

Aurita Bazar Patrika

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

LV XXXVI. CALCUTTA THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1904. No. 14.

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moves the evil effects of youthful indiscretions—vicious habits, abnormal excess, dangerous abstinence—rejuvenates the old—thickens the manly fluid,—recuperates the wasted frame—sharpens the memory—purifies the blood—wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrests the decay of age—brings on appetite.
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(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,
Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.
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Dy. Magte.
BOALIA,
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Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boalia 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 trust worthy in his dealings with his customers.
Dated 4-2-90 (Sd.) Nil Kant Majumdar, Professor, Presidency College.

জুয়েলারি ফারম।
এই ফারম রামপুর বোয়ালিয়াতে স্থাপিত ও প্রতিষ্ঠিত এবং পুরাতন বলিয়া বিখ্যাত। স্বর্ণ বোশপ ও কাড়ারা কলকার চাঁদীর বাসন ইত্যাদি লক্ষ্য বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে ও ত্রু সময়ে প্রস্তুত হয় ও হুলত মূল্যে পাওয়া যায়। অস্ত্রাক হান হইতে মুক্তি। বিশেষ বিবরণ লিখিত ক্যাটালগে প্রেরিত। ১৮০৪ সালের ডাক টিকিট পাঠাইলে যেকোনো ক্রিয়া পাঠান হয়।
এতদিন এই জুয়েলারি ফারমের সঙ্গে ও স্টককার বস্ত্রাধির কারবার চলিয়াছে। বালুচনী শাড়ী, বুতী, শাড়ী, চাদর ও কোট পান্ট লনাদির উপযোগী সাধা ও জীন বুনট থান প্রস্তুত বহুবিধ রেশমী কাপড়াদি বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত থাকে। অস্ত্র পাঠাইলে সমস্ত পাঠাইয়া থাকি। মূল্য তালিকা বিশেষ বিবরণ ক্যাটালগে। পরীক্ষা প্রার্থনীয়।
ক্রীবিপনবিহারী শ্রম জুয়েলার এবং শোকার—
তইল্লর: রাধাবতী। রামপুর, বোয়ালিয়া পোঃ বো: ডি: মার, বালুচহা

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"STRONGER PERFECTION LIQUID FOOD."
Is a palatable combination of poptone 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
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NOTES ON RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

The Telegraph Department have notified that restrictions on telegrams in secret language apply only to telegrams originating in Japan and in the offices of Fusan, Seoul and Chemulpho in Korea.

Hakodate which is being harboured by the Russians, is a Japanese seaport town in the Sangar or Tsugarn Strait at the foot of a bold rock 1,167ft., which has often been compared to Gibraltar. The harbour, which is fortified for the purpose of protecting six submarine cables connecting Yezo with the main island of Japan, is completely land-locked, easy of access, and spacious enough for the largest navy to ride in.

It is only recently that Admiral Toga who conducted the splendidly planned attack on Port Arthur, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Standing Squadron, vice Admiral Hedaka, who was transferred to the command of the Mairuru Naval Station.

Admiral Toga's appointment won wide approval and it touched the superstitious side of the nation. It was Admiral Toga, (then Captain), while in command of the cruiser Naniwa, who fired the first shot in the Japan-China war, sinking the transport Kowshing. He has certainly opened this war brilliantly enough to justify his choice as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese fleet.

It will be seen that in Military strength at present Japan predominates. The forces are as follows:—

RUSSIA.

The Russian military forces in the Far East to date comprise all the troops east of Lake Baikal in Siberia and Manchuria, including those guarding the whole of the Manchurian railway and the railway between Vladivostok and Khabarovka, and those guarding the Amur River, and the troops on shore at Vladivostok, Possiet Bay, Dalny and Port Arthur.

These consist of the following arms:— Infantry.—2,100 officers and 105,829 men inclusive of the frontier or railway guards. Each regiment has one company of Mounted Infantry.

Cavalry.—148 Squadrons with 603 officers and 21,914 men. These are composed of 87 squadrons of Trans-Baikal Cossacks, 55 squadrons of the Frontier Guard and six regular squadrons from Russia.

Artillery.—364 batteries with 266 guns. In addition there are two battalions of garrison artillery at Vladivostok and two at Port Arthur consisting of 16 companies with 42 officers and 2,620 men and another company at Nikolaievsk. The total artillery is 264 officers and 10,567 men.

Engineers.—22 companies with 88 officers and 3,745 men, including telegraph and balloon stations.

Supply and Transport.—60 officers and 5,423 men.

The total war strength of all Russian arms in the Far East, therefore, is 3,115 officers, 147,479 men and 286 guns.

JAPAN.

Japan has an army on a war footing, excluding the force on the island of Formosa, made up as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Officers: 11,735; Men: 384,100; Guns: 1,116; Horses: 86,460.

The grand total of officers and men, however, that Japan is able to put in the field in time of war is 632,000.—"Englishman."

THE PRESENT POSITION.

If the details are so far in the dark, the results obtained by the Japanese successes can be clearly reckoned. Of the seven battleships in station at Port Arthur on the night of the 8th instant, the two finest, the "Cesarevitch" and the "Petrisan," are now lying stranded at the entrance of the harbour; and a third, the "Poltava," is apparently out of action, beached at the water line. The numbers therefore, have been changed from seven to six against the Japanese, to six to four in favour of the Japanese.

Art. I.—The Council of War shall decide its opinion as to matters on which it is consulted by the Emperor, by holding a meeting of the Councilors.

When a meeting is held only by the Councilors of War belonging either to the Army or the Navy, the senior Councilor of either service may assume the duties of the President.

RUSSIAN PRECAUTIONS.

Odessa, Wednesday, Jan. 20.

It is stated here this evening that with the passage through the Suez Canal of the last of the Russian warships now en route for the Far East no further troops will be embarked hence for Port Arthur. Naval men explain this order as a precaution against the capture of the troops by Japanese cruisers, in case of a sudden declaration of hostilities, and the lack of escorts for the troops. The Volunteer Fleet cruisers leaving these waters for the Far East with troops carry full cargoes of arms and ammunition which are described as various kinds of commercial commodities in the ships' manifests in order to hoodwink the Turkish authorities at the Dardanelles. As a matter of fact, however, there is no hoodwinking, in the proper sense of the term, in this warlike smuggling. The Turkish authorities are always amenable to gilt blunders. Up to the present at least 15,000 tons of guns, munitions, and stores have been shipped to the Far East from the Black Sea.

SAFEGUARDING THE FOREIGNERS.

Shanghai, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Sir Pelham Warren, the British Consul-General at Shanghai, has left on a gunboat to confer with the Viceroy of Nankin for the protection of foreigners at the Yangtze ports in the event of war. The Government of Pekin has sent special orders to the Viceroy of the various provinces to carefully protect foreigners and the missions in the interior. The 1,500 armed Koreans who recently crossed the border between Manchuria and the Kirin province, a raid which was said to be due to Russian influence, have lately been driven back, and the Chinese Minister at Seoul now demands an indemnity.

RUSSIA'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

Tientsin, Friday, Jan. 22.

Revised estimates of reliable origin state that Russia's strength in Manchuria is 118,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 8,000 artillery, and 4,000 engineers. The Chinese Court has been advised to remain at Pekin.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS' CONVOY.

Suez, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Russian warships Aurora and Dimitri Donskoi and the six torpedo-boats sailed for Aden at seven this morning. With them went the transport Orel, to which they are acting as escort. A collier with Russian coal and the transport Saratoff with three destroyers and one battleship, the Osiabya, remain. They will probably leave together.

JAPANESE ARMY IN KOREA.

Seoul, Friday, Jan. 22.

Major-General Ijichi, of the Japanese army, arrived here to-night. One hundred and twenty Japanese interpreters of the Korean language are ready at Fusan, Gensan, Mokpo, and Chemulpho. Landing arrangements for the Japanese forces are complete. The Emperor of Korea is sending a special envoy to-morrow to the Mikado to return thanks for the message of sympathy on the death of the Dowager Empress. The same messenger is also entrusted with a secret communication, despite the objection of the suspicious Russian party, who charge the Korean Emperor with playing a double game with Admiral Alexieff and M. Pavloff. Yi Yong Ik has been appointed Acting Minister of War by the pressure of the pro-Russian party.

50,000 ARMED CHINESE READY.

Shanghai, Friday, Jan. 22.

A complete agreement has been reached between China and Japan. In the event of war 50,000 well-armed Chinese will be found ready for service. The Japanese are purchasing dollars here, and already many millions have been shipped. To-day they sent 300,000 to Japan. A great scarcity of dollars in the city is the result.

SITUATION IN KOREA.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 22.

Official advices from Seoul indicate increasing difficulties in Korea. Mr. Allen cables that there have been considerable disturbances throughout the country. Japanese have been attacked by Koreans at many places, and there is general uneasiness. Three thousand five hundred Korean troops are under arms. In the light of these advices it is feared that a serious outbreak is imminent.

RUSSIAN FLEET STATIONED OUTSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

Port Arthur, Friday, Jan. 22.

By order of the Russian Admiralty the bulk of the Port Arthur fleet is now being taken out of the narrow-mouthed harbour and stationed just outside the mouth in order to be prepared for any emergency. It is the belief of the higher officials here that the question of war or peace will be decided within a day or two. The Admiralty, replying to the request of the shipowners, has declined to define the rights of neutral vessels bound for Japan. Shipping rates have risen 100 per cent. during last fortnight. Otherwise, the traffic of foreign ships, which is obtained by direct purchase, is still normal. Shipping companies, however, preparing to withdraw from the port, the authorities are considering the expediency of removing non-combatants from places of possible danger, and ships are being held in readiness for the purpose. At a Council held on January 18, which was attended by the heads of the various Departments of the Manchurian Administration, orders were issued for the preparation of a list of all the men available in the Manchurian reserve force. This is alleged to number 80,000 men. Furthermore, it was determined to prepare a list of those who are indispensable to the civil administration, and who, therefore, cannot be sent to the front in the event of the outbreak of war. Naval and military stores in unusual quantities are being bought by the Russians on condition of immediate delivery. It is understood that Harbin will become the headquarters of the army staff. The Russian troops ordered north from the Yalu are reported to have embarked in the inner harbour here yesterday and today.

JAPANESE COUNCIL OF WAR.

The following Rules of Procedure of the Japanese Council of War were promulgated on January 8th:—

Art. I.—The Council of War shall decide its opinion as to matters on which it is consulted by the Emperor, by holding a meeting of the Councilors.

Art. II.—The President of the Council shall supervise all matters relating to debates.

When a meeting is held only by the Councilors of War belonging either to the Army or the Navy, the senior Councilor of either service may assume the duties of the President.

Art. III.—Votes shall be taken at the meeting of Councilors by absolute majority.

In case of a tie vote, the President shall have a casting vote.

When the opinions of the Councilors are divided, the President shall report to the Emperor the opinion or opinions of the minority, together with that voted according to the preceding clause.

Art. IV.—The Minister of War, the Minister of the Navy, the Chief of the General Staff Office, and the Chief of the Naval Board of Command may send their delegates to any meeting of the Councilors of War and offer explanations required.

PRICES RISING IN JAPAN.

The "Chugai Shogyo," in making early in January a brief survey of the upward tendency of the price of commodities consequent on the Far Eastern crisis, recollects a similar condition of the market during the Japan-China war of 1894-5. Enumerating those staples mostly affected by the situation at that time, the paper points out the fact that lead, which had been quoted at 6-50 yen or so before the war, rose to 14 or 15 yen after the opening of hostilities, and coal advanced from about 3 yen to 49 yen or so per ton, other commodities such as dried bonito, pickles, wheat, woolen cloth, etc., having risen 10 to 60 per cent. The same is already visible in the present instance, lead, pickles and canned meats having for the most part felt the effects of the war scare. It will be interesting to watch the further developments of the situation, and to note how far the analogy between the market conditions during the two crises will go.

In consequence of the crisis in the Far East, there has been quite a rush in Tokio for various kinds of leather. About the beginning of January the leather market was suddenly flooded with goods from Osaka, and the purchases made up to the present amount to over 13,000 sheets, valued at more than 100,000 yen. As a result, the price advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. and was found to rise still further.

THE DEFENCE OF MANCHURIA.

According to a reliable report, wires the Tientsin correspondent of the "Jiji" under date of January 8th, more than 6,000 Cossacks recently arrived in Manchuria from Odessa and have been distributed among several important points between Chita and Mukden. At the latter town, not only have the Russian troops hitherto stationed there moved in no way, but barracks capable of accommodating some 2,000 men are in course of rapid construction. It is estimated that the Russian forces in Manchuria already number 100,000. Barracks of immense size are also building at Liaoyang, with the apparent object of stationing a large number of troops there in future. Other arrangements are being busily pushed forward. A fort has been erected near the iron bridge over the Liao river in order to prevent the bridge from being destroyed. All the Taotais in Manchuria, concludes the correspondent, are incensed by Russia's outrageous acts and express their willingness to exert themselves in the interests of the Japanese Army in the event of war.

OFFICIAL SECRETS.

Acting on instructions received from Tokio, Mr. Hattori, the Governor of Hyogo prefecture, called representatives of the various local journals, Japanese and foreign, to the Kencho on January 8, and addressed them on the necessity of closely observing the Notifications with reference to the exclusion of news dealing with the military or naval movements. The situation, said the Governor, was extremely grave, and it was because of the gravity of the situation that the Notifications had been issued. No indication must be given of the whereabouts of warships or transports, the number of transports chartered, the materials of war in process of manufacture, or even the amount of the War Fund expended. The question was so important, added the Governor, that he had thought it best to address the representatives of the newspapers in person rather than delegate the matter to subordinate officials.

CONFIRMATORY TELEGRAM FROM JAPAN.

In view of the absence of news from Japanese sources, it is interesting to learn that the following telegram has been received in Bombay from Japan:—"On the 8th one Russian cruiser one gunboat sunk at Chemulpho. At outer road at Port Arthur two battleships sunk and one cruiser went ashore. Operations proceeding." There is some discrepancy between this message and the Russian statement of their losses, but as Admiral Alexieff is in the best position to know the truth, his statement must be accepted as accurate. It will be noted that the Japanese are evidently not yet aware of the extent of the damage they inflicted in the second naval engagement off Port Arthur.

THE RUSSIANS AT NEWCHWANG.

Quite recently the Russian Administrative Office at Newchwang, says a news agency, sent a circular to the Consular body at that port, proposing that the street nomenclature should be changed and that "Alexieff," "Consular Square," etc., should be substituted for those at present in use. A meeting of the Consular body there was accordingly convened to consider the question, and after some discussion it was resolved that, as the occupation of Newchwang by the Russians was of a temporary nature, it was not advisable to alter the names of the streets as proposed. The result of the meeting was at once communicated to the Russian authorities.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE STEAMERS DUE AT COLOMBO.

Colombo, Feb. 9.

Below we give a list of Russian and Japanese steamers scheduled to arrive shortly at Colombo. Of these vessels those booked to arrive within the next week should be here in due course, but as regards the others, their arrival here will depend on circumstances, and it is probable that they have already been advised as regards their future movements.

