised Com-

pound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

A prompt and powerful alterative and Depurator acting directly upon the blood & Glandular System.

The distressing poison of Syphilis with its primary, secondary or tertiary symptoms is speedily relieved. It is of particular service in syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic affections of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofulous Diseases, Blotches, Eruptions, Erisipelas, Female complaints, Gout, Liver complaints and Pimples.

It has the power of causing the elimination of Mercury from the system. This essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the arterial blood, of putrid humours.

One trial will convince you of the quality of this medicine.

CAUTION.—Always ask your Druggist for POWELL'S Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla and be sure you get the genuine which bears our Trade Mark.

Bottle Re. 1-10-0.

N. POWELL & CO.

Chemists,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

## THE GREAT ENEMY!

Do you not know that we have got a marvellous specific for Diabetes mellitus?

It is our great SHASTRI medicine—BASANTA KUSUMAKAR RASA—

It improves the system, gives strength and energy after a fortnight's use.

It acts as a charm, even in obstinate cases of Diabetes—which have taken away from us, our best geniuses and worthies.

Efficacy of this invaluable preparation, has been acknowledged by many who have borne testimony in unadmitted voice.

It saved many a valuable life from premature decay.

Price per Phial ... Re. 4 0 0

Packing and Postage ... Re. 0 3 0

Kaviraj N. N. Sen,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

## NITYANANDA BISWAS.

Jewellery, Poddary Shop,

Ranaghat, Rajshahy, Rajshahy.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

FOR THE BUYERS OF MOHIN FLUTE

Beware of Worthless imitations

THE

## MOHIN FLUTE

Awarded Gold Medal at the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition.

PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING

MOHIN BROS.

ON THE INSTRUMENT.

It having appeared that the public are of the deceived by some unprincipled trader offering

WORTHLESS IMITATIONS of the

MOHIN FLUTE.

C2. MOHIN BROS., beg most respectfully to

CAUTION THE PUBLIC that genuine MOHIN

FLUTE can be had only from MOHIN BROS.,

at Nos. 3 and 4 Lower Chitpore Road, East of Calcutta Police Court.

Price of the Mohin Flutes.

Mohin flute 3 octave 3 steps ... Re. 35

Do. Superior ... 40

Do. Superior ... 40

Do. Superior ... 40

Do. Superior ... 40

Do. Superior ... 40

Do. Superior ... 40

Do. Superior ... 40

Do. Superior ... 40

Do. Superior ... 40

## KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S

WORLD-RENOWNED



## SCIENCE VS. LUXURY.

Have unanimously borne testimony about the efficacy and excellence of our world-renowned sweet-scented

Maharajas

Bajas

Fudatory

Chiefs

Princes

Councillors

Scholars

Judges

Magistrates

Nawabs

Barristers

Physicians

Zemindars

Price per Small Phial ... Re. 1 0 0

Packing and Postage ... Re. 0 5 0

Three Small Phials ... Re. 2 8 0

Packing and Postage ... Re. 0 11 0

Kaviraj N. N. Sen,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,

18-1, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

## NITYANANDA BISWAS.

Jewellery, Poddary Shop,

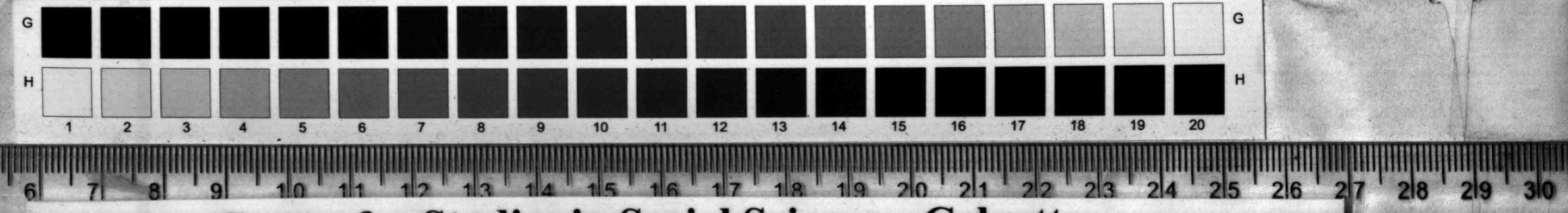
Ranaghat, Rajshahy, Rajshahy.

## DEAR SIR,—

The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanjay, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 2nd January 1904.

Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boalhat has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is truly worthy in his dealings with his customers.

Dated 4-2-04. (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar, Professor, Presidency College.



ULUBARIA NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ulubaria, Feb. 7.

OUR SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE.

Our Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Babu Pramatha Nath Dutt, has nearly completed the third year of his stay in Ulubaria and has thus arrived at a period when people are thinking of his transfer from here.

PLEADER VS. MUKHTAR.

The case brought by Babu Rampati Roy, a local pleader, against Babu Chandra Kumar Mitter, Mukhtar, under the Seal Zemindars and their Nab Babu Hari Charan Shome, which is now pending in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Ulubaria, is the chief sensation of the town at present.

THE BRIDGING OF THE BANSPATI CANAL.

By a stroke of the pen the local Government sanctioned the establishment of a Municipality here and it has thus become an accomplished fact. The head of the province seems to have had no idea of the geographical features of the villages which have been included within the municipal area when he accorded sanction for extending the Municipal Act to this place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The District Magistrate of Howrah is expected here shortly; court-business continues to be dull; general health is good.

PANNA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Panna, Jan. 19.

I have occasions to give you the topographical account of Panna in my former letters. Now as I am here again with the Prime Minister I must give you some inkling of the Prime Minister's "Native" State.

Pratap Singh, K.C.S.I., were at first consulted and acted upon and well it was for the Political Agent to do so. But things could not remain as they were in due course of time a Dewan in the person of Rai Bahadur Balabhai was ushered in and the stereotyped hard and fast rules of the British administration were introduced.

Sweeping reductions in all the working departments of the State are going on much to the loss and inconvenience of those who compose the machinery of administration, and in carrying out these reductions the Dewan is too pliable in the hands of the Political. Complaints are rife that the usages and customs of the State are not taken into consideration and that the people have no voice in any matter—social or political.

The exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction, which this semi-independent State had the privilege to exercise all over its subjects, is now carried on by the Dewan and the members of the Council quite in keeping with the existing laws of British India, but it sometimes happens that these very laws clash against long-cherished customs of the land, which the newly-appointed staff of officers often fail to bring to a harmonious union.

CUTTINGS FROM 'INDIAN PLANTING AND GARDENING.'

CUTTING TREES BY ELECTRICITY.

It is reported in the German press that successful experiments have been made in various forests of France in cutting trees by means of electricity. A platinum wire is heated to a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled like a saw.

RESURRECTION PLANTS.

Three different plants are known under the above name, says Mr. A. Hensley, in "The Garden." Mesembryanthemum tripartitum, is one of the most remarkable. When dry the seed capsules are tightly closed up and when soaked in water the capsules will open out their curious valves. On being dried they will close, but will open again with moisture. This may be repeated several times without destroying the remarkable hygroscopic properties.

Baby Cough Must Never Linger

Nothing is more distressing than to see a help less 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 positively guarantee that this preparation does not contain opium in any form, for any other harmful substance. Mothers may confidently give this remedy to their little ones. It gives prompt relief and this is perfectly safe. It always cures and cures quickly.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The two Russian naval bases are Port Arthur and Vladivostok, but the majority of the Russian fleet is concentrated at the former place. There is circuitous railway communication between the two ports, but it will be obvious at a glance that the union of the two portions of the Russian fleet is impossible while Japan commands the Korea Strait.

Many thousands of Russian troops are stationed at Port Arthur. Their line of land communication is furnished by the Siberian Railway, but it should be noted that this line is liable to be cut by a hostile power possessing the command of the sea. At certain points near Port Arthur the railway passes within sight of the coast. There are from five to six thousand troops at Dalny, but the new harbour and docks are not fortified, and are on the shores of a very open bay. No other large military station exists along the Siberian Railway until Liao-Yang is reached.

The total strength of the Russian forces in Manchuria and around Vladivostok in January consisted of 3,115 officers, 147,479 men, and 266 guns. The infantry numbered 2,100 officers and 105,829 men. Of cavalry there were 148 squadrons, with 603 officers and 21,914 men. There were also six regular cavalry squadrons in Russia, 87 squadrons of Trans-Baikal Cossacks, and 55 frontier guard squadrons.

The artillery consisted of 12 batteries, with 266 guns. There are 15 field batteries of eight guns each and one of six guns; four batteries of six guns each; two mountain batteries of eight guns each and one of six guns; one heavy battery of eight guns; one horse mountain section with two guns; also six batteries with six quick-firers each; also six frontier guard batteries of eight guns each. Each battery consists of six officers and 242 men. There are also two battalions of garrison artillery at Vladivostok and two at Port Arthur, consisting of 16 companies with 42 officers and 2,620 men; also one company at Nikolaievsk. The total artillery force is 264 officers and 10,567 men.

The engineers comprised 32 companies with 88 officers and 3,745 men—namely, two battalions of East Siberian Engineers, including a telegraph company; the 4th Trans Amur railway battalion (not four battalions as reported); also the Ussuri railway brigade; also the Port Arthur engineer company, besides one submarine mining company at Nikolaievsk and another at Vladivostok; also a balloon section.

The supply transport comprised 60 officers and 5,423 men. The principal Japanese naval base is at Sasebo, where according to the latest reports the fleet was stationed. The secondary base for the fleet is Kagoshima. The best docking facilities on the western side of Japan are at Nagasaki. From Nagasaki to Masanpo is 200 miles; to Mokpo, 280 miles; and to Chemulpo, 500 miles.

Kumamoto and Hiroshima, in Japan, are the chief military bases for the concentration of troops intended for service the Asiatic continent. Japan has an army on the war footing, extending the force on the island of Formosa, made up as follows:—Officers, 11,735; men, 384,100; guns, 1,116; horses, 86,460. The grand total of officers and men, that she professes to be able to put in the field in time of war amounts to 632,000.

Concerning the command of the sea, the latest statement from authoritative Japanese sources shows the strengths of the two squadrons as follows, premising that the Russian totals include vessels now en route for the Far East as well as those actually there:—Of battleships Japan has six, with a displacement of 86,299 tons against nine Russian, with a displacement of 110,232 tons; but this superiority on Russia's side is somewhat redressed by the greater size higher speed, and heavier armament of the Japanese ships. Of armoured cruisers Japan has six, with a displacement of 58,788 tons, against five Russian, with a displacement of 49,016 tons. Of protected cruisers capable of developing a speed of 20 knots and upwards Japan has six, with a displacement of 25,106 tons, against eight Russian, with a displacement of 43,553 tons. In this table, then, which comprises first-class fighting material Japan's ships number 18, of a total tonnage of 170,182, against 22 Russian, with a tonnage of 204,801. In the column of second-class fighting material Japan has 12 cruisers, of a speed of 16 knots and upwards, with a displacement of 37,739 tons, against one Russian, with a displacement of 3,283 tons; and Japan has 23 gunboats and coast-defence ships, aggregating 28,391 tons against 17 Russian, aggregating 20,000 tons. In second-class material Japan has 35 ships representing 66,130 tons, against 13 Russian totalling 26,273 tons. Finally, of torpedo-destroyers Japan has 19, displacing 6,227 tons, against 32 Russian, displacing 9,608 tons, and against 32 Russian, displacing 9,608 tons, against 32 Russian, displacing 9,608 tons, against 32 Russian, displacing 9,608 tons.

The British naval base is at Wei-hai-wei, where there is a small military garrison.

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 by damping a piece of flannel with Pain Balm and binding it on over the affected parts.

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, Stanstreet and Co., Calcutta, on receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Pal and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem Calcutta.

Indian Notes.

WILD BUFFALO IN BHAGALPORE.

A correspondent writes: Towards the end of January the district of Bhagalpore became aware that it was entertaining an unwelcome visitor in the shape of a wild bull buffalo. The animal, which had apparently wandered down the Kosriver from Purnea, took up its quarters in a dense patch of elephant grass not very far from the subdivisional town of Madhepura, from which it used to issue out in the evenings among the crops. It was soon discovered to be exceedingly savage in temper, making for anyone it saw and had killed three persons and injured five more in the course of a few days, when the news of its doings was brought to Mr. S. S. Day, Deputy Magistrate, who happened to be in camp in the neighbourhood. Mr. Day rode to the spot on the 29th and tried to beat the animal out of its retreat but without success. On the 30th having obtained elephants, he resumed operations, and after putting no less than 10 bullets into the animal disabled it, when he finished it on foot. The excitement among the people, when the news was known, was great, as latterly they had been afraid to stir out even in the broad day.

MR. GOKHALE AND DR. POLLEN.

As was to be expected Mr. Gokhale sticks to the account about the postal surveillance upon the late Mr. Ranade supposed to be exercised through Dr. Pollen. Mr. Gokhale's memory is strong on the point; and besides asserting the fact of his having received the account from Mr. Ranade himself Mr. Gokhale adds that his recollection is borne out by other persons also intimately connected with Mr. Ranade with whom he had a talk on the subject. Mr. Gokhale's re-assertion, therefore, must remain as against Dr. Pollen's contradiction, and as Mr. Gokhale has in fairness of mind arranged to get Dr. Pollen's letter to him published along with his own address Dr. Pollen too will be expected by all reasonable people to try to recollect and say publicly what his conversation with Mr. Ranade was so far as he remembers. From that conversation the world might judge how far the postal surveillance, which is the real point, was or not a fact. Who was the actual instrument of that disgraceful behaviour on the part of Government is quite a secondary matter altogether, and Mr. Gokhale's remarks would not lose a bit of their drift or force, if it is not Dr. Pollen but only somebody else who was a party to the transaction. We can understand Dr. Pollen being anxious to extricate himself from the bad situation, but his claim that no Englishman will be a party to any opening of letters, under which Mr. Ranade's letters were being opened, is too large an order even upon the most fair-minded or even credulous men to make.—"Maharatta."

A WELL-KNOWN EXPERT.

A well known expert is at present in Ceylon inquiring into the possibilities of that island as a source of supply for the rubber market. At present though the rubber industry in Ceylon is profitable it is comparatively small. Last year only about 48,000 worth of rubber was exported, and it made a very small proportion of the world's supply. The Ceylon Para rubber, however, has won a high reputation for purity and quality. On the other hand, the South American and African rubber contains a considerable percentage of dust. It is gathered by natives in a wild state, and its preparation is carelessly supervised. In the French territory in Africa—one of the most important of rubber districts—the Government has had to interfere and all rubber is carefully examined before it is allowed to be exported. It is said that Ceylon growers tap their trees far too early, and by planting the trees too closely together, stunt their growth. Many planters fear to embark in rubber growing as there is some talk of chemical substitute, a substitute has been experimented with that has its preparation costs more than rubber it is at once put out of court. After reviewing the possibilities of rubber from a commercial point of view the expert now visiting Ceylon, who is a representative of a firm that deals largely in rubber, unhesitatingly advises apitners to 'go nap' on rubber cultivation.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

There is only too much reason to fear that plague is once more making headway in India. In the last week of January 1903 the mortality was 24,300; this year in the corresponding week it was not so high, but still the figures were 23,203. The disease, too, is more widely distributed and areas which were comparatively free a twelve-month ago are now deeply infected. Thus last January the deaths in Central India were only 14 or 15 per week, now they are about 1,000. In the United Provinces the comparative returns are a proximately 2,500 and 5,000; in the Punjab 2,900 and 3,300. All this points to the existence of more centres of infection in Provinces which have been suffering for some time. Plague has also appeared in Rajputana, though the deaths are not yet 200 per week. As regards the Bombay districts the mortality is much less than in 1903. Then the appalling mortality of about 12,000 weekly were reached; now it is below 6,400. The Bengal districts are in slightly better case than last year, but still the death-rate has risen to 2,300. The disease is showing a tendency to spread in Bombay City; but in Calcutta it only just lingers on, two or three deaths occurring daily. Karachi furnishes smaller returns than these; while Madras City does not figure on the list at all. More than once alarm has been felt at Rangoon, when imported cases have been reported, but plague has never taken hold of Burma, and that Province is quite free from the disease. So also are Assam, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. The deaths in Kashmir are so far not numerous, and it is to be hoped that the Valley will be spared from any great mortality.

Some time back a Monywa correspondent mentioned that two young Burmese girls had mysteriously disappeared from the village. The mystery has now been cleared up. Some of the villagers noticing a number of kites hovering over a paddyfield went to the spot and there found the dead bodies of the two girls, who had first been outraged and then murdered. Some natives of India are suspected.

RESERVED FORESTS IN BURMA.

The area of reserved forests in Burma, we learn from the Report just published, amounted to 19,708 square miles at the close of the year 1902-03, against 18,606 square miles at the close of the previous year. Areas newly reserved during the year measured 933 square miles; these were chiefly timber reserves, of which no less than 471 square miles were finally notified in the Mandalay division. The balance of the increase is due to a more accurate computation of areas already reserved, resulting from forests surveys. Over 2,000 square miles for which preliminary notifications had issued were either under settlement or were awaiting settlement at the close of the year. Three special Civil Officers were appointed for settlement during parts of the field season and progress was on the whole satisfactory. The settlement of certain proposed fuel and fodder reserves has given considerable trouble, owing to claims having been made to rights of grazing and forest produce which, if admitted, would lead eventually to the denudation of the reserved area. These reserves will be needed as the fuel supply from waste areas steadily diminishes with the spread of cultivation, and it has been found necessary in the interests of the public to restrict in some instances the rights admitted by the Settlement Officer to the neighbouring population. Inquiries with the same object have been extended to fuel reserves finally notified in previous years. The prolonged drought in Upper Burma and the extensive forest fires tended to check the natural reproduction of teak and other timber during the year.

THE BURMA COTTON CROP.

The final forecast of the Burma cotton crop for 1903-04 shows that this area under cotton cultivation in the chief cotton-producing districts, as well as the less important districts, is estimated to be 151,894 acres, or an increase of 12,284 acres over the actual area under cultivation in the previous year. Myingyan district shows a large increase in area, while Sagaing and Thayetmyo show moderate increases. Owing to early unfavourable rainfall the area in Meiktila decreased by 3,194 acres, the decrease in Lower Chindwin being ascribed to more accurate statistics. The annual estimate is practically the same as that previously reported, except in Sagaing, where a 17 anna crop is expected instead of a 14 anna crop. The output of cleaned cotton is calculated to be 27,487 bales of 400 lbs. each. The remarks for the districts separately show that heavy rainfall in Akyab has caused a decrease in the annual estimate, while the increase in the Thayetmyo area is due to some lands on which other crops failed last year on account of drought having failed this year being sown with cotton. The decrease in Mibu is due to want of rain. A very fair crop has been obtained in Sagaing, and prices now average to about Rs. 22 per 100 'pics.' Owing to unfavourable and insufficient rains the percentage of good white cotton, as compared with inferior discoloured cotton, is much lower than last year.

A BIG ELEPHANT.

A Bangalore correspondent writes under date Feb. 6: Intelligence has reached Bangalore that during the week both Lord Henry Bentinck and Lord John Manners have had shots at tusker elephants in the Gundlpet jungles. Lord Henry Bentinck apparently got his chance on the 2nd instant but missed, whilst Lord John Manners in company with Mr. G. E. Ricketts got up to a big tusker on the following day and killed it with a single bullet. The dimensions of this animal, especially its height as given here, seem quite abnormal, and it is just possible that there is some slight mistake. The height of the elephant is stated as 10 feet by 9 1/2 inches length to root of tail 15 feet 4 inches, and length of tusks 4 feet 9 inches. If these measurements are correct Lord John Manners may be congratulated upon his good fortune in bagging a veritable monster.

GLASS PIECES IN FOOD.

At the Madras High Court before their Lordships Justice Sir James Daves and Mr. Justice Boddam, the Hon. Mr. O. Sankaranair argued an appeal on behalf of one Gangamah Irramma against her conviction by the Sessions Judge of Bellary on a charge of administering glass bangle pieces with intent to cause hurt to her husband Khyrupallappa, and the sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment imposed on her thereto. According to the prosecution story, accused's first husband is alive but they are now separate. Khyrupallappa married her in the "Udiki" from Yeerugavur having come there for the purpose from his village Jutur. The mother-in-law advised them immediately to go away and they went to Jutur. They called at a village named Attalaller on the way. They lived there for eight days during which time quarrels arose. The accused proposed that they should return to Yeerugavur and said she would get him a fine turban and cloths if he proved a compliant husband and did not raise any objection to any of her goings on. The proposal was not acceded to. In the food she prepared he noticed something grating in it and when asked she said she had not picked out the grit from the cholam well. He felt uneasy and vomited what looked like black water; there were some glass fragments. The matter was sent for chemical analysis and the Chemical Examiner certified that green and blue pieces of bangle glass were found in it. Their Lordships set aside the conviction, acquitted the accused and directed that she be set at liberty.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

LOSENS the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions. It counteracts the tendency of a bad cold to result in pneumonia. It is unequalled for bad colds. The time to cure it is when it is merely a "bad cold." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is highly recommended by the leading physicians for this malady. It always cures, and cures quickly. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors. If unable to obtain it this medicine will be forwarded by Smith, Stanstreet and Co., Calcutta, on receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Pal and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem Calcutta.

That's the thing you want. Don't try to get others, but KISHORY LALL JOYNEE'S TAMBUL BIHAR, AS IT IS GENUINE, EFFICACIOUS AND HIGHLY SCENTED SPICES FOR BETEL AND TOBACCO. Doz. Rs. 2, Pack and Post As. 4. 8 dozen including Postage Rs. 6. 125, Old China Bazar Calcutta.

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

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 14, 1904.

THE WAR.

JAPAN is ambitious of becoming respectable. What she wants is that she must be recognized as a power in the world.

Japan's wise policy lay not in showing her teeth but in concealing them. She, we are told, has an "interest," and this idea came into her head since she acquired Formosa.

Talking of allies we are naturally led to enquire why did England permit Japan to fight? We think Japan would have never fought if prevented, nay, if not encouraged by England.

Our New York correspondent is thoroughly conversant with the causes that have led to the war. His letter, received by the last mail, throws a clear light on the subject.

"New York City, U.S.A., Jan. 12, 1904. I write you a few lines re the Russo-Japan dispute, because I notice in some of your contemporaries a thorough misunderstanding of the whole situation.

"In the first place all the incitation of the Japanese to attack Russia comes from the Jewish press and News Agencies in this country and England. It and they want to use Japan as a stick to beat Russia with, because Russia is the only country in the world where the Jews have not full play to "eat up" the people.

"As to Russia she is no doubt in the first stages of an internal political and economic revolution, but still is a long way from the point where the central authority ceases to control, so that a foreign war might tend to retard that revolution rather than precipitate it.

"As to England my view is that she is waiting for war to begin to push her own anti-Russian schemes behind Russia's back without apparently acting in collusion with Japan.

"The matter is no longer one between Russia and Japan, but has almost assumed the aspect of Asia versus Europe, with a consequent obligation on the part of Europe, and especially of those European Powers ruling large Asiatic populations, to adapt their policies to the new conditions.

"There is really nothing more remarkable than the extraordinary and eager interest that every mail from different parts of Asia shows in being felt through the great continent over this dispute between Japan and Russia.

rested in order to give the other Powers interested in China breathing time to discover just where they are.

"France, for instance, has an unsettled dispute with Siam at the same time that an agitation necessitating a considerable re-enforcement both of her military and naval forces in Indo-China is becoming visible among her subject populations.

"The visit of the Persian ex-Grand Vizier to Tokyo also had a political significance, and was the more remarkable because of the difference in the religion of the two countries.

"These details, taken collectively, are indicative of the awakening of Asia, the rousing from a dormant state of more than half the human race.

"It is this new orientation of Asian politics which Europe and the rest of the World will have to take into account, and that before very long.

