

Anrita Bazar Patrika

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

VOL. XXXV.

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1904.

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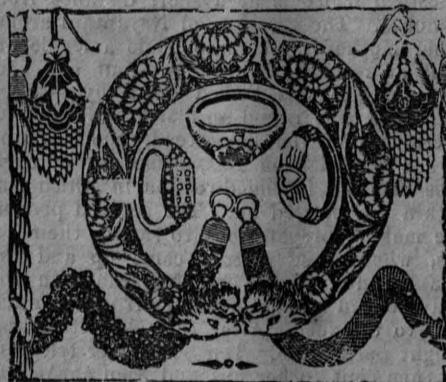
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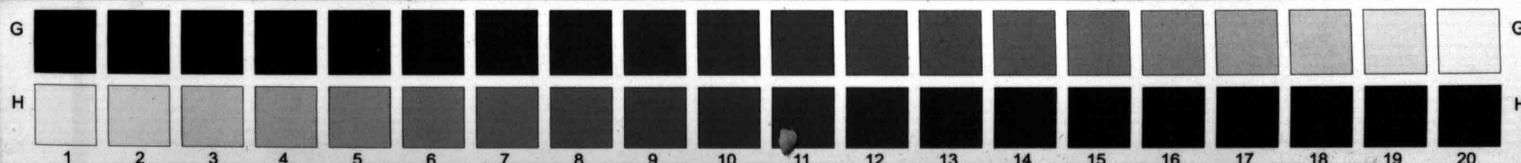
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THE BARSII PROSECUTION.
JUDGMENT.

In this case the two accused, Govind Pandharinath Sulakhe and Govind Krishna Tilak are charged respectively with having used criminal force to and having assaulted a public servant, viz., the complainant, Police Constable Rama Santaji, in the execution of his duty, on the 25th July, 1904, at Maruti's temple in Barsi, that place being then used as a polling station for the Municipal election in Ward No. 11 and thereby having committed an offence punishable under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code.

The questions for decision are:—

1. Was the complainant there on duty at the time and in the execution of his duty?
2. Did the accused Tilak advance towards him with claiming fist in a threatening attitude?
3. Did the accused Sulakhe seize him by the arm and shoulder, and thrust him violently forth from the temple?

One introductory remark is necessary. The accused are prominent persons at Barsi, who take a leading part in the affairs of the town and particularly it would appear in municipal politics. They evidently attach an exaggerated importance to these matters and think that outsiders are as much interested in them as they are for they have stated through their pleader in this Court that they fear this case has been made against them at the instance of some faction opposed to them in Municipal politics, and that they apprehend their connection with the Municipality may do them some harm in this Court. [This is, of course, an entire delusion on their part. The present case from beginning to end is purely and simply an ordinary police case; and neither the police nor the magistracy entertain any sentiments nor the magistracy entertain any sentiments whatever in regard to petty parochial dissensions, except in so far as these latter lead to breaches of the law.]

I think there can be no doubt that the complainant was on duty at the polling station on the 25th July. The evidence of the Chief Constable, witness No. 9, shows that the Vice-President of the Municipality had asked for police arrangements at the various polling stations, and that the Chief Constables to these places, of whom the complainant was one, to prevent any confusion, fighting or scuffling. Section 53 (b) of the District Police Act clearly applies. I therefore find on the first question for decision in the affirmative.

The second and third questions may be taken together, for, if the complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution are to be believed, it was while the complainant was endeavouring to stop scuffling and confusion in the polling station that the accused Tilak made as though to strike him and the accused Sulakhe seized him and pushed him out. The story for the prosecution is that Sulakhe and Tilak who were both candidates for this ward, came and sat in or near the polling office a third candidate, Devi Singh, sitting a little way off; that the partisans of the various candidates pressed up into the polling office that a voter named Apaiya, witness No. 3, came up to vote; that the partisans seized him and began to pull him hither and thither importuning him to vote for their side, that the complainant interfered in order to stop this disorder, and told them all to go outside, that Sulakhe then forbade him to turn them out calling them "my people" that the complainant persisted, that then Tilak threatened to strike him, and Sulakhe took him by the arm and shoulder and thrust him out, that then the complainant went straight to his superior officer the Chief Constable and reported this to him, and that the Chief Constable immediately took down his statement, in writing to this effect. The story of the defence is that there was a purely verbal altercation between Sulakhe took him by the arm and shoulder declining to leave the polling office at the latter's bidding.