The list referred to is as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: Name, Form, For, Due. Includes Rus. Kitai, Jap. Wakasa Maru, Rus. Voronej, Rus. Ekaterinoslav, Rus. Malaya, Rus. Manchuria.

Of these vessels the "Kitai" and "Wakasa Maru" should be here by to-morrow. The "Voronej" will probably have to continue the voyage from the Far East, as there can be no turning back for her if she had left Vladivostok.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Wakasa Maru" is expected here this evening from Europe.—"T. of C."

As Korea is likely to become the cockpit of the war, at least in its first stages, a few particulars as to the physical features of that country will be of interest. The area of Korea is about 80,000 square miles, or something less than double that of Orange River Colony. It is about 600 miles from north to south, and 135 miles from east to west. Shaped not unlike Italy, and occupying about the same latitude, Korea is also, like Italy, hemmed in on the north by Alpine ranges, and traversed from north to south by a branch chain. The chain rises in elevation from the north to the centre, throwing out feelers to the west, which break up the country into a series of narrow valleys debouching on the sea. Precipitous on the east, the chain slopes towards the broader west side, which is accordingly the more developed part, though Kyong-sang province, in the south-east, is one of the richest in Korea. The country is on the whole very mountainous. There are several large navigable rivers on the west, and one on the south-east. Some of the rivers are frozen in winter. Wood is scarce in the west, although in other parts various kinds of timber trees abound. Rice and wheat are grown. The bull and a hardy pony are the usual beasts of burden. There are some excellent roads, but on the whole the communications are not good. There is a railway from Chemulpho to Seoul, 26 miles. A Japanese Company is completing a railway (about 200 miles) from Seoul to Fusan, on the south-east coast, and opposite to Shimonsu, a fortified base in Japan. The population of Korea is about 10 millions.

MORE RESERVES WARNED.

Warsaw, Jan. 25.

I learn in a trustworthy quarter that arrangements have been concluded for calling out, if necessary, 86,000 reserves in the Kharkoff, Kiev, and Odessa military divisions. Until further orders these reserves are not to leave their villages or districts.

FIRST SIGN OF WAR.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 24.

The Russian reply to the Japanese Note has not yet been despatched. The Russian first reserves resident in St. Petersburg have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to be called upon. The effect of this action is to arouse an amount of interest in the political situation which hitherto has been almost entirely lacking in St. Petersburg. For the reservists are largely men engaged in such occupations as drosky driving and the work of porters and labourers.

To many the warning that they may be recalled to the colours is practically the first intimation of the possibility of war. Consequently in the current talk of the streets there is a good deal of asking what the war can be about, and an exchange of highly original views on the subject. The moujik usually shakes his head doubtfully, and opines that whatever comes, doubtless England is at the bottom of it.

It is quite possible that this step has been taken for the special purpose of preparing the public for eventualities, also with the object of obtaining something in the way of a backing from public opinion, which hitherto the war party has lacked. At all events some show of public interest begins to be manifested, though nothing approaching a war fever is discernible. Meantime the despatch of troops eastward continues steadily, and will continue without cessation until an effective force of 300,000 men, which was decided upon months ago, is ready on the spot for any eventualities. At the present time over a quarter of a million troops are in Manchuria or on the Siberian line.

METEOROLOGY MAY BECOME AN EXACT SCIENCE.

Meteorologists are at present making important experiments, the outcome of which will probably establish meteorology as an exact science.

The position is tersely set forth in the "Times Literary Supplement." "The astronomer now," says the writer, "has to deal not only with the forces of gravitation and radiant light and heat, but with radiant electricity also—atoms of electricity projected normally from the surface of glowing suns and conveying the energy of the central system through space to the satellites by a new mechanism. When these projected 'electrons,' as it is convenient to call them, reach the earth they must be reckoned with by the meteorologist, and to him are entrusted problems of the utmost practical utility."

The whole question of the magnetism of the earth, he goes on to say, already presents a most fascinating problem for attack. At the Southampton meeting of the British Association Mr. C. T. R. Wilson showed that these "ions" serve as nuclei for the condensation of drops of water. From the sun they reach the upper atmosphere, and in their energetic passage through the air produce more "ions" on which the drops of water will condense. Rain drags the negative "ions" to the earth, leaving the positive "ions" behind, and this satisfactory accounts for the positive electrification of the upper atmosphere.

"There is no doubt," said a Government expert the other day, "that in the near future it will be possible to prophesy weather with a certainty founded upon strict scientific calculations. The time is not so far distant when we may be able to abolish the term 'weather forecast' and substitute 'weather statements of fact.'"

"And this will not involve prophecy; it must be the inevitable result of the research of enterprising scientists."

Several years ago experiments were made at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, with the weather plant referred to recently in the "Daily Mail." This plant provides a system of forecast for Professor Jos. F. Nowack, who is now in London in connection with his proposal to establish a weather institute. The official report, summing up the trials, stated:—

"In describing Mr. Nowack's method of forecasting weather, I said that normally the plant is supposed to foretell two days ahead. As a matter of fact, a large percentage of the weather forecasts which he now makes are not drawn out two days, but some other number of days ahead. It will be seen that the forecasts just quoted only ten (under one-half) are two days ahead, and the others are three, four, etc., days ahead."

DRAFT ADDRESS TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Noakhali, Feb. 13.

In a meeting called on the 6th February last, at the instance of the Noakhali Hitasadhini Sabha, it was proposed to present an address of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy during His Excellency's forthcoming visit to Chittagong, and that a deputation of members of the Sabha would proceed to Chittagong, and wait upon His Excellency for the presentation of the address. Accordingly the Private Secretary to the Viceroy was wired for permission, and copies of the draft address (quoted below) were sent to His Excellency's Private Secretary, and to the Divisional Commissioner, through the District Magistrate of Noakhali, for approval. His Excellency's Private Secretary, in rejecting the prayer on the grounds specified, has sent the following reply through the Divisional Commissioner to the Secretary of the Hitasadhini Sabha. I hope you will kindly publish the draft address and the letters, in your columns and thereby oblige.

From Babu Karuna Chandra Das, Secretary, Noakhali Hitasadhini Sabha. To the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Through the District Magistrate of Noakhali. Dated, Noakhali, the 8th Feb., 1904.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a copy of the draft address which the Noakhali Hitasadhini Sabha have proposed to present to His Excellency the Viceroy during His Excellency's forthcoming visit to Chittagong. It has been proposed in a public meeting called by the said Sabha on Saturday, the 6th February 1904, that a deputation of members of the Sabha will proceed to Chittagong and wait upon His Excellency for the presentation of the address.

I have etc., (Sd.) Karuna Chandra Das, Secy., Noakhali Hitasadhini Sabha.

From R. S. Greenshields Esq., C. S., Offg. Commissioner of the Chittagong Division. To the Magistrate of Noakhali.

No. 9328. Dated, Chittagong, the 10th Februrary, 1904.

Sir,—With reference to the prayer of the Hitasadhini Sabha, Noakhali, for permission to present an address to His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Chittagong, I have the honour at the instance of His Excellency's Private Secretary to request you to be good enough to explain to the Sabha that addresses received at Chittagong are limited in accordance with the usual practice to those of local representative bodies of Chittagong.

I have etc., (Sd.) R. R. Greenshields, Offg. Commissioner. Memo No. 237.

Dated, Noakhali, the 11th Feb., 1904. Copy forwarded to the Secretary Hitasadhini Sabha, Noakhali, for information.

(Sd.) B. C. Sen, Offg. Magistrate.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it please your Excellency—

We the members of the Noakhali Hitasadhini Sabha, on behalf of ourselves and the people of the District of Noakhali beg leave to approach your Excellency with this humble address of welcome, on this auspicious occasion of your Excellency's visit to Chittagong.

2. We humbly beg to express our feelings of deep gratitude to your Excellency for this kind visit specially as we understand, your Excellency's object is to ascertain public feeling in the districts of this Division on the proposal of transferring portions of Eastern Bengal to the province of Assam.

3. We venture to submit to your Excellency, that the proposal of transferring Noakhali, along with the Districts of Chittagong, Comilla, Mymensingh, and Dacca, to the backward province of Assam, has caused great alarm and anxiety in the minds of the people of Noakhali.

4. Our district of Noakhali is by far the most backward in Bengal, in point of education and enlightenment, but owing to its close contact with the advanced districts of Bengal, we have been making steady progress in the past by working up to a higher ideal. We beg to submit to your Excellency in this connection, that we differ from the people of Assam not only in the enjoyment of a progressive and enlightened form of administration, but in language, religious, and social customs as well.

5. We most humbly beg to submit further that our earnest desire is that we may be graciously permitted by your Excellency to remain in the province of Bengal, where our fondest and most cherished associations have so long lain. We find it extremely painful and difficult to tear ourselves from our native Province of Bengal, with which we have been associated by prescription and immemorial past traditions.

6. We most humbly venture to suggest that, if the present administration of Bengal is considered too heavy a charge for one Lieutenant-Governor, the province may be placed by your Excellency's Government under a Governor and Executive Council like Bombay and Madras, or if that is found inconvenient, that the number of Divisional Commissioners and District officers in Bengal may be increased.

In conclusion we most fervently pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to permit us to remain in the Province of Bengal. We again sincerely thank your Excellency for undertaking this visit to Chittagong, and we pray that your Excellency may, through the blessings of Providence, enjoy long life, health and happiness.

We have etc.,

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

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 18, 1904.

THE "YELLOW PERIL" OR THE WAR.

By "yellow peril" was understood at one time the invasion of America by the poor of China and Japan. It was apprehended in America that the Asiatic emigrants would starve the working men of that country.

The conscience of the white races is not absolutely pure. They are always successful in war and they have partitioned Asia and Africa among themselves. It is now almost a settled belief in the West that not only will the white races rule the world but other races are bound to disappear before them.

China, with its inexhaustible resources, only needs a leader to achieve great things. If Japan can take that place, Russia will find it impossible to retain the Provinces that she has wrested from China.

One can easily see that Russia will not easily permit herself to be beaten. The interest that Russia has at stake is vast. Russia has to find an outlet to the Pacific Ocean by the occupation of Manchuria, that outlet is lost to her if she is beaten.

Yet we cannot help thinking that if Russia is driven from Northern China, the circumstance will create another danger for England. Finding enough occupation in Northern China Russia has ceased to trouble the Government of India.

Japan is the child of India and the latter will, therefore, always wish its welfare. So it is but natural that the people of this country should disapprove of the haste in which Japan plunged itself in war with the mighty power of Russia.

Russia, though stronger than Japan, is yet too far away from the scene of action. Japan is also stronger than Russia in navy. If she can only destroy the few vessels that the Russians have in that quarter she will be supreme in water; for the Siberian line will not allow war vessels to be transported from Russia to Port Arthur.

When European Powers besieged China, Japan was blamed for having sided with the invaders. But if Japan had sided against them, it would have suffered in the same way as China did. Its sympathies were no doubt with China, but for motives of policy it had to "dissemble its love."

VIEWING the war from one stand-point, England should have sided with Russia against Japan. For, if Japan is now the head of the yellow race, so is England of the white. England, by allying herself with Japan, is only giving some vitality to the peril that is to arise from the combination of the yellow races.

The two great European powers, England and Russia, can never act in concert.

their interests in the continent of Asia widely differ. If Japan wins, she will guard the interests of England in Eastern Asia. Japan is just now serving England in another way.

If Japan wins, Russia will almost be emasculated in Eastern Asia. She has easily occupied the Northern Province of China. China, weakened and humbled, had to submit to this indignity.

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The two great European powers, England and Russia, can never act in concert.

the people against their wishes. Let us understand each other. The Bengalees do not like the measure, but yet the Government is going to thrust it upon them, not by open force, but by methods equally objectionable.

There is the attempt of suppressing inconvenient documents and opinions; there is the attempt of creating a dissonance in the camp of the people; there is the attempt of utilising the power that the district authorities enjoy, for the purpose of thwarting the people.

We beg to draw the special attention of H. E. the Viceroy to the letter of our special Dacca correspondent, published yesterday and also to the telegram received from Babu Ananda Chander, Mohendra Kumar, and Sarat Chander. They will give His Excellency a pretty good idea of the way in which the local authorities, with the help of the Nawab Bahadur, are seeking to secure the so-called popular support for the alternative scheme which, it is believed, emanated either from the brahmins or the Commissioner of Dacca Division or from the Beatson-Bell, Magistrate of Backergunge.

The local authorities of the Dacca Division are, however, for the partition, but, then, their notion is that, not merely Dacca, Mymensingh and the Chittagong Division but some other districts of Bengal also should be amalgamated with Assam, and a new Province with a new name created.

HOW THE JOINT ADDRESS WAS PREPARED. The Municipalities and the District Boards in Bengal, are, generally speaking, semi-public bodies. In Dacca, however, they are practically official institutions, for the Magistrate-Collector is the Chairman of both.

How a popular character was attempted to be given to the joint address of the District Board and the Municipality has already been described in these columns two or three days ago. The Magistrate is the Chairman of the Municipality, and its Vice-Chairman, K. M. Yusuf, is a near relation and an ardent follower of the Nawab, to whom he is also under deep obligation.

On the 4th of February there was a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners to nominate members to act jointly with the sub-committee appointed by the District Board for drafting the address. To the surprise of all, when two representative members were proposed for this purpose, their nomination was opposed by an amendment from the Vice-Chairman K. M. Yusuf, a well-known partisan of the Nawab.

As regards the members appointed by the District Board, they were seven in number including the Magistrate, only three of whom were the representatives of the people, and the rest either officials or the Nawab's men, in

other words, of the nine men composing the address committee, six were officials and the Nawab's men, and only three representing the three sub-divisions of the district of Dacca. What is most astonishing is that, of these six, two do not belong to the Dacca district at all! Here are the names of the nine gentlemen with their designations who formed the address committee:—

(1) Mr. Magistrate Rankin, Chairman of the Municipality and the District Board; (2) K. M. Yusuf, Vice-Chairman of both the bodies and the Nawab's man; (3) Special Sub-Registrar, a Mussalman official and the Nawab's man, and who belongs to Burdwan; (4) Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, an official, who is not an inhabitant of the affected districts; (5) Rai Bahadur A. K. Sen, an ex-official, who has got a son appointed in Government service; (6) K. M. Moosa, a relation and an adherent of the Nawab; (7) Babu Ananda Chander Chuckerbutty, representing the Naryangunj Sub-division; (8) Babu Mahendra Kumar Ghose, representing the Munsheegunj Sub-division; and (9) Babu Sarat Chandra Chuckerbutty, representing the Manickgunj Sub-division.

It will thus be seen that, in the address committee, the fight was between three representative men and six officials and the Nawab's men. How this fight was carried on has been described by the former in their telegram which appears in another column. It will be seen that the three dissentients were most anxious to avoid all contentious matter in the address. Indeed, when they found that the Magistrate would not yield to the views of the people, they suggested to omit all reference to the partition question from the address. If this suggestion were accepted, then the address would have their sanction, and a great scandal avoided.