"A war between Russia and Japan will, if it takes place, be only an incident in itself, and the opening one of a series of events that must occur, before the world settles down again.

"Japan has begun well. This is because she has a larger number of battle-ships than Russia, as will be seen from a comparative statement of the military strength of both published elsewhere.

THE GREAT INVENTOR OF A NATION.

SRI KRISHNA is the God of Love. He is the Supreme Deity and does not interfere with the administration of mundane affairs of the universe.

"Brahma could not help smiling at the sight of this huge mass of flesh. "What is this trunk for?" he enquired. The sons replied that they had created the animal in haste, and afterwards discovered that the neck of the animal had been made so stiff and short as to incapacitate him from mouthing his food.

"The giraffe was brought in next. Its four legs of unequal length made Brahma again smile. "How did this happen my children?" he asked. They gave him the same reply: "This too is the result of haste, father. We first constructed its two hind legs but came to find that if we made its two front legs of the same length, the animal would not be able to reach the branches, the leaves of which are to nourish it and keep it alive."

"The kangaroo, when exhibited, created equal surprise. The children explained that they had made the front legs of the giraffe longer than the hind ones. To make up this defect, they had made the hind legs of the kangaroo longer than the front ones.

"The sight of the ass, with its two long ears, led Brahma to laugh out-right. Said the god to his sons: "You would, I see, make me an object of laughter to the world."

"It was in this manner the Camel, the monkey, etc., were brought before Brahma, and criticized by him. He said: "Before creating the animals you ought to have carefully thought whether the parts would harmoniously agree with each other, and suit the whole."

animals noted above. We are informed that the duck-billed quadruped of Australia is one of the creations of the children of Brahma.

"Brahma had not then created man, but he had already conceived the idea. He told his sons that they had made their creations clumsy and ugly. As for instance they had no reason to give the animals four legs.

"The fact is, father," said they, "we found it very irksome to form a full conception of the whole in the beginning. We began with the parts. When we found the body of the elephant too heavy, we had to give it thick, column-like legs; when two legs were not sufficient we gave four; we should have given five if necessary. In the same manner, we gave it a trunk when we found that otherwise it would die of hunger."

"Lord Curzon, the supreme ruler of India, loves the Indians, as every one knows. He has left the administration of the country to his subordinates. One of his subordinates, Mr. Risley, wanted permission to evolve a new country with a new nation, and obtained it.

"The country was easily evolved. He kept a map before him; he had compasses and pencils, and the country was marked out. He then followed exactly the way Rup and Sanatan had adopted to do their work. The cost of the administration was too heavy for Assam alone, and hence he would add Chittagong, Dacca and Mysensing to it.

"In the same manner, if the brothers made the kangaroo as it is to remove the defect in connection with the giraffe, Mr. Risley also amalgamated the Bengalee-speaking peoples with those who speak the Assamese and fastened two Urya-speaking districts of other provinces upon Orissa, in order to secure equilibrium.

"As for evolving a new nation, Mr. Risley has yet something more to do. The people of Assam have a distinct trace of the flat nose of the Mongolian race. The nose of the Bengalee is of a Caucasian type. Mr. Risley will have, for the purposes of harmony, to flatten the noses of the Bengalees a little; or, if he chooses, he can correct the nasal defect of the Assamese. Here parenthetically we can suggest a way how this can be done.

"Then there is the language difficulty. Mr. Risley will have to create a language which will suit both the Assamese and the Bengalees. We could here offer also some suggestions, but as Mr. Risley possibly does not know the Assamese, we think it would be difficult for us to be intelligible to him.

POLITICAL AGITATION IN INDIA.

WHILE giving a sketch of the career of the Irish patriot, Daniel O'Connell, we stated that in his Malloy speech, he used strong language, as soon as he heard that the Cabinet was contemplating to take violent measures for the purpose of dispersing his monster meetings.

"This led us to the story we promised the other day. Whenever there is an agitation now-a-days in India the Government at first ignores it, and when it acquires volume and force, Government asks, is it genuine? It is to settle this point probably that Lord Curzon is going to Dacca. It is this point that will decide the question of partition. If the Government finds that the agitation against the measure is genuine, it will give up its project; for, the British Government has a tradition to follow, and that tradition enjoins to respect public voice when it is based upon genuine popular feeling.

"The question, however, remains unanswered, namely, why does the Government suspect the genuineness of an agitation started here? The following paragraph from the "Some Problems," 28th August, 1887, the then leading vernacular paper of Bengal, describing the character of a patriot, will explain the situation.

"The manner in which our patriot is serving the country cannot but call forth our sincere gratitude. He does not get up monster meetings, and then send telegraphic summaries of their proceedings to the daily papers. He does not rend the skies by empty speeches. In order to intimidate the Indian Government, he does not start on a political tour. He does not join large Associations to trumpet out his own fame, or scream out, 'Mazzini, Mazzini' to dub himself a patriot. Neither is he anxious to purchase a name for himself by bringing about empty political agitations."

"There was a time when the Government and the public were tired of these meetings, which were invariably followed by extravagant telegraphic messages to the press. The para quoted above will show how these bogus meetings had disgusted the country. This sort of action created unmitigated harm to the cause of the country. It lessened the value of public meetings before the Government, but

that even a small matter when compared to the other great evil. This evil is that the country practically ceased to agitate; respectable people stood aloof from political movements, and gradually public meetings practically disappeared from the land. After the agitation on the Age of Consent measure was over, very few public meetings have been held in India in which the leaders of the country have joined.

"Well, as to the story referred to by us, it has a relation to the great mass meeting of Jhinkergatcha. The organizers of the movement wanted to make an experiment; to follow in the wake of Daniel O'Connell and see whether it was possible to organize 'monster mass meetings' in India. O'Connell had this advantage that his people were suffering from a specific complaint, namely, land lordism, and he had to go against it to gather a following. But, in India, the miserable ryots know not to whom they owe their miserable condition. If they hate a Zemindar they find also that he is a useful friend in times of difficulty—a protector from the oppressions of the Police. Of course there is the Police rule, but it was an impersonal thing; it is difficult to locate the source of evil in Police rule. Well, the promoters of the Jhinkergatcha meeting laid hold of the Choukidaree tax, perhaps the cruellest tax ever conceived by man, to begin operations. For three months the villages within ten to twelve miles of Jhinkergatcha were subjected to a thorough training. Hundreds of village meetings were held for that purpose and the position of the people explained to them. They were told that they had rights which were secured to them by law and that no man—the highest in the land—can deprive them of these rights, and that they have a right to assemble together and let the rulers know what they feel. They were told that one of the objects of the great meeting was to petition the Government against the Choukidaree tax.

"The result of the training was that the peasants came to the meeting well-prepared. The vast number that gathered was a sight not to be forgotten. It is noted here that the Choukidaree measure, which was at the time pending before the Local Council, was withdrawn because of this great Jhinkergatcha meeting. The Government had no doubt about its genuineness. Some time after the meeting was over, the late illustrious Mr. Ranade came to pay us a visit. He was a member of a Government Commission appointed at the time, and was on his way back to Bombay from Simla. He told us that he had an interview with Lord Dufferin the then Viceroy, and learnt something from him what made him very sorry. Lord Dufferin told him that the Jhinkergatcha meeting had impressed the Government very much, and that he had sent a despatch on the subject to the Secretary of State. But the Tarekshwar meeting which had followed it, showed that the authorities had no need to regard these big meetings seriously. The story of the Tarekshwar meeting was this: There is a mela held at Tarekshwar on the Chait-Sankranti day where tens of thousands of people assemble. Some political agitators took that opportunity of proclaiming a public meeting. It was announced in the newspapers by a telegraphic despatch that this was a greater meeting than that of Jhinkergatcha. And what was the object of the meeting? It was to demand high political privileges in which the masses were but indirectly interested. An inquiry was made by the Government, and not only was the hollowness of the whole thing made clear, but even the Jhinkergatcha meeting was sought to be discredited. It was thus that the Government came to suspect every mass-meeting as got up by interested parties.

"Yet with all this prejudice against agitation in this country, the Government had to yield to the popular voice in connection with the Age of Consent measure. Even such a self-sufficient ruler as Sir Charles Elliott had to admit that "a wave of genuine discontent" temporarily overtook Bengal. Whether the agitation against the partition question is genuine or not, the lynx eyes of Lord Curzon will be easily able to find, and the country will immensely profit if the Government is convinced of its genuineness.

"The Reuter's information that a French transport with a battalion of troops from London is going to occupy forts, which the Russians are vacating, and that the British Officer in charge of Simla has protested against any French occupation, is correct, then the much-apprehended universal contagion is perhaps within measurable distance of time. An event at least clearly goes to show that Russia and France are acting in concert. It is, of course, understood that no other Power will help either Japan or Russia; but, will the rules of neutrality be observed if the French are permitted to guard the vacated forts of Russia?

"So the so-called worm has turned round! This is the first time that a regular battle has been fought between an Asiatic and a European power. Of course the Sikhs and the English fought fifty years ago, though the former had no leader, and were but indifferently trained by a few French adventurers. It is possible that the pigmy Japan really took two thousand Russians as prisoners. The Jap is only five feet in height, while the Russian is six; the Russian has also the prestige of the biggest compact Empire in the world to back him. But Japan has also some advantages over Russia. The scene of action is near their home and they are inspired by the feeling of patriotism. Japan is the England of Asia. Bounded on all sides by sea the statesmen of that country thought that their best policy lay in creating a strong fleet. In this they only followed the policy of England. It is only a chance of Russia now lies in the land; there Japan will no doubt find a strong and stubborn enemy in her. But the world as yet knows very little of Japan's real strength.

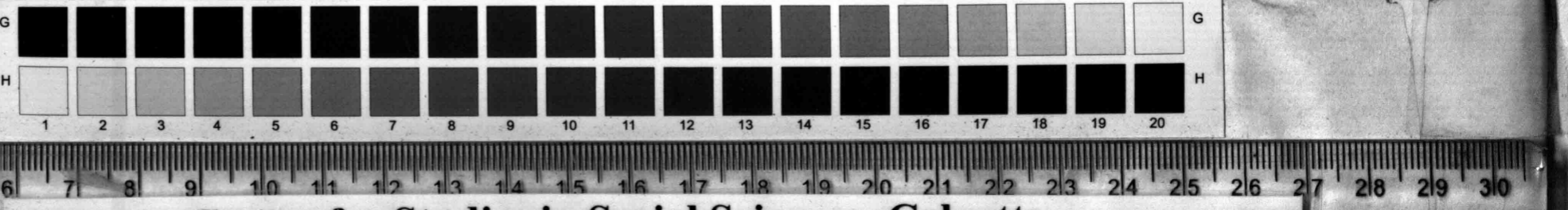
"As His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor are sincerely anxious to ascertain the genuine feelings of the people of Eastern Bengal on the partition question, we beg to refer them to the letter of our special correspondent at Dacca, published elsewhere, for the required information. The real situation is this: (1) the whole of East Bengal, including the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca himself, is dead against the scheme of Mr. Risley; (2) an alternative proposal has been put forward by the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, which has been rejected by all except the Nawab Bahadur and some of his relations and dependents. In order to give a popular character to the latter proposal, the Magistrate of Dacca appointed a committee, composed of three representatives of the people, and six official and nominated members, himself occupying the chair, and asked them to agree to the insertion of a prayer in the proposed address to the Viceroy to the effect that they were for the partition of Bengal, if the new province were composed of a larger part of Bengal, than what is contemplated and given a Lieutenant-Governor with a Legislative Council. The three people's representatives, however, not only entered an emphatic protest against the proposal, but have just tendered their resignation as members of the District Board and the Municipality lest their connection with these local bodies might be construed into an indirect acquiescence on their part in the proposal of the Commissioner. His Excellency and His Honour will thus be pleased to note the fact that the people of Dacca have nothing to do with the prayer in question contained in the address to be presented to Lord Curzon on his arrival at Dacca, that it emanated from the local authorities, and hence exclusively official in its origin, and that except the Nawab and his following, there is not a single man in the whole of the Dacca Division who is not opposed to the division of the Bengalee-speaking people in any shape. It should also be noted that there is not a single man in Dacca who is in favour of Mr. Risley's scheme.

The Note on the partition question by Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur, submitted to the Government on behalf of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, is a valuable document. The writer has discussed this all-important and all-absorbing topic of the day from almost every stand-point of view—social, religious, historical, commercial and so forth; and one cannot but be deeply impressed with all that he has said. He points out that, as Dacca and Mysensing are the real Dacca or Bengal, it will be cruel to take them away from Bengal proper and place them in Assam or a new Province with a new name. He argues with considerable force that, socially and religiously the Brahmins, Kayasthas and other castes will suffer very much in the estimation of the Hindu community if they are amalgamated with Assam and separated from Western Bengal. Babu Sita Nath also eloquently describes the evil results that would follow from the linguistic and educational points of view. He has embodied in his Note the various difficulties that would arise in connection with the civil and criminal administration of law, and shows how, without a Board of Revenue, it would be impossible for the Chief Commissioner to deal with the intricate question of land-tenure, which is different in different districts, and is complicated by reason of various customs and usages prevailing in different parts of Bengal. And he ends by pointing out the serious loss which the commercial community in the imperial city is bound to suffer if the Chittagong port is made a rival of the Calcutta one. As we shall have occasion, every now and then, to refer to this valuable paper of Babu Sita Nath, we do not propose to enter into details to-day. But, we would strongly ask those interested in the question of partition to study the Note carefully and see for themselves what a great wrong will be inflicted, not only upon the people of Eastern Bengal but the entire Bengali nation, if the proposal of dividing and weakening Bengal is carried out.

The Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to send us the following letter: "A statement has appeared in some of the daily papers to the effect that the Magistrates of Dacca, Mysensing and Chittagong had pronounced any reference to the question of the partition of Bengal in the addresses to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy at those places. The Lieutenant-Governor has made enquiries from even those Magistrates and has ascertained that the statement is absolutely without foundation."

The above shows that Sir Andrew Fraser intends to govern Bengal in a way which a wide-awake and just ruler should do. A very few of his prosecutors took any notice of what appeared in the press; or, if they did, they never cared to make the result of their enquiry known to the paper or papers which had published any information that required notice. This meant wrong to both the critic and the official; first, the official whose action is adversely criticised, may really be quite innocent; but, the injustice of the Government makes it impossible for the public to know this fact; on the other hand, the impression is continued in their minds that he was really what he had been represented in the press. Secondly, the reticence of the Government is calculated to do harm also to the newspaper which published the information. For, presumably he did it in the interests of the public, but he could not know whether his purposes had been served or not. Then again, he should be given an opportunity of correcting his mistake if he had been led to make any. The policy adopted by Sir Andrew is thus a very sound one; it is fair to the officials and fair to the press. We freely confess that there are papers which, in order to beat down "contemporary" will publish anything in its columns without due enquiry. Such papers will stand corrected if the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to take the trouble of pointing out to them the blunders they commit.

With regard to the statement, noticed in the letter of the Private Secretary, we do not know which paper or papers had said that the Magistrates of Dacca, Mysensing, and Chittagong had prohibited any reference to the partition question in the addresses to be presented to the Viceroy. As for ourselves, what we find stated in our issue of February 3 by a Chittagong correspondent is that the Commissioner of Chittagong at first returned the address of the Chittagong Association on the ground that it had "a clause relating to the transfer of Chittagong," but afterwards



he agreed to accept it when the prayer portion, regarding the transfer, was omitted. On this information we based an editorial paragraph in which we made the following suggestion: "From the letter of our Chittagong correspondent, published elsewhere, it seems the local authorities are loath to allow the People's Association there to include in its address the partition matter in the way they desire. We hope the Viceroy will be pleased to issue necessary instructions on the subject without delay. What we feel on the subject is that, in the matter of the addresses, the people should be left completely uninterfered. Of course anything disrespectful should never be allowed to find a place in such addresses, but they should on no account be prevented from stating their grievances freely in moderate language. We very much regret the way the Magistrate of Dacca got the address of the District Board and the Municipality sanctioned by the official nominees of the Reception Committee, ignoring the voice of the three representative members, altogether. We hope His Honour will enquire into the matter. Indeed there is no doubt that considerable official pressure was exercised at Dacca regarding the address, or rather for the inclusion in it of an alternative proposal to divide Bengal proper. We are glad to hear that the Viceroy has for Dacca to-morrow. Started from the programme of His Excellency's tour it will be seen that he arrives at Chittagong on Monday the 15th and receives addresses at 4 p.m. One of these addresses will be presented by the Chittagong Association and the rest by the District Board and other public bodies which are official. As we stated yesterday there is only a bare reference of the partition question in the address of the Chittagong Association; for the prayer of the Association that Chittagong should not be transferred to Assam was not allowed to be included in it. Will the Viceroy be pleased to enquire of the president of the Association whether or not there was any official interference in connection with the preparation of the address of the Association? The Viceroy will reach Dacca on Thursday the 15th and receive several addresses. Now, it is no longer a secret that there are two camps at Dacca, one belonging to the Nawab Bahadur and the officials, and the other to the people. The address prepared by the District Board and the Municipality will be sought to be passed as one emanating from the representatives of the people, but a little enquiry on the part of His Excellency will show that it does not at all embody popular views.

It will be seen from the four programmes of the Viceroy that His Excellency intends staying at Assam Munjil, which belongs to the Nawab of Dacca. We think, when His Excellency agreed to this arrangement he was not aware that there were two camps at Dacca, one belonging to the Nawab and his following and the other to the vast majority of the people. Is it now too late for the Viceroy to change this part of the programme? Why should His Excellency place himself in the position of a party man when he is not one, and why should he not avoid the possibility of his action being misinterpreted by remaining in his own steamer and declining the hospitality of the Nawab, especially as the Nawab's party is sure to make much of this incident?

Those young Indians, who go to England and marry English girls, may profit by the advice of Herbert Spencer to young Japan. He advises the latter to prohibit inter-marriages between the Japanese and the Europeans or Americans. He does so on biological grounds. When two widely divergent races inter-marry the result, specially in the second generation, is a bad one. This is shown by the "Eurasians of India and the half-breeds of America" says the illustrious philosopher. This is also the experience of the breeders of cattle. "The physiological appears to be that any one variety of creature in course of many generations acquires a certain constitutional adaptation to its particular form of life and every other variety similarly acquires its own special adaptation. The consequence is that if you mix the constitution of two widely divergent modes of life, you get a constitution which is adapted to the mode of life of neither—a constitution which will not work properly, because it is not fitted for any set of conditions whatever. By all means, therefore, peremptorily interdict marriages of Japan with foreigners." This is the warning advice to young Japan of the greatest philosopher of the day—a philosopher whose place as a unifier of biological facts stands the lightest to-day. As we have said above, it may well serve as a warning to those young men of our country who are likely to fall in love with European girls and marry them. Here let us say that what Spencer deprecates is a cross between "widely" unlike varieties or races and not a cross between "allied" varieties. This latter kind of cross, such as between the Bengalee and the Maharaite, is a very desirable thing. And the regeneration of India depends to a very great extent on such crosses being brought about. We shall, however, revert to this vital question in a future issue.

- WHAT happened was this. The Dacca Address Committee, with the exception of three representatives of the people, was composed of officials, non-officials and the relations and followers of the Nawab Bahadur. Let us here give the names of the nine members of the committee with their designations: 1. Mr. Magistrate Rankin, Chairman of the District Board as well as of the Municipality. 2. Moulvi K. N. Yusuf, Nominated Vice-Chairman of both the bodies. A very near relation of the Nawab and under great obligations to the latter. 3. Special Sub-Registrar, A Mussalman Official and adherent of the Nawab. 4. Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Division, An Official. 5. Roy Bahadur Ashok Kumar Sen, An ex-official and nominated member of both the bodies. 6. Khaja Mahomed Maresa, A near relation of the Nawab, named in the address. 7. Babu Ananda Chandra Chuckerjarty, An elected member of the District Board, representing the Narayang Sub-Division. 8. Babu Mahendra Kumar Ghose, An elected member of the District Board, representing the Moonshing Sub-Division. 9. Babu Sarat Chandra Chuckerjarty, An elected member of the Municipality and also of the District Board representing the Manikpur Sub-Division.

It will thus be seen that the constitution of the Committee is far from representative. When it first met, the Magistrate produced an address drafted by himself with an alternative proposal, and a prayer worded in an obnoxious way. The last-mentioned three gentlemen opposed it and threatened resignation. Then, as a compromise, it was proposed that the partition matter might not be at all introduced in the address. The Committee, however, postponed their deliberations that day. The next day, that is to say, on the 6th February, the Magistrate brought another proposal to the effect that, if the partition of Bengal was inevitable, then a large number of districts should be taken up to form the new province with the districts now under the Assam Administration. The three elected members could not accept it and tried their best to persuade the Magistrate to give up this proposal, but in vain. At last the three dissentient members succeeded in getting their dissent recorded. The Magistrate then adopted a most extraordinary procedure. Without asking the opinion of the others he took it for granted that the address had been approved by them and passed by the majority. This, to say the least, was most irregular; for no body knows what would have been the result if the opinion of the remaining five members excluding the Magistrate had been taken. It is believed that at least two of the members would have abstained from voting one way or the other.

Now, under these circumstances, we submit that the address should not be accepted as one containing the views of the people. We may here remark that Sir Alexander Mackenzie did not accept an address from the Municipality of Dacca, when he came to know that it was adopted by a divided council. We think it was very indiscreet on the part of the local authorities to take an upper hand in the preparation of the address and give it an official character; for, the Viceroy cannot accept it as embodying popular views. Indeed, the Magistrate had no business to prepare it at all. We humbly submit that, in his reply to the address to the Municipality and the District Board of Dacca, the Viceroy will be pleased to state that His Excellency cannot accept it in any other light than as a document which contains the opinions and views of the Nawab Bahadur and the officials and not of the vast majority of the people inhabiting the district.

be allowed to rise above 130. This maximum temperature is never desired. Temperatures of 160 for filler leaves and 120 for wrapper leaves are generally recommended by the American tobacco experts. Now this bulk should be broken down and rebuilt. The bottom and top leaves should now be placed in the middle. The temperature now rises more slowly. The next rebulking is necessary in 7 or 8 days. Altogether the piles are re-packed from 5 to 10 times until the temperature fails to rise. A temperature of the fermentation room should be maintained at 70 to 80 F.

Varieties recommended—Sumatra variety is the best for wrapper leaves and the Havana for the filler. Of course the Americans and Philipinos take good care in growing tobacco, but they take greatest care in curing it. The Indiana grow tobacco which is good enough, but they know not how to cure it. For particular information the experimenters may apply to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, Calcutta. The time has now arrived for cutting down the tobacco plants and curing them.

Scrap.

News confirming the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Inspector-General of Forces has, it is understood, reached India.

During his forthcoming stay at Benares the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will pay a flying visit to Chunar. His Honour will return to Benares the same day.

We understand that a number of British military officers will be attached to the Russian and Japanese forces during the war. It is likely that some selections will be made in India.

Reports from the Tibetan mission show that road-making in the Chumbi region is proceeding actively in spite of the severe cold. The object is, of course, to facilitate communication with the advanced camp at Thulung. A further move has to be made towards Gyantsi.

The Government of India have issued orders for carrying out the various improvements decided to be necessary at the existing camp on the road from Chakdara to Lowari Pass and for taking immediate steps to construct a new bridge over the Panjkora at Chutiakan on the Dir route to Chitral.

Swami Ram writes from Portland, Oregon, U. S. America.—The College authorities of the Oregon Agricultural College have agreed to receive any number of Hindu students without charging any admission or tuition fees. They have given strong hopes to find for the poor Hindu boys work to maintain themselves while in College life.

The Pioneer's London correspondent writes on the 5th February:—The Times in an article commenting on the situation, says that Japan did not ask Russia to carry out even her shiam evacuation, to move a single soldier, or to renounce one of her rights in Manchuria which she had extorted from China by dubious methods. Japan only asked for the recognition, in a bi-lateral agreement, of Chinese integrity.