The prosecution call eight witnesses in support of their case, who bear out the story of the complainant. No. 2 is a friend of witness No. 3 the voter who is alleged to have been hustled, and says he went to the polling station with him. No. 4 is a Municipal Inspector, a Mussalman. No. 5 is a trader. No. 6 is a pensioned Head Constable. No. 7 is a grain measurer. No. 8 is a mendicant priest. No. 9 is the Chief Constable, a Mussalman. He has only been five months or so in Barsi, and therefore not likely to have any interest in Municipal affairs or to be in the least swayed by any feelings of partiality for any of the factions about which so much has been heard in cross-examination. As every other person concerned in the case is open to attack by one side or the other on the score of local association, the evidence of this witness is of the greatest importance. For the defence are called No. 13 a clerk of the Municipality, who proves the results of the elections in wards No. 1, and 2, No. 14 the polling officer at ward No. 11, 15 a trader, No. 16 a manager of a spinning factory, No. 17 a landholder and manager of a cloth shop, No. 18 a servant in a shop, No. 19 a Shroff, No. 20 a pensioned Sub-Engineer, No. 21 a pensioned schoolmaster, and polling officer of Ward No. IV. Both prosecution and defence agree on this point, that there was an altercation of some kind between a police constable on duty at the temple, and the accused. The question is, was it merely a verbal altercation, as the defence say, or did the accused, not confining themselves to mere words, use threatening gestures and actual force as the prosecution allege. The defence in the first place argue that it is highly unlikely that men of the status of the accused would have not demeaned themselves. But it is a familiar experience that natives of this country, whatever their position, are very apt to lose their temper in a sudden quarrel, and, when they have once lost it, to do the silliest and most unbecoming things. So that argument does not count for much. Next the defence point to the superior status of their witnesses to that of the witnesses for the prosecution, and suggest that the former are more credible pointing out that five of the latter are Lingayats, likely to go adverse to the accused on account of some factions in the town. But the accused are themselves men of superior status, of great influence, evidently, in priestly, legal and commercial circles; and, as regards the Lingayat argument, it may just as fairly be stated that the accused are Brahmins and six of their witnesses are Brahmins. But I attach very little importance to all this talk about caste and factions. We know as a matter of fact that in this country almost any one, when he is in trouble, can get men of his own class to aid him with their testimony and that such sympathisers will not stick at the trifles of perjury in Court in order to get their friend out of a scrape. In a case of this kind what we have to do is to look at the probabilities of the affair, and see whether they are supported by evidence which can fairly be considered as impartial. I consider that the story of the police is *prima facie* probable. What interest had the complainant Constable to make a false case against the accused, or the Chief Constable to support him. The complainant is neither a Lingayat nor a Brahmin, but a Maratha. The Chief Constable is not even the Hindu; he is a Mussalman, who has only been in Barsi 5 or 6 months. This theory of the defence is simply this—a police conspiracy but where is the evidence of any such thing? The story of the police is plain and straightforward; the procedure adopted was prompt and regular. The defence have had all the police papers to scrutinise, but they have not been able to prove anything suspicious from them. They therefore say this: that the accused are entirely innocent of threatening or using any force to the complainant, but that would the Chief Constable came to the temple on being summoned by the complainant they had another altercation with him, the Chief Constable, in which they used bad language to him and he to them, and that he, being afraid of being punished for his bad language, has concocted this charge against them under section 353. I fail to find any evidence to support this theory. It is true that when the Chief Constable came to the temple an altercation took place between him and the accused, very natural in the circumstances if he thought they had threatened and assaulted him Constable and were behaving in such a manner as to make a breach of the peace likely. But the only evidence there is of bad language is the Chief Constable's statement that the accused Tilak used obscene and insulting language to him. He gives the words, and there are not such as seen likely to have been invented and they sworn to in Court by a responsible officer of the Chief Constable's position. Again, the conduct of the accused Tilak on the subsequent day, was not such as to lead one to infer that the affair had been so devoid of offence as the defence now try to make out. They have to admit that Tilak the next morning gave the Chief Constable tea at his house, where there was a small gathering formal or informal. The Chief Constable says that he went there on Tilak's invitation, after consulting the Mamladar, and it must have been so. The Chief Constable had on the previous day registered the offence under section 353 and reported to the Mamladar—Magistrate, this being so his statement that he told Tilak, when the latter apologised and said "forget and forgive," that the matter had passed out of his hand is entirely natural and credible. If it had been only a matter of bad language I cannot believe that this overture for an accommodation would have been made from the side of the accused.