So much for the joint address of the Municipality and the District Board. Now to the address adopted at the meeting of the ninety-five Khajas, Mirzas and others, an account of which appeared in our yesterday's issue. Now it will be remembered that, on the 7th instant, a Mahomedan public meeting, convened by 18 Sirdars, who are real representatives of the Mahomedan community of the Dacca city, was held at the Jugganath College premises where a resolution was passed on behalf of themselves and their constituencies to the effect that any proposal which countenanced the division of the Bengali-speaking population in any shape had not their support.

The Nawab and the officials were naturally very much perturbed by the result of this meeting. The former, therefore, through his near relation and obliging adherent K. M. Yusuf—the same gentleman who is Vice-Chairman of the Municipality,—sought to neutralize its effect by convening a counter public meeting of the Mussalman. This meeting was held on the 9th instant, not at a public place but at the private house of K. M. Yusuf; nor was it convened by the recognised representatives of the Mussalman but by the same K. M. Yusuf. The same K. M. Yusuf also presided over the meeting and the same K. M. Yusuf delivered lengthy speeches at every stage. And what did he say? He said that, as the Mussalman of Dacca were deeply indebted to the Nawab family, they should follow the Nawab implicitly. And then an address was adopted in which the views of the officials regarding the partition question were embodied, that is to say, the creation of a new province by amalgamating the Chittagong, Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions with Assam was suggested.

By the way, at the above meeting, K. M. Yusuf explained that if the alternative scheme, as suggested above, be carried into effect, the Mahomedan population of the newly-created provinces would then be greater than that of Turkey, Persia, and even of Arabia. Yes, in that case, the Hindus will be practically nowhere in the new Province, for, it is in Western Bengal that the Hindus preponderate.

By presenting the above two addresses, the officials apparently hope to convince the Viceroy that the people of Bengal are for the dismemberment of Bengal. But, as His Excellency is not a child nor a mediocre, he will no doubt at once detect the trick. Of course, the Viceroy can not help accepting these addresses, but, surely, His Excellency will never stultify himself by regarding the views on the partition question contained in them as those of the people. It should be distinctly understood that the people have nothing to do either with the joint address of the Municipality and the District Board, or the address adopted at the meeting of 95 Khajas, Mirzas and others held at the place of K. M. Yusuf on the 9th instant.

LORD CURZON'S CHITTAGONG SPEECH

The Chittagong speech of the Viceroy shows clearly enough, in spite of His Excellency's assurance that he has not committed himself one way or the other, that he is very much more for than against the partition of Bengal. This is most unfortunate, for, when a strong-minded statesman like Lord Curzon has formed an opinion, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to make him change it, even if you place a basketful of well-reasoned arguments before him. Let us examine the statements of the Viceroy. First of all, he advises all to keep an open mind on this question. This is no doubt very good advice, but, we shall presently see if His Excellency himself has been able to do it or not.

Secondly he deprecates "making rash and violent statements, either about motives or about consequences". No one will dispute

the soundness of this advice. But the point is, who is to distinguish between "rash and violent statements" and well-considered and sober arguments? The real difficulty lies in the solution of this question. What appears "declaration" to his Lordship may be regarded as "solid ground" by the people, and vice versa. Where is the third party to decide which of them is correct? Surely it is not fair if His Excellency sits in judgment upon a matter in which he himself is a party, and then declares in favour of his own opinion. Such a procedure will be considered ridiculous all over the world.

The Viceroy next says that the Government is bound to accept the opinions of those who are best qualified to advise them. The same question again arises—who are the best qualified to offer advice? Even this subject? The Government thinks that the latter advisers are its own officers, but, as the latter are not perfect beings—may be aliens and exclusive in their character, they are necessarily ignorant of many things which are of vital importance to our nation, and many of them again have crochets and hobbies,—the people have not as much faith in their wisdom as the Government has. It should also be noted that equally competent officials are not agreed on this question, as we shall show later on. How is then the question to be settled as to who are the best parties to give sound advice in regard to this point?

The Viceroy goes on to say that the fact was not generally known that the transfer of the Chittagong Division was contemplated some seven years ago, and that it was not effected, because, the Chittagong settlement had not then been completed, and that the Assam-Bengal Railway was in the same condition. On the other hand, this fact was very well known, not only to the people of the Chittagong Division, but also to those inhabiting other parts of Bengal. Indeed, not only was this question agitated in our columns in a series of articles in 1896, but it has also been discussed in a dozen issues of this journal recently. The Government of India at that time was interpellated on the subject by the late Babu Mohinee Mohun Roy, and his questions and Government replies were reproduced and commented upon by us only a few weeks ago.

So the information which the Viceroy placed before the people of Chittagong was known to them long ago. It was also known to them, which the Viceroy has omitted to mention, that the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, and two such distinguished District Judges as Messrs. Casperz and Greaves, had strongly condemned the transfer, both on judicial and administrative grounds, and, in the opinion of the High Court, the step was a "retrograde and mischievous" departure. And that it was for this reason, amongst others, that the transfer was not effected.

Now to the most important part of the Viceroy's reply. He compares the Note of Sir Henry Cotton with that of Sir William Ward, and condemns the former and praises the latter. With regard to the former His Excellency says that, when Sir Henry Cotton "had only been Chief Commissioner of Assam for two months he unquestionably and inevitably wrote as a Bengal officer and not as an Assam officer." As to the other Note, His Excellency observes that, Sir William Ward, "after being Chief Commissioner for 5 years wrote a most exhaustive, able and reasoned argument in favour of the transfer." The Viceroy thus gives evidence of having made up his mind on the transfer question, though he preaches to the people that they should keep their minds open. This is also an instance to show how two officers, holding similar positions, differ as two poles asunder in regard to this matter. If, in the opinion of the Viceroy, Sir W. Ward's Note is better than that of Sir H. Cotton, in the opinion of the people the latter was more competent to arrive at a sound decision on the question than the former. Who is to settle this difference?

Lord Curzon says that Sir H. Cotton spoke as a Bengal officer, and not as an Assam officer. But the same remark applies to Sir W. Ward also, for he spoke as an Assam officer, and not as a Bengal officer. Thus they are quits. But Sir Henry had one advantage over Sir William which is undeniable. When he wrote his minute, he had the paper of Sir W. Ward before him. He had thus an opportunity of carefully examining the "reasoned argument" of his predecessor, and then draw his own conclusions. Indeed, Sir Henry's note was mainly a criticism of the scheme submitted by Sir William. Only a few remarks of Sir Henry will show how Sir William Ward did not view the question of transfer in that broad light which he should have done. For instance, Sir W. Ward's scheme contemplates the appointment of a separate Judicial Commissioner for Assam and the abolition of the Board of Revenue. This means the consequent exclusion of the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the High Court as well as the revenue jurisdiction of the Revenue Board. Referring to this point Sir Henry remarks:—

"If the people of the Chittagong Division were to lose the right of appeal to and the benefit of the supervision which is now so ably exercised over the Province of Bengal by both the Board of Revenue and the High Court of Judicature in Calcutta, it is not too much to say that this, combined with the loss of independent legal advice, which the exclusion of these jurisdictions carries with it, would involve a complete modification of the system of administration in the division so far as the appellate and controlling authorities are concerned, and could only be described in the language used by the High Court in their letter to the Government of India as a "retrograde and mischievous" departure."

We are really surprised that a scheme which proposes the abolition of the High Court and which has been characterised as "retrograde and mischievous" by the Hon'ble Judges has the approval of the Viceroy. We are afraid, His Excellency had no time to study the two Notes of Sir W. Ward and Sir H. Cotton with that care which they deserve. Says Sir Henry again:—

"I have only to add that the enormous expenditure involved in Sir William Ward's proposals conveys, in my opinion, the strongest condemnation of them. I do not intend to follow him in discussing the financial effects of the proposed transfer, because as will be seen, I am opposed to the transfer and trust it will not be carried out. But in the event of the Government of India finally deciding to sanction the transfer, I should be prepared to go fully into the question; I will only say at present that I think considerable additional expenditure would be necessary, although

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta. Includes a ruler and a color calibration chart with 20 numbered squares.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

London, June, 29.

PHRASE FOR THE WEEK.

"By all we hold dear—let us believe something. Belief is essential to action; without it, we shall drift like a rudderless ship. Let us believe the best we can get—will be better than nothing at all."—James Scott, in "Studies in Ideals."

MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT.

The Napoleon of Company Finance in the Metropolis was, not unaptly, nick-named after the great Corsican who became Emperor of the French. The money man, like the military man, soared to extreme heights and, again alike in experience, fell to the lowest depths. Mr. Whitaker Wright must have been a man of remarkable force of character and a master of persuasive eloquence, otherwise he could never have obtained the association and implicit support of the late Marquis of Dufferin and the late Lord Loch. Lord Dufferin's association with the financier led to his dying earlier than, in the ordinary course of events, he was likely to do. So far as Mr. Whitaker Wright's English experience is concerned, it was of comparatively short duration. Eleven years saw the beginning and the end of his London career. He returned to England in 1889 with a fair amount of money and a large amount of "smart" knowledge gained in the mining and financial circles of the United States. Four years later, he made his first catch of "big" Directors, and started his first large Corporation. For six years he was the leading man in his particular line, and was courted in a remarkable manner by Society men and women. The Prince of Wales dined with him; the Duke of Connaught was an investor in some of his companies, and was a loser of his capital when the crash came. But it is believed that the Duke meanwhile had made such profits as an investor as not to be actually a loser. The enormous scale on which Mr. Whitaker Wright conducted his operations, and the vast amount of money he obtained from the following list of companies for the promotion of which he was responsible:

West Australian Exploring	200,000
Austin Friars	105,000
Paddington Consols	175,000
Mainland Consols	150,500
Golden Crown	100,000
Wealth of Nations	200,300
Wealth of Nations Extended	175,000
Hannan's Golden Group	200,000
Hannan's Golden Treasure	150,000
Hannan's Golden Dream	150,000
Duke Gold Mines	150,000
Thames Hauraki	300,000
Mahara Royal	150,000
Paddington South	150,000
Karaka	150,000
International Mining	750,000
International Nickel	1,000,000
Fernhill Gold	300,000
International Copper	1,000,000
International Corporation	1,000,000
Caledonian Mining	750,000
Caledonian Copper	750,000
Les Mines du Quivre	750,000
Nickel Corporation	200,000
London and Globe	2,000,000
Lake View Consols	250,000
Victorian Gold Estates	350,000
London Valley	750,000
Moorfoot Goldfields	750,000
Ivanhoe	1,000,000
British America	1,500,000
Standard Exploration	1,500,000
Le Roi	1,000,000
West Le Roi	600,000
Le Roi, No. 2	600,000
East Le Roi	600,000
Rossland Great Western	600,000
Columbia Kootenay	600,000
Kootenay Mining	400,000
Columbia Proprietary	600,000
Grand Total	£22,365,100

More than thirty-three crores of rupees! That Mr. Wright should have taken poison, should have committed suicide, is only in accordance with what might have been expected of him. Indeed, again and again, he said he would never serve a day of his sentence if he were convicted. But, nobody took him seriously, and so the whole world was being startled by the tragic event of last Tuesday.

I may add here that feeling is very strong against the Law Officers of the Crown, Sir Robert Finlay and Sir Edward Carson. They refused to take action against Mr. Wright, and it was only through the enterprise of private individuals that justice has been vindicated. Both the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, in expressing the belief that Mr. Whitaker Wright was beyond the reach of the long arm of the law, have been proved to be mistaken by the judgment pronounced by Mr. Justice Bigham. The action of the Law Officers is severely criticised, and a belief prevails in many quarters that the resignations ought to be sent in. Mr. Arnold White, in making a strong indictment against the Government, goes further and declares that Mr. Bigham's responsibility as law in motion, shirked his duty in allowing the supreme judge of policy, to go unpunished, is really the guilty person. The conduct of the Prime Minister and his legal advisers has brought the law under suspicion, and declares Mr. White, the Prime Minister's resignation should follow. "The fact of a man being in high place may sometimes give him immunity from the consequences of acts that would be fatal to people in a lower rank of life, but the scandal in this case is far more serious, strikes far more deeply to the roots of national morality and honesty than the French Panama scandal or the Black Sea coal scandal in Russia. The decadence of our so-called aristocracy has no parallel. In former times people did not sit down to feast with their moneylenders."

"INDIA AND FREE TRADE."

In the February number of "The World's Work," the position of honour is given to an article by Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P., on "India and Free Trade," with the sub-heading, "An Extraordinary Omission which destroys any claim of Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals to be regarded as Matured or Immature—Our Trade"

with India Surveyed.—The conditions of its Maintenance.—Protectionists must show how they can avoid inflicting injustice upon India or dealing a great blow at the Prosperity of Lancashire." An excellent photograph of the writer accompanies the article. Sir Edgar's strenuous advocacy of Free Trade and the entirely opposite position of his brother Sir Howard Vincent afford another instance of how members of the same family may be as far apart from each other as the North and South Poles on political questions. Instead of being relegated entirely to the background in the discussion of a new fiscal policy, Sir Edgar Vincent maintains that if the proposed changes have for their most urgent motive the strengthening of the bonds which unite our Colonial Empire, India ought to have had the first place. "The importance of India," he says, "to the empire-builder is greater than even that of the self-governing Colonies." He proceeds to consider the question of population and trade and shows that very careful consideration ought to have been given to India before the launching of the proposed changes. India, he maintains, is the most important commercial element in our Colonial Empire, and he lays down the axiom that "a prosperous India means a prosperous Lancashire." Protection, he declares, would lead to the exclusion of Lancashire from the Indian market, and, in discussing the problem which Tariff Reformers have not faced, he says: "No one can believe that India will be denied commercial treatment similar to that in force in the rest of the Empire. What, then, happens in Lancashire? Will the representatives of the cotton industry submit to the adoption of a fiscal policy which leads directly to the loss of one-quarter of their total trade? This grave problem has not yet been faced." Free Traders, he adds, are told that they must look ahead, but, asks Sir Edgar, Have Protectionists looked ahead at the necessary result in India of the agitation they have initiated, and the attitude towards Colonial protection which they have adopted? Let us, he urges, have a clear answer how they propose to meet the difficulty. "Until we are shown how Tariff Reformers propose to avoid either the infliction of a grievous injustice upon India or the destruction of a large portion of the prosperity of Lancashire, we are entitled to say that their scheme is incomplete, ill thought out, and departmental rather than imperial." I may here add that if Sir Edgar Vincent thinks that India will reap any benefit to the disadvantage of Lancashire, he is absolutely mistaken. His broad-minded view of the question is, however, to be welcomed, and he is likely to take up a strong position when the tariff reform comes before the House of Commons.