Shanhaikwan, which, as Reuter informs us, French troops from Tonkin are to occupy in the interest of the Russians and in defiance of the British protest, is a fortified gate at the east end of the Great Wall of China. It is situated in the Gulf of Liaotung, 150 miles from Niuchwang, and is connected with Peking by rail. Shanhaikwan—which, by the way, is not within the sphere of Russian influence—was captured by the Japanese during the war with China in 1895.

A sparrow whispers into our ears that though it is too early for any definite decision to have been arrived at, yet it is quite possible that the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan may prevent Lord Curzon from taking leave home next May. His Excellency, as the Head of the Government of India, would not be likely to leave his post, except in case of extreme urgency, while war was proceeding between our ally and a power whose interests touch ours at so many points as do those of Russia.

We have received a copy of the petition submitted by the Pressmen, Machinemen, Ballers, Binders and Type-casters of the Government Press, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department, Fort St. George, complaining of the many disadvantages which the new rules approved in G. O. No. 1144, Public, dated 20th December 1903, and brought into force from 1st January last subject them. We hope the official appealed to will lend a listening ear to their prayer and remove the grievances they labour under.

We publish elsewhere the concluding portion of a full summary of the important despatch by the Government of India on the fiscal question. The despatch points out that India being a debtor country it is above all things desirable for the stability of her finance and the solvency of her Government that her exports should exceed her imports. Owing to the nature of her trade with the world, and the large proportion of raw materials in her exports, she is exceptionally favourably situated for the free exchange of imports and exports. From the economic standpoint she has something, but not much, to offer to the Empire; while she has little to gain and possibly much to lose as the result of any drastic change in fiscal policy on the lines contemplated by Mr. Chamberlain. The set-back to Indian trade, revenue, and credit, which would be occasioned by the disappearance of the present favourable balance of trade, would far outweigh any possible advantage which could be derived from the most unconditional surrender of opponents in a war of tariffs. The danger to India, financially, of a general policy of reprisals would be so great that far greater benefits than have yet presented themselves would be needed to justify embarkation upon a course so perilous. And if the advantages to India of standing in with a general scheme of Imperial Preferential Tariff appear illusory, there is also danger lest India if she pursues an independent course should become a kind of cock-pit for tariff struggles between the Empire and the world at large. Considering the question whether any change of tariff policy is desirable, the Government of India virtually adopts the policy of Mr. Balfour's Government and pleads for freedom of negotiation.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE DISABLED CRUISERS.

The Russian battleships, that Reuter reports as "seriously damaged," are disabled. The Retvisan is a first class battleship of 12,700 tons with a speed of 18 knots and an armament of 4 12inch guns and 12 6inch guns and a very complete armament in every respect. She carries two second class torpedo boats and a complement of 750 men. The Retvisan was built at Philadelphia in 1900. The Tsarevitch has a displacement of 13,110 tons and practically the same armament and equipment as the Retvisan. It will be remembered that it was the arrival of the Bayan and Tsarevitch to reinforce the Russian Far Eastern Squadron some months ago that caused such a sensation in Japan, and showed that in spite of diplomatic assurances, Russia was preparing to hold her position in Manchuria by force of arms. The Pallada, which is now reported as being sunk is a protected cruiser, classed as a commerce destroyer, has a displacement of 6,630 tons and a speed of 20 knots. She was built at St. Petersburg in 1893, and was a very effectively armed and equipped cruiser.

JAPAN HAS AMPLE FUNDS.

It has been repeatedly alleged in ill-informed circles that the present state of Japan's finances handicaps her heavily for fighting purposes. Precisely the same estimate found general credence at the outset of the war in 1894. But in truth, says the Tokio correspondent of the "Times," Japan's position to-day is incomparably better than it was then. She has in the vaults of the Central Bank specie aggregating 113 million yen (£11,300,000), an altogether unprecedented amount. There also remains to the bank a legal margin of 35 millions of note-issuing power, which will probably be expanded to at least 50 millions when the invariable year-end drain is succeeded by the spring deposits. Out of the proceeds of the 50 million yen worth of bonds sold abroad last year, a great part lies in hard money in London. Next fiscal year, against an expenditure of 225 million yen, against an expenditure of 183 million yen, a surplus of over 41 millions being thus available. The Treasury has also in hand the three capital funds—the Naval Maintenance Fund (30 millions), the Education Fund (10 millions), and the Famine Relief Fund (10 millions)—one-half of this total of 50 millions being in specie. Finally, the market rate of interest, which ranged from 10 1/2 to 12 1/2 last year, is now quoted at 6 1/2, and the banks throughout the country are embarrassed with funds for which they cannot find any profitable use. Japan's actual outlays during her war with China in 1894-95 were 165 million yen on account of the army and 35 million yen on account of the navy, in which figures there were included large sums for the purchase of transports, men-of-war, and ammunition, none of which expenses would now have to be incurred. As for the hard-money side of the account the aggregate outlays did not reach 12 million yen. It may be said, therefore, that the financial situation is now notably favourable for Japan.

WINTER BEST FOR CAMPAIGNING.

Mr. T. G. Nosse, the Imperial Consul-General for Japan in Canada, explained in a recent interview that his Government, though highly appreciating their motives, could not accept the services of Canadian volunteers. "Our Militia law," he pointed out, "is one of conscription, which does not permit of any volunteer corps forming a part of the standing army." At the present time in the First and Second Reserves Japan has an Army ready for employment in Manchuria of a quarter of a million men; if these are not sufficient those who have already served will be called on. With such an Army we can defeat any force that Russia can put into the field." Mr. Nosse also contradicted the statement that Japan was not anxious for war during the winter season. "One of the chief generals of the Japanese Army told me," he remarked in this connection, "that our men would show to much better advantage in Manchuria in winter than at any other season of the year. The climate in that country is very much like the climate of the North of Japan, and at least one hundred thousand of the standing Army come from the North. The particular reason why Japan would like to fight during the winter months is easily explained. Manchuria is a very flat country, and the rivers flow many sections of it in the summer months, thus preventing the possibility of moving large bodies of troops and the required provisions with despatch. But in winter, when the rivers are all frozen over, the manoeuvring of a very large Army is greatly facilitated. Then in the hot months fever is always prevalent. Even if war is declared there is no reason why trade between Canada and Japan should not be kept up the same as usual. All goods can be carried in Canadian or American steamers, and, if anything, the demand for Canadian commodities should be increased."

THE JAPANESE TRANSPORT.

A modern writer on war has laid down the principle that transport must be understood to be as much a part of any modern Army as any of its "arms," Infantry, Cavalry, or Artillery. The Japanese, in the organisation of their Army, have shown a thorough understanding of this principle. In the advance of the allied troops on Peking British officers had an opportunity of seeing how well this branch of the Japanese service was worked. Every division, on service, has its own "train battalion" for supply and transport, and, further, its own Ammunition Supply Battalion, whose duty it is to keep the reserve ammunition with the regimental transport filled up from the Ammunition Column. This Ammunition Supply Battalion we believe to be peculiar to the Japanese service, a fact, which, if proof were needed, would go far to prove that the military advisers of the Mikado have not been hide-bound nor slavish in their imitation of Western models. Here is a bold attempt to solve a difficult problem created by the use of quick-firing guns and magazine small-arms, and its working will be studied with interest by all soldiers. The battalion consists of two companies, and the aggregate strength is twelve officers, twenty-three non-commissioned officers, and four hundred and two privates. It is organised, on mobilisation, from the Reserve Artillery. In both Divisional and Regimental Transport there is a driver to every animal.

Another thing which we believe to be peculiar to the Japanese Army is the training of the men of the Transport Battalions to work as

porters when the country to be traversed is unsuitable for either pack or wheeled transport. In a mountainous country, such as Korea, or in any country where roads are bad or insufficient, this trained and disciplined body of carriers would be invaluable. The Japanese peasants are habituated to carrying heavy loads, and there is no difficulty in finding men specially adapted for this kind of work. The Army is still weak in horses, though of late years great attention has been paid to breeding. Doubtless, this fact has had something to do with the formation of a corps of porters.

PROBABLE EFFECTS ON TRADE.

The outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan will naturally interfere with trade with the Far East, and with a view to ascertaining what the probable effect will be on the trade of India, yesterday called on two or three well-known millowners and others connected with the export of raw cotton from India to Japan has considerably increased, while that of yarn and other manufactured goods to China has shown a corresponding decrease. Consequently—to use the words of a well-known millowner—the war will have two good effects so far as the local mill industry is concerned, and of course, provided China does not become involved. On the one hand, Japan will not be able to ship any appreciable quantity of yarn, cloth, etc., to China, and thus the way will be cleared for the Indian manufacturer who has in the past found the Japanese manufacturer a very strong factor to compete with, and consequently the price of local yarn is bound to show an increase. And, in the second place, cotton will be cheaper in Bombay as there will be no export to Japan. On the whole, therefore, the outbreak of war will have a beneficial effect on the local mill industry, and this, coupled with the fall in the price of cotton which has been noted during the past week, may induce some of the mills which have already closed, or are working short time, to resume work at full time.

AS TO THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

An influential Indian gentleman, who is closely concerned in the commercial relations between India, Japan and China, in the course of a conversation with our representative, said he did not think hostilities would disturb the local money market to any very considerable extent. He was influenced in forming that conclusion by the fact that throughout the whole of India there was very little money invested in Japanese securities. The only apparent effect that might be created financially would be due to the stoppage of the export and import of cargo between India and Japan, which would have a tendency to restrict the interchange of money between merchants carrying on business in the two countries. An important feature, however, for Bombay was to be found in the circumstance that war between Russia and Japan will necessarily have a tendency to make the shipment of cotton goods from Japanese ports to China more risky. This will handicap the mills in Japan, lead to the cheapening of cotton, and to a better opening for Bombay mills manufacturing for the China market.

THE SPEAKER REGARDING THIS AS LIKELY TO PROVE A GOOD THING FOR LOCAL MILLS.

The speaker regarded this as likely to prove a good thing for local mills, but took the precaution of stating that the freedom of such trade would only exist so long as Great Britain was able to remain a passive spectator. In further support of his contention that the war would cheapen cotton, he pointed out that Japan for some years past had purchased more Indian cotton than all Europe together, and the closing of the Japan market would of necessity lead to a reduction of shipments of the raw material from Bombay, and result in the lowering of prices to the ultimate advantage of mills working in this city. As to the opium trade, the war is not considered likely to affect the shipments to the Far East, for, to use the words of a well-known local merchant, a Chinaman will have his opium, war or no war. And in this connection it may be mentioned that the war between Japan and China did not affect the opium trade at all.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT HAS INTIMATED TO LOCAL COMMERCIAL HOUSES ENGAGED IN THE TRADE WITH JAPAN THAT CODE MESSAGES CANNOT NOW BE ACCEPTED FOR TRANSMISSION TO THAT COUNTRY.

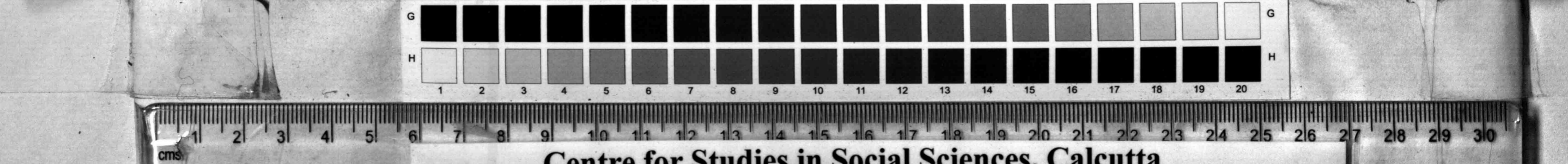
Regarding the subject of shipments from Bombay to Japan ports, one of the officials connected with the leading line of steamers trading between India and the Far East stated that the crisis that had existed during the past few months had caused a material falling off, in freights, but up to the present time there had been no refusal to carry shipments from Bombay to Japanese ports, though in the event of hostilities articles liable to confiscation as contraband of war could not be carried.

THE SUMMARY OF THE FINAL FORECAST OF THE COTTON YIELD IN BURMA FOR THE YEAR 1903-04.

The summary of the final forecast of the cotton yield in Burma for the year 1903-04 shows that the area under cotton cultivation in the chief cotton-producing districts, as well as the less important districts, is estimated to be 151,894 acres or an increase of 21,284 acres over the actual area under cultivation in the previous year.

NOT SINCE 1897 HAS THE UNITED STATES COTTON CROP FALLEN AS LOW AS THE FIGURE NOW REPORTED BY REUTER.

Not since 1897 has the United States cotton crop fallen as low as the figure now reported by Reuter, though in the year 1900 the figures were only some 55,000,000 lbs. bigger. The present estimate works out to rather over 4,700 million lbs. while the average of the last five years has been not far short of 5,400 million lbs. despite the bad year of 1900, which sensibly reduces the average. The Mysore Mine for the past month crushed 16,250 tons of quartz, yielding 15,255 ounces of gold; 12,189 tons of tailings cyanided produced 1,471 ounces, or a total of 16,726 ounces of gold as against 18,388 ounces produced in December. This shows a decrease of 1,662 ounces. The Ooregoun Mine crushed 10,557 tons of quartz, which produced 5,503 ounces of gold; 9,089 tons of tailings were cyanided and produced 925 ounces or a total of 6,428 ounces as against 6,908 ounces in Nundhyrdon Mine crushed 6,200 tons of quartz which produced 5,565 ounces of gold; 5,018 tons of tailings were cyanided and produced 570 ounces or a total of 6,135 ounces as against 6,370 ounces in December; a decrease of 235 ounces. The Balaghat Mine crushed 2,950 tons of quartz, which produced 2,273 ounces of gold; 2,380 tons of tailings cyanided produced 232 ounces, or a total of 2,505 ounces as against 2,707 ounces in December; a decrease of 202 ounces.



PARTITION OF BENGAL.

AGITATION IN THE DACCA DISTRICT.

From our Special Correspondent. Dacca, Feb. 9. MAHOMEDAN MEETING. On the night of the 6th instant some 25 or 30 Mahomedan Sirdars of the party of the Nawab Bahadur were called to the place of Khajah Mahomed Mussa, situated within the Ahsan-Manzil. These Sirdars, were requested of their solemn promise to follow the Nawab Bahadur made some two years ago. This was when the Sirdars of 22 panchayats, 13 "panchayats" and "tola-panchayats" in spite of their differences were prevailed upon to unite into a body under the name of Moti-ul-Islam with Khajah Atik-ulla, step-brother of the Nawab, as its Superintendent. I am informed the Sirdars present there were not to sign any paper presented to them by the protestors, to which they agreed. On the other hand, a meeting of the Mahomedan gentlemen and Sirdars were openly called by eight Mahomedan gentlemen and eighteen Sirdars of this city. The meeting was held in the Jagannath College premises in the afternoon of the 7th instant when some 32 representative Mahomedan gentlemen and 40 Sirdars representing various "mahallas," besides a good number of visitors were present. The imposing feature of the gathering is the unexpected presence of Syed Golam Mostafa Sahib. He is about ninety years of age. He has long retired from active life, and his infirmity is such that he can move with difficulty. By birth-right he is the respectable of respectable, being ninth in descent from Syed Abdulla of Bogdala, who, having married Raushan Akhtar Banu Begam, daughter of Ala-uddin Hingun Shah, king of Bengal, settled at Sonarganj at the close of the 15th century A.D. to enjoy the royal "jagiri" land granted him there. No sooner the Syed Sahib entered the meeting hall, the Mahomedans, one and all, rose from their seats as a mark of respect. Amid loud cheers the Syed Sahib was elected Chairman of the meeting. He expressed surprise that the Dacca of Nazims and Naib nazims, still a relic of Mogal administration, civilization and magnificence—should now be associated with the administration of Assam! He spoke with emotion, and drops of tears were seen falling from his eyes. In the meeting in all seven resolutions were unanimously passed, strongly opposing the partition of Bengal in any shape, for loyally co-operating with others to accord a fitting reception to the Viceroy, and in such other matters. To-day evening another meeting of the Mahomedans was held in the place of Khajah Mahomed Yusuff, a near relation of the nawab Bahadur and Vice-President of the Municipality and District Board. On account of pressure of work, I regret, I have to delay sending its report.

THE FAR EAST.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

We reproduce below the text of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, which is certainly the most important international document to which any British Minister has affixed his signature in our generation. Agreement between Great Britain and Japan signed at London, January 30, 1902. The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the extreme East, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Corea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows: Article I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and of Corea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Corea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened, either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Corea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects. Article II.—If either Great Britain or Japan in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally. Article III.—In the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it. Article IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described. Article V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly. Article VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of the signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war the alliance shall, ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded.

High Court.—Feb. 12.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Ghose and Stephen.)

FINE ON AN ABSENTEE LANDLORD.

This was a case in which the petitioner, a non-resident landlord was fined by the Magistrate for Faridpore Rs. 1000, for a riot having taken place in his Zemindary under Sec. 155, I. P. C. The Rule was obtained on the ground that the petitioner being a co-sharer or partner, non-resident landlord, he ought not to have been fined there was nothing in the evidence to show that the riot was committed under orders of the petitioner. A case in 7 C. W. Reports 259 was referred to. Mr. P. L. Roy with Babu Satish Ch. Ghose appeared for the petitioner and Babu Hemendra Nath Sen for the crown. The learned Vakil for the crown on being called to show cause, submitted that the present case was clearly distinguishable from the case referred to in 7 C. W. R. 259, as in that case the co-sharer landlord had no share in the management of the estate, whereas in the present case it was abundantly clear from the evidence that the petitioner was the principal partner. He read the evidence and pointed out from the deposition of the defence witnesses that the petitioner was principally entrusted with the management of the estate. The object of the riot was to oust a co-sharer from the estate, and that being so, the learned vakil submitted it was clear the riot was committed for the benefit of the petitioner. The trying Magistrate in his judgment observed that the petitioner was the ringleader. The learned vakil relied on the well-known case of Hazeo Zeauddin reported at Calcutta Weekly Notes 771 and submitted that on the strength of that judgment, the lower courts were perfectly justified in convicting the petitioner. Mr. Roy submitted that his point was that a co-sharer resident landlord having been fined the petitioner who was a non-resident co-sharer could not be fined. Their Lordships at first did not seem inclined to accept this view. Mr. Justice Stephen asked Mr. Roy if his contention were to be accepted how would he lay down the cause of action for the contribution suit? Here the Vakil for the crown drew their Lordships attention that the Rule was not granted with request to the point now urged by the counsel for the petitioner. Mr. Roy next contended that there were separate "mahals" in the "char" and it was not established from the evidence that the petitioner had the management of the estate. The Vakil for the Crown was not called on for any reply. And their Lordships in delivering the judgment followed the decision in 7 C. W. R. 259 and made the Rule absolute and ordered that the fine, if paid, should be refunded.

(Before Mr. Justice Stephen.)

THE "JOTI" DEFAMATION CASE.

The following is the order delivered by His Lordship in the above case, particulars of which appeared in our yesterday's issue: "Let the records be sent for and let a rule issue on the District Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside, or such other order made as to this court may seem fit, on the ground that the apology which was the subject matter of the proposed compromise is to be the basis of the decision of the Sessions Judge and secondly that on the facts shown on the record it appears that the publication is covered by the first and second exception of section 499 of the Indian Penal Code."

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Mitter.)

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

A WHOLESOME PRACTICE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE MUFFUSSIL COURTS. This was a suit brought by one Mr. Recket for the recovery of Dak-cess from his Patindar. The first Court decreed the suit on behalf of the District Judge of Bankura. The appeal was admitted and usual notices to the respondent was duly served. In the meantime the Vakil for the appellant died but no notice of his death was given by the court to the appellant nor was he aware of the death of his Vakil. When the appeal came on for hearing there was the appellant present in person and in their absence the learned District Judge dismissed the appeal. The appellant then filed a second appeal to this Court and submitted that the District Judge should not have dismissed his appeal in the absence of his Vakil and without any notice having been given to him that his Vakil had died. Babu Ram Chandra Mitter, Vakil for the respondent, took a preliminary objection stating that as Dak-cess was not "rent" no second appeal would lie to this court, and in support of his contention cited cases reported in 6 Weekly Reporter page 31, 9, W. R. p. 518, and 8 W. R. p. 517. Babu Khetra Mohun Sen for the appellant contended that Dak-cess was rent under the Bengal Tenancy Act and that it was a part of the patni rent and Provincial Small Cause Act, schedule II, clause 8, excluded all rents rather than house rent from the purview of that Act. The cases reported in I. L. R. 21, Cal. p. 132, I. L. R. 22, Cal. p. 680 all decide that Dak-cess is rent, the learned Vakil then submitted that the District Judge ought to have given a notice to the appellant that his Vakil died before taking up the appeal for hearing. His Lordship overruled the preliminary objection and heard the appeal on its merits. His Lordship held that when the said vakil for the appellant or respondent was dead the court was bound to give notice of his death to the respective parties. His Lordship observed that he practice in the High Court to give such notice was a reasonable one and that though there had been no settled practice in the Muffussil courts to this effect, this wholesome practice observed in the court should be followed in the Muffussil Courts. The appeal was accordingly decreed and the lower court was directed to rehear the appeal.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Monetary.—The amount of silver received and coined at the mints during December amounted to Rs. 2,37,42,441.

Supreme Council.—The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, as Senior Member of Council, will preside at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 19th instant. It is proposed to pass the Official Secrets Bill on that occasion.

Transfer of Civilians.—The "Hindu Patriot" understands that Sir Andrew Fraser has taken into his own hands the matter of Civilian transfers that have hitherto been arranged by the office of the Appointment Department.

The Proposed Visit of the Viceroy to Dacca. We are informed that it is reported in Dacca that His Excellency the Viceroy has given up the idea of visiting Mymensingh. He will be coming there directly by the railway train from Naraingunj.

Official Changes.—Mr. F. A. Slacks, Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, and Mr. R. S. Greenshields, Officiating Commissioner of Chitragong, are likely to proceed on leave. Mr. P. C. Lyon will fill one of these vacant Commissionerships, his appointment as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, being taken by Mr. H. Le Mesurier.

The Dimapur Murder Case.—This case in which Mr. Taylor and Srijut Sabharam Das of the P. W. D. were charged with murder, came for final hearing before the Deputy Commissioner of Sibagar on the 25th of last month resulting in the discharge of both the accused. We hear the Deputy Commissioner has ordered prosecution of the head constable who bungled in his investigation of the case.

Conviction of Eurasian Lads.—Before Mr. Abdul Wahid, two Eurasian lads were re-arrested on a charge of theft of a time-piece from the room of Mr. Polson. Accused were convicted and the Court ordered that they should be released on bonds of Rs. 100 each with two sureties, for good behaviour for one year. The mother and brother of one stood surety for him but the parents of the other refused. On this the Court passed a sentence of whipping of eight stripes on him in view of the tender age of the accused.

A Proclamation Issued.—It will be remembered by the readers of the "Patrika" that a warrant was issued against one Jotindra Nath Biswas, a convert to the Christian faith, on a charge of having enticed away the married wife of one Mr. C. W. Wilkinson from his house. As the warrant could not be executed on him, Mr. Chippendale, instructed by Babu Prao Lal Das and Lalit Mohun Dey, appeared before Mr. D. Weston, the City Presidency Magistrate, on Friday morning and applied for the issue of a proclamation against the defendant Jotindra Nath Biswas. The Court after hearing the facts ordered the issue of a proclamation against the defendant and adjourned the case to the 21st proximo.

The Sensational Trade-mark Case.—On Thursday at the High Court before Mr. Justice Amir Ali, Mr. Hoch of the firm of Messrs Schroder Smidt & Co. in the case of F. Reddaway & Co. Ltd., vs. J. Smidt and ors. was examined. In his cross-examination witness admitted that some correspondence had passed between his firm and the manufacturers of their goods in Germany. On Mr. Dunne's calling for an inspection of the correspondence, arguments followed on both sides which lasted for about three quarters of an hour. Eventually his Lordship directed witness to look through the correspondence at his office and if he found any letter bearing on the subject to bring them to-day and to answer by referring to them. His Lordship said that he made the order for the convenience of the witness. Mr. Knight who appeared on behalf of the defence objected to it and said that the case was of Messrs Schroder Smidt & Co., and not of the witness, who was not even a partner of the firm and was in the hands of their legal advisers and the witnesses could not deal with those things without their advice. His Lordship having taken no notice of the objection Messrs. Jackson and Knight, counsel for the defence, begged leave of His Lordship to withdraw from the case at that stage. They bowed to His Lordship and were about to retire from the court-room when His Lordship recalled the order just made and reserved the final order till to-day. The witness was then cross-examined on their points.

An Important Injunction Suit.—On Friday, Rai Bhaghaty Charan Mitter Bahadur, the Subordinate Judge of Alipore delivered a lengthy judgment in the matter of the appointment of a Receiver and an ad-interim injunction for restraining the defendant the executrix under the will from interfering with the Estate till the disposal of the suit. The suit was an administration suit regarding the well known estate of late Babu Jodha Nath Chatterjee of Mischna Nath Sengarden Lane, Calcutta brought by one Orun Bala Devi against the executrix Mondakini Devi of the estate for the construction of the will and for accounts. The Judge refused the application on the ground that the circumstances stated in the affidavits filed in the case did not disclose a good ground for the appointment of a Receiver and that the power given under the Civil Procedure Code for appointment of a receiver should be exercised with great discretion especially when an executrix is to be ousted from her legal right, who was thought fit by the testator to administer the estate and unless a very strong case is made out no Court will interfere with the management of an estate in the hands of an executrix. In this case no waste or damage to the estate has been proved. The title of the plaintiff Orun Bala was denied and no "prima facie" case has been made out and the executrix has given a security in the Probate Court before she obtained probate. Under the circumstances the application is refused, but the defendant should give an undertaking within two days that she will not make any waste and the order which was passed exparte restraining her from interfering with the estate will be withdrawn.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 9. A Paris telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Russian cruiser Tallada is sunk and that the battleships Motovilla and Isarovich are damaged seriously. The attacking squadron included seventeen armoured vessels.

France has assumed the protection of Russians in Japan. Telegrams from Washington state that Secretary Hay has addressed the Powers, asking if they are willing to join in a notice to Russia and Japan, that during hostilities and thereafter, the neutrality and integrity of China must be recognised.

The American Cruiser squadron at the Philippines has been ordered to China to follow the naval operations. Port Arthur is being attacked with great determination by the Japanese. A heavy bombardment is now proceeding.

A statement describing the course of the negotiations and casting upon Japan the whole responsibility for the rupture has been officially published at St. Petersburg.

Reuter wires from Tientsin that a French transport with a battalion of troops from Tonking is hourly expected at Shanhaikwan to garrison the forts which the Russians are vacating. It is reported that the tri-color was hoisted this morning, guarded by a single sentry.

The British Officer in charge of Shanhaikwan protested against any French occupation. General Ventris proceeded to Shanhaikwan this morning. Owing to a treacherous wicket, England won the return match against Victoria by eight wickets.

Mr. Chamberlain joins the "Mongolia" at Marseilles for a trip up the Nile. The death is announced of Sir George Morice Pasha, formerly British Consul at Constantinople. Reuter wiring from Chefoo says that the Russian warships damaged in the Japanese torpedo attack were beached and are blocking the entrance to Port Arthur.

A Naval battle was fought with the main Japanese fleet on Tuesday. The Poltava, the Bayaran and the Novik were badly damaged. Admiral Togo commanded the Japanese fleet mounding six battleships. After the torpedo attack the Japanese withdrew. The appearance of four cruisers at Tenon on Tuesday forenoon caused the Russians to weigh anchor and pursue. They then encountered the main fleet and a battle followed in which the forts participated. The Japanese fleet afterwards was seen steaming south-east and apparently unharmed.

Reuter wiring from Peking says several thousand Japanese have landed at Chemulpho, and that the Russian warships Variag and Korietz were caught in the harbour. Other correspondents report that the Japanese landed at several points in Southern and Western Korea.

Secretary Hay's proposals contemplate the restriction of hostilities to within the smallest possible area. This is regarded as implying that neither Russia nor Japan will be allowed to invade China Proper. The Washington Cabinet has decided to maintain absolute neutrality.

The Japanese Government has published a long account of the negotiations with Russia proceeding the rupture and explaining Japan's action. It is reported authentically that seventeen Russians were killed and 64 wounded during the bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese.

It is also reported that the Japanese cruisers captured three Russian transports, and that 2,000 Russian soldiers are now prisoners of war. "Indian Daily News." It is reported at Tokio that the Russian warships Variag and Korietz having been attacked at Chemulpho by the Japanese fleet, and that the Korietz was sunk and the Variag set fire to and hopelessly disabled, some of the crew escaped ashore and were captured. The Japanese ships were slightly damaged.

Russian stocks have fallen another 14 and Japanese have risen reflecting fairly the feeling in London. All the papers unite in congratulating Japan upon the brilliant opening of the campaign and even the German papers ridicule the Russian talk of treachery because the Japanese attacked without a declaration of war.

THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO. London, Feb. 10. The Tsar has issued a manifesto which is virtually a declaration of war. The news of the loss of the "Variag" and the "Korietz" being hopelessly disabled is officially confirmed. The crews took refuge on the French cruiser "Pascal."

An official statement says that altogether seventeen Russians were killed at Port Arthur and sixty-four wounded. The British proclamation of neutrality appears to-morrow. Coaling stations are instructed to follow the rules relative to belligerents, and supply only enough to take warships to the nearest port in their own country.

Mr. Delcasse in the French Chamber said he had no information regarding the occupation of Shanhaikwan. The situation in the Balkans is daily becoming more acute. Anticipations of a sudden out-break of a Turco-Bulgarian war are strengthening. Active preparations are going on both sides.

London, Feb. 11. Owing to the lack of Naval Officers, all Ensigns in the Russian Navy were yesterday granted Commissions. The Tsar, addressing them, said: "The treacherous foe in the darkness of night without provocation attacked our fortress and fleet."

M. Kurino, the Japanese Minister, has left St. Petersburg. The result of the fight at Port Arthur is causing a change of front among the Continental Press. Several Vienna papers are lavish in their praises of the splendid achievement of the Japanese. The sympathies of the general public in Berlin are on the side of Japan.

The Australian papers of the 1st state that a Russian military party crossed the Korean Frontier near the Yalu River, the Russians projecting a telegraph line to connect the mouth of the Yalu River with Port Arthur.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The concentration of the Cossacks on the Korean frontier continues. Japanese business men in London has been instructed not to negotiate further commercial bills for the present. The Daily Mail correspondent at Chifu reports that a Japanese warship in the vicinity of Chemulpho fired three times across the bows of the Russian steamer "Argun," 2,419 tons, bound from Nagasaki to Dairen. In response the passengers made frantic appeals to the captain of the "Argun." He decided to stop but the vessel was not further challenged.

French rentes have materially declined on the Paris Bourse and Russian Stock have suffered a heavy loss. Other stocks are also sympathetically affected as a result of the rumour that Russia has decided to prohibit export of corals. "Englishman." The declaration of British neutrality is gazetted to-day.

Sir William Nicholson and Colonel James Haldane have been appointed British attaches with the Japanese army and have started. The contractors have undertaken to complete the line across the Baikal Lake by the 25th instant or earlier. A circular from the Russian Ministry of Finance warns the public against smothering Russian securities owing to heavy falls and exports, and exhort holders to maintain a calmer attitude.

Though temporary difficulties are possible, Russia's economic power is unshakable. The circular is a significant indication of the sensation which has been produced throughout Russia. Several French cruisers and destroyers are preparing at Brest and Toulon to proceed to the Far East, to assist in the search for the "Six thousand coal briquettes have been hastily despatched to Saigon."

London, Feb. 12. The Japanese have occupied Seoul. It is officially asserted at St. Petersburg that six Japanese warships were slightly damaged at Port Arthur. The Japanese version of the fighting says that the whole of the Japanese fleet attacked the Russian ships lying in battle formation beneath the forts.

When the cannonading was hottest, the torpedo-boats crept inshore and afterwards intercepted, the retreat of the Russian warships, and sank three of them, thus blocking the harbour. The battle was resumed on Tuesday morning. Admiral Alexieff telegraphs that the battleships are so badly damaged that it is difficult to say when they will again be ready for sea. The other Russian ships are expected to be ready for sea in from three days to a fortnight.

It is reported at Tientsin that the Russian cruisers from Vladivostok have crossed over and bombarded the Japanese sea port Hakodate. A portion of the crews of the Russian warships Variag and Korietz saved themselves by taking refuge on English and Italian warships. "L. D. News."

Admiral Gerard Neel leaves Marseilles to-day to command at the China station. The steamer "Yerman" is badly ashore near Corunna and nine of the crew missing. In the return match at Sydney, England won the toss and went in first. They had made 86 for 5 wickets at lunch time to-day.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

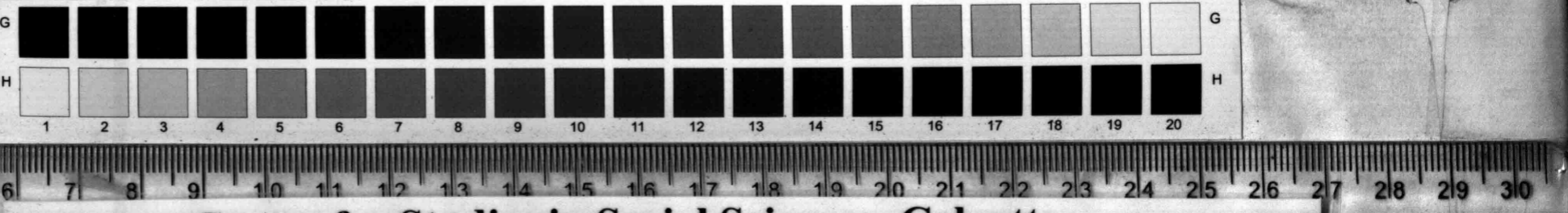
Allahabad, Feb. 10. The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables on the 9th inst.:—The military and naval experts find their estimates of the high quality of the Japanese both in the field and at sea confirmed by the torpedo attacks at Port Arthur. A high naval authority intimately connected with the construction of the Japanese fleet says that the Japanese sailors are the cleverest known and are capable of running the largest ships with only a fortnight's training. The military experts in the Government's Councils predict that the Japanese soldiers will equally surprise the Russians.

Allahabad, Feb. 11. The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires on the 10th February:—"I have the best authority for saying that the British Government will stand firmly beside the United States on Mr. Hay's policy. All experts agree as to the high value of the mutual success gained by Japan, enabling her to use the military arm with greater freedom. The Tsar has issued a manifesto which is virtually a declaration of war. Coaling stations are instructed to follow the rules relative to belligerents, and supply only enough to take warships to the nearest port in their own country."

Allahabad, Feb. 12. The Pioneer's London correspondent wires on the 11th February:—The Times Peking correspondent gives figures showing that Russia's forces in Manchuria have been greatly over-estimated. A large China merchant, acquainted with the Manchurian Railway predicts the destruction of many of the wooden ouverts. The attention of the Parliamentary Lobby has been directed especially to the fact disclosed to-day that Russian fired the first shot in the war.

Bombay, Feb. 12. A special telegram to the "Advocate of India," dated Singapore, February 11th, says that the Manchurian Railway has been breached. A bridge has been blown up and thirty Russians killed. The "Korietz" was sunk and the "Variag" captured at Chemulpho. Bandits have cut the wires between Kaiping, Harcheng, and Yangan Tschichow (Korea).

There are great rejoicings at Kobe over the victory and also at Shanghai. The Russians have crossed the Yalu and are moving south.



COTTON GROWING IN INDIA.

A PROPOSED SCHEME.

A number of Planters have expressed a desire to undertake cotton cultivation in India. The British Cotton Growing Association have taken the keenest interest in the work that has been going on quietly in the Central Provinces for the last three years.

EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION AND SEED CULTIVATION.

As this would be pioneering work, which would be carried on for the purpose of stimulating the general cultivation and the improvement of long-stapled Cottons in India, and as it would not in itself be remunerative, it is felt that this should be conducted on behalf of the Association as representing the general body of British Cotton Spinners who are vitally concerned in the movement.

The work that it is proposed to carry on under this branch would be as follows:—

(1) The selection, purchase, and improvement, of suitable varieties of seed.

(2) Arranging with planters and others, chiefly in Bengal, Assam, and Burma, for the sowing and cultivation of experimental plots of say 1/5 acres of each variety, with a view to ascertaining the descriptions best suited to each district.

(3) After ascertaining the descriptions giving the best results, both as to quality and yield, in each district, to put out under European supervision a number of small Demonstration Farms of say 5/20 acres each, for the purpose of illustrating to the surrounding ryots the best methods of cultivation, the most suitable varieties, of plant, etc.

Dealing with (1) the seed selected and purchased would be chiefly of the indigenous descriptions, as the experiments so far carried on have shown that these give better results than exotic kinds, and particular attention would be given to the improvement by hybridization and selection of the best indigenous varieties; but smaller experiments with exotic varieties would also be simultaneously carried on. Special attention would be devoted to the Tree-varieties, which have lately come to notice, and from which particularly good results are anticipated for the following reasons:—

(a) The staple is much superior to any other indigenous varieties and also to most of the American cotton.

(b) The cost of cultivation is much less than that of the annual varieties because when once established the trees require little subsequent care and cultivation.

(c) Regular crops are produced for a number of years.

As regards (2) and (3) it may be expressed that it is proposed to confine operations chiefly to the Eastern side of India, in districts where cotton cultivation is more or less known, because on the Western side of India the cultivation is well established and little can be done there in the direction of increasing the area of cultivation.

There is doubtless considerable scope in the Western cotton districts in the direction of improvement of quality, but this can only be achieved by the establishment of large seed farms in which improved varieties would be grown, the seed being distributed to the surrounding ryots, a work which could not be carried on without a larger outlay of capital, and which more properly falls within the province of the Government.

As soil, climate and rainfall, even in different districts of the same Province, vary considerably, to obtain reliable data for permanent cultivation on a large scale it would be necessary to put out a very large number of experimental plots. This would be arranged for the districts to which particular attention would at first be given being Tirhut, Purneah, Champaran, in Upper Bengal, and Nuddea, and Murshidabad, in Lower Bengal, and South Sylhet, and Gauthati, in Lower Assam, in all of which districts large areas of land in the occupation of Indigo and Tea Planters are available and the necessary arrangements for European supervision could be conveniently made.

The basis of working for the Experimental sowing and Demonstration farms would be for those in control of the proposed operations to

(a) Select and supply seed.

(b) Give the planters technical advice as to cultivation, etc.

(c) Provide a travelling superintendent to supervise operations.

(d) Supply funds for working expenses.

(e) Handle and ship the produce.

(f) Record results of the work carried on, and for the Planters to—

(g) Provide European supervision.

(h) Submit regular reports as to growth of crops, yield of the different varieties, working expenses, etc.

(i) Generally do their best to encourage ryots to undertake cotton cultivation.

(j) Collect and despatch the produce of the Experimental and Demonstration farms opened out under their supervision.

There would also be put out in some convenient situation in Lower Bengal a large Experimental and Seed farm under close supervision, for the purpose of (1) carrying on more complete tests with the different indigenous and exotic varieties of cotton, (2) raising supplies of the best descriptions of seed, and (3) supplying this improved seed for cultivation by planters and others.

PRACTICAL CULTIVATION ON A LARGE SCALE.

It is proposed to make arrangements for the cultivation of only a limited area—probably 3,000/5,000 acres—during the coming season of some varieties which have been practically tested, because the quantity of proved seed available is at present limited; more extensive operations being deferred until the results of the experimental sowings on behalf of the Association are shown, and the produce of the proposed Seed Farm is obtainable.

The data and material obtained during the first season should be sufficient to enable operations to be largely extended during the following year, and arrangements would then be made for practical cultivation in a large scale, possibly to the extent of 100/150,000 acres.

The cultivation would be conducted on the following different systems:—

(1) On joint account with Planters on lands in their own occupation, or on land let to ryots on the same system as is followed in Indigo cultivation—i.e. the planters supplying seed implements, and making cash advance, the ryot in return selling their produce at fixed prices.

(2) By advances of seed and cash to independent ryots.

The practical cultivation when the most suitable and best varieties of cotton for each district are ascertained, will it is anticipated show an average profit, even at normal prices for cotton, of from Rs. 15 to Rs. 22 per acre—and when this has been successfully demonstrated there is every reason for supposing that India, with its immense agricultural population, will very soon figure as a very large exporter of good stapled cottons, and thus make Lancashire independent of the operations of the American speculators who have in recent years by their manipulations of the market so seriously interfered with the prosperity of the British Cotton Manufacturing Industry.—“Englishman.”

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

From Babu Parvatisankar Chaudhuri Hon. Secretary to the Indian Industrial Association.

To J. M. Macpherson, Esq., C. S. I., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.

Dated 62, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, the 2nd January 1904.

Sir,—By direction of the Committee of the Indian Industrial Association, I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the subject of the proposed Bill for the establishment of co-operative credit societies.

2. In April 1892, with a view to provide against distress by failure of crops, a number of ryats resident of villages Jayagunge and Alokhar, in the District of Dinajpore were invited to form themselves into a Co-operative Society, somewhat similar to that which the Government now proposes to legislate by the present Bill. Ryats to the number of 146 came forward in response to the invitation and subscribed among themselves Rupees 105-5-9 (i.e. paddy) was bought to form the nucleus of an Agricultural Corn Bank, which came to be named Dharmagola. Since that year, loans of paddy were given by the village Panchayats appointed to manage the Golas to the peasantry of the villages; and the capital with interest now amounts to more than 1,000 mounds of paddy. This bank has proved a boon to the peasantry of the villages as has been fully borne testimony to by the Government officers who, from time to time, inspected it. Its advantages being proved two similar banks have been established in the villages of Shaighar, Toota and Rahtpore in the District of Dacca, which are also being fully appreciated by the peasantry of the neighbourhood.

3. The difference between the Dharmagola and the proposed co-operative credit societies seems to be as follows:—

(a) The Co-operative credit Society of the Bill will comprise only such persons as have subscribed to its Fund, and its benefits will be rigidly confined to the members, i.e. the subscribers. The capital of the society will consist of subscriptions of the members and loans raised on their credit. In the case of a rural Society the liability of the members shall be unlimited and all profits arising out of the transactions of the Society shall belong to it and shall go in its Fund. A Dharmagola is based on a different principle altogether. Its fund originally consists of voluntary contributions in kind by way of gift by the residents of the village or group of villages to which its operations are to extend, and with this as a nucleus it begins its work by lending grain to any resident of the village or group of villages included within its jurisdiction on a reasonable rate of interest. Year after year the fund thus continues to receive accretions in the shape of interest and its operations grow with the growth of its capital. The fund is managed by a Committee, called Panchayat, appointed by the residents of the locality. It will thus be seen that a Dharmagola differs from a credit Society in this that there are subscribers and no subscriptions, the fund being started with the help of gifts of grain made by the villagers, that it can be taken advantage of by any resident of the locality to which its jurisdiction extends; and that no private individual has any proprietary claim over its fund. It may be said that resting as it does on free gifts of grain, a Dharmagola rests on an uncertain basis. But in practice that is not so. When there is a fairly good harvest, the agriculturist seldom or never grudge to lay aside a small quantity say 10 or 15 seers, out of their produce for public or charitable purposes; and no difficulty has been experienced to creature a starting fund in the case of the Golas referred to in the beginning of this letter. Once started, it is bound to prosper, so long of course as there is honest and sound management. Considering the success which has attended the Golas referred to above it is submitted that some provision may be made in the Bill giving power to the Local Government to recognise these institutions and to give them such of the benefits and privileges provided for in the Bill for its Societies as the Local Government may think fit.

(b) There is no express provision in the Bill vesting the management of the Society on a selected body of men, chosen from among the members. There is a reference to “the Committee which is defined as the directing body in clause 21 (2) (b), but there should be some express provision in this respect. Rules may then be made regarding the appointment, removal, &c. of the Committee of Management, under the rule-making power conferred on the Local Government by clause 22.

(c) Although there is no express prohibition to deal in grain yet wherever there is any reference to the transactions of the Society under the Bill the references only to money dealings. This may be construed as constituting a bar to dealings in grain. The matter is of considerable importance for what the cultivators generally need is grain for seed and if the Society under the Bill cannot give them grain its utility will be much diminished. It should, therefore, be made quite clear by adding afterwards in the appropriate clauses giving the Society power to deal in grain as well as in cash.

(d) Power should be given to the Society to strike off bad debts where the debtors concerned are wholly unable to satisfy their liabilities. It will serve no useful purpose to carry them forward as assets from year to year. The Dharmagolas have such powers.

(e) Power should be given to the society to entertain paid agency to carry on its daily current business. Clause 6 (2) prohibits payment of dividends or profits to any member. But if a member does any work of the Society he should not be debarred from receiving remuneration for any service he may thus render. The point may be cleared up.

4. The Rules under which Dharmagolas are managed will be found from page 7 of the pamphlet sent herewith.

5. In the opinion of my Committee the measure proposed by the Government will be of immense benefit to the country if the necessary capital can be easily obtained and the society properly worked. The Committee, however, desire to bring to the notice of the Government the special advantages of possessing capital in grain instead of money as the purchasing power of the latter becomes very much depreciated in times of scarcity. The store of grain will in these times go a great way to relieve the distress than capital consisting of money in cash. In times of scarcity also, the store in Dharmagola will be in hand, thus minimising the necessity of importing grain from the outside. The Dharmagolas being an organisation which the peasantry thoroughly understand and the capital of which they can easily raise amongst themselves, they are more in accordance with their instincts and habits than the Co-operative credit Societies. Therefore the 3 Dharmagolas that have been established have met with unequalled success and it is expected that several others will be established this year. The measure has met with the full approval of the English and Indian Ryots at Calcutta and also that of some Madras Ryots. The opinions of some of them have been introduced in the appendix to the pamphlet. The Committee therefore have reasons to believe that the management of the Dharmagolas would serve a beneficial first lesson to the villagers in the subsequent management of co-operative credit societies.

6. My Committee, therefore venture to offer the following suggestions:—

1. That due provision be made in the present Bill for the establishment of Dharmagolas or Agricultural Corn Banks and for the registration and supervision of them by special Government officers.

2. That the privileges and obligations provided for or arising under clause 13 (a) clause 15 (1-2-3-4) and clause 22 be extended to the case of Dharmagolas established under the rules set forth in the pamphlet subject to such necessary modifications, if any, Government may think fit to adopt in the case.

3. That provision be made authorising officers in charge of Government Khasmahals and Court of Wards Estates to establish Dharmagolas in the estates under their charge to serve as models to the neighbouring villages.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant.

PARVATISANKAR CHAUDHURI, Honorary Secretary.

MAIL NEWS.

The non-official members of the Malta Council, who have been returned unopposed for the fourth time, have again resigned as a protest against the amendment of the Constitution. No protest has been sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, nor has any demand been made for a Liberal Constitution.

Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury, in the King's Bench Division, on Jan. 15, had before them a case in which Mrs. Sophia Annie Watson, a widow, at present undergoing a term of penal servitude in the Aylesbury Female Convict Prison, sought to recover from Major-Gen. H. Fitz Hugh, of Brasovock, Sussex, damages for an alleged breach of promise, made to her both personally and on defendant's behalf, through the Governor of Lewis Gaol, as well as by letters. The defence was a denial that any such promise was made. No evidence was called on behalf of the plaintiff, while for the defendant it was shown that there was not the slightest foundation for her story. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Following upon the refusal of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn to admit Miss Christabel Pankhurst as a student comes a letter of protest from that lady. She is, she says, neither surprised nor disappointed by her failure. She believes the Benchers' unwillingness to admit women as members of the legal profession to be due mainly to unreasoned prejudice. The selfish instincts of lawyers are probably not stronger than those of other people, but owing to the rules governing the legal profession they have a unique power of indulging them. No doubt the Benchers are much influenced by fear of increased competition, already very keen, I am told, in consequence of a too large supply of barristers. To remedy this evil it would be quite sufficient, while allowing women to enter on the same terms as men, to make the regulations as to admission to the Inns of Court more stringent. These legal monopolists will be obliged ultimately to give in. There will doubtless be further applications from women. I shall renew my own later on. The formation of a committee of women who wish to enter the profession and of sympathisers (lawyers and others) seems desirable. The proposal to form an association of women lawyers possessing university degrees has much to recommend it. A considerable amount of legal work would be undertaken by the members of such an association, as every lawyer knows, and the profits and privileges of the older branches of the profession would be seriously threatened in consequence. We shall not willingly adopt such a course, but if the Benchers of all the Inns of Court offer a prolonged resistance to our claim for admission we shall most certainly do so.

Visval Hari, a ruby merchant from Mogok, Burma, who has been staying with his partner, Nari Ram, for the last three weeks in Teokai Maung Tanlay Street, Rangoon, reported to the police on Saturday that a large heavy wooden box containing a number of papers and a large quantity of valuable jewellery besides a number of uncut stones was removed from the house during the night. The complainant values the jewellery at between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000.

WILD BUFFALO IN BHAGULPORE.

A correspondent writes: Towards the end of January the district of Bhagulpore became aware that it was entertaining an unwelcome visitor in the shape of a wild bull buffalo. The animal, which had apparently wandered down the Kosi river from Purnea, took up its quarters in a dense patch of elephant grass not very far from the subdivisional town of Madhupura, from which it used to issue out in the evenings among the crops. It was soon discovered to be exceedingly savage in temper, making for anyone it saw and had killed three persons and injured five more in the course of a few days, when the news of its doings was brought to Mr. S. S. Day, Deputy Magistrate, who happened to be in camp in the neighbourhood. Mr. Day rode to the spot on the 29th and tried to beat the animal out of its retreat but without success. On the 30th having obtained elephants, he resumed operations, and after putting no less than 10 bullets into the animal disabled it, when he finished it on foot. The excitement among the people, when the news was known, was great, as latterly they had been afraid to stir out even in the broad day.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The following is the programme of his Excellency the Viceroy's tour in Eastern Bengal: Saturday 13th February, Embark on the "Guide" at 10 p.m. Private departure.

Sunday, Leave Calcutta at day-break. Monday 15th, Arrive Chittagong about 1 p.m. Receive Addresses at Sadar Ghat at 4 p.m.

Tuesday 16th, Ceremony in connection with the opening of the Assam-Bengal Railway at 1-30 p.m. Wednesday 17th, Leave Chittagong 11-29 a.m., local time; Arrive Chandpur 5 p.m., local time; Embark on the "Rhotas."

Thursday 18th, Leave in the "Rhotas" at day-break; Arrive Naraingunj 8-30 a.m. Public arrival; Leave Naraingunj 9 a.m.; Arrive Dacca 9-30 a.m., local time. Public arrival; Viceroy will reside in Ashun Manzil Palace; Presentation of Addresses 3-30 p.m.

Friday 19th, Leave Dacca 11 p.m., local time, for Mymensingh. Saturday 20th, Arrive Kalir Bazar 5-36 a.m.; Leave at 7-30 a.m.; Leave Mymensingh 4-30 p.m.; Arrive Naraingunj 10-32 p.m.; Embark on the "Rhotas."

Sunday 21st to Saturday 27th, Return journey to Calcutta through the Sunderbands.

PROPOSED PARTITION OF BENGAL. A Protest Meeting.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Noakhali, Feb. 9.

At a largely attended meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans held at the Victoria Memorial Mela ground on Saturday last and presided over by Babu Rajani Kanta Bose, pleader, 22 delegates were elected to meet the Viceroy at Chittagong on behalf of the people of this district to make a humble representation of their views in regard to the partition question. About half a dozen gentlemen spoke on the subject, among them being 2 Moulvis who have never been known to take part in any public movement. Some of the speakers cited several concrete instances to show how the district would suffer by the proposed measure. For instance one of them said that after the operation of the cess-levyation of this district was brought to a close after years of labour and loss of immense public money, the people of this district brought to the notice of the Revenue Board, the arbitrary way in which the operations were carried on. The late Mr. P. Nolan was then in the Board, he was satisfied that the proceedings were not in order, and the Board subsequently saw its way to order fresh operations which are now in progress. It has been possible to get this concession, because we have a Revenue Board composed of experienced civilians.

In this connection I should like to state here that it is gross misrepresentation to say that the people of Noakhali are in favour of the transfer. After several protest meetings have been held in the interior, and delegates elected to meet the Viceroy, I think I can say with authority, that the district is opposed to it. Mr. (now Sir Henry) Cotton has in vivid colours depicted the inferiority of the administration of Assam and who, after perusing it, will like to be placed under an inferior administration like that,—be he of Dacca, or Noakhali. On this ground alone,—the inferiority of the administration, leaving out all other consideration, the measure should be dropped once for all.

ALLEGED MUNICIPAL ZOOLOG.

On Thursday, before Moulvi Bazal Karim, third Presiding Magistrate, the case in which Shaik Chedi, Bhiku, Nero and Luchman, employed under the Calcutta Municipality stood charged with trespass and mischief by removing doors and door-frames from premises No. 16-50 Jora Bagh Street all belonging to Babu Nanda Lall Saha, and Satish Babu and Sirish Babu also employed under the same Municipality with having aided and abetted in the commission of the offence was resumed. Babu Kanyo Lall Mukerjee Vakil and Babu Nanda Lall Bysack appeared for the prosecution and Babu Kaly Churn Palit, Vakil, and Tarak Nath Sahu for the defence.

Mahadeb Sing was examined and said amongst other things:—“Order was given to Chedi to break down the windows. He had a stick in his hand. Sirish Chander Roy Chowdry was there. Chedi broke the windows. Chedi and another entered by the front door. Nanda Babu cried out ten or twelve coolies entered into the house. This Shahib (pointing to a person present in court) and another ‘shahib’ were there. The thana people then came and I with my master went to the Bazar. This occurred about a month and a half ago, in the morning at 8 or 8-30 a.m.”

Rajendra Lall Mukerjee examined said:—“I am a clerk in the office of the commissioner of Police. I received this petition from Nanda Lall Saha, addressed to the commissioner of Police, on the 7th December last. The order which was passed on the petition was on it. I have got no orders from the commissioner of Police on the Inspector of the Jorabagan thana to assist the Municipality to break down the house no. 16-50 Jorabagan Street.”

After some more witnesses were also examined, Babu Kaly Churn Palit, Vakil, showed a paper to the court and said that the Assessor got possession of the house from the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, and he gave possession to the Engineer.

Court:—Suppose all this to be a fact, were these men justified in breaking the window? Babu Tarak Nath here drew the attention of the court to Section 558 of the Municipal Act.

Court:—These men all plead not guilty.

Pleader:—Yes, Sir. Court:—(after reading the Section) He (complainant) might be a trespasser. The possession obtained is like a possession obtained by fixing a bamboo. But still he (complainant) was in possession—could he be removed by force?

After this the case was adjourned to the 24th instant.

Market Report.

Calcutta, Feb. 11.

LINSEED.—Rs. 4-2 ready; forward Rs. 4-3-0 (April-May).

WHEAT.—Cawnpore Rs. 3-0-0 ready, forward Rs. 3-0-6; Gangajaly (hard-red), Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 2-13 early; Jamaly, Rs. 2-9-0 to Rs. 2-11 (nominal); Puzabad, Rs. 2-14-6.

REFINED.—(Kazla) Rs. 3-9-0 Yellow bold grain (Cawnpore), Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-4.

RYE.—Rs. 3-7-0 to Rs. 3-8-0.

POPPYSEED.—Rs. 4-0-6 to ready Rs. 4-4 (May-June).

CASTORSEED.—Coconada—Rs. 6-4-0 per bag of 164 lbs. of Calcutta; upcountry, Bengal, Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-7 per B. md., according to quality.

COOLIE RICE.—No. 1, Rs. 2-7 fob; No. 2, Rs. 2-6-0 fob Calcutta; from Chandpur No. 1, Kazla, Rs. 2-9 fob; No. 2 Kazla Rs. 2-8 fob; from Goandoo, No. 2 Kazla Rs. 2-10 fob; No. 2, Kazla Rs. 2-9, imports small.

RICE.—Old crop Ballam, 3-15 to Rs. 4-4 per B md.; New Crops Rs. 3-3 to Rs. 3-9; Nagra, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 3-3 per B md., loose; Raree Rice, Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 3-13 per B md., loose; Rangoon, Rs. 2-13 to Rs. 3-2 per B md. nominal; Pega, Rs. 2-9 to Rs. 2-10, new crop.

WHITE RICE.—Seta No. 1, new crop, Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-12, No. 2, Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 4-8, P.S.R. Table—Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 3-16, Clean gross, Rs. 4-0, gross Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-12.

OLD HARD.—Prime Setta, Rs. 5-4; Table kind Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 4-12 per B md., weight loose.

GRAM.—Patna, Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-8; Des Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 1-15.

BARLEY.—Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-2.

OATS.—Upcountry, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12.

INDIANCORN OR MAIZE.—Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 1-15, new crop.

BEESEWAX.—In crude state, raw kinds—Rs. 45 to Rs. 62; refined kinds—Rs. 58 to Rs. 65 per md.

COIR FIBRE.—Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-10 per md.

GUM.—Rs. 4-1 to Rs. 13 per md.

TIBET WOOL.—Rs. 22 to Rs. 24 per md., nominal.

SALTPETRE.—5 per cent. refraction Calcutta washed Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14, Calcutta refined Rs. 7-3 to Rs. 7-4; Cawnpore, Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-12.

TURMERIC.—Masulipatnam, Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-12; Madras, Rs. 3-11 to Rs. 3-9; Pabna, Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 3-8; and Dessi Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-2.

TAMARIND.—5 per cent, Rs. 2-14 per B md.; 10 per Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-9 per B md. for ready delivery.

MYRABOLLIAM.—New crop No. 1, Rs. 2-2 to Rs. 2-4; No. 2, Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-5 ready March delivery (nominal).

NUX VOMICA.—New crop Rs. 1-15 to Rs. 3-1.

CASTOR OIL.—No. 1, Rs. 10-8; No. 2, Rs. 6-14; No. 3, Rs. 6-11; Packing Rs. 5-1 entire.

CASTOR CAKE.—Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-14 per bag of 2 mds., f o b, Calcutta.

TILSEED.—Black Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-8.

BENGAL DRY GINGER.—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10-4 per B md. Humka, Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 10-8 per md., pucca bags.

PEAS.—White, Rs. 2-5 to Rs. 2-6; Green, 1-14 to 1-15; Khessari, 1-5 to 1-6; Lentil, 1-13 to 1-14; Rahar, 2-3 to 2-9; Koolty, 1-7 to 1-9; Kalai, 2-10 to 3.

MUSTARD CAKE.—Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4.

MUSTARD OIL.—Rs. 9-6 to Rs. 10-8.

INDIA RUBBER.—Rs. 120 to Rs. 130.

COCONUT OIL.—Cochin, Rs. 13 to Rs. 13-8; Colombo, No Stock.

SIMOOL COITON.—Good, Rs. 16; Ordinary, Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 16; Second quality, Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.

AKUNI COTTON.—Rs. 12 to Rs. 12-8.

DAL.—Urhur—Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 3-13; Mashoor, 2-11 to 2-12; Kalai, 3 to 3-8; Khessari, 1-13 to 2-4; Patna Khessari, 2-9 to 2-10; Khari Mashoor, 3-11 to 3-12; Gram, 3-3 to 3-4.

ASSAFOETEDA.—Rs. 24 to Rs. 26.

SHELLAC.—Ordinary, 98 to 99; Superior, 100 to 101; Orange, 104 to 105.

BUTTON LAC.—No. 1, Rs. 104 to 105; No. 2, Rs. 100 to 101; No. 3, Rs. 85 to 88.

STICK LAC.—Kushmi, 65 to 68; Rangin, 62 to 64; Seed lac, 100 to 104.

BORAX.—Rs. 12-9 to 13-4.

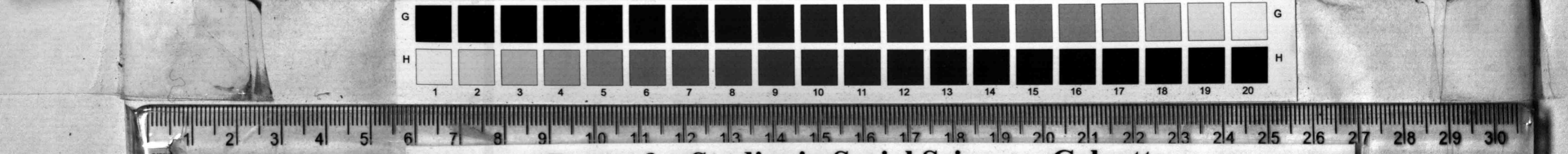
JUTE.—Serajgunj, Rs. 4-7 to Rs. 5-15; Naraingunj, 4-6 to 6-1; Dacca, 4-7 to 5-14; Northern Bengal, 4-3 to 5-7; Howrah, 4-2 to 4-7.

HEMP.—Allahabad, 3 to 3-4; Benares, 4 to 4-4; Jubulpur, 8 to 8-4; Bengal, 9 to 10. Jodendra Nath Das—Broker, 142, Radha Bazar Street.

We understand that Mr. H. P. Burt, Manager of this State Railway, will shortly apply for long leave.—“Indian Engineering.”

We understand that Mr. J. Douglas, Agent, contemplates going home on leave by July next, in which case Mr. Dring will, as before, act for him.—“Indian Engineering.”

This new building, which has been in progress for over a year, is now structurally finished, and is being fitted up in a special manner for the purposes of physiological, pathological and bacteriological studies in connection with the Medical College. It is a fine edifice of three storeys in keeping with the Chemical building erected a few years ago.—“Indian Engineering.”



HERBERT SPENCER AND JAPAN.

Tokio, Dec. 20. It is not from Japan, perhaps, that Herbert Spencer's admirers would expect an interesting contribution to the world's knowledge of his views. Yet upon no nation, probably, did the great philosopher's teachings produce a deeper impression than upon the Japanese. They could not, when they reopened their gates to foreign intercourse, accept the external alone of an alien civilization. They had to consider its moral side also. But in what did that morality consist? In Christianity, the missionaries said. Christianity, however, the Japanese had been taught by tradition to hold directly responsible for building barriers of isolation around the Far East in the 16th and 17th centuries, and Christianity they regarded as an agent of Western political aggression. Then, too, the modern struggle between science and Christianity had entered an acute phase just at that time, and to this nation of eager students, who saw in science the basis of all progress, the theory of evolution expounded by men like Darwin and Spencer appeared as a creed much more satisfying than the supernatural tenets of what appeared to them to be a partially discredited faith. Thus, from the middle of the 19th century until its final 15 years, John Stuart Mill, Charles Darwin, and Herbert Spencer held captive the intelligence of new Japan. The works of Darwin and Mill were soon rendered into Japanese, equivalents for the many novel terms they contained being readily manufactured from the ideographic vocabulary, far the most elastic and capable instrument of speech that exists. Spencer's volumes were translated more tardily. Of his "Synthetic Philosophy" two volumes only have as yet been put into Japanese dress. But to thousands of students the originals are familiar, and though the Spencerian idol lost many worshippers from the time when Japanese jurists and statesmen having begun to import German material for drafting codes and compiling Constitutions, Japanese studentship also turned to the same source for philosophic inspiration. Spencer, Darwin, and Mill continue to be the ethical guides of many of Japan's leading men. Among the sincerest disciples of the English philosopher may be reckoned Baron Kentaro Kaneko. His name is not unfamiliar in Europe and America. Educated in the United States, he graduated at Harvard, and subsequently held several important official positions in Japan, where he has always been regarded as Marquis Ito's principal lieutenant. It was largely by Baron Kaneko—as title of nobility is a reward of merit—that the machinery of the two Houses of the Diet was organized, and the opening of the National Assembly found him in the position of Chief Secretary of the Upper Chamber. That was in 1891. A year previously he had been elected a member of the Association of International Law, an institution whose proceedings were anxiously watched by the Japanese nation, then struggling with desperate energy to emerge from the ostracism of extra-territoriality. One of the early essays read before the association was by Sir Travers Twiss. He strongly advocated the maintenance of the extra-territorial system in all Oriental countries, and the thesis of a jurist so eminent naturally produced much effect. Baron Kaneko determined that his admission to the association's ranks should be utilized at once for the purpose of combating this conservative view and conveying to the jurists of the nations a juster knowledge of Japan's claims to special consideration. He sought and obtained permission from his Government to visit Geneva, where the association was to hold its session in 1892, and, though undertaking the enterprise in a private capacity, he carried with him statistical material such as, of course, had not been accessible to Sir Travers Twiss and his fellow-thinkers. One of his earnest hopes in connexion with this journey was that he might find an opportunity to meet Herbert Spencer, at the spring of whose philosophy he had drunk such deep draughts. Passing through America, he asked his friend, Mr. John Fisk, to give him a letter of introduction. Mr. Fisk demurred. He spoke of the philosopher's retiring habits, and of the strong probability that such a letter would merely expose its bearer to rebuff, as had been the case in several previous instances. But Baron Kaneko, willing to take the risk, urged the writing of the letter. This, however, he did not, on reaching England, carry direct to Spencer's residence. He enclosed it in a covering epistle which set forth the writer's hopes and his reasons for entertaining them. The reply was immediate. Spencer invited Baron Kaneko to visit him at his house, and the first interview lasted two hours. The visitor found that his host had collected a quantity of matter relating to Japanese history, politics, manners, customs, and religious beliefs, and very soon Baron Kaneko was undergoing an exhaustive cross-examination about the meaning of this, the relations of that, or the significance of the other. Herbert Spencer expressed the keenest satisfaction. It transpired that he had been vainly seeking intelligible solutions of many Japanese problems, to which Baron Kaneko now furnished the key. To prolong the conversation, he drove Baron Kaneko to the latter's hotel "en route" for an appointment of his own elsewhere, and at parting he announced his intention of proposing his Japanese acquaintance for honorary membership of the Athenæum Club, "where," said Spencer, "we generally lunch every day, and we can have many opportunities of meeting and talking. The programme was carried out. Very soon Baron Kaneko received a notice of membership accompanied with an invitation to lunch with the philosopher next day. That was the beginning of very intimate relations, maintained subsequently by correspondence. Baron Kaneko, by his essay read before the Association of International Law in Geneva and by converse with the members, had succeeded in correcting many false impressions and removing many prejudices. He had also been able to obtain most satisfactory information in London. From prominent officials of the Conservative Government which had just gone out and of the Liberal Government which had just come in he had learned that, had the former remained in power a few months longer, Japan's aspirations would have been gratified, and that the latter sympathized equally with his cause. He brooked this subject to Herbert Spencer, confidently looking to find encouragement, approval, and assistance. Instead, he found dissent and disapproval. For any Oriental nation desiring to preserve its independence and its integrity, the philosopher recommended the largest possible measure of isolation from the Occident, and where isolation was not completely attainable, then the preservation of any system, such as extra-territoriality, which might contribute to restrict intercourse. In vain Baron Kaneko expounded the spirit of the policy adopted by Japan at the time of the Restoration (1867), explained the consistency and perseverance of her efforts to qualify for admission to the rank and file of the Occidental comity; dwelt upon the earnestness of her aspirations, and insisted that the road to safety lay really in the direction of liberal progress, free intercourse, and protection by imitation. Herbert Spencer's views remained unshaken. He had formed them, he said, after long study of ethical and historical problems, and he could not divest himself of his convictions. Finally, in deference to Baron Kaneko's request, he reduced his opinions to writing in the following form, the italics being Spencer's own:—

My dear Sir,—Your proposal to send translations of my two letters to Count Ito, the newly-appointed Prime Minister, is quite satisfactory. I very willingly give my assent. "Respecting the further questions you ask, let me, in the first place, answer generally that the Japanese policy should, I think, be that of keeping Americans and Europeans as much as possible at arm's length. In presence of the more powerful races your position is one of chronic danger, and you should take every precaution to give as little foothold as possible to foreigners. "It seems to me that the only forms of intercourse which you may with advantage permit are those which are indispensable for the exchange of commodities—important and exportation of physical and mental products. No further privileges should be allowed to people of other races, and especially to people of the more powerful races, than is absolutely necessary for the achievement of these ends. Apparently you are proposing by revision of the treaty with the Powers of Europe and America to open the whole Empire to foreigners and foreign capital. I regret this as a fatal policy. If you wish to see what is likely to happen, study the history of India. Once let one of the more powerful races gain a point d'appui and there will inevitably in course of time grow up an aggressive policy which will lead to collisions with the Japanese; these collisions will be represented as attacks by the Japanese which must be avenged, as the case may be; a portion of territory will be seized and required to be made over as a foreign settlement; and from this there will grow eventually subjugation of the entire Japanese Empire. I believe that you will have great difficulty in avoiding this fate in any case, but you will make the process easy if you allow of any privileges to foreigners beyond those which I have indicated. "In pursuance of the advice thus generally indicated, I should say, in answer to your first question, that there should be, not only a prohibition of foreign persons to hold property in land, but also a refusal to give them leases, and a permission only to reside as annual tenants. "To the second question I should say decidedly prohibit to foreigners the working of the mines owned or worked by Government. Here there would be obviously liable to arise grounds of difference between the Europeans or Americans who worked them and the Government, and these grounds of quarrel would be followed by invocations to the English or American Governments or other Powers to send forces to insist on whatever the European workers claimed, for always the habit here and elsewhere among the civilized peoples is to believe what their agents or sellers abroad represent to them. "In the third place, in pursuance of the policy I have indicated, you ought also to keep the coasting trade in your own hands and forbid foreigners to engage in it. This coasting trade is clearly not included in the requirement I have indicated as the sole one to be recognized—a requirement to facilitate exportation and importation of commodities. The distribution of commodities brought to Japan from other places may be properly left to the Japanese themselves, and should be denied to foreigners, for the reason that again the various transactions involved would become so many doors open to quarrels and resulting aggressions. "To your remaining question respecting the inter-marriage of foreigners and Japanese, which you say is 'now very much agitated among our scholars and politicians' and which you say is 'one of the most difficult problems, my reply is that, as rationally answered, there is no difficulty at all. It should be positively forbidden. It is not at root a question of social philosophy. It is at root a question of biology. There is abundant proof, alike furnished by the inter-marriages of human races and by the interbreeding of animals, that when the varieties mingled diverge beyond a certain slight degree the result is inevitably a bad one in the long run. I have myself been in the habit of looking at the evidence bearing on this matter for many years past, and my conviction is based on numerous facts derived from numerous sources. This conviction I have within the last half-hour verified, for happen to be staying in the country with a gentleman who is well known and has had much experience respecting the interbreeding of cattle; and he has just, on inquiry, fully confirmed my belief that when, say of the different varieties of sheep, there is an interbreeding of those which are widely unlike, the result, especially in the second generation, is a bad one—there arise an incalculable mixture of traits, and what may be called a chaotic constitution. And the same thing happens among human beings—the Eurasians in India, the half-breeds in America, show this. The physiological basis of this experience appears to be that any one variety of creature in course of many generations acquires a certain constitutional adaptation to its particular form of life, and every other variety, similarly, acquires its own special adaptation. The consequence is that, if you mix the constitution of two widely divergent varieties which have severally become adapted to widely divergent modes of life, you get a constitution which is adapted to the mode of life of neither—a constitution which will not work properly, because it is not fitted for any set of conditions whatever. By all means, therefore, peremptorily interdict marriages of Japanese with foreigners. "I have for the reasons indicated entirely approved of the regulations which have been established in America for restraining the Chinese immigration, and had I the power would restrict them to the smallest possible amount, my reasons for this decision being that one of two things must happen. If the Chinese are allowed to settle extensively in America, they must either, if they remain unmixed,

form a subject race standing in the position, if not of slaves, yet of a class approaching to slaves; or if they mix they must form a bad hybrid. In either case, supposing the immigration to be large, immense social mischief must arise, and eventually social disorganization. The same thing will happen if there should be any considerable mixture of European or American races with the Japanese. "You see, therefore, that my advice is strongly conservative in all directions, and I end by saying as I began—keep other races at arm's length as much as possible. "I give this advice in confidence. I wish that it should not transpire publicly, at any rate during my life, for I do not desire to rouse the animosity of my fellow-countrymen. "I am sincerely yours, Herbert Spencer. "P. S.—Of course, when I say I wish this advice to be in confidence, I do not interdict the communication of it to Count Ito, but rather wish that he should have the opportunity of taking it into consideration."—"Times."