FISCAL REFORM FROM AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

To-day's "Times" contains, under the heading of "India and Fiscal Reform," a long communication from "A Hindu Correspondent," whose purpose in writing is to give an account of what India, "or, at any rate an intelligent section of it, thinks of the present situation in English economic policy." He declares that Indian Free Traders are few in number, and they are only Free Traders because they fear that more power in the hands of the Government would be used for the benefit of British manufacturers to the detriment of Indian interests. It has been so in the past, they argue, and may be anticipated in the future. The writer, however, thinks that the majority of Indians would welcome a change in the existing policy, and, instead of distrusting the Government because that means well, and that in considering the question of the development of industries, might be relied on to remedy some of the disadvantages under which India has been suffering.—I may repeat here, what I have said in another paragraph of to-day's Letter, that no advantage to India must be anticipated which would bring with it any disadvantage to British manufacturers, especially to Lancashire.—The Correspondent of "The Times" in referring to excise duties, says that not India's interests, not England's interests, but the interests of a political party have been at the mercy of Lancashire. After thus repeating an opinion expressed by Sir John Strachey, the writer remarks that tradesman-ship, which has been mistaken for statesman-ship, has, in the present discussion, a chance of being relegated to the background. He states, too, that Indian trade offers a number of features which are not favourable to an immediate application of the principles of the proposed Fiscal Union. "For instance," he says, "India and Ceylon already supply by far the largest portion of the tea consumed in the British Isles, and they cannot be preferred against each other." "What is it that we want?" he asks. He answers his own question in this way: Nothing more than freedom to the Government of India to shape their fiscal policy according to the requirements of the country; freedom to derive from the Custom duties the proportion of revenue which would fall on it on a consideration of the incidence of Indian taxation, and not of the convenience or self-interest of the importers from abroad; freedom to adjust their tariffs so as to attract capital and enterprise to industrial possibilities which may be proved to exist in the country. For this purpose the Government of India will be asked to institute an industrial survey which would be constantly and continuously applying itself to study the needs and possibilities of industrial India. Let there be, if necessary, an enquiry beforehand into the effects of the Free Trade policy on the industrial and economic position of India. There has been such an enquiry in the United Kingdom recently, and there is far more apparent reason why there should be one in India. There was no question that Great Britain had had an access of wealth—though it is argued it might have been greater under a different policy—as there is no question that there have been great economic cataclysms in India during the last thirty years. If England had suffered like India, would all the economists have availed to stop the demand for instant change? The poverty of India is a sound reason for an investigation for which the prosperity of England was hard put to find an excuse. Even the fourteen professors would hesitate to affirm that Free Trade is the best policy for India, if they knew how, in economic and industrial conditions, the country is the direct antithesis of the governing country."

"THE K. O. B. MANTIA." The meeting to protest against the expedition into Tibet, of which I gave you notice last week, organised by the New Reform Club

probably on a smaller scale than that suggested by my predecessor."

The Government apparently has yet no idea of the cost which will require in creating a new Province like Bengal under a Lieutenant-Governor with a Council, with its High Court, Small Cause Court, Police Court, Board of Revenue, first class Secretaries, Commissioners, Magistrates and Judges; its educational institutions like the Presidency College, the Civil Engineering College, the Medical College with a big hospital and so forth. The establishment of these institutions means crores of rupees. Where is the money to come from? The Government of India is not likely to pay it nor the Government of Bengal. It is the people of the new Province who will have to raise the funds to enjoy blessings which they are now peacefully enjoying. What a beautiful prospect before them! And what a fair arrangement!

As usual the Convocation speech of the Viceroy gives ample evidence of the high intellectual powers with which he has been endowed by Heaven. One cannot help admiring the apt and beautiful metaphors used by His Excellency to justify his position. All the same, we must say, it will fail to produce the result for which the Viceroy so earnestly laboured; that is to say, it will not carry the conviction into the minds of the educated Indians that the Universities Bill, when passed, will really contain "the elixir of new and happy resurrection." On the other hand, they are simply surprised that, in spite of this universal opposition, Lord Curzon, with his keen intellect and genuine love for India, would yet persist in a course which in their opinion is fraught with dire evil. The question stands thus—Lord Curzon thinks that the reform he is going to introduce will do the people good; the people, who are not children but understand their interests very well, contend that it will, on the other hand, prove disastrous to them. What is to be done under the circumstance? His Excellency himself answers the question, but, strangely enough, does not set up to the conclusion he arrives at. His Excellency says that, "it would be absurd to argue that education is a matter for Government only. Education is the interest of the whole people." In other words, the people are much more interested in education than Government. Is it therefore right that the voice of the people should be ignored and the Government must have everything in its own way in this matter?

Now, can His Excellency say that the people, on whose behalf he has introduced the reform, no doubt with the best of motives, are at one with him in this matter? The position he takes is embodied in the following passage which we call from his speech:—

"We must, as far as possible, in a matter of the supreme national importance of education, be open to advice and correction, and must try to carry the community along with us. I say as far as possible, because there are always some persons who do not mean to be conciliated, and who cavil and sneer at the very reform which they are one day destined to applaud. That class we many argue with, but we cannot fear placate. But it is, on the whole, a small one; and I prefer rather to turn to the far wider section of the community with whom it has been my good fortune to become into contact during these five years of strenuous preparation and discussion, to good men engaged in the work or profession of teaching, but eating their hearts out because of the unsatisfactory conditions under which it has hitherto been carried on, to officials who have seen the administrative side of the system, and are burning to remedy its flaws and abuses, to non-officials who look rather to the broad results, and have recognised that learning in India is not making any progress that it should, to Native gentlemen who, irrespective of party politics or national feeling, desire to see their countrymen raised higher in the intellectual scale, who feel that, somehow or other, the soul and heart of the people are not giving forth all that they are capable of doing, and who have sufficient independence of thought to realise that, unless Government interiers to set matters right, there will be no setting right at all. All these are the classes from whom I have met with sympathy, co-operation, and support; and I rejoice to think that they, along with the Government of India, are the joint authors and co-sponsors of the projected reform."

It will thus be seen that, according to His Excellency's own admission, the supporters of his scheme are not the representatives of the people but only some educated, European officials and non-officials, and some Indians who do not represent the views of the country. We very much wish His Excellency had named some of the Indians who had supported the Government proposal. Even Mr. Bhandarkar has not been able to do it. On the contrary we as well as His Excellency know that such representatives of the country as Dr. Gurudas Banerjee, Rajah Peary Mohan Mukherjee, who certainly are not the persons "who do not mean to be conciliated" or who cavil and sneer at a real reform, are as much opposed to the Universities Bill as the so-called agitators are. The fact is, the Viceroy rarely, if ever, comes across Indians who have "sufficient independence of thought," and it is a wonder he does not know it. It really surprises us to find that His Excellency has yet to learn that there is not one independent Indian, capable of understanding the question, who is not dead against the project. The Indians are quite at one with His Excellency that the present system is faulty; but what they see is that, under the proposed constitution of the University, that institution is bound to be a branch of the Government to all intents and purposes, and that the conditions attached to the affiliated Colleges will practically prove their ruin in a poor country like India. And when these Colleges are dead and gone, will not millions of Indians go without high education? We quite agree with His Excellency that our Colleges do not impart the highest education possible. But through their instrumentality, tens of thousands of Indian youths acquire some sort of high education, which is quite enough for many. But will not these tens of thousands of young men, being deprived of the education they secure now, prove a dangerous element to society?

It was the fond hope of Nobel that with his great invention of dynamite and smokeless powder war will come to an end in the world. For, if before a man could take the life of one or two of his fellow beings, it was now made possible to kill thousands by a single individual through this new agent of destruction. Surely in this age of civilization it was thought impossible that a man could so much brutalize himself as to be able to undertake to annihilate thousands of God's creatures in this horrible manner. This noble end of Nobel was, however, frustrated, and by means of dynamite, war has now been made more destructive than ever. When Nobel found that his good intention had been baffled and his inventions of dynamite and a smokeless gun-powder had proved curses than blessings, his grief knew no bounds, and he thought of doing some lasting benefit to humanity out of the money he gained by his invention, irrespective of nationality, for there are no people on the face of the globe who are not to suffer on account of his dangerous inventions. Out of the above two inventions Nobel made about £2,000,000, and bequeathed the whole of this amount for the endowment of the famous Nobel prizes, which are of the value of about £8,000, and are awarded annually. As we said before, all citizens of the world are eligible without distinction of nationality, but no one is allowed to propose himself as a candidate, the privilege of proposing candidates being reserved to certain learned societies and certain individuals in high places, and the prize-winners of previous years. Their nominations, however, are not votes in the strict sense of the word, but merely suggestions to the trustees, who may, if they like, disregard all the votes, and award the prizes to candidates not officially before them. Let us say a word or two about the prize-winners. Not all of them, of course, have distinguished themselves in the sort of way that appeals to the general reader, but about three of them, at any rate—M. Curie, Dr. Finsen, and Bjornson—all readers, general and otherwise, are curious.

We said that M. and Mme. Curie are the recipients of a Nobel prize. M. and Mme. Curie are the discoverers of radium which is literally the rage of the time. Both are professors, the husband of physics and the wife a chemistry; he a Frenchman, and she a Pole who came to Paris as a student. It was M. Curie who had the idea of looking for radium, and Mme. Curie who actually looked for it and found it. It is, however, said that the grant of £8,000 is practically nothing in comparison with the amount of money and labour that M. and Mme. Curie had to spend over the researches in connection with the discovery of radium, and proposals are being made in many places to give them further awards. It is expected that money will not be wanting to help them to carry on further experiments on radium. The latest report about the scientists is that they are perfectly absorbed in their work like the old Hindu scientists when they had opportunities for making similar discoveries. They appear perfectly unconscious of the ordinary events of the world. If it be true, as some writers have suggested, that radium is really the philosopher's stone, and will enable them to transmute the baser metals into gold, the £8,000 will of course, be only a drop in the ocean of their ultimate wealth. But that suggestion does not seem to rest upon any evidence, and M. and Mme. Curie do not appear to be building hopes upon it.

The Viceroy pictures an ideal University for India. His Excellency's ambition is to secure such an institution for the people of this country. This proves abundantly his love for them. He would have for us "a University which shall gather around it Collegiate institutions proud of affiliation, and worthy to enjoy it; whose students, housed in residential quarters in close connection with the parent University, shall feel the inner meaning of a corporate life; where the governing body of the University shall be guided by expert advice, and the teachers shall have a real influence upon teaching; where the professors will draw near to the pupils and mould their characters for good; and where the pupils will begin to value knowledge for its own sake, and not as a means to an end." No one can read this graphic description without being reminded of the ancient Toles or Colleges with which this country was crammed even during the time of Mussalman rule. Four hundred years ago, Nuddia alone had more than one thousand Colleges, many of which were attended by several thousands of pupils. Their characters were formed by their professors who housed, fed and clothed them. These professors were allowed honorariums and rent-free lands by Rajahs and Zemindars for the support of their Colleges. Knowledge was then acquired for its own sake, and not to earn money. What Lord

Curzon's idea is simply the revival of a state of things which once prevailed in this country. But this cannot be done by a mere change of system. His Excellency very truly observes: "We lack the buildings, the endowments, the teachers, the scholarships, the funds." In other words, we need upwards of a crore of Rupees to create the ideal University of the Viceroy. Where is the money to come from? As we said, the Rajahs and Zemindars in days of yore, who were then independent sovereigns maintained the ancient Hindu Toles. The Government has supplanted their place. Let the Government supply the necessary funds, and even under the present defective system, the Indian Universities will reach up to the ideal of Lord Curzon. It is not so much a question of the introduction of a new system but that of the reversion to the ideals which animated the ancient Hindus and made their system of education the best and noblest in the world.

INDIA is very much misrepresented and the people maligned in countries of the West. Gradually they are coming to realize that the Indians have their good points. Mrs. Adams of Chicago thus writes about "the Indian Sketches" of Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose, dated 14th Jan. last.—"I am enjoying the 'Indian Sketches' so very much. The author has the power to hold one's attention, he subjects alligators or men. The elements of the novel writer are big in him. It has been a long time since any book has given me such pleasure. The veiled sarcasm is rich, and what

the writer says of Suttee and many other customs of our dear India clears matters for the Westerners. India is constantly misrepresented!" The impression prevailed in the West that when a Hindu lady lost her husband his relations forcibly took her to the funeral pyre and cremated her with the body of her husband. Forcible burning is unknown here, though it was not unknown in Europe. Dr. Norman Chevers wrote in his book that Hindu ladies poisoned their husbands, and to prevent this, the custom was introduced of forcibly burning them with the dead bodies of their husbands. One can not help admiring the ingenuity, the imagination and charity of the good doctor named above, who was for some time the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College.

"BRITISH Rule in India from the Indian Point of View" was the title of the address delivered on Jan. 14 by Mr. Anagarika Dharmapala in Room 413 Columbia University Library, New York. The address was under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, the meeting being a public one, followed by discussion. Dr. A. B. Hepburn presided. Dharmapala, who wants to found a school in India for the teaching of poor children, said in part:— "How is it possible that they should be satisfied when their industries are gone and they must buy their necessities from Great Britain, instead of supplying the world with goods as they did in the old days? The officials do nothing but gather taxes to be sent to England. The revenues and the produce of India go to England, while millions starve in India."

One Prof. John D. Prince thereupon rose to traduce the Indians. He said in part:—"The great trouble is the British are not allowed to educate the women, who in their utter ignorance disseminate a pernicious influence on the family, to the heart of any nation. The English Government has stopped the sacrifice of human beings and is endeavoring to stop child marriages."

All this was told, though there was Dharmapala present to contradict him. The last mail brings the intelligence that Col. Lynch was released on the 26th January under orders of the Government, after he had undergone imprisonment for 12 months. Col. Lynch, it would be remembered, had been sentenced to death on the charge of treason-felony, he having fought against the British army during the last Boer war and the sentence was afterwards commuted to one of penal servitude for life. The case of Col. Lynch naturally reminds one of the case of Mr. Tilak. Of course Mr. Tilak never waged war against the Government or any body; it is however known that he is an object of persecution for some reason not known. When will he be released from it?

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Frank Bodily, Barrister-at-Law, as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice the Honourable Mr. Justice Hill who will retire with effect from the 17th March next.

The latest official news of the Tibet Mission states that it is still at Tuna and will wait there till it is prepared to move on to Gyantse. Signs are evident that the Tibetans are getting rather tired of waiting in idleness at Guru.

We understand that the revision appeal of Mr. Tilak to the High Court might be taken up on the 24th instant. Mr. Tilak is said to have engaged Mr. Branson and Mr. Inverarity. Government have placed their brief, it is said, in the hands of Mr. Scott.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned an increase of five men to the subordinate staff of the Civil Veterinary Department to enable a Veterinary Assistant to be posted to each tahsil of the Jhang district. A Veterinary Hospital will shortly be established at Lyallpur and placed in charge of a stationary Veterinary Assistant.