FROM DAMNING DARKNESS TO DIVINE LIGHT. (Special for the Patrika.) It was a chilly cold winter evening, the clock had just struck the hour of 8, the bright beautiful stars were scintillating, as if smiling sweetly upon the nature and creation below; and the moon, though a crescent one, was shedding a flood of dim silver light. The large and prosperous village of Santipur had become almost calm and quiet, its people—especially the lazy and less busy section of it—had, owing to the rigour of the weather, already shut themselves up in their cosy cottages or pleasant homes. But the roads and streets had not been completely deserted. A few persons are yet to be seen, in spite of the severity of the cold, walking fast up and down the passages. Several shops were still open and the shop-keepers were calmly and coolly supplying the needs and satisfying the odd whims and caprices of their customers. At that hour when nature was preparing for her rest, a middle-aged gentleman was seen sauntering before his house, a by-no-means mean building, lying at the junction of five roads. He walked up rather aimlessly and unmindfully to the junction, when lo, a female figure muffled all in white hastened up in that direction. The woman had a fine white cloth and an equally white wrapper on her person. She had a small tin box in one hand and a little bundle in the other. She would have rushed past him had not her dress fluttered in the cold night blasts and a rustling noise reached his ears and brought him back to his consciousness as it were. He looked up and saw an exquisitely beautiful woman before him a girl though in her teens yet well-formed, well-built and well-developed. The fine female form stopped short and looked rather confounded under the scrutinizing gaze of the chance intruder. The gentleman asked her—who she was and began to scan her. Oh, such a fine face—so beautiful, graceful and perfect, such sweet eyes—so lovely, soft and divine, such a full form—so perfectly shaped and moulded, in short so soft yet strong so stout yet sweet a girl of but sixteen summers he had never seen before. Her complexion was of a piece with that of the moon and the dim lustre she shed looked dimmer around her. The "phantom of delight" replied—Oh, what a sweet soft mellowed tone, a poet would have compared, and rightly compared, her voice with that of a cuckoo note—"I am a Christian. I came here yesterday to pay a visit to the Missionary Society here and I am going to Kishanpore to-day." And she called aloud "coachman, coachman." The gentleman informed her that all the cabs had gone to the Railway station that the train would be in at the station within a very few minutes and that she had therefore go back to the Mission house. She paid no heed to these words of advice and reason and tried to hasten on towards the station. The gentleman stopped her. He had hitherto closely watched every movement of the girl, her restlessness and hesitation—her unreasonable hurry and impatience and had up to then restrained himself with difficulty simply because she was a woman and particularly so young a girl; but he could hold out no longer. And he said: "Well, after all you don't seem to be a Missionary lady, and I have grave doubts whether you are one; for, I have never seen such ladies come or go away from here. Pray, please let me know your name and credentials and I shall thank you much." The young woman hesitated but for a short while and then told him her name, which from the manner in which she was given the gentleman could not accept as gospel-truth. It was really not her own name that she gave out, but an assumed one or rather one that she could then on the spur of the moment recollect and give out. Now, this confirmed the gentleman's worst apprehensions and he remarked: "No, you are not a Christian lady, and you must accompany me to the yonder Deputy Magistrate's office and satisfy him as to your credentials and whereabouts ere you leave this people. But methinks there is one other alternative; just show me your Bible and I shall be convinced that you are really a follower of Jesus." So, the young lass was thus put into a mighty fix, but she had been brought to bay and had advanced too far to recede, and having mustered all her wit and courage she replied, in soft but strong and measured accents: "Sir you are wasting my time for nothing. See here's my holy Bible"; and she handed him over the small bundle she had in her left hand. The gentleman opened the bundle, took out and saw the Bible and then addressed the lady thus: "Yes, now I am convinced that you are a Christian and I am really sorry to have caused you so much trouble and worry. But, my good lady, you are sure to miss the train to-night so you had better go back to your lodgings." But why should the woman in disguise listen to these words of reason and advice? And she started on towards the Railway Station. Just at this moment a coach came rattling by. The lady stopped, hailed the coachman and demanded of him whether he would ply to the station. The Jehu drew up the reins of his horses and replied: "No, madam, my good creatures have come arunning over 6 miles, they are tired—dead tired, madam, and I am not cruel enough to work them to death." The gentleman now intervened and said to the man, rather appealingly, "Well, coachman, see if you can somehow or other reach the lady to the station. She is a Missionary lady and she will be put to great difficulty if she fails to catch the train." This appeal had had its desired effect and the Jehu got down the coachbox, opened the carriage door and politely asked the lady to get in. The woman entered the cab hastily and having seated herself on the back seat looked out of the window and addressing the gentleman said: "Sir, Good night. I thank you heartily for the service you have done me in the matter of securing this cab for me. Good night." The Jehu smacked his whip, the horses trotted on and the carriage rolled off. The gentleman—who knows why?—seemed pained at heart, as if he had just done something wrong and stood agape and aghast. A few days after the incident of the night described above the gentleman in question learned with great sorrow and surprise that the young widowed daughter of a neighbour of his had run away from home on the night referred to above and had accepted Christianity. He was stung to the quick as he now fully understood the cause why he felt so sick and sad at heart when on that fatal night the carriage of the lady had dashed past him. The poor girl had been a widow only these two years and had discarded everything dear and near to her heart in the fond hope of the bright prospect of peace plenty and pleasure held out to her by the itinerant agents of the Zenana Mission. The gentleman was much more surprised to hear that the tin box the lady had in her hand contained Rupees five hundred and thirty-six in cash, and he cursed himself that so young a girl could so easily dupe and play such a cruel hoax upon him.

of the Boundary Commission's labours, which have already been protracted over a period of two years.

**THE ROYAL HAIR OIL POWDER**

with this pleasing and sweet-scented powder which possess such medicinal qualifications can be turned rosy and made sweet scented six bottles of coconut oil. The oil prepared with this spices keeps the head cool, remove baldness prevent the hair from becoming white gives a growth to the hair and remove headache. The price of 1 box of spices together with one phial of sweet scented essence as present is ans. 12 Packing and postage 4 ans. Direction for preparation of the oil is also given.

P. C. DASS,  
No. 344, Upper Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

DR. DEY'S  
**Specifics or Dy menorrhoea.**

It is an infallible remedy for absence of menstruation, retardation of puberty, want of secretion, painful, imperfect or scanty menstruation; sudden and premature cessation of menstruation and all disease of kindred nature peculiar to the sex.

Price Rs. 2 per phial, V. P. P. extra,  
To be had of—DEY AND CO.,  
Chemists, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,  
44, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

**Central Homoeopathic Pharmacy.**

90, BEADON STREET, CALCUTTA  
Medicines 5 and 6 pice per dram.

This establishment is under the supervision of Dr. J. N. Chatterjee, M. B., (H. S.), medicines given free to poor patients coming into the dispensary. Cholera and family box with 12, 24, and 30 phials of medicine with other necessities Rs. 2, 3 and 3-8 respectively and so on. OUR ANTICHOLOERICAL is the best preventive and cure for cholera. Price small phial ans. 5. Postage extra. Catalogue free on application. CHATTERJEE & FRIENDS,  
90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

**Our Illustrated Booklet gives many useful hints on "SIGHT" shows many latest styles, and tells how to get a pair of Perfect Pebble Specs or Pince-nez, at fair price. If you haven't got it, let us send you a copy free.**

**MULLICK & CO.,**  
OCULIST-OPTICIANS,  
37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.  
BRANCH—BENA RES.

**SANTAN RAKSHAK.**

It is the most useful Liniment for females in the state of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathetic vomiting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early stage, prevents miscarriage and at the same time ensures safe and easy delivery, etc.

Rupees 2 per bottle, packing As. 7, postage and V. P. charges As. 7 only.

Apply to DR. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.,  
19, Doctor's Lane, Taltollah P. O. Initially Calcutta.  
Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul" Calcutta.

**MEDICAL OPINION.**

DR. G. MANOOK, M. B. (EDIN.) Surgeon, Calcutta, writes:—"I have to report favorably of my trials with your 'Santan Rakshak.' I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been I am compelled to say, very wonderful in threatened miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible. I have no doubt others will be as grateful to you as I am."

DR. TARINI CHAKRA DUTT, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your 'Santan Rakshak' which is being used by many respectable persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

DR. K. P. CHAKRABURTY, M. B., Late Superintendent, Lewis Sanitarium, Calcutta, writes:—"I have tried your specific, 'Santan Rakshak,' in several cases of tedious labour and threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like to recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

DR. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporation, writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your 'Santan Rakshak.' The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most satisfactory and astonishing results in several cases of prolonged labour amongst my friends. I may safely recommend it to the public."

**GUARANTEED CURE FOR LOST MANHOOD AND DYSPESIA**

BY DR. S. M. HUSEIN'S  
**RUPRAS**

The King of all Nerve Tonics and Aphrodisiacs.

It permanently cures Nervous debility and Dyspepsia with their attendant evils, i.e., Loss of manly vigour and Seminal weakness due to youthful indiscretion, excesses of youth or old age. It restores Failing powers and the power of retention. Physical, Vigour and youthful energy. It prevents Early decay and arrests the decay of age.

It is the only and Best friend of the YOUNG  
Because it saves their miserable life from an Early grave.

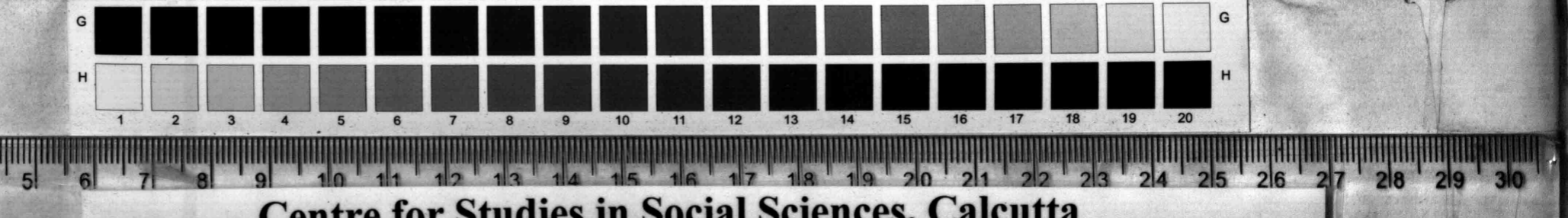
It is the only and Best friend of the MARRIED  
Because it makes their conjugal life a Blessing.

It is the only and Best friend of the OLD  
Because it enables them to enjoy the youthful pleasures. Dose 1 to 2 grains, once a day. Price 16, grain Tab. Rs. 2.

KANAK OIL used externally along with RUPRAS cures Local defects, deformities or weakness. Price Re. 1-8 per phial.

SANTI RAS used in cases of long standing and obstinate Gonorrhoeal Convalescence its efficacy is in a week. Price Re. 1-8 per phial.

Apply to—DR. S. M. HUSEIN,  
Late physician, Kan-pur Sadar Hospital, No. 25, Colaba Street, Calcutta.



### Kamshastra.

Pronounced to be a reliable Book by a competent Court of Law (Calcutta Police Court), is ready in Bengali and Hindi for free distribution. Please apply to the undersigned.

KABIRAJ MANISANKAR GOVINDJI, ATANK-NIGRAHA OUSADHALAY, 68, Harrison Road, Bara Bazar, Calcutta.

### MAGIC PILLS.

Do you want to make your lives more enjoyable and get back the vigor and charms of youth. Dr. Biswas's Magic Pills are so called because they act like magic. These pills are a sovereign remedy for the evil effects of youthful excesses, Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, fatal discharges, loss of manhood, in short, all varieties of wasting diseases. It prevents premature decay and is a potent cure for nervous exhaustion of every kind. Give the Magic Pill a day's trial and you will never like to be without it.

Price Rs. 2-8 per box V. P. & Postage extra. Dr. H. BISWAS, Amrita Bazar Medical Hall, Amrita Bazar, Jessore.

### "STRONGER" PERFECTION LIQUID FOOD.

Is a palatable combination of peptone and concentrated extract of malt. In nutritive value it has no equal. A friend to the sick as well as the healthy. Its tonic influence is natural and permanent. Sold in 14oz bottle at Rs. 3-8 each by

KING & Co., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 83, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

### IMPROVED STEEL SAFES & CHESTS

Supplied to H. M.'s Government.



GHOSE, DASS & CO., Patent Lock & Steel Safe Manufacturers, 42-1, Lock Gate Road, Chitpur, Calcutta.

### CHEAPEST & BEST HOUSE

For Incandescent lamps, Mantles, Mica Chimneys, Canopies, Primus Stoves and Municipal Requisites.

For Prices apply to THE GLOBE STORES CO. GENERAL MERCHANTS, KALBADEVI POST, OMBAY.

### THE CHEAPEST OPTICAL STORES.



Perfect Pebble Spectacles in Gold, Silver Gold filled Nickel and Steel, &c at the cheapest rate in the Market. Gold from Rs. 24 upwards, Silver Rs. 10; Solid Nickel 6-8 Gold filled 12-Steel 5. Glare Glasses, of all descriptions. A trial order solicited. H. Laha, Optician 8, Goe Bagan Street, Calcutta

### ESTABLISHED 1874 THE WORLD KNOWN LAKSHMIBILAS

A MEDICATED PERFUMED HAIR OIL. FOR ALL SORTS OF HAIR, HEAD AND SKIN COMPLAINTS. Unrivalled in Medical Properties. Price 8 oz. Bottle, As. 12. and 24 oz. Bottle, Rs. 2. PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA FOR MOFFUSIL CUSTOMERS. To be had of MOTI LALL BOSE & CO., DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS 122, Old Chitpabazar Street CALCUTTA.

### THE MAHAT ASRAM

HINDOO GENTS' BOARDING AND LODGING, 9, Cornwallis St., Calcutta. Respectable gentlemen and Zemindars coming to flying visit to Calcutta, will find it very comfortable; well-ventilated and furnished rooms, central part of Calcutta. Darjeeling sanitarium principle. Charge moderate. For particulars apply to the Manager. Tiffin ready at 1-30 P. M. Dinner at 6 P. M.



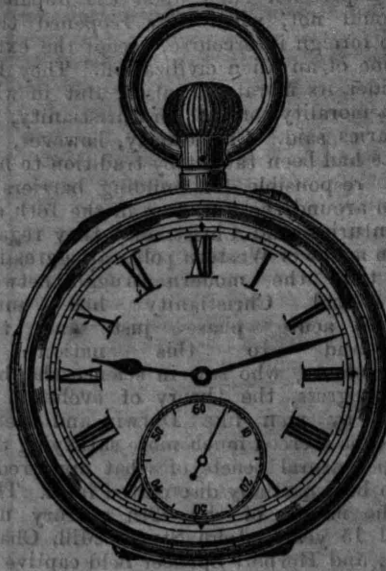
### PLEASE SEE AND READ IT.

All sorts of Gold, Silver and jewellery ornaments of high polish and remarkable finish always ready for sale and prepared promptly on orders. Rates moderate. Trial orders are solicited not to command a sale but to convince the public of the excellent workmanship of the firm. Illustrated catalogue sent on receipt of 4 annas postage. Thousands of testimonials.

HAZRA, GUPTA & CO. GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS, Ghoramara P. O. Rajshahi.

### HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET. IT makes the grey and white hairs jet black within a minute and lasting for 3 months. Price Re. 1 per phial, V. P. P. extra. DR. H. BISWAS, Amrita Bazar Medical Hall, Jessore.



N. B. All our watches are guaranteed best for the price.

The Ansonia Lever Watch. A grand time-keeper, showy strong and lasting Rs. 3-12. The Roscoff Lever Watch. A very strong and serviceable watch, Rs. 6 and 8. Smaller size, Rs. 10. The Indian Time Watch. Exactly as illustrated. A grand looking watch Rs. 5-8, smaller size, Rs. 6-0. The Indian Time Lever Watch. Rs. 9. The Matchless by West End Watch Company Rs. 10. The Berna by ditto Rs. 16. Wrist Watches. Nickel 6 jewels Rs. 6 and 7, silver Rs. 10 and 12, Lever Rs. 18. Hunting Keywinder Watches. Nickel, Hunting Rs. 7. Half Hunting Rs. 8, silver Hunting, Rs. 8, 9, 10, 12, & 15. Half Hunting Re. 1 extra. Best Quality Silver Keyless Lever watch Rs. 27. Chatterji Bros. & Co., 67 B, Kutighat Street, Barnagore, Calcutta.

# Vigor Pills

The best specific for wasting diseases

IGOR PILLS are UNEQUALLED, UNRIVALLED and UNSURPASSED in removing poisons from the body, in enriching the impoverished blood, in bringing back to the old or premature, has the flush, vigour and strength of glorious manhood, in restoring joy to the cheerless.

IGOR PILLS remove the evil effects of youthful indiscretion, vicious habits, abnormal excess, dangerous obstinacy; they rejuvenate the old, arrest the decay of age, and recuperate a wasted frame; they thicken the manly fluid wonderfully, increase the power of retention and detect the unnatural discharges.

They suit all ages, constitutions and temperaments. Genuine certificates from both Europeans and Indians which etiquette requires us to withhold. Magistrates, District Police Superintendents, Judicial officers, pleaders and professors, all use them so, fear of imposition.

PRICE Rs. 2 PER PHIAL. PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA. MANAGER, BHARATVAISJANILAY, 41, BAGBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.

# Stomach Burn

The only infallible remedy for

## ACIDITY & INDIGESTION DYSPEPSIA and COLIC

LARGE PHIAL - Rs. 1 8 0. SMALL PHIAL - 0 14 0. POSTAGE, PACKING AND V. P. CHARGES EXTRA. For further particulars please read our Catalogue.

To be had of the MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJANILAY, 41, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

# DR. MAJORS' Vitaline

OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well-read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in the most deplorable condition, their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined, their intellects disordered, their shattered frames tottering in the wind, even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous efforts and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

### THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and gives great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:— VIZ. Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Brain-fog, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and local weakness, Palpitation, Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

IT relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

IF you value health and strength, and which to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete "se of Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

IN rebuilding the disordered nervous system, in enriching the impoverished blood, in removing gouty and poisonous matter from the body, in giving healthy tone to the deranged and unequalled.

IT thoroughly invigorates the nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system, and gives vigour to every part of the body, stimulates appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

IF your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

### MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alternative. Modern method and modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible,—facts which are proved beyond doubt, matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regular taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

Many medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of "VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottles (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8 6 bottles, Rs. 16, 1 dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, annas 8, 2 Rs. 1-4 and 1-8 respectively.

All correspondence kept strictly confidential.

Can be had only of W. MAJOR & CO.,

Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

\*HEAD OFFICE 12 WELLINGTON STREET CALCUTTA.

Stocked by Messrs. B. K. PAL & Co.,

Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

and Messrs. Iswor Chunder Coondoo & Co.,

Chandney Choke, Calcutta.

### TRY

And you will know in 24 hours what a marvellous remedy R. LAUGIN & CO'S.

# HEALING BALM

is

for all diseases and disorders due to dissipated habits in early life.

Excessive or scanty urination, painful urination, involuntary and putrid discharges, nocturnal emission, loss of manhood and prostration of youthful vigor and energy and all other symptoms of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Running White, Urthritis, Cystitis, &c., disappear, as if by charm by the use of

# HEALING BALM

DOCTORS—Who are looked upon, and very rightly too as jewels of the profession and whose treatises on medicines and medical science are largely read as text-books in all Medical Schools and Colleges, have, after a long, varied and careful experiment of the preparation, given] of their own accord, the following testimonials:—

1. The leading Indian Medical Journal, the "Indian Lancet" says:—"... put the Compound to a series of tests and now have much pleasure in saying that every experiment was followed by a successful result. We have no hesitation in now saying that R. Laugin & Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one which medical men and the general public may without any doubt depend. (15th December, 1902, No. 24 Page 862).

2. R. NEWGENT, L. R. C. P. R. S. (Edin.), says:—"R. Laugin's Healing Balm, for obstinate Gonorrhoea, has been proved to be the only medicine that will effectively cure the patients and fulfil which is claimed for it.

3. DR. K. P. GUPTA, Col., I. M. S., M. A., M. D., F. R. C. S. (Edin.) D. Sc. (Cambridge), F. H. D. (Cantab.), late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc., says:—"... Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhoea... and may be safely and strongly recommended for the troublesome and obstinate disease."

4. DR. B. K. BOSE, Surgeon-Major, M. D., I. M. S., etc., [says:—"I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success."

5. DR. U. GUPTA, M. D., M. C. (Edin.), F. C. S. (London), etc., says:—"... I tried R. Laugin & Co's Healing Balm, and found it a really very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhoea."

6. DR. G. C. B. BARUA, L. R. C. F. (Edin.), L. F. P. (Glasgow) and L. M., etc., late Civil Surgeon, British Guiana, says:—"... Healing Balm is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-Urinary tract and it acts like charm."

7. DR. R. G. KAN, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), Secretary Calcutta Medical School, says:—"... Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhoea."

8. DR. U. AHMED, M. B., C. M. L. S. A., (London), His Majesty's Vice-Consul, says:—"... I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the suffering public."

9. DR. R. MONTER, M. B., C. M., (Edin.), Resident Surgeon, Park Street, Government Charitable Dispensary, says:—"... Healing Balm was used by me in several cases of Gonorrhoea and was found successful."

10. DR. R. A. FERMIE, L. R. C. F. & S. etc., says:—"... I used Healing Balm for Gonorrhoea in a number of my patients and found it very efficacious."

Many other certificates from doctors of equal eminence will be published hereafter and may be had on application.

### PRICES.

2 oz. phial, 1/10. Rs. 2-8

1 oz. do. 1/5. Rs. 1-12-0

POST AND PACKING CHARGES EXTRA

### "LORENZO."

### OR THE INDIAN FEVER PILLS

A wonderful remedy for chronic, malarious and jungle fevers with enlarged spleen and liver and able to hold its own against all competitors. A tried Medicine sure to cure and strengthen the system. A Sure and Reliable specific.

PRICES. Large phial Pills ..... Re. 8

Small do. 12 Pills ..... As. 70

Packing and Postage etc., extra

### EBONY.

### OR THE INDIAN HAIR DYE

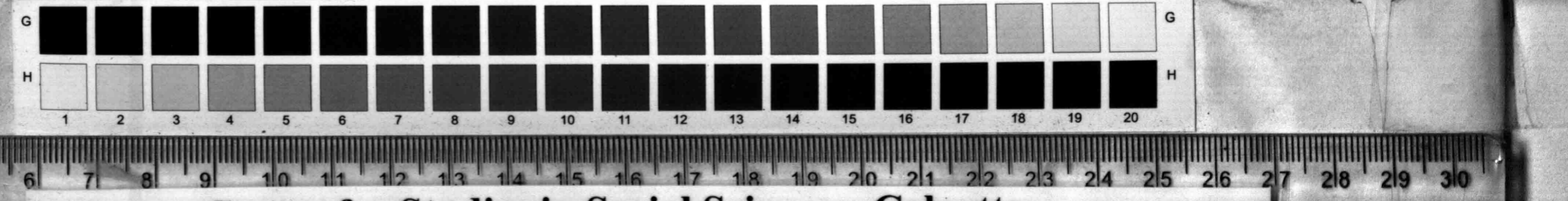
Fast and permanent. Changes grey hair into jet black or brown. Stands constant washing. Does not stain the skin. Odourless.

Price 70 phials with 2 brushes Rs. 1-2-0. Postage and packing extra.

### R. LAUGIN & CO., CHEMISTS.

148, BOWBAZAR STREET CALCUTTA.

No Agent.





THE THIBET MISSION.

THE TROOPS.

The special correspondent of the "Englishman" writes to his paper from Camp New Chumbi, under date Feb. 4:—

Although the Mission is a peaceful mission and although up to the present not a shot has been fired nor any incident occurred to which any really military significance can be attached, it ought not to be forgotten that the safety of Colonel Younghusband has been secured by the presence of a large armed escort, that these new and wonderful roads have been made by soldiers, and that the who's tedious and difficult business of keeping open the line of communications of furnishing transport, and of providing supplies has been successfully managed only by a recourse to the Supply and Transport Department of the Indian Army.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that all the way from Silliguri to Fort Phari, one should be in a military atmosphere. Mule corps and regulation carts block the road. Companies of soldiers are met on the march. Khaki-clad officers offer hospitality. A camp is a neat assemblage of tents. Bugles blow. In fact one is once again an unit with an Indian army.

But it is a very small Indian army. Two Pioneer Regiments of Sikhs, a Gurkha Regiment, Sappers and Miners, a section of a British Mountain Battery, a machine gun section from a British Infantry Regiment, a few Mounted Infantry, and there you are. And yet the types are representative and varied enough to afford an opportunity of comparison, which need not necessarily be invidious. One cannot help contrasting the profane liveliness of Tommy Atkins and the cheerfulness of the Gurkhas with the solemn gravity of the Sikhs, who see nothing in all this discomfort and hardship but the serious business of the Sircar—that mysterious entity whose ways are beyond understanding.

THE GURKHAS.

The 8th Gurkhas are, of course, the old 4th—an Assam regiment. They have not had the same opportunities as the majority of Gurkha regiments in recent years, but their record on the north-east frontier expeditions is sufficient to show that officers and men are of the same type as won undying fame before Delhi, in Afghanistan, and on the Dargai heights. Even when muffled up in poshtoes, Gilgit boots, and Balachava caps there is no mistaking the squat, snub-nosed mountaineers, whose courage and cheerful endurance in the face of hardships have made Gurkhas such magnificent soldiers. It is the greatest of mistakes to suppose that the Assam Regiments enlist men of physique or caste inferior to that to be found in the battalions up-country. The men one sees at Gnatong, Chumbi, and Phari Fort are identical with those to be seen at Dharmasala, Landsdowne, or Dehra Dun. After long marches escorting convoys or bringing up rear-guards, numbed as they are with the cold and tired as they must be with the severe climb, they are as ready to cut wood, draw water, and pitch camp, as if they had just come out of the comfort of Cantonments. During a halt they do not sit and shiver around. At Gnatong they play football, and elsewhere they are never tired of sky-larking with each other, throwing things about and laughing like school-boys. A fierce gust of cold wind which upsets tents and throws the whole camp into confusion is to them only a great joke. The officers of the Gurkha Brigade, it is said, put on "side." They have reason to.

THE PIONEERS.

As I have already indicated the Sikhs of the two Pioneer regiments—the 23rd and the 32nd—offer a great contrast to the Gurkhas. Great solemn, bearded men, they suffer and endure patiently. These Pioneer battalions have little rest in Cantonments. They are always at work on the frontier, whether it be Chitral, Waziristan, or Tibet. Their life of toil has made them hard. Their muscles are of iron. One sees them marching off at dawn with their pick-axes and shovels and returning at dusk, and one knows that another length of bad road has been made good. The Pioneers have left their mark on Tibet.

THE SUFFERING MINERS.

With the Pioneers must be associated the Sappers and Miners, or, as they are beginning to style themselves, the Suffering Miners. They too have borne the burden and cold of the day. The reputation of the Madras Sappers and Miners needs no writing up, but the Bengal Sappers have shown themselves no whit behind their Madras brethren in discipline, endurance, or intelligence.

THE MOUNTAIN INFANTRY.

The Mounted Infantry, or Mountain Infantry, as everybody here calls them, have been formed out of the infantry battalions of the escort. Their mounts are shaggy ponies, and it is wonderful how well the Gurkhas and Mazbi Sikhs manage these beasts. The riding may not be of the best circus type, but the men do not fall off, and under their very capable Commandant they have learnt to scout, dismount, take cover, and so forth in a fashion that has probably already very much astonished the simple folk of these parts with their antiquated notions of warfare.

TOMMY ATKINS.

Of Tommy Atkins no one would say that has not already been said before, except that his got-up here is wonderful beyond words. He wears his poshtoe by preference inside out, folds his goggles inside his Gilgit boots, in order, as he explains, that his feet might see the way, and, as often as not, puts his wadded trousers outside his khaki. Nothing in the Mission affords a stranger spectacle

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 Diarrhoea Remedy is taken according to the printed directions with each bottle Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea 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 Chemists and Medicine Vendors. If unable to obtain locally, this medicine will be forwarded by Smith, Stanstreet and Co., Calcutta on receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Das and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem Calcutta.

than Tommy Atkins, puffing in his heavy clothes, talking his wondrous language, climbing these bleak, barren hills where no living white man has ever trod before.

THE DAWN SOCIETY.

The following is the result of the Dawn Society Prizes, Scholarships and Medal Elections.

I. SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS.

- 1. Babu Rabindra N. Ghose, Presy. Coll. 26 votes. 2. Babu Chand C. Roy, City Coll., 25 votes. 3. Babu Kiran C. Basu, Metro. Inst. 25 votes. 4. Babu Srish C. De, G. A. Inst. 24 votes.

II. PRIZE WINNERS.

- 1. Babu Pramadha N. Banerji, Metro. Inst. 160 votes. 2. Babu Kisor M. Gupta, B.A., Presidency College 167 votes; 3. Babu Radha R. Mitra, B.A., G.A. Inst. 153 votes; 4. Babu Nagendra N. Sircar, Presidency College 143 votes; 5. Babu Atul C. Chaudhuri, B.A., Duff. Coll. 141 votes; 6. Babu Ram C. Pandit Private Student 141 votes; 7. Babu Sidheswar Haldar, G.A. Inst. 139 votes.

III DR. ASUTOSH MUKHERJEE'S SPECIAL PRIZE WINNERS.

- 1. Babu Rabindra N. Ghose, 39 votes; 2. Babu Srish C. De, 37 votes.

IV. DR GURUDAS BANERJEE'S MEDAL WINNER.

- 1. Babu Kiran C. Basu 136 votes.

The Society in this connection begs to inform the College students that if they regularly attend the two weekly classes of the Dawn Society, take notes of the lectures delivered and enter the same in proper manner in the Record Books supplied by the Society, their writings thus entered will be honoured with a place in the Society's monthly Magazine which will be issued from June 1904. Earnest youngmen are requested to enroll themselves at once.

THE BURMA RICE FOR JAPAN.

The "Rangoon Gazette" says: "A serious question arises with the beginning of hostilities between Russia and Japan. Some fifty thousand tons of Burma rice for Japan are afloat, and about one hundred thousand tons more have been ordered. If rice is contraband Russian men of war may seize the ships, even though British—that is, neutral property. The question is not without some difficulty, and were Russia to secure the command of the sea it is difficult to say how she would treat the ships and rice. The particular question has only once arisen, so far as we are aware, and then it was not argued before any Court. During the Franco-Chinese War of 1885 France expressed her right of searching British vessels, and declared that in the circumstances in which the war was being carried on rice was contraband. But it seems to be now admitted that this action was not justifiable. Rice for troops in the field would doubtless be treated as contraband, and it is by no means certain that the Russian prize courts in the circumstances, that is, seeing that rice is the principal ration of the Japanese soldier, would not hold that all rice is contraband."

CHLOROFORMING PLANTS.

A SERIES OF REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS.

Here is a little surprise for the gardeners, and we are afraid at first they will be disposed to regard it with incredulity. But it is given on the very excellent authority of the "Lancet" which, if not to be regarded as an expert on matters relating to horticulture, is among the ablest of guides and counsellors in questions relating to chemical experiment.

The close similarity in composition and properties of animal and vegetable protoplasm is brought into strong relief by the extremely interesting and curious investigations that have been recently made on the action of the vapours of ether and chloroform in prompting the process of inflorescence in plants or, in other words, in forcing them to flower at an earlier period than is natural to them. The production of early blooms in the lilac, the lily of the valley, the deutzia, and the azalea is a large and important industry in the early spring, and for any grower to obtain well-developed flowers a week or two in advance of his brother horticulturists, especially if it can be accomplished at little cost, means large receipts, and in addition the satisfaction of successful rivalry. Quite recently Dr. W. Johannsen, of Copenhagen, noticing that many plants push forth their buds after a period of repose such as occurs during the winter months, or even, in unfavourable seasons, during the summer, conceived the idea that by inducing such a condition of rest by means of anaesthetics the plants would be, as it were, renovated and stimulated and rendered capable of developing their buds with greater vigour. Acting on this principle Dr. Johannsen was able to show at a meeting of the Copenhagen Academy of Science lilac blossoms forced by etherisation.

"The value of the proceeding was quickly recognised by horticulturists in Germany, France, and England, and these experimenters all proved in accord in regard to the remarkable power that the vapours of ether and chloroform have in promoting the formation of the inflorescence of plants. Lilacs, and especially the variety named Charles X, which is notably a difficult one to force, lilies of the valley, azaleas, and deutzias were subjected to the vapour of ether, and stimulant effects on the production not only of flowers but of leaf-buds and leaves were observed. M. Leblanc reported to the Societe d'Horticulture de Nancy that his experiments with chloroform had been quite successful. On February 19th last he chloroformed some plants of azalea mollis, giving them about half the quantity he would have used had it been ether and exposing them to the action of the vapour for about forty-eight hours. They were at once removed to a greenhouse at a temperature of 65deg. F. From March, 5th the flowers began to expand a little and attained to about their full dimensions on the 8th, whereas plants grown for comparison were not expanded until March 21st. The chambers in which the vapours are set free should be of large size and to prevent their escape should be absolutely airtight, and all manipulation must be exe-

cuted in the day time, since the approximation of a light if air has gained access to the interior is liable to be followed by violent explosion, which may occasion great destruction of property and possibly loss of life. The quantity of ether employed to air was about thirty or forty grammes of pure sulphuric ether boiling at 95 deg. F. to 100 cubic litres of air and the duration of exposure one or sometimes two periods of forty-eight hours. The economy of fuel effected by this method of forcing, which can be done at either a high or a low temperature, is considerable and covers the cost of etherification."

We were promised much at one time from the employment of electricity in advancing vegetable growth. It was proved that the electric light accelerated growth, and that by the employment of electric wires in the soil, to a certain extent those chemical changes which are essential to the preparation of available plant food were promoted: but it has yet to be shown that to any great degree the market-gardener who grows under glass can on a commercial basis use electricity for plant forcing. In the same way, in spite of the concluding assurance of the article in the "Lancet," it may be doubted whether under any circumstances the cost of etherification is likely to be covered by any diminution in the expenditure of fuel. The plants experimented upon—lilac and azalea mollis, for instance—are such as are easily forced by the use of heat from a practically dormant state into flower in a comparatively short period.

THE PROPOSED DISMEMBERMENT OF EAST BENGAL.

CONFERENCE AT BELUR.

A Conference was held on Wednesday afternoon at Belur, on the question of the dismemberment of Bengal at which sixty gentlemen from different parts of the Province were present. The special feature of the Conference was the presence of almost all the well-to-do Mahomedans of the Eastern districts including the most influential Mahomedan "Rajasses" of those parts. The Conference lasted for nearly two hours, but as it was of a private character we are unable to give fuller particulars. Subjoined is a list of the names of those present.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

- Maharaja Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore. Raja Pariat Mohun Mukerjee C.S.I. Raja Bahadur Ranjit Singh. Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur. Rai Raj Kumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur. Babu Kall Nath Mitter C.I.E. Kisari Lal Gossain. Radha Charan Pal. Devi Prosad Sarbadhikari. Hon. Bhupendra Nath Bose.

BENGAL LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

- Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Roy. Manindra Chandra Nandi. Raja Promoda Nath Roy. Nawab Syed Abdus Shovan Chaudhuri. Kumar Manmatha Nath Roy Chaudhuri. Mr. K. N. Sen Gupta. S. R. Das. Bhupendra Narayan Dutta. A. Chaudhuri.

MYMENSINGH.

- Maharaja Suryya Kant Acharyya. Mr. Wajed Ali Khan Panee. A. A. Gaznavi. A. H. Gaznavi. A. M. Bose. Babu Dhari Kanta Lahiri Chaudhuri. Gopal Chandra Acharyya. Krishna Kumar Mitter. Dwarka Nath Chakravarti. Moulvi Hamiduddin Ahmed. Meer Anjadali. Md. Ismail. Abdul Gaffor Khan Chaudhuri. Syed Abdul Jabbar Chaudhuri.

DACCA.

- Rai Parvati Sanker Chaudhuri. Babu Janaki Nath Roy. Harendra Lal Roy. Sarat Ch. Roy Chaudhuri. Gridhari Lal Roy. Muralidhar Roy. Radha Benode Pal Chaudhuri. Jadunath Bysak.

CHITTAGONG.

- Babu Prasanna Kumar Roy. Kamal Kanta Sen. Nangendra Kumar Roy. Moulvi Anwar Ali Khan. Mr. J. R. Percival.

COMILLA.

- Kazi Moonshee Reazuddin Ahmed. Moulvi Syed Hossain Hyder Chaudhuri. Moulvi Syed Samul Huda. Babu Ananga Mohan Naha. Kailas Chandra Gupta. Rajani Nath Nandi. Upendra Nath Mitter. Hara Dyal Nag. Munshee Ali Ahmed.

NOAKHALL.

- Moulvi Mozuffer Ahmed. Samsuddin Ahmed. Abdul Huq Khan. Azizul Huq Chaudhuri. Latif H. Khan.

BABU HEM CHANDRA DAS CHAUDHURI.

- Akhaya Kumar Chakravarty. Jasada Kumar Ghose. Kumer Satyadhan Ghose.

THE KALACHERRA DACOITY CASE.

Silchar, Feb. 10. The examination of Mr. Burt, District Superintendent, occupied the whole of the day to-day. He stated that on the 5th December he received a wire from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, saying that 13 Kabulis, headed by Abdul Hakim, had left 6 days previously to loot the shop of Golak Mohajan at Kalacherra. On the 9th or 11th December, witness showed the wire to Mr. Davis, Inspector General, then at Silchar, and under his directions left for Kalacherra with 80 men from the Military Police, including a subedar, on the 8th. On the 9th, arriving at Damoherra three miles from Kalacherra, he left them cooking at evening and himself going to reconnoitre about 6 p. m. found that the dacoity was already going on, particulars of which have been published. He could do nothing that night as the dacoits left before the arrival of the sepoy. He followed the track of 10 men, who escaped into the Sylhet hills, through jungles, with the aid of four Tipperahs, spending two nights in their Jhum. Seven men were eventually caught in Sylhet.

Correspondence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—From the time when Mr. Martin was at the head of the Government Department of the Bengal Government, High Schools have been allowed the privilege of selecting suitable text-books for use in the several classes. This policy of conferring a certain amount of discretionary power on the heads of the High Schools, in this matter has been all along maintained until the present retrograde policy was introduced for the benefit of a few English publishing firms.

Recently very stringent rules have been issued by the Government prohibiting High Schools from using any books not approved by the Government, the penalty for the violation of this rule being the deprivation of the right of sending up candidates for the University examination. The former Central Text-Book Committees have been all abolished, and every book that has to be used in a High School must be included in the list of the approved text-books. Divisional Inspectors have also been instructed to forward a list of text-books to the schools in their Division and Head Masters have been instructed to submit on or before the 15th January of each year a list of the text-books taught in his school to the Inspector for his inspection.

There is another provision to the effect that if the Inspector finds in the aforesaid list submitted any book not already approved he will report the matter to the Director of Public Instruction for the adoption of such measures as will be thought necessary against the particular school violating all these salutary provisions. Needless to mention that these rules and provisions seem to us to be unnecessarily harsh and oppressive.

To show how queer and careless the lists prepared by the Divisional Inspectors are, allow me to give one of two specic instances. The Inspector of Schools of the Bhagalpur Division, has included in his list for 1903, two text-books in Sanskrit for the 3rd and the 4th classes. These books are written by authors unheard of before, and on opening them we find, to our utter surprise, that both of them are on Grammar and Composition, and that neither is a proper Sanskrit text-book. Easy Selections by Sri Koper Lethbridge has been divided into two parts by Messrs Mac-Millan & Co. of which the 1st part has been selected for the 4th and the 2nd part for the 3rd class. But strangely the principle of the division into parts has been only the number of pages contained in each part; and we are surprised to see that the 1st part contains more difficult pieces than the 2nd part.

Besides these oddities, books written by obscure and unheard of authors and compilers have been brought to the fore and very good books written by distinguished authors and already in vogue have been thrown into the background. "History Primers" written out in strange Bengali (violating the most common idioms of the vernacular) by Missionary gentlemen and published by English firms have been introduced.

We are at a loss to find what improvement has been brought in by this wholesale revision of the text-books under the guidance of the Education Conference which is made so much of. If these be the results of the Conferences and Commissions what's the use of appointing them at all?

AN OBSERVER.

Muffasi News.

Durbhanga, Feb. 8.

A meeting of the members of the Bengali School was held in the school building at 3 p. m. on the 1st instant. The day being a holiday on account of Maghi Purnamashi the attendance of the members was a satisfactory one. Babu Prasanna Chandra Mukherjee, late Auditor of His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur, took the chair. Among other things the Head Master of the school submitted the result of the last annual examination and a list of books approved by the University Text Book Committee for the students of the school. As regards the Bengali books, the Committee is of opinion that the boys would do well if they are allowed to read books of the Indian writers other than those of the Mammalian series.

and of the... I was particularly all over my stomach, and back. Sometimes the symptoms change, and I would almost faint or sleep even when walking outdoors. My legs seemed to give away, and I felt that they were too weak to support me. In this way I suffered for many months. Doctor after doctor attended me, but not one of them seemed to know what was the matter, and it is certain that I derived no benefit from their medicines. At last I began to think that I should never get relief in this world, when my father advised me to try Seigel's Syrup.—It is a safe and certain remedy for such of the trouble you are suffering from, said he, and if it does you no good, I don't think it can possibly make you worse than you are.—I was now desperate, and being anxious to try anything which might do good, I obtained a bottle of the Syrup and began to take it. Its beneficial effect was almost immediately apparent, and after I had taken it for a week I felt considerably better. I continued to take the medicine, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was quite well. Indigestion, giddiness, drowsiness, and pains had all disappeared, and I could find some pleasure in life again. From that day to this I have been a firm believer in the curative power of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and am careful never to be without a supply of it in my house; for not only is it a sure cure for indigestion, but as a regulator of the system and purifier of the blood it has no equal.

After war, depression; after depression, revival and progress. The outlook for our country is good—worthy of the great race now being evolved.

General H. H. Hart, R. E., is permitted to retire from the service from the 13th instant.

Mr. Ross Scott, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, takes six months' leave in April and will probably be succeeded by Mr. Wells, Judge of Agra.

FIRE AT DHARMASALA.

RECORDS DESTROYED.

Lahore, Feb. 10.

A serious fire is reported from Dharmasala resulting in the total destruction of the vernacular record room of the District Offices with all the Judicial files and all the Revenue and Settlement records. Great assistance was rendered by the 1st Gurkhas and the Police, but all efforts were useless. To prevent the fire spreading to the Treasury and other buildings, the District Court house and offices were completely dismantled and the roof removed. This had the desired effect and saved the rest of the buildings. All pending files, registers and all records of the English office were thrown outside to save them. But owing to heavy rain which began shortly after they were removed, the majority of the records have been damaged and rendered illegible.

There is no further news of the Russian squadron that was last heard of at Suez. They were expected at Colombo towards the end of last month but it is evident that they are not going to coal there. It is stated that they coaled at Jibuti, the French coaling station, to avoid having to go to Colombo. If pressed for coal on their voyage to the Far East the squadron could coal at Saigon or at the Dutch coaling station near Borneo. But for the accident that necessitated the Biretta squadron being delayed by repairs it would probably have come up with the Nishimi and the Kassaiga. These Japanese cruisers sailed from Singapore on the 3rd inst and are now likely to be delivered safe and sound to the Japanese Government by their volunteer crews.—"Englishman."

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. J. Sanders Siater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Katanbai, an old Hindu woman, charged Govind Promji with causing grievous hurt. The evidence showed that the parties lived in Bapu Etnam Street. On the 23rd December, the accused went to complainant's house and asked her son, Nathu, to give him some money for drink. Nathu refused, whereupon the accused abused him. On complainant remonstrating with him the accused struck her with a stick, cutting her eyebrow open. He then pulled her down. She fell on the ground sustaining fracture of her arm. It was urged on behalf of the defence that the accused was drinking the whole day and he had no intention of causing injury to complainant. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NEW AFRIKANDER.

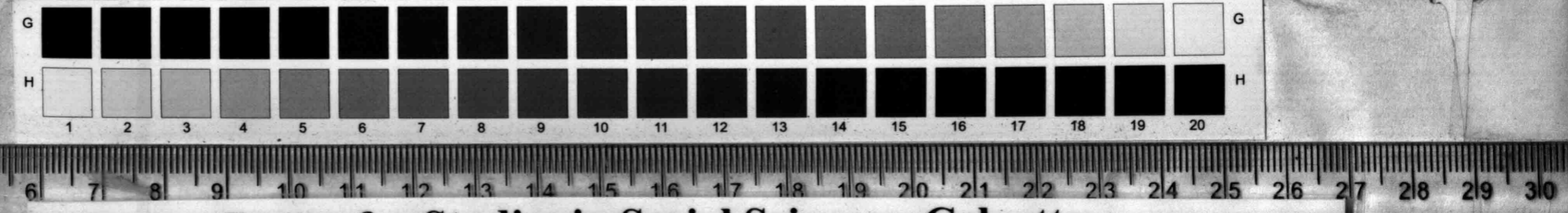
All thinkers are agreed that the ultimate destiny of this continent is magnificent. They differ in opinion in respect of its transitory changes, not its final form. That the Dutch and British elements here will eventually merge into one virile race strengthened by streams of blood from the most energetic races of other countries, may be confidently predicted; and the Afrikaner of the future should be—may, it is safe to say will be—a grand specimen of the "genus" man.

The world has seen with admiration, not unadmired with dismay, the marvellous energy evolved by the fusion of races in America. Here, in South Africa, in the years to come, we shall witness the same thing repeated on a vastly larger scale, with the added advantage of the experience of the Americans to guide us, whose errors we hope to avoid while striving to repeat their success.