A telegram was received from Yokohama by a Calcutta firm on Saturday to the effect that though trade was necessarily much impaired it would be safe for merchant-vessels to sail for Japan, as practically the Russian fleet in the Far Eastern waters had been put hors de combat. This is taken as referring to the naval action already reported, not to any fresh development.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagon, Balakrishna Chintaman Shastri, cashier of the mills managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company and Jebangir Dorabji Assistant Superintendent of the mills, were brought under warrant issued at the instance of Mr. A. K. Leslie, on charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of three items of Rs. 1,150, Rs. 150 and Rs. 575. After the accused were identified by the complainant his Worship ordered them to be liberated on furnishing a surety for Rs. 7,000 each, and adjourned the case till Tuesday afternoon.

remanded tenants of Mr. C. B. Gregson, the proprietor of late Robert Watson and Co. sent Zeppur Factory, living in several villages of Sikkim divisions of Kustia and Meherpur, in the Sikkim, have submitted a memorial in district court, Calcutta, in Bengal, pray to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, praying an enquiry into the alleged high-handed conduct of some of the officers of the Zemindar. If the allegations made in the memorial be true, it seemed the tenants have, from a long time, suffering much from oppressive acts, for the removal of which they had moved all the subordinate authorities, but in vain. Failing to get redress from them, at last they approached His Honor hoping that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to direct an independent inquiry into the allegations.

"Cobra" writes from Gudalur:—I quite agree of having read in the "Madras Mail" some time ago about a cobra measuring 8ft. in length found in one of the Madras gardens, but I can give another instance for the interest of your readers of a cobra full 11ft. in length found in S. E. Wynadd, at a place called Mukketty, 14 miles from Gudalur. The same cobra while devouring another rat-killer snake (Chera Pambou) was killed by the estate coolies and brought to the roadside and produced before Mr. de Winton, Madras Chief Engineer, who happened to be travelling from Sultan's Battery to Gudalur at the time. Further I heard from some coolies that these species of reptiles generally hunt after men when they come across them at all times except at the time under reference. The cobra also stand up vertically more than 3 feet above ground when on the alert.

and assisted by the British Committee of the National Indian Congress and the London Indian Society, took place last Wednesday, and was largely attended. The sympathy of the meeting was with the Resolution to be considered, and the speakers were constantly interrupted by loud applause.

It was a matter for congratulation that Mr. Thomas Lough, M. P., had boldly come forward to take the chair at the meeting and warmly support the resolution. Other Members of Parliament would have followed his example but for absence from London.

Mr. Lough protested against the policy of rushing into punitive or aggressive expeditions. Bringing his Parliamentary experience to bear on the matter, he declared that it would be a good thing if such expeditions shared the fate of Bills presented to Parliament.

Three months at least elapsed before all details as to expediency and cost were ready to be presented to the House; this deliberate treatment would be beneficial if applied to our "little wars."

He said that in these cases Parliamentary control was lax; that Departmental control was little better; and that prancing pro-consuls plunged into military expenditure with very much of a free hand.

Lord Curzon's previous frontier policy which had been to withdraw regular troops, Mr. O'Donnell—who declared that in his experience on the Northern Frontier nothing came under his observation which would not be settled by amicable discussion and tact, and that the great British Empire was able to take care of itself without pilfering from its neighbours.

For the last five years it has been the practice to appoint two Railway representatives on the Commission at one time. It allowed of two out of the three Railways in Calcutta being represented at the one time in rotation, the term of office being two years.

A derailment, necessitating transhipment of passengers, took place on the 9th instant at Hadupur Station. As the Raichoor passenger train was leaving the station for Poona the tender of the engine was derailed on passing over the points.

A remarkable railway smash occurred at Dunham Hill, Chester, on the 19th January. A long goods-train drawn by two engines was proceeding to Chester at about ten o'clock when it ran into a cow which had strayed on the line.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Opium Revenue.—The Opium revenue realised is now 178½ lakhs above the figure at which it was taken in the Estimates of last March.

High Court.—The hearing of the appeals from the original side will be resumed on and from Monday next before the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hill and Mr. Justice Stevens.

Mining Scholarships.—Europeans born in India are eligible for the new mining and other scholarships. They will come under the statutory definition of native of India if they can show that their domicile is in this country.

Imperial Library.—The Catalogue of books in the Reading Room of the Imperial Library will shortly be available for the public. It is now actually ready, but there has been a slight hitch in the arrangements for distribution.

Plague Inoculation.—In view of a possible increase of plague during the ensuing season arrangements have been made by the Plague Department so that all persons who desire to take advantage of the benefits of inoculation can do so by attending at the Plague Office of their district any morning except Sundays between the hours of 11 and 12.

Breach of the Arms Act.—On Wednesday, before Mr. D. Weston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Mr. Arthur Heberlett, was placed on his trial, on a charge of selling a gun to an unauthorized person, to wit one Damu Rahut, who had been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, on the 8th instant.

Suit for Damages.—At the High Court on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Sale, Babu Charu Chandra Bose, attorney-at-law, applied for the recovery of damages to the extent of Rs. 18,000 for false and malicious prosecution.

Weather and Crop Prospects in Bengal.—No rain reported. Standing crops require rain in Burdwan, Murshidabad, Champaran and Palamau. Some damage to crops has been caused by insects in Burdwan.

A Serious Stabbing Affray at Kalighat.—On Tuesday, Inspector B. B. Dutt of the Tollygunge Thana charged one Satya Charan Mookerjee, a young respectable Brahmin of Kalighat before Mouvi Serajul Hug, Police Magistrate of Alipore with having murderously stabbed one Huri Poddoo Kansary of Bhowanipore.

Research Scholarships.—The following graduates of the Calcutta University have been granted Research Scholarships of Rs. 100 a month each for one year, with effect from the 1st February 1904:—(1) Babu Bhambh Chandra Manerjee, M.A., for researches in Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to "Mimamsa" Philosophy, in the Sanskrit College, Library; (2) Babu Hem Chandra Sen Gupta, M.A. in Mathematics, with special reference to practical Astronomy, in the Presidency College, and (3) Babu Satish Chandra Upadhyaya, M.A. in Physical Science, with special reference to the effect of the transmission of electric waves or X rays in electrolytic solutions or the connection between plant and human life, in the Presidency College Laboratory.

Hony. Magistrates.—The Rev. Bhagabati Charan Ghosh, an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Magura, in the district of Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class. He is also authorised to sit singly for the trial of such cases as may be made over to him by the Sub-divisional Officer of Magura.

The 3rd corps left Sandakphu (Nepal frontier) on the 30th December, 1903, crossed Sikkim from West to East in about two weeks and came here over the Chola Pass on the 25th January last.

The camp is growing every day calmer. The going out coming in of the convoys are becoming less. Major Bretherton has come up from inspection duty, and has gone to Gantsa where stores have been collecting.

Publication of Original Researches.—In modification of Rule II of the Rules published with Government Notification No. 744, dated the 13th February, 1900, regarding the award and tenure of post-graduate scholarships, the following revised rule is sanctioned and published for general information:—The desirability and the method of publication of any of the results of the original researches made by graduate scholars will be decided on from time to time by Government, and no Research scholar, while holding a scholarship, will have the right of publishing the results of his research professedly as the work of a Government Research scholar without the sanction of Government.

A. B. Railway Collision Case.—A few days ago the P. W. Inspector's trolley collided with a down light engine between the stations Bhangra and Karimganj. The A. B. Ry. who were said to have been in that trolley saved themselves from the impending danger by jumping out of it.

Assault Case Against a Tea Estate Manager.—Babu Basambad Mitter, Pleader, filed a petition before Maulavi Mahomed Abdulla on Friday last on behalf of Joahar Khan, a Khasman in the employ of Major Hall, the Civil Surgeon of Lakhimpur, under the following circumstances.

The military members of the Army Council, mentioned in a telegram of the 7th instant, have been gazetted with titles of Chief of the General Staff, Adjutant General, Quarter-master-General, and Master General of Ordnance respectively.

TIBET MISSION.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Chumbi Feb. 18. YAK CORPS.—A FAILURE.

There are cooly corps, pony corps, mule corps and bullock corps, but what is the most characteristic feature of the Mission Force are the Yak corps, which have been and is still the cause of much vexation to the authorities, and immense trouble and anxiety to the commanding officers.

Everyone knew that the three Yak corps after being furnished and completed at Tungleo would proceed to Chumbi via Ghoom (D. H. Ry.) Rungpo, Gantok and Jelep-la-Pass. But when the Yaks were brought down from Nepal, to Tungleo anthrax broke out among the animals, and they began dying fast.

However on the face of all these the first Yak corps moved by the beastly route mentioned above by the 1st week of December 1903, and has not reached here yet—nay, nobody knows where it is moving at present; only so far is known that on the way other diseases etc., broke out among the animals and that it was moving in the vicinity of Gantok on Pakhyang Road towards the middle of January last when it was overtaken and moved over by the 3rd corps which was passing through jungles and all the out-of-the-way places.

The 3rd corps, on coming here, was given rest for a weekend was promised conveyances from Chumbi to Phari Jong; but the animals began soon dying of Phuro Pneumonia Contagiosa; and they are even now fast dying of it. Should the mortality be stopped the animals would become unserviceable for transport.

The 1st corps, though it has not as yet arrived here, it is certain, has got very few animals left fit for transport purpose, owing to the sufferings and hardships they had to undergo on their way here.

The cold is growing tolerable even at noon inside the tent it is pretty warm.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 12. At a meeting of Radical Members of the House of Commons to-day, an ex-Cabinet Minister forgot a conflagration in Macedonia before April.—"Pioneer."

Warner's team were out for 190 runs in the first innings, Bosanquet making 54. New South Wales have made 152 for 6 wickets. London, Feb. 13. New South Wales was out in the first innings for 232. England at lunch time had made 16 for no wickets in the second innings.

The elections for the Cape Assembly are going on and a Progressive majority of four is assured. The Premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, Mr. Douglass, a member of the Ministry, and Mr. Merriman, the Leader of the Bond Party, have been defeated.

It is officially announced that three Russian warships of the Vladivostok squadron have been blown up while attempting the Tanguar Straits.—"Englishman."

A Nagasaki telegram via New York gives the Russian losses as 40 officers and men killed and 464 wounded at Chemulpho.

Reuter wiring from Tientsin says ten thousand Chinese are leaving Paoingfu for Shanhaikwan to prevent violation of China's neutrality by the belligerents.

It is understood that Lord Roberts was offered the Inspector-Generalship, but refused it. Nevertheless, at Mr. Balfour's request, he will continue as a member of Defence Committee and draw the Commander-in-Chief's salary for the unexpired period of the appointment.

The Franco-Siamese treaty has been signed in Paris. France receives the concessions demanded by the French Colonial Deputies and retains Chantabun until the new frontier is delimited. In addition to the advantages gained in 1902, the treaty assures France economic and political influence in the Siamese Laos provinces adjoining the Great Lake.

Further fighting took place at Port Arthur on Thursday. Two Japanese warships opened fire on the Russian squadron which moved out. The Japanese retired fighting and lost one ship. The Japanese fleet being reinforced a general action took place. The Russians retreated to the harbour.—"Englishman."

Reuter, wiring from Yinkow, says that foreigners and civilians have been ordered to leave Port Arthur. The demonstrations at St. Petersburg have degenerated into disorderly scenes on the part of the worst elements of the population.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

An official despatch from Port Arthur states that 19,000 Japanese landed at Chemulpho after the battle there. Wireless communication has been established between Chemulpho and Chefoo.

Admiral Alexieff admits that attempts have been made to wreck Manchurian Railway including the bridge at Sungari. He says that these attempts were noticed in time, and the line is now closely guarded.

It is rumoured at Nagasaki that 1,800 Japanese have been killed, presumably through the sinking of a transport. A Chifu telegram states that the Port Arthur forts, mistaking three Russian torpedo boats for the advance scouts of the Japanese fleet, opened fire and sunk them.

Information has reached Washington that nearly twenty thousand Japanese landed at Chemulpho on the 14th instant. Japanese mobilization is being methodically carried out, and it is estimated that 800,000 troops are ready to take the field without impairing the land defences.

Mr. Morley's Free Trade amendment to the address was rejected in the House of Commons last night by 327 against 276. About a score of Unionists including Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie and all the Nationalists voted with the minority.

Mr. Hay's proposal to the Powers does not preclude Russia keeping Manchuria if she can, or Japan's taking it if she is able to do so. Several Paris papers adopt a similar view, but Mr. Hay's Note is described as vague.

The "New York Evening Post" infers that Mr. Hay's proposal to the Powers does not preclude Russia keeping Manchuria if she can, or Japan's taking it if she is able to do so.

Colombo, Feb. 16. The night of the 15th instant the Japanese lost six warships. The Russians had no losses. Japs landed about 30,000 men in the Bay of Kinchow. They met 260 Cossacks and cut them up with swords.—"I. D. News."

To-day the following sensational telegram was circulated in Colombo by the leading Russian firm of tea merchant named Molchanoff Petchatnoff and Company:—The following telegram was received from our head office at Hankow dated 15th instant, 6-30 p. m.: During the night of the 13th the Japanese lost six warships. We had no losses. The Japanese landed about three thousand in the Bay of Kinchow. Our two hundred and fifty Cossacks cut them up with swords. Signed Molchanoff.

The local Observer treats the telegram seriously and accepts its accuracy. The Times of Ceylon treats it as a bazaar story impossible of belief. The China papers to hand to-day, dated Tokio 29th January, say that the recent trouble fall in quotations and shares on the local stock exchange has brought a great number of brokers to the verge of ruin.

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

High Court.—Feb. 17.

CIVIL BENCH.

(Before Justices Rampini and Geid.)

POWER OF A COURT.

An interesting question as to the inherent power of a Court was decided by their Lordships to-day. The facts are shortly these:— One Dinesh Prasad brought a suit for confirmation of possession of certain lands and obtained a decree in the first court. The defendant Sankar Chowdhury appealed to the District Judge of Ranchi. Before the appeal was heard, plaintiff executed his decree of the first court and got declared by beat of drum his possession over the disputed land. The Judge, however, decreed the appeal of Sankar and dismissed the plaintiff's suit. Sankar next applied for the restitution of the decree and for recovery of possession and mesne profits. The plaintiff objected to the delivery of possession on the ground that he did not get possession in execution and his suit being for confirmation of possession, the defendant could not get possession under section 583 Cr. P. O. and that if he had been dispossessed in the course of the suit, he should have to bring a fresh suit for the recovery of possession. The courts below held that every court had an inherent power to undo a wrong done by it and as the plaintiff had taken possession in execution of a wrong decree which had been subsequently reversed the court could order restitution of everything that had been given under colour of the wrong decree and as the plaintiff had given receipt of taking possession of the disputed property he must give back possession. The Court below also held that the defendant was entitled to mesne profits as by having his title declared in execution, the plaintiffs had stopped the defendant from enjoying the profits of the land. Against that decree the plaintiff appealed to the High Court.

Babus Umakuli Mukerjee and Jogendra Chandra Ghose appeared for the appellants and Babu Khetra Mohon Sen appeared for the respondent. It was contended on behalf of the appellant that the question of recovery of possession could not be gone into execution department and section 583 did not apply. The Court could undo what was rightly given in execution of a wrong decree, but could not restate what was wrongly given in execution of a wrong decree. The Court being for confirmation of possession it was going beyond the scope of section 583 to give possession in restitution.