At the close of their long and devastating war, the Americans awoke to the grand possibilities of their country, and proceeded to develop them with admirable skill and industry. But even the best of virtues have their darker side, and in their feverish haste to achieve material success the Americans denied themselves time for eating; with the result that they became a nation of dyspeptics, a fact which has cost them untold misery and countless dollars. The evil is better understood and more generally avoided by Americans now; and besides, their scientific research has provided an antidote in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

That our people for years past have been subject to the same sort of danger, the experience of Mr. A. Donet, of Clarendon Crescent, Richmond Hill, Port Elizabeth, will prove. Writing on the 19th September, 1903, to 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 Syrup), he says: "Twenty-five years ago I was a young man, and I was particularly all over my stomach, and back. Sometimes the symptoms change, and I would almost faint or sleep even when walking outdoors. My legs seemed to give away, and I felt that they were too weak to support me. In this way I suffered for many months. Doctor after doctor attended me, but not one of them seemed to know what was the matter, and it is certain that I derived no benefit from their medicines. At last I began to think that I should never get relief in this world, when my father advised me to try Seigel's Syrup.—It is a safe and certain remedy for such of the trouble you are suffering from, said he, and if it does you no good, I don't think it can possibly make you worse than you are.—I was now desperate, and being anxious to try anything which might do good, I obtained a bottle of the Syrup and began to take it. Its beneficial effect was almost immediately apparent, and after I had taken it for a week I felt considerably better. I continued to take the medicine, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was quite well. Indigestion, giddiness, drowsiness, and pains had all disappeared, and I could find some pleasure in life again. From that day to this I have been a firm believer in the curative power of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and am careful never to be without a supply of it in my house; for not only is it a sure cure for indigestion, but as a regulator of the system and purifier of the blood it has no equal."

After war, depression; after depression, revival and progress. The outlook for our country is good—worthy of the great race now being evolved.



Indian Notes.

JOTA PATIA JUDGMENT.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston delivered judgment in the "Jota Patia" case from Ahmedabad, which was brought as a test case. In this case Chaganlal Jivraj, the manager of the "Jota Patia" at Ahmedabad, was convicted in September last by Mr. D. N. Nanavati under section 4 of the Gambling Act, and sentenced to a fine. Their lordships in delivering judgment held that the wagering books which were found on the premises in question were instruments of gaming under a decision of the High Court, as they were kept there for profit or gain to the accused. Their lordships further held that the accused was rightly convicted by the lower Court and dismissed the application for revision.

AMMUNITION SMUGGLING.

Some excitement has been caused at Karachi by the discovery of no less than 5,000 rounds of Snider ball ammunition in several packages of wet dates received here from the Persian Gulf. It appears that over 30 packages of dates arrived here from the Gulf some months ago to the address of one Gulam. The consignee failing to take delivery, the packages were kept over five months and sold by public auction a few days ago, when some business purchased the lot. While disposing of them in town they discovered packets of ammunition in each of the packages. They at once brought the matter to the notice of the Customs authorities, who are instituting the necessary enquiries. This is the first time this mode of smuggling ammunition has come to light and it is hard to say how often it has occurred hitherto with success. The cartridges are marked "Birmingham Arms Factory," "Englishman."

TRADE DISCUSSION AT BOMBAY.

The probable effect of war between Russia and Japan on the trade of Bombay was much discussed in Bombay on the 8th inst. The general opinion is that provided Great Britain is not drawn into conflict Bombay stands to gain rather than to lose. For instance, of late not only has Japan ceased buying Indian yarn, but she has become a very severe competitor with Indian yarn in the China market. Anything which tends to restrict shipments of yarn from Japan to China will benefit the Indian spinner. Again Japan is one of the largest buyers of Indian cotton. If trade is dislocated demand from Japan will be greatly reduced and this will tend to cheapen the staple in Bombay. The opium trade is not likely to be affected. A Chinaman will have his opium war or no war, and during the hostilities between China and Japan the opium trade pursued its normal course, nor is the money market likely to be touched because the amount of Indian money invested in Japanese enterprises is limited.

A REFERENCE UNDER REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT.

Before the Sub-Magistrate of Bezwada, Madras, a juvenile offender was charged under Sections 379 and 75 of the J. P. C. The Sub-Magistrate found the accused guilty but finding him to be a juvenile offender sent him to the District Magistrate to be dealt with under Reformatory Schools' Section. The District Magistrate after recording evidence as to the age of the accused which was certified as 14 sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment and directed that in lieu of the imprisonment to be detained in the Reformatory School for a period of three years. At the High Court before Mr. Justice Davies and Mr. Justice Bodham, Mr. E. B. Powell argued a Criminal Revision Petition to set aside the order of the District Magistrate. He argued that the District Magistrate having found the age of the youthful offender to be 14, he ought to have directed his detention in the Reformatory School for at least a period of not less than 4 years, unless he still sooner attained the age of 18 years. Their Lordships concurring with the views put forward by the Public Prosecutor, passed orders as prayed for.

A TRADE-MARK CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Budroon Tyebji, at the Bombay High Court heard the suit brought by the Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrick against Farbaufabrikanten Bayer and Co., in which the plaintiffs claimed that the defendants be restrained from selling or importing aniline dyes, on which was affixed the label mentioned in the plaint or any colourable imitation of the plaintiff's label &c. The plaintiffs are a joint stock company, incorporated in Germany, and have a factory at Elberfeld, Prussia. The defendants are a joint stock company, incorporated in Madras, and have a factory at Hornby Row. The plaintiffs manufacture and import large quantities of aniline dyes. These goods have been extensively sold in the market under the denomination Auramine D. D., and have acquired a great reputation. Plaintiffs recently discovered that defendants had been importing into and selling in Bombay and elsewhere in India aniline dyes of a manufacture other than the plaintiffs', wrapped up in paper on which was affixed a label, which bore the words Delhi Auramine D. D.T., with the letter T, much smaller than the letter D. D. They said that the device of using the words on the defendants' label and wrapper was a fraudulent device adopted for the purpose of palming off on purchasers their goods as the celebrated goods of the plaintiffs. For the defendants it was contended that the tin boxes complained of were in common use in the trade and that the plaintiffs had no exclusive right thereto. The word Auramine was a common mercantile word used in the trade and the plaintiffs had no exclusive right to the word. Their tins of the kind referred to were sold in the market not as Auramine D. D., but as "Gai chhap peeli" while the defendants' tins were sold under the name of "Sher chhap peeli." Mauve coloured outer wrappers were common to the trade, and were in general use by all manufacturers of aniline dyes. Defendants denied having resorted to a fraudulent device. They submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

POLICE RULE IN MADRAS.

Writes the "Hindu"—Some time back our Kurmol Correspondent referred to a charge of murder pending against the village Munsif

of Maddikeri and four others. The case has now been decided by Mr. J. W. Hughes, the Acting Joint Magistrate of Nandiyal, who has acquitted all the accused and has severely reprimanded the conduct of the case by the Police. The accused were charged with the murder of Sooria Chetty, the Chairman of the Maddikeri Union. The deceased, it appears, was sleeping outside his house, and some one came and struck him a terrible blow on the head with a blunt instrument and killed him. The only circumstance to connect the accused with the crime was that the deceased as Union Chairman had been giving the authorities information about plague cases and the first accused who is the Reddy of the village was angry with him on that account as was also the second accused. The other three are dependents of the first accused. On the strength of this theory they were held to be responsible for the murder; and although 10 witnesses were examined for the prosecution, they could say nothing to connect the accused with the murder. It is a matter for surprise how the Police came to charge the accused with murder on the evidence which was adduced before the Joint Magistrate. The first accused besides being the Reddy of the village is also a man of means, being one of the leading ryots of the village, and a member of the Taluk and District Boards. The Joint Magistrate remarks: "I do not think that the Police can be congratulated either on their investigation into or their prosecution of this case. Taking the charge sheet at its best it shows that the case against these accused was based on extremely slender foundations, and the absence of any motive should, I think, have led the Police to look about for some other clue. Grave irregularities in the management of the case are also referred to by the Joint Magistrate in his judgment; and all point to an extremely rotten state of things. The Police do not seem to have been hampered by law and procedure. Some statements recorded by the Taluk Magistrate were not sent, and the very document which was regarded by the Police in the light of a complaint though absurdly so, was not produced till he began to examine the witnesses. The inquest report and Medical Certificate were not even produced till the last day of the trial. As regards the remanding of the accused from time to time it is observed that the Sub-Magistrate of Nandiyal on one occasion remanded some of the prisoners though he had no jurisdiction and the Police actually applied to the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Pattikonda for an extension of the remand without producing the prisoners before him. The Inspector-General of Police will, indeed, think it his duty to send for the papers of the case and to call upon the Police concerned to offer a satisfactory explanation."

THE PROPOSED PARTITION OF BENGAL.

EX-OFFICIAL OPINION.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" interviewed Sir C. Stevens and had a talk on the above subject. Sir C. Stevens gave the following opinion about the partition question:—"I am not convinced that the proposals of the Government of India are such as to constitute a statesmanlike and far-seeing handling of the question—to quote the somewhat confused metaphors of Mr. Risley's letter. The necessity for them is based on the alleged fact that modern progress has placed an undue strain on the head of the Government and upon all ranks of his subordinates. Then, again, we are told that in Bengal the work of Government has come to be less personal in its character than in any other Indian administration, and this evil is the more grave because, as Bengal is mostly permanently settled, the District officer is less in touch with the people than is the case elsewhere. My first observation on these arguments is that the extent to which administration has been improved and facilitated by modern progress—such as railway communication, to quote but one instance—is altogether ignored in Mr. Risley's letter. But a more important point is that the objections raised against Bengal work in particular are, even if they were sound, practically untouched by the scheme. The Government proposals, if carried out, would reduce the population of Bengal from 75 millions to 67 millions. Is it imagined that there will be much personal administration of the latter number? If there were, in what respect would this compensate for the defects of the District officers? If the base is faulty, is it an improvement to make the pyramid stand on the apex? I can find no trace in this paper of any suggested mode of improving the District work. As for relief of every rank of subordinates, there is nothing to show how any rank would be affected, except that the Commissioners, there are now nine Commissioners, two 78 millions of people. The proposals to remove these Commissioners to other parts of the province are in fact a removal of six Commissioners and of millions of people. It is not easy to discern the relief Commissioners left behind will obtain from such an arrangement. I believe that the District officer's alleged ignorance of his people is greatly over-stated. No allowance is made in the letter for the influence of the subdivisional system, or for the extent to which administration is aided by unpaid help. There can be no better test of efficiency than a great famine. In 1897-8 how far was Bengal from the head of the list of provinces in efficiency? In what other province were the forecasts more accurate, or the operations wound up with more care and smoothness? Where was gratuitous relief administered with greater knowledge of facts? The first and least important changes are those connected with the West of Bengal. There the Lieutenant-Governor is to have his work lightened by receiving for personal government a larger population than that of which he is to be relieved! The Commissioner of Orissa is to have his charge fully doubled. On the face of it, this cannot be a satisfactory method of relieving the strain on the Lieutenant-Governor and his subordinates, or of bringing the transferred Orissa population into touch with their officers. It seems difficult to excuse the removal of tracts happy enough now to enjoy the superior personal attention of the Governors (fresh from England) in Madras, and of the very able officers who, in their upward progress to Lieutenant-Governorships, pass their apprenticeship in provincial administration in the Central Provinces. And, while in advocacy of collecting all Orissa speaking people (which is imperfectly done) the identity of language is urged, one cannot see why the exactly opposite method is taken in Chota Nagpur, Santhals being separated

Santhals, and Kols from the language of the Union is moved to the Central Provinces. Several other objections occur to me, but I can only notice one. As you know, Chota Nagpur depends for its development on its great mineral wealth. So far as it has yet gone, this development has come from the enterprise and capital of Calcutta. Its further progress depends on these resources also. How can it be regarded as a statesmanlike and far-seeing handling of the question to put the merchants of Calcutta to the necessity of dealing with the distant and comparatively uninterested inland capital of the Central Provinces?

In reference to those proposals which relate to the aggrandizement of Assam, there are some points which deserve consideration. But there are drawbacks which have been dealt with lightly, or not at all. Is it true that Assam, with an area exceeding that of England, and a population greater than that of Canada and nearly double that of Australia, with all its problems of administration and development, is too trivial a charge for the personal government of one officer? When the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways are worked in more than one province, is it necessary that the Assam Railway should be more favoured? If Chittagong be the capital, there is no great danger of the conflicting interests in Assam being placed at a disadvantage? Is Chittagong a good place for a provincial capital? What of its salubrity, and of its liability to cyclones, such as that of 1897-8, which cleared off 13,000 to 14,000 lives? What of the necessity for providing public buildings and defences? Great deference is paid to the alleged wishes of the natives. But I want to know what attention is given to the feelings of the advanced and intelligent people of Dacca, Mymensingh and Chittagong. Has it been remembered that a vast proportion of the Native officials of Bengal, both gazetted and ministerial, come from Dacca? Why should the speakers of Bengali be split up, while the Uriyas are to be collected? "I must, however, express my surprise that Mr. Risley should gravely put forward as an advantage the 'definite and intelligible' boundary of the main stream of the Brahmaputra. If there had been in the Council of the Viceroy any one with the least experience of Eastern Bengal, Mr. Risley would not have been instructed to recommend as a 'definite and intelligible' boundary between two provinces the restless and ever-changing stream of a huge river in alluvial country. The case has never been one for my practical consideration, and I have not worked it out in detail. But it seems to me that a far more effective method, and one less open to objection, would be to erect Behar with Monghyr, Bhagalpore and the Sonthal Pergumans (perhaps) into a Chief Commissionership. This would give a separate charge fully equal in population to that of the Presidency of Bombay. But I think that all that is really required is to make the Lieutenant-Governor's appointment at least as desirable, in point of value, as those of the Punjab and the North-West. And his personal labour might be much relieved by the help of an executive Council, the members of which could take departments, and free him from the minor cases. Further, there should be more decentralization, and more authority given to local officers. The publicity which official work receives in Bengal would afford an ample check on individuals."

FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS ABLAZE.

As darkness was setting in on Tuesday evening it was noticed that there was a blaze in the northern part of the city that threatened a disastrous fire. Between half past six and seven, those who hurried along the Strand Road, Harrison Road and Clive Street, found that a fire, that had started in a flour godown, behind the Royal Mint, was gradually spreading and menacing the existence of a whole block of buildings. Behind the Mint was a rich glow of flames, and the crowded block of kutcha buildings godowns and pukka brick houses in Maidapatty Lane, Darmahatta Street, and Bysack's Lane were in deadly peril. Ghee, oils, flour and gunny bags were stored in the houses, and the fire which started at about half past six, aided by a breeze, rapidly swept through the kutcha buildings and though the Fire Brigade, promptly summoned, was soon on the scene, the fire would not be denied. The heart of the square was soon a furnace and the houses were blazing furiously. Some tall brick buildings were attacked and the flames roared round them until they were gutted. Great efforts were made to save the Jora Bagan Thana and the adjoining buildings, and to isolate as much as possible the fire that was spreading ominously. The Mint was never in any danger. Between it and the doomed square flowed a river of water almost knee deep, for the firemen worked desperately with the hoses. For some time it looked as if the water would never beat back the flames, but hoses were used effectively from the roofs and windows of adjoining buildings, and when the kutcha buildings were licked up by the flames they were brought into some check. Luckily some of the buildings were iron stores and before the fire reached them they were sodden with water and formed an effective barrier. Every now and then a roof would fall in with a clatter and a great burst of flame. Two big brick buildings were swept by fire and great furnaces in the walls showed, them as huge furnaces that sent a high volume of smoke and flame into the air. From every side streams of water played on the buildings and the steam and smoke rose in heavy clouds. As the water gradually overcame the fire, the walls and rafters of the buildings showed black against the leaping flames. The heart of the square was a living glowing mass of flames that the streams of water could not reach, and the fierce light of that widespread fire threw into prominence the weird scene. The narrow lanes were choked with chattering gesticulating people who splashed about in the slush, ever pressing nearer the fire and being driven back by the sticks of the police. It might have been the sack of an eastern city. The streets were littered with bags and merchandise; men toiled under great loads that had been rescued from the godowns, and there was a wild hurrying and clamour. The firemen were the masters of the scene; they worked cleverly and industriously, and often with great daring. There were many European spectators who sought a place of vantage on the heaps of barrels and bags and watched

the fiercely fascinating work of the fire that devoured buildings like a dragon. With relief it was seen that towards ten o'clock the fire had been conquered; the skeletons of the buildings were blackening under the streams of water, and all danger of a widespread disaster was over. Rafts and rafters were falling, and the high glare of the fire was softening. The firemen persistently followed the flames and suddenly they died away before the constant streams of water.

Sudden and complete views of the desolation wrought by the flames were gained by glimpses down the narrow lanes. Black heaps of ruins over which flickered fitful flames marked where the houses had stood, and the gaint ruins of walls hung with dragged rafters and twisted iron showed out pathetically. Many tall houses near the scene of the fire were marked and scarred in a way that bore witness to the terrible danger they had escaped. It was impossible to count the loss last night when all was wildness and confusion, out it was wide and disastrous. Fortunately there is no record of death or accident. Walking through those narrow lanes with their crowded confusion of houses it seemed wonderful how there were not more terrible fires. Above all it is a mercy that last night's fire started when people were awake and escape was possible. It is too easy to imagine how terrible it might have been had it been far into the night when the flames laid hold of the doomed buildings.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The destruction caused by the fire, which broke out in the very heart of what is known as Maidapatty, is said to be considerable, and at a rough estimate the properties destroyed would not fall far short of three lakhs, or probably more. From particulars furnished by some of the owners of the properties wrecked, it would appear that about 7 o'clock in the evening, a thatched building stacked with gunny bags, situated on the north side of the Jorabagan Thana, was suddenly noticed to be in flames, which helped by a fairly strong westerly breeze, spread to a godown, which contained bundles of dry tobacco leaves bound in straw. The straw owing to its inflammable character, was quickly ignited by the fire which then communicated with the mat walls of buildings utilised by native hardware merchants all along Darmahatta Street, where the flames formed quite a distinct line roughly measuring about 200 feet in length. News of the outbreak was promptly received at the Central Fire Brigade Station at Lal Bazar when the Calcutta Fire Brigade in charge of Mr. Clare, Chief Engineer, with two of their powerful fire engines, hastened to the scene followed by Mr. Halliday, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Haultain of the Reserve Force. Before, however, the Brigade could arrive on the scene, the fire owing to a change in the course of the breeze spread at right angles towards the east into a square block known as the Maidapatty proper. In this block, there were no fewer than twenty-seven thatched and pucca buildings, some of which had corrugated roofs. Most of these were essentially store-houses. The stores consisted of flour, ghee, oils of sorts, gunny bags, and sundry articles of food stuffs, besides other miscellaneous articles. In several cases the buildings were two and three storeys; the upper storeys being occupied for residential purposes by shopkeepers. A pucca building in this block was known as the kutchery of the Nawab of Murshidabad, to whom the land belongs. The Nawab's Daroga lived in the upper storey of this building, while the apartments on the ground floor, were utilised as shops. All the buildings in this block, were ablaze. The two fire engines of the Calcutta Fire Brigade were located ones in Darmahatta Street, and the other on the opposite side of the block in Bysack's Lane. The operations of the Fire Brigade were to a large extent handicapped, owing to the pressure of water in the street hydrants not being of the required strength. In consequence the fire raged with all the fury imaginable till all the buildings in the block were completely wrecked. The Brigade were, however, successful in confining the fire in the affected block. There were large three and four storeyed pucca buildings used mainly for residential purposes, which formed a sort of enclosure on the north and east side of the block, but these were only sustained, slight damages by the fire, which had been checked by the Brigade. A Municipal gas lamp which was situated about the centre of the block leading from Maidapatty Lane, was completely destroyed by the fire, and a huge flame of gas was found burning from the top of the lamp post, which lighted up the whole block, where the ruins were plainly visible. By about midnight, the fire was brought under control and the Brigade stood by for the remainder of the night, to prevent the possibility of a fresh out-break. Most of the stores were destroyed by the fire while many of the shopkeepers, who lived on the premises, have lost all their personal effects and properties, and have been rendered homeless.

ASSAM SILK ENDS.

RS. 6 TO 32.

Local aborigines (Kacharies) made genuine durable and glossy silk finds its place in European and Australian markets through the markets of Gauhati and Calcutta. With each washing it will get thicker and glossier. No one shall have cause to regret for its getting thinner after washing. Change or return allowable if not found cheap and good in comparison with the price. For sample one anna, KRISHNA LAL DATTA, Manchester, Assam.

THE DECEMBER INDIAN REVIEW.

CONTAINS THE FULL TEXT OF

1. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S speech at the Madras Indian Exhibition, 2. THE HON. NAWAB SAHEB MAHAMAD'S Address of welcome to the Congress delegates, 3. MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSH'S Congress Presidential address, 4. THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR'S address on Social Reform, 5. MRS. BESANT'S address on Hindu Social Progress on National Lines and also her address on Value of Theosophy. Only a few extra copies of the December number are printed. The price per copy is Re. one. Subscribers to the Indian Review will get the number free as usual. Those that are not subscribers are requested to take this opportunity to enrol themselves as such. The annual subscription to the Indian Review is Rs. Five only. New subscribers can order pay Rs. 5 in advance or allow us to send the December number by V. P. P. for Rs. 5. The December number will be given gratis to new subscribers. G. A. Natesan Co., Madras.

C. RINGER & CO., Homoeopathic Establishment, 4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE (EAST), CALCUTTA. WE GUARANTEE TO SUPPLY Fresh, genuine, and original medicines. We receive regular shipments from the celebrated and best Homoeopathic Druggists and Chemists of Europe and America. Just received per SS. Persia a large shipment of all medicines and their requisites. Price list free on application.

MIRACLE PILL. TO BE RELIEVED IN ONE DAY'S TRIAL. The Miracle Pill is a wonderful discovery and a powerful remedy for all sorts of organic and wasting diseases. It specially gives manly vigour to the exhausted nervous system due to overwork and evil effects of all dangerous youthful follies. Thus it improves the loss of memory, removes dullness of mind, recovers failure and the loss of manhood; the power of retention and makes life enjoyable with blooming healthy children. In short, it perfectly clears and enriches the impure blood, gives life to the most important part of human frame the nervous system, and thus makes a new man altogether. Experience warrants us to say that all disorders of brain, Spinal cord, generative organs, i. e. spermatorrhoea, chronic gonorrhoea etc. must be cured by it radically. Take a pill 2 hours before going to bed, next morning you will be convinced of its electric power. Full particulars to be had in the direction paper. Price per box containing 2 dozen pills Rs. 2. V. P. extra anna. Trial solicited. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST, JESSORE, (BENGAL). AGENTS—N. P. DATTA and SON, Druggist, 3, Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta.

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 can obtain a better hair oil for ten times the money. Sweet Scented -- Rs. 1 0 Lily Scented -- Rs. 1 8 Rose Scented -- " 2 0 yasmin Scented -- " 2 0

Delkhosh. Presents in a liquid form the sweet and charming odour of thousands of fresh blooming flowers. In Sweetness, Delicacy, and Permanency 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 with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days. Price per Bottle one Rupee only

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 only. PREPARED BY H. BOSE perfumer, 62, ROW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA. Telegraphic Address "Delkhosh" Calcutta.

THE AMBTA BAZAR PATRIKA. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. IN ADVANCE. DAILY EDITION. YEARLY Rs. 20 0 25 0 HALF-YEARLY 11 0 13 0 QUARTERLY 5 12 7 0 MONTHLY 2 2 2 8 SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA. Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy. BI-MONTHLY EDITION. YEARLY Rs. 11 0 13 0 HALF-YEARLY 6 0 7 0 QUARTERLY 3 0 3 6 MONTHLY 1 6 1 8 SINGLE COPY THREE ANNAS. Back numbers are charged at six annas per copy. No. advertisement is charged at less than 1 rupee. For Special Contract Rates, apply to the Manager. All correspondence and remittances are to be sent to the address of the Financial Manager. PRINTED and published by T. K. BISWAS, at the PATRIKA Press, No. 2 Ananda Chandra Chattarjee's Lane, and issued by the PATRIKA POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