It was contended on behalf of the respondent that the Court had absolute right to undo what was wrongly done in execution of a wrong decree. The case reported in I.L.R. 22 Cal. p. 483 was cited which led down that if a decree-holder had taken possession of more land than what he was entitled in execution of the decree no fresh suit would be for the recovery of the excess land but the remedy was under section 244 C.P.C.

Their Lordships held that the question should be decided in the execution department and the court had inherent power to undo a wrong it had done in execution of a decree and that there was no distinction between what was rightly given and what was wrongly done in execution of a decree which was set aside. They also held that mesne profits should also be determined in execution.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

The second adjourned eleventh ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday last at 4 p. m. The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer presided. There were about thirty five Commissioners present. It was a most animated meeting, perhaps the most important one since the passing of the new Act. For it was at this meeting that the non-official commissioners scored a point against the ordinary official majority. The first item or rather the partly discussed item considered was the proposal of Mr. Apar.

CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Apar's proposal was that the Vice-chairman be appointed as the controller of accounts. To this proposal, Mr. Tremearne moved as an amendment that it be an instruction to the chairman to apply to the Government for authority to appoint a qualified accountant to be the controller of accounts and that a special meeting be called to take necessary steps to appoint a proper person and fix his monthly salary which the commissioners recommended should be Rs. 1050 rising to Rs. 1200 a month.

At the last meeting there was a hot discussion over this amendment. The discussion was not concluded when that meeting adjourned. Last evening the discussion was continued. Baba Preo Nath Mullick opened the discussion. In the course of a lengthy speech he said that Mr. Tremearne's amendment could not be put in an ordinary meeting and an adjourned ordinary meeting. There was already a provision for the payment of the Chief Accountant in the Budget. What they were required was to fix his pay and appoint him. If they fixed his pay at more than Rs. 1000 a month, the law required that it should be considered at a special meeting of the corporation. If they adopted the amendment then they should put the cart before the horse. They were going to do something, but what was that something? It was a mere recommendation—a recommendation to whom, to the walls or to the chairman? It was said that there was nothing in the Act which showed that the Vice-chairman should be the controller of accounts. But he showed by facts and figures and from quotations from unimpeachable authorities that there was such a specification of the duties of the Vice-chairman. It was stated in the Administration Report of the Government of Bengal that the Vice-chairman of the Calcutta Corporation should be the controller of the municipal accounts. When the Government was approached to grant an increased salary to the Vice-chairman, the Government said that such an increase would not be granted unless the commissioners recommended that the Vice-chairman was satisfactorily doing his legitimate work, namely, the proper control of accounts.

Sir Henry Harrison said that the Vice-chairman should have more control over the accounts department. It was impossible for the chairman, even with his Deputy to help him, to look after the accounts. The Vice-chairman had been doing the work satisfactorily

and no one had ever found fault with his work. Even the Hon. Mr. Buckley charged him with "overzeal" and not with lack of duty. The special committee, in their recommendation, was unanimous that the Vice-chairman should be the controller of accounts and the speaker saw no harm in accepting it. Babu Kali Charan Paulit said that there were two proposals before them to consider that afternoon—the one was of Mr. Apar and the other an amendment made by Mr. Tremearne. As to the latter he said, were the Commissioners competent to discuss it at that meeting. That was the objection which he should take first in that matter. He then read the amendment made by Mr. Tremearne and said that the amendment went to show that instruction be given to the Chairman to apply to the Government to obtain authority. That very gentleman (Mr. Tremearne) had observed at the previous meeting that they were creatures of the Statute, that is Act III of 1899. If that was so the speaker would ask that gentleman to confine himself within that statute. He then read Sec. 63 of the Act and said that under the law the Commissioners had already got that authority for which they were asked to apply to Government. They did not want any further authority. He therefore begged leave to point out that the amendment was inoperative. They had already the authority and why should they ask for authority again. They were empowered by law to appoint a proper Officer and to fix his salary. He begged to point out that the amendment was so badly worded that it could not have the desired effect. It contained such sanction being accorded. But was such sanction necessary? Did the law contemplate such sanction? The resolution further went on "a special meeting be called to take the necessary steps to appoint a proper person and to fix his monthly salary which the Commissioners recommended should be Rs. 1050 rising to Rs. 1200 a month." Could they consider that question at that meeting without calling a special meeting? Section 63 contained that that sort of business should be considered by a special meeting held for that purpose. They were not only to appoint a man but also to fix his salary. Could they do so? That was a question of law. So far as Sec. 63 was concerned could they consider that proposal? Was that legal? Were they competent at that meeting to consider that question? He submitted that they were not competent to discuss that matter at that meeting. So far so good. The next proposal was whether the Vice Chairman should be the controller of accounts. In considering that question he thought that there were several points to consider viz., whether the Vice-Chairman was the controller of accounts before? What did the past history of the corporation say? If so how did he discharge his duties? Had he ceased to be a controller and if so from whence? Last of all whether it was not expedient to put him in charge of accounts? In concluding that questions he said whether it was not the intention of the legislature and the Government to appoint the Vice-Chairman as controller of accounts? If that was the intention of the legislature and the Government, was there any section to justify them to come to any other conclusion. Under Sec. 15 of the Act the chairman was responsible for the accounts. Sec. 34 said that the Vice-chairman and the Deputy Chairman should exercise such powers as the chairman from time to time might delegate. They could not expect that the chairman should supervise all the departments of the corporation. He concluded by narrating the services rendered by the Vice-chairman.

Mr. Middleton wanted to refer the matter to the Government for the specification of the Vice-chairman's duties.

Babu Amulyadon Addy in supporting Mr. Apar's motion read a passage from the report of Mr. Greer in which the latter highly praised the Vice-chairman's work in the Municipality.

Hon. Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyay in supporting the motion said that the question was of vital importance. If it was the intention of the Act that the holder of the post of the Vice-chairman should be the controller of accounts, let that officer be at the head of the accounts department. The corporation had a history. The present Act was passed in 1899 but it did not follow that the corporation existed from that period. If that were so, were they not justified to look to the past? At the time when the Act was passed the office of the Deputy Chairman was created specially to make the Vice-chairman the controller of accounts. When the Act was passed it was the intention of the Government that the accounts of the corporation should continue under the control of the Vice-chairman. It was not suggested anywhere that the Vice-chairman should be deprived of his legitimate work. He asked, had anything happened from 1899 to 1904 to show that the Vice-chairman had failed to properly discharge his work? He confessed that he was satisfied that nothing untoward had happened. He therefore strongly supported Mr. Apar's motion.

Mr. Lane-Anderson said that he strongly supported any resolution that favoured the appointment of a thorough and practical man to work in the accounts department. With reference to the Vice-chairman they had the committee's suggestion. Though the Vice-chairman could supervise the accounts he had all along been assisted by others under him and he must have a capable man under him. There were men who had done good work and their services could be kept without which there could not be any success. He recommended the appointment of a man under the Vice-chairman at a monthly salary of Rs. 1000.

Here the chairman put Mr. Middleton's amendment to the meeting which fell through. Mr. Tremearne in support of his own amendment made a vehement attack of the gentlemen who opposed his amendment. He concluded by saying, was that an honest attempt on the part of the gentlemen to put the right man in the right place? There was a general indignation at this remark of Mr. Tremearne, and Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee in very strong language condemned it any took exception to it. He was vociferously cheered and there was confusion for a few minutes. The chairman said that the remark was uncalled for and not orderly. Mr. Tremearne expressed regret and withdrew the expression. He said that it was absolutely indifferent to him whether Babu Nilambar Mukerjee be at the head of the accounts department and another person came. He wanted a man upon whom they

had full confidence to be in charge of the accounts department. He was willing to accept the Vice-chairman but the Act required that he should be subordinate to the chairman. He did not want that a subordinate of the chairman should have the control of accounts.

Mr. Apar said that Mr. Tremearne's amendment was not an amendment of his motion and he asked the chairman to reject it. He said that as it was not a special meeting it was useless to consider Mr. Tremearne's amendment. Of course he did not take his seat without uttering a few words adversely criticising Mr. Tremearne's observations.

The chairman said that Mr. Barrow's scheme was brought in with the approval of the Corporation. He said that the present proposal was to upset that system. At a meeting it was to be decided that a man should be appointed. It was then suggested that they would not be able to get a competent man with a salary of Rs. 750. The matter was then postponed for further consideration and when it came for their consideration they wanted to change that system of working. That was not a business like way. He then said that there was nothing illegal in Mr. Tremearne's proposal. As regards the salary the Government might refuse to sanction it and if the Government did so they would call a special meeting. He then said that he would read a letter which he had received from Messrs Love Lock and Lewis.

At the mention of the name of Messrs Love-lock and Lewis several commissioners objected. Babu Nalin Behary wanted to know at whose suggestion the opinion was asked.

The chairman said for the welfare of the corporation he had asked them to furnish him with the opinion. Babu Nalin Behary observed that it was very unfair to produce it when the discussion was practically closed.

The chairman said that he had obtained a letter for the chartered accountant which the commissioners were afraid to read.

Mr. Apar said that he wanted to have a discussion. The chairman said that it seemed that the party who objected it must be in a very great terror.

Mr. Cotton said that it was not a question of terror, but the proper way of doing thing. Babu Kali Churn Paulit said that the terror seemed to be that the executives were afraid to have the Vice-chairman to be the controller of accounts.

Mr. Tremearne's amendment was put to the meeting and lost.

Mr. Apar's motion was next put and carried.

AUDITOR'S PAY.

The second part of Mr. Apar's motion was next considered.

Babu Nalin Behari Sarcar moved the following amendment: That the pay of the chief Accountant be fixed at Rs. 600 to Rs. 750 by an annual increment of Rs. 50.

Dr. Mukerjee supported Babu Nalin Behary, but he added a rider to the effect that the matter of the pay be brought for further consideration after twelve months.

Babu Nalin Behari accepted it after which the amendment was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Apar's proposal will be brought before a special meeting as the pay was above Rs. 1000.

After transacting several other items of business the meeting dissolved at 7 p. m.

HUGE NEWSPAPER PRIZES.

Milan, Jan. 24.

Journalistic enterprise is not exclusively confined to England and America, for some of the Italian papers give very large prizes to their readers. The "Secolo," which has the largest circulation in Italy, has this year offered its subscribers a house at Milan worth £340 per annum, a villa at San Remo worth £4,000 and a maisonette at Brunate, on the Lake of Como, besides many other smaller prizes. The distribution took place to-day at the Lirico Theatre, and was attended by thousands of subscribers. The first prize was won by two waiters, who had jointly entered for the competition and are at present employed in an hotel at San Remo; the second by a poor tradesman of Milan and the third by a Milanese doctor.

LORD CURZON IN KOREA.

The existing crisis in Korea must possess a personal interest for Lord Curzon, apart from the political significance of the position. In this Sleepy Hollow of the Far East, now re-awakening into activity, he spent some time while on his travels. On his way to see the Emperor, he passed to interview the power behind the throne, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. With a touch of fellow feeling, kindled by hearing that his visitor had been a Minister of the Crown in England, the Foreign Minister was anxious to know about the Englishman's salary. "No doubt you found that the most agreeable feature of office?" adding, "but I suppose the requisites of office are very much larger?" To comfortably sustain a conversation with such a gentleman it is necessary to follow him on to his own ground, so when he asked bluntly, "How old are you?" Lord Curzon, who was thirty-three at the time, knowing that youth is inexcusable, answered "forty." "Forty?" echoed the Minister suspiciously, "you look very young for that; how do you account for it?" Quoth the Englishman, "By the fact that I have been travelling for a month in the superb climate of His Majesty's dominions." This was a hit. Placated, the Minister, conscious that in his own country none may hold responsible office if he be not related to the Royal Family, suggested, "Of course you are a near relative of the Queen of England." A look of supreme contempt passed across his face when Lord Curzon denied the soft impeachment. It disappeared, however, when he continued, "I am, however, as yet an unmarried man." There was a very merry twinkle in the old man's eye as, rising at this he permitted the author of the unscrupulous suggestion, as Lord Curzon himself calls it, to pass into the presence of the "Son of Heaven." "Evening News."

Mr. Edmund Candler, the Special Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" with the Tibet Mission writes from Phari to his paper under date Jan. 21:—

Phari, the first important Tibetan town, and the meeting place of the trade routes through Tibet and Bhutan, is ten miles further on than Goutsa, from which I last telegraphed. The wood belt ends three miles beyond Goutsa.

Phari lies on a plateau at the foot of the Chumulan, which rises abruptly on the east. The surrounding country is barren and uninhabited. The fort is a huge rambling building six stories high, surrounded by a circular court, where there is stabling for mules and ponies.

The interior is a warren with innumerable stairs and landings and dark cavernous room it would take a whole day to explore them all. The walls are built of stone, mudcoated and blackened by the smoke of a century, for there are no chimneys. The windows are encrusted with indescribable filth. Eighty coolies have been at work for a week clearing away refuse, and the officers' mess is now warmed by fires of yak manure, burned in braziers. At meal times one has to choose between being half frozen or suffocated by smoke.

The best rooms are frescoed with Buddhist pictures, and praying wheels line the stairs. On the roof, among native flags and tattered bits of raiment, flies the Union Jack. Below the fort lies the village like a rabbit warren, the houses being mostly underground for the sake of warmth.

The Tibetans are as black as coal-heavers with dirt, and huddle together with the yaks and mules. The women are equally dirty, and go about with faces like blotchy india-rubber. They wear a hoop-like headress, ornamented with alternate turquoise and ruby-coloured stones.

The troops will be obliged to wait at Phari for some time for provisions before proceeding.

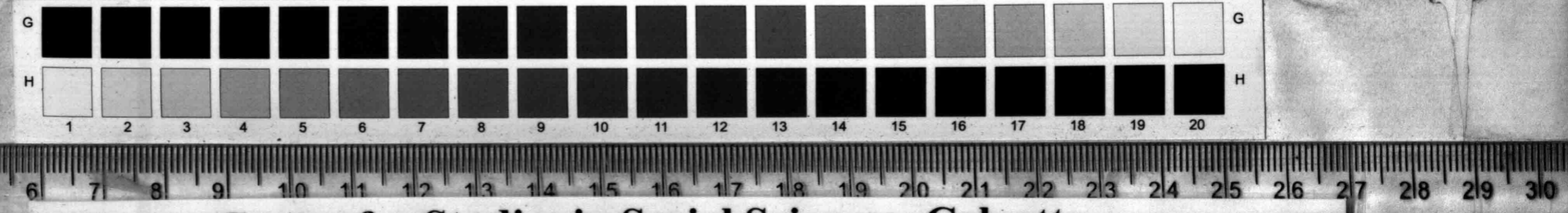
FORECAST OF COTTON CROP.

The final forecast of the cotton crop of the season 1903-04 in the Nizam's Territory (by the Revenue Secretary to His Highness' Government) states that the revised area under cotton is returned at 2,640,762 acres, or 144,228 acres more than the area in the first forecast, the increases occurring in the districts of Ling-sugur (101,490 acres), Gulbarga (27,616 acres), Parbhani (9,000 acres), and Raichur (3,725 acres). Out of this increase 18,900 acres are due to "rabi" sowings in the Ling-sugur district and the remainder to "jagir" areas reported subsequent to the first forecast. Compared with the area of the previous year (corrected to include the "jagir" area also) the area of 1903-04 represents an increase of 281,622 acres or 12 per cent. Of the total area sown "kharif" sowings amounted to 1,933,612 acres and "rabi" to 707,140 acres. The return of the current year has been affected by heavy rain, specially in the western districts. In the southern districts where a large portion of the crop is sown late the crop is better. The total works out to estimate of 267,264 bales as against the revised estimate of actual yield of the previous year amounting to 230,267 bales; that is against an increase in the gross area of 12 per cent, there has been a decrease of 4.6 in the estimated output.

IS CEYLON IN DANGER?

A prominent merchant in Ceylon who has considerable knowledge of international matters and European politics, holds a view of the objective of the much discussed Bizerta squadron which is rather amusing. He believes that the Russian warships are lying in wait off Ceylon, ready for eventualities. His opinion is that Reuter's news about the strained relations between England and Russia over Tibet is a grave indication of very pregnant possibilities. "Supposing Russia has reason to fancy that England's alliance with Japan would seriously inconvenience her, and possibly end in a rupture between herself and the former power, she would then conclude that to force the peace would suit her better than to await England's initiative. The Tibetan difficulty would furnish her with a ready-made opportunity to commence hostilities." The Bizerta squadron, which our informant believes to be still hovering near Ceylon, would then swoop down upon the island and capture the ports, shipping coal and treasure before the British warships had any intimation of the threatened danger. It might even be that the Bizerta squadron had their instructions to seize Colombo on a given day, the Russian authorities undertaking to use the Tibetan situation to force an outbreak of war by that date. If that were so, continued the gentleman interviewed, we may have the Russians among us to-day or to-morrow or the day after!—"T. of C."

The Collector of Salt Revenue in Sind recently applied to the Municipality to transfer to Government a site measuring 10,000 square yards for a fish-curing yard. The Municipality granted the application and the site is to be made over to the Customs Department. With regard to the Karachi fish-curing yards, our readers may be reminded, says the Karachi paper, that some years ago it was pointed out Government that the fish-curing trade in Karachi was being destroyed, as the Karachi fish-curers, who had to pay duty on salt, came into competition with the importers of cured fish from the Gulf on which no salt duty had been paid. Government then arranged to open certain yards for fish-curers in which salt was supplied them for their trade free of duty. Some time ago an application was made to the Municipality for a yard on the site above referred to, but it was refused on the ground that fish-curing would cause a nuisance. A number of fish-curers, however, did by degrees establish themselves on a particular site, but not coming under the Government regulations they had to pay duty on the salt they used. By the opening of the new yard by Government the men will be able to utilise the yard and continue their trade with the advantage of having duty-free salt supplied to them.



THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held at the Council Chamber, Writers' Buildings, on Saturday. The Hon. Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presided, and there were present the Hon. Mr. C. E. Buckland, the Hon. Mr. L. Hare, the Hon. Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Hon. Mr. J. F. Woodroffe, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Macpherson, the Hon. Mr. D. B. Horn, the Hon. Mr. L. P. Shirres, the Hon. Mr. A. Earle, the Hon. Mr. R. T. Greer, the Hon. Mr. T. K. Ghose, the Hon. Mr. H. Elworthy, the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar, the Hon. Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadur, the Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad, Bahadur, the Hon. Dr. Ashtosh Mukhopadhyaya, the Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, and the Hon. Babu Saligram Singh.

A RAILWAY FERRY.

The Hon. Babu Saligram Singh asked the following questions: (a) Is the Government aware that the Bengal North-Western Railway Company have received the sanction of the Government of India to establish a ferry between Paleza and Maroofganj for the accommodation of railway traffic only, with permission to call at several points for the like accommodation of railway traffic on the South bank of the Ganges between Patna and Deegha? (b) Is the Government aware that permission to the said Railway Company to establish such a ferry was previously refused by the Government of India after prolonged inquiries had been made into the rights of the matter and the opinion of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bengal was taken on the subject, and that finally in February 1903, the Company were asked by the Government of India to arrange terms with the Patna Municipality, if they desired to establish the ferry in question?

(c) Has this Government any information as to the circumstances which may have transpired since then to induce the Government of India to rescind their own previous order on the subject and to grant permission to the said Railway Company to establish a ferry between Maroofganj and Patna? If not, will this Government be pleased to inquire from the Government of India? (d) Is the Government aware that the establishment of this ferry by the Bengal North-Western Railway Company, during the continuance of the contract which the Magistrate of Patna, acting on behalf of the Government under the Ferries Act, entered into in 1903 with a private contractor for three years up to May, 1906, for the Patna group of ferries, of which Paleza is the most westerly landing-place on the north bank of the river and Maroofganj the most easterly on the south bank of the river, constitute a breach of contract? (e) Is the Government aware that the establishment of this ferry has already led to a diversion of traffic, that the ferry-contractor has already complained to the Magistrate of Patna to the effect that it will finally interfere with his ability to pay the sum for which the ferries were settled with him, viz., Rs 29,500 annually, and that it is extremely improbable that it will ever hereafter be possible to settle these ferries, while the rival ferry of the Bengal North-Western Railway Company continues to ply, even for a fraction of the sum at which they are at present settled? (f) Is the Government aware that about one-seventh of the income from the Patna group of ferries goes to the Patna Municipality and that the loss of income from this source will seriously affect the finances of the Municipality and its established scheme of sanitary and other works? (g) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they propose to take in the matter with a view to safeguard the financial interest of the Patna Municipality against loss of income caused by the establishment of the aforesaid ferry by the Bengal North-Western Railway Company?

The Hon. Mr. Shirre replied as follows: A reference has been made to the Government of India on the subject dealt with in the question of the hon. member. This Government is not at present in a position to give any information regarding the railway ferry between the Paleza and Maroofganj Ghats.

PUBLIC PARKS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Buckland moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the regulation of public parks in Bengal be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to. The Hon. Mr. Buckland then moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

BENGAL TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Shirres moved that the Bill to amend the Bengal Tramways Act, 1883, be passed. He said: As you are aware the Bill is of the very simplest possible character. It is simply to introduce two words into the existing Bengal Tramways Act. The motion was put and agreed to. The Hon. Mr. Buckland then moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee. The motion was put and agreed to. The Hon. Mr. Buckland then moved that the Bill be amended be passed. He said: I do not think any further remarks are necessary from me.

FAMILY ESTATES BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Woodroffe moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to facilitate the family settlement of estates in Bengal be taken into consideration. The Hon. Mr. Woodroffe replied briefly to the hostile criticisms passed on the Bill. The Hon. Babu Saligram Singh moved that the consideration of the Report should stand over so as to give the various Associations time to consider the revised Bill. The Hon. Mr. Buckland said that further postponement of this matter was entirely uncalled for. There was no obligation on anyone to avail himself of the provisions of this Bill unless he chose to do so. The Bill had been before the Council for the last six months, it was published ten days ago, and the motion for postponement was not fair to the Council, the Select Committee, or the member in charge.

The Hon. the President pointed out that the Bill had been before the Council for all practical purposes since July last year. The Hon. Babu Saligram Singh then withdrew his motion. The Hon. Mr. Buckland's motion was then put and agreed to. The Hon. Mr. Buckland moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee. The motion was put and agreed to. The Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad moved that in clause 7 (a) after the word 'application' the following be inserted: 'except the particulars inserted thereon in pursuance of clause B. of Section 4.' The amendment was accepted and carried. The Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad moved that in clause 5 (1) after sub-clause (ii) the following be inserted, namely: 'and (iii) a draft of the proposed instrument of settlement.' The amendment was accepted and carried. The Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad moved that in line 3 of the second paragraph of clause 7, after the words 'in the application and,' the following be inserted, namely: 'shall also send a copy of the said application and declarations and a copy of the draft of the proposed instrument of settlement.' The amendment was accepted and carried. The Hon. Mr. Woodroffe suggested the following amendment: That in line 2 of the second paragraph of clause 7 after the words 'which accompany the estates' the following words be added: 'also copy of settlement.' The Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad accepted the Advocate-General's amendment, which was carried. The Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad moved that at the end of clause 8 (2) the following be inserted, namely: 'and the Civil Court shall, in dealing with any such reference, follow the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits, so far as the same may be applicable.' The amendment was accepted and carried. The Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad moved that after clause 10 (3) the following be inserted, namely: '(4) Any settlement made under the foregoing provisions of this Act may provide that any tenant for life may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by written instrument surrender his interest under the settlement in favour of the next tenant for life.' The amendment was accepted and carried. The Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad moved that (1) that at the end of sub-clause (e) of clause 2 the following be added, namely: 'or who on the surrender by the first tenant for life takes his interest under the settlement?' (2) that at the end of sub-clause (f) of clause 2 the following be added, namely: 'or who on the surrender by the second tenant for life takes his interest under the settlement.' The amendment was accepted and carried. The Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad moved that after clause 18 the following be inserted, namely: '18 A. (1). No instrument of surrender referred to in sub-section (4) of Section 10 shall take effect unless (a) is of a non-testamentary character; (b) is attested by two or more witnesses; (c) has been approved by the Local Government before execution, and the fact of such approval having been given is certified on the instrument by one of the Secretaries to the Local Government; (d) is stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and (e) is registered within three months after the said approval has been certified as aforesaid. (2) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, every such instrument shall take effect from the date of its execution. The amendment was accepted and carried. The Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad moved that at the end of clause 23 the following be added, namely: '(5) The provisions of Section 21 shall apply to every such instrument.' The Hon. Mr. Woodroffe suggested the following amendment: 'That in Section 21 (1) after the words instrument of settlement' be added the words or surrender of settlement or revocation of settlement.' The Hon. Rai Tarini Pershad accepted the Advocate-General's amendment, which was carried. The Hon. Mr. Buckland moved: 'That the Secretary be directed to renumber the clauses of the Bill in consecutive order and to make corresponding alterations in all cross-references thereto.' This was carried. The Hon. Mr. Buckland then moved that the Bill be amended be passed. The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose supported the measure with all safety and a clear conscience. The motion was put and agreed to. The Council then adjourned to a date to be notified hereafter.

A BAMBOO FAMINE.

We note that there is a prospect of something approaching a bamboo famine in the southern circle of the Central Provinces. In 1902 there was a general dying out after flowering of the common bamboo and an almost complete failure of the seed. This led the Local Government of the Chanda district to impose a heavy increase in the charges for grove bamboos. The result of this procedure was rather curious. Through the available supply of bamboo being much smaller than is usual, the increase caused so great a drop in the demand for bamboos from that district, that in the year 1902-1903 there was the enormous clearance of 852,696 bamboos removed.

Baby Cough Must Never Lingere NOTHING is more distressing than to see 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 or 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. 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, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta on receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

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MYMENSING NOTES.

THE VICEROY'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

COMMISSIONERS' ATTITUDE OBJECTIONABLE.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Mymensingh, Feb. 14. A public meeting was called by the District Magistrate on the 2nd Feb. to consider what steps should be taken to accord a fitting reception to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The District Magistrate presided at the meeting. Owing to the insufficient accommodation of seats in the Town Hall, it was unanimously resolved to erect a pavilion for the purpose of presenting an address to His Excellency which can accommodate about seven hundred people. Accordingly a large pavilion has already been erected. The Commissioner, Mr. Savage, who came here day before yesterday, has instructed the Magistrate to issue more than 200 tickets. It is needless to say the decision of the Commissioner has caused a good deal of disappointment, more especially as the public wanted to have the pavilion erected on the maidan so that they may have an opportunity of seeing His Excellency and if possible of expressing their grievances to His Excellency but the authorities have decided to erect the Pavilion in the Maharaja's compound which is an enclosed place and cannot contain more than a few hundred people. In the meantime the Secretary of the Mymensingh Association is daily getting numbers of telegrams and letters from the mufassil announcing a large number of people are willing to come here to protest against the Government proposal of transfer in the presence of the very ruler at whose hands now lies the final decision of the matter which has so powerfully convulsed the whole nation—Hindus and Mahomedans alike. And although His Excellency is ostensibly coming down here to enquire as to the volume, intensity and genuineness of the general feeling of the people regarding the partition question, the Commissioner is trying his best to see that no sort of demonstration takes place, and, in fact, is taking steps to see that no one can approach Viceregal presence. As soon as the decision of the Commissioner was made public a general sense of deep disappointment was felt by the people, and the Secretary of the Mymensingh Association was besieged by a number of people to bring this fact to the notice of the authorities at Calcutta. It appears that a few years ago a similar list was prepared, by whom and on what principle is not as yet known, containing about 200 names and the Commissioner has decided to issue invitations to them only. At the public meeting held on the 2nd instant a Reception Committee was formed with the District Magistrate as its President. A pavilion has been erected at a cost of nearly twelve hundred rupees, collected from public subscriptions, and the Reception Committee have already made arrangements for the accommodation of a larger and respectable gathering. Now, what business had the Commissioner to interfere with the action of the Reception Committee is what is beyond our comprehension. And if the Commissioner's wish is given effect to, a large number of educated, representative men and many Zemindars and other subscribers to the Reception Fund will be excluded. Will it be fair on the part of the Reception Committee to collect subscriptions from the people and then exclude them from participating in the meeting? And why was so enormous expenditure incurred for the erection of a pavilion when the present number sought to be invited could have been easily accommodated in the Town Hall? The Secretary of the Mymensingh Association, who knows more thoroughly the feelings of the public regarding the matter went to see the District Magistrate on the point, who took Anath Babu to the Commissioner who was then here. At this interview the Commissioner is reported to have taken Anath Babu seriously to task for not supporting the alternative proposal. He was even good enough to say that it was only the blind men who could not see the benefits that are likely to follow, if the Eastern Bengal people accepted the alternative scheme of the Government. The Commissioner is also reported to have said that in the Decca Division every Mahomedan will sign a petition and present it to the Viceroy supporting the alternative scheme. To this Anath Babu, of course, replied that so far as this District was concerned not a single educated and respectable Mahomedan would sign such a petition. Thus when Mr. Savage and Anath Babu were very hotly engaged in supporting their respective positions, the kind and amiable District Magistrate Mr. Thomson very aptly turned their attention to the "invitation matter." Babu Anata Bandhu asked the Commissioner to reconsider his decision on the point and wanted him to raise the matter before the Reception Committee and suggested that the number raised to seven hundred might be reduced to five hundred. Mr. Thomson's answer was rather intimated to him that he might consider his grievances to the authorities, and consider the matter and to allow the Reception Committee a free hand in the matter.

At about one o'clock, on Saturday a fire broke out in the reeling department of the Apollo Mill situated at De Lisle Road, Parel, Bombay, and resulted in considerable damage to the machinery and the cotton in that department. The Fire-brigade was informed and engines from different stations arrived promptly on the scene. Only two of the engines were, however, utilized and they put out the fire in about fifty minutes. The damage is estimated at Rs. 40,000. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

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 Pajm 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, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta on receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

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Calcutta Gazette.—Feb. 17.

In modification of the order of the 23rd January Maulvi Aminul Islam, Dy Magte and Dy Coll Monghyr is appointed to have charge of the Kandi sub-district. Babu Sarat Chunder Chatterji Dy Magte and Dy Coll Kandi is transferred temporarily to the head-quarters station of that district. Babu Kunja Behari Chatterjee, Dy Magte and Dy Coll Mymensingh is transferred to Manbhum. Mr H F E B Foster sub pro tem Jt-Magte and Dy Coll is appointed to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh. Mr T Emerson Jt-Magte and Dy Coll is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Champaran vice Mr. Bernard. Mr. E. Geake, Magte and Collr, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Midnapore. Babu Nongendra Nath Dutt Dy Magte and Dy Coll is posted to Ranchi. Mr M L A Luffman Asst Supdt of Police is transferred to Mymensingh. Maulvi Shah Mohammad Saed, Rural Sub-Regr is appointed to act as Spl Sub-Regr of Monghyr vice Babu Ramji Prosad. Dr C E Cullis Prof Civil Eng College Sibpur is appointed to act as a Professor in the Presidency College vice Mr. C. Little. Babu Burmehwar Prosad Dy Magte and Dy Coll is posted to the head-quarters station of the Saran district. Babu Moondra Chandra Sirkar Spl Ex Dy Coll Darbhanga is transferred to Muzaffarpur. Babu Rebatu Mohan Chakravarti Dy Magte and Dy Coll Murshidabad, is appointed to be Spl Ex Dy Coll of Darbhanga. Mr. F. C. French Dy Com Hazaribagh is allowed combined leave from the 10th March 1904, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 20th Dec 1905, viz., privilege leave for two months and seven days, and furlough for the remaining period. Mr J H Bernard, Magte and Coll Champaran is allowed combined leave for a period of ten months and twenty-one days, viz., privilege leave for two months and eighteen days with effect from the 9th March 1904, and furlough for the remaining period. Mr A H Verne Asst Magte and Coll Backergunge has been granted an extension of special leave, on medical certificate for one and a-half months. Mr W B Brown i.o.s., has been granted an extension of furlough for four months. Sahibzada Wali Mohamed Shah sub pro tem Dy Magte and Dy Coll Nadia is allowed leave for three months with effect from the 2nd Jan 1904. Mr C Little Professor Presidency College is allowed combined leave for nineteen months viz., privilege leave for three months with effect from the 16th March 1904 and furlough for the remaining period. Mr G W Kuehler Professor Presidency College has been granted an extension of furlough for twenty-three days. Babu Ramji Prosad Spl Sub-Registrar Monghyr is allowed leave for one month with effect from the 28th Jan 1904 or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved. Babu Gobind Chandra Das Gupta Dy Coll Arambagh Hooghly is vested with the powers of a Collector. Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee Sub-Dy Coll is allowed leave for three months. Babu Suresh Chunder Chuckerbutty Sub-Dy Coll is posted to the head-quarters station of the Malda district. Babu Bisesswar Das Sub Dy Coll is posted to Hooghly. Babu Kumud Bandhu Gupta B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Barisal. Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterburty M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Barisal. Babu Giriza Bhusan Sen B.B., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Chitragong. Mr A S M Ziaur Rahman is appointed to act as an Additional Munsif of Tirhut. Mr Mahomed Zahoor Munsif is appointed to be a Munsif of Comilla. Babu Kedar Nath Chatterjee Munsif of Barisal is allowed leave for thirty days. Mr Mahomed Wahiuddin Ahmad Munsif of Buxar is allowed leave for nineteen days. M Abdul Jubbar Munsif of Kishanganj is allowed leave for two months. Babu Debandra Nath Banerjee Munsif of Motihari is allowed leave for 20 days. Babu Charu Chandra Mitter Munsif of Magura is allowed leave for five days. Babu Sukumar Bhattacharji Munsif of Giridih is allowed leave for 10 days. Babu Kishin Chandra Mitra Munsif of ... is allowed leave for five weeks with effect from the 25th Jan. 1904.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Inspector Pavel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Andreas Renhardt, a German watchmaker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two watches, a gold one valued at Rs. 100 and another valued at Rs. 80 belonging to Mr. Antony Tibbin of the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Rustomjee Bomonjee, a commission agent, respectively. Both watches were given to Renhardt for repair. He pledged one for Rs. 16 and the other he gave as security against a debt for which the Civil Court issued a writ against him for Rs. 81. The Rev. Mr. George, S.J., who gave evidence for the prosecution, said that he knew the accused for several years. He was a very respectable and honest man and had been tempted to do wrong owing to the embarrassed cirucumstances of his wife and to the prolonged illness of his wife. The reverend gentleman undertook to see that all the accused's debts were now settled and begged the Court to deal leniently with him. The Magistrate said he would give effect to what Father George had to say, and would pass a nominal sentence, but warned the accused that he would be severely dealt with if he was charged a second time. Accused was fined five rupees on each charge.

THE ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR. Sir,—The main point at issue is not that we want to get Corea. Japan is not acting upon such selfish and grasping motives. Our present position is just exactly the same as that of the United States in 1898 over the question of Cuba. It has been, as it will be, Japan's purpose and desire to devote herself to the development of the Asiatic races with whom she is geographically and historically closely connected, and of which race we are one and a part. Indeed, our interests are common in a general sense and identical in many particulars. Is it not, then, a natural inclination for us to exert ourselves for the maintenance of the independence of China and Corea against the Russian aggression? Hence we object to either the permanent occupation of Manchuria by Russia or the creation of a neutral zone in Corea. The creation of a neutral zone in Corea practically means to divide up that kingdom. Moreover this would be a source of constant trouble over the boundary line. If Japan accepts this solution of the problem what would become of China and Corea? Manchuria would be surrendered to Russia unconditionally and the kingdom of Corea would exist merely in history. Besides that, all our past efforts to elevate our neighbors of the common race, to bring about the adoption of civilization by them and our purpose to be a medium of exchange for the civilization between the West and the East, would have been in vain. Do we need to listen to the assurance of Russia of an open door to Manchuria? Sovereignty of Manchuria belongs to China. China alone can make the covenants for the open door, not Russia. It is a usual policy of Russia, to steal territory from a weaker nation. It was Russia which, backed by France and Germany, forced us to abandon Manchuria and Port Arthur. Now she intends taking Manchuria to herself and fortifying Port Arthur. It is Russia which, backed up by France and Germany as before, wants to create a neutral zone in Corea and force us back again. Must we undergo such a national humiliation? Could we bear such a disgrace? Shall we stand by and witness the destruction of our sister States, China and Corea? If we must back down, submit to the tyrannical aggression of Russia, to win the "sympathy" of some European powers, we prefer to go on without this so-called "sympathy." It could not be more than pity for a weakness which Japan does not possess and therefore will not confess. In spite of the optimistic reports from St. Petersburg, Russia is constantly increasing her army and navy in the Far East. "Actions speak louder than words." Instead of the peace we sincerely look for, war will surely follow if Russia persists in this attitude. If war breaks out, the struggle will be between the open-door policy on the one side and greed of territorial aggression on the other; nay, ultimately it will be civilization and liberty against barbarism and tyranny; so long as the Bear is kept from fording the Amur River, all who love liberty and progress will know that we are advancing nearer to a realization of that hope of uniting the human race in peace and brotherhood which is expressed in the prophecy of Isaiah: "And they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up swords against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." New York, Jan. 14. A Japanese.

PLAGUE AT ALLAHABAD.

Plague has unfortunately again broken out at Allahabad. The days of the University examinations are drawing nearer and nearer every day. Guardians of those young men who have to appear at these examinations are unwilling to send them to Allahabad, particularly because of the difficulty of making arrangements for accommodating them in uninfected quarters. We understand that there is no accommodation available for examinees from outside Allahabad, either in the Government Boarding House, the Musalman Boarding House, or the MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, and even in the Missionary Hostel. The new building of the MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House which is in course of construction will not be ready, we hear, before the next session. Under the circumstances we hope that the Syndicate of the University will relieve the anxiety of those who are unable to receive their children to Allahabad. "Advertisement"

Lord Kitchener will alight at Secunderabad

instead of Hyderabad on Wednesday morning the 17th, while a parade of all troops comprising the Secunderabad Garrison will take place. Lord Kitchener will go from the train to the parade ground. He will visit the Secunderabad cantonments on Thursday the 18th.

Dysentery.

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 of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is invaluable to all medicines 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 Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta on receipt of an order. Wholesale agents—B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

The annual Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring Degrees was held at the Senate House, College Square, at 3 p.m., on Saturday.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor having declared the Convocation open, each candidate for a degree was presented to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor by the Principal of the College at which he had studied or by the President of his Faculty in the usual form in which the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor gave the candidate the diploma of the degree.

The conferring of degree over, His Excellency the Chancellor in calling upon the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation said:-

Members of the Convocation of the Calcutta University-

I address this assembly to-day in the unique position of a Chancellor presiding for the sixth time in succession at a Convocation of the Calcutta University. But I also occupy the still more unique position of the last Chancellor of an old regime, addressing the last Senate and the last Syndicate of an era that is about to disappear.

There may be some who think that they see in the Vice-Chancellor and myself the two chief executioners, about to admonish their victims before leading them to the scaffold, and who may think that the position is one of some painfulness and restraint. But I can assure this Convocation on behalf of my Hon'ble Colleague as well as for myself that we entertain no such feelings.

For the patient in our view is in no wise doomed to extinction, but is about to reappear with a fresh lease of life: and the instruments of the sentence hold in their hand, not the executioner's axe, but the phial that contains the elixir of a new and happy resurrection. (Cheers.) Neither, again do we regard the old Senate and the old University as passing out of their present existence with any sentence of shame or disgrace recorded against them.

On the contrary, if we look back at the forty years of their existence, there is much to be grateful for in what they have done or attempted to do. If they have not yet given higher education to India in any true sense of the term, they have at least made it an aspiration to the best of her sons.

Slowly but surely they have raised the standards of national morals, and they have brought to the door of thousands the wisdom and the ideals of the West. But like many implements that have been working for nearly fifty years, without a respite, their machinery has grown rusty and obsolete; they have fallen into narrow and stereotyped groove of work; the quality of their output is greatly inferior to its volume; and in too many cases the end arrived at bears little relation to education at all.

I do not propose to address this Convocation on the present occasion on the provisions of the Universities Bill. That measure is now before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and in what form it may ultimately emerge I cannot tell.

I would like, however, to address these young men for a few moments, and to ask them, and their seniors at the same time, for my remarks will be equally applicable to both, if they have at all realised what it is, or at least what it ought to be, to belong to a University; and if I can get them to understand this, then they will be in a better frame of mind, or some other occasion, when the Universities Bill is being discussed in the Legislative Council or in the Press, to realise what it is that we are struggling for, and why we take so much trouble, and are willing to fight so many battles, in the pursuit of our aim.

I daresay that to many of this audience the University means nothing more than the final stage in a long and irksome series of examinations in which they have been engaged ever since they were young boys. It has, perhaps, something rather grander and bigger about it than any educational institution that they have known before, because it is in the Capital of India, and possesses this great hall, and struggling for the reform of education in this still more because it is the dispenser of the gown and the hood that signify academic rank and carry with them the coveted initials that are the passport in India to so many places and occupations.

It is because we want to make the University something better and more substantial, better than a mere shell with no kernel inside it, and more substantial than a name, that we have undertaken these reforms. What ought the ideal University to be in India, as elsewhere? As the name implies, it ought to be a place where all knowledge is taught by the best teachers to all who seek to acquire it, where the knowledge so taught is turned to good purposes, and where its boundaries are receiving a constant extension.

Now, having drawn my sketch, if you ask me whether we have got this University here, or anywhere in India, the answer is unmistakable. No. We are without the traditions, for the oldest University in India is not yet half a century old: we have not the environment or the atmosphere—they cannot be created in twice that time: we lack the buildings, the endowments, the teachers, the scholarships, the funds.

But we are without the traditions, for the oldest University in India is not yet half a century old: we have not the environment or the atmosphere—they cannot be created in twice that time: we lack the buildings, the endowments, the teachers, the scholarships, the funds. It would be easy for any critic to contend that our Universities are no more than examining boards, our colleges, schools of a higher grade, our courses a text-book at one end and a note-book at the other. I would not dispute with him if he went further and said that the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, or for the training of character is only in its infancy, and that while we trim the wick of the intellect with mechanical accuracy we have hardly learned how to light up the lamp of the soul.

But are we, therefore, to sit still or be dismayed? Are we not to make a beginning, or to foster such beginning—and I think that it is better to begin than to see a nation saved by its enemies; but there is a holier thing than that which is to save the youth of a nation. I wonder how many of the good people who go to meetings and denounce the Government for fining the death-knell of higher education in India—and other tropes of that description—pause to think that you cannot ring the death-knell of that which in the true sense of the term has never been born.

If, then, we have not got the ideal University, and are not in a position by a stroke of the pen to create it, at least let us render it possible in the future. The material is here in abundance; the teachers are available or can be procured; the system alone is at fault. I can see no reason why India should not one day rise to the conception of a University, not perhaps as advanced as that which I sketched a few moments ago, but immeasurably higher than anything at present existing in the country; a University which shall gather around it collegiate institutions proud of affiliation, and worthy to enjoy it; whose students, housed in residential quarters in close connection with the parent University, shall feel the inner meaning of a corporate life; where the governing body of the University shall be guided by expert advice, and the teachers shall have a real influence upon teaching; where the courses of study shall be framed for the development, not of the racial automaton, but of the thoughtful mind; where the professors will draw near to the pupils and mould their characters for good; and where the pupils will begin to value knowledge for its own sake, and not as a means to an end.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking, Seem here no painful inch to gain, Far back, through creeks and inlets making, Comes silent, flooding in, the main. These words contain the hope, the consolation, and the prayer of every man who is a country. (Loud cheers.) The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor then declared the Convocation closed and the procession left the hall in the same order, in which it entered. The gathering then slowly dispersed.

A covered goods waggon despatched from the Calcutta Railway Station was opened at Erode for transshipment, when a man was found inside in a precarious condition. The matter is under enquiry by the Railway Police.

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 (Asthma) Fevers, Enlarged Spleen, Liver and complaints cured in as many days as others take weeks to establish.

THE DECEMBER INDIAN REVIEW

CONTAINS THE FULL TEXT OF 1. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S speech at the Madras Industrial Exhibition. 2. THE HON. NAWAB SAYED MAHAMMAD'S Address of welcome to the Congress delegates. 3. MR. LAL MOHUN GHOSE'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.

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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."

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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."

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