On the whole, then, I consider that in spite of minor inaccuracies and defects the story of the prosecution is in all essentials true. I find it impossible to disbelieve the Chief Constable when he says that the complainant came to him directly and told him he had been assaulted, or to believe that the complainant made this complaint falsely or that the Chief Constable concocted this case against accused. The evidence for the defence I reject, because it seems to me opposed to probability, and is given by men all of whom are by ties of one kind and another the natural allies of the accused, and who would naturally do their best to get them off. I accordingly find in the second and third questions in the affirmative, and find both the accused guilty.

There now remains the question of sentence. In my view of the case the offence committed was a grave one. Law and order were publicly outraged in the person of their representative, wearing the King's uniform, and in the execution of his duty. He was set upon and assaulted by two men who aspire to be representatives of the people who belong to the profession of the law and who, therefore, are bound by every consideration of propriety and duty to set a good example to their fellow citizens. Instead of doing this they have set an example of lawless violence and have publicly insulted and defied constituted authority. As Magistrate of this District responsible for the preservation of the public peace, I consider that it is absolutely necessary to vindicate the law as publicly as it has been defied. A mere fine would hardly be felt by well-to-do persons like the accused who have been able to enlist the highest legal talent in their defence nor would it act as a deterrent to others who might be tempted to follow their bad example. In my opinion imprisonment alone is adequate punishment. But I do not wish to treat them with extreme severity. I make allowance for hasty temper and an over-weening sense of their own local importance. I shall give a short term of imprisonment, and shall make it simple, and not rigorous. Under section 353 of the Indian Penal Code I sentence Govind Pandharinath Sulakhe and Govind Krishna Tilak each to suffer simple imprisonment for 21 twenty-one days.

Sholapur, 28th Sept., 1904.

True copy. (Sd.) A.F. MACONOCHE.

A.F. MACONOCHE, District Magistrate.

District Magistrate.

District Magistrate.

District Magistrate.

District Magistrate.

District Magistrate.

District Magistrate.

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District Magistrate.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE
S. D. OFFICER OF NARAIL.

Jessore, Oct. 5.

In my last letter I alluded to a serious allegation against the S.D. Officer of Narail. Here is the text of the application filed by Islam Khan against Babu Fakir Chand:

The humble petition of Islam Khan, an inhabitant of Khulna, Thana Lahagarab, Sub-division Narail, District Jessore, most respectfully sheweth:—

That your petitioner brought a case against one Akhiludi Sekh in the Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Narail District Jessore, under section 24 of the Cattle Trespass Act.

2. That after some adjournments, the 25th August last was fixed for the trial of the case.

3. That on the day so fixed, your petitioner and the accused (the aforesaid Akhiludi) appeared in Court and settled the case amicably and informed the Court of the amicable settlement.

4. That upon such information being given, the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Babu Fakir Chand Chatterjee, demanded Re. 1 from your petitioner for contribution to the poor-box.

5. That as your petitioner could not then comply with the aforesaid demand, the Sub-divisional Magistrate directed your petitioner and the accused Akhiludi, to be put into the hajat till the next day. That both your petitioner and Akhiludi were then actually sent to jail at about 4 p.m. of the said day.

6. That both your petitioner and Akhiludi were released at about 11 a.m. of the next day (i.e., the 26th August) upon your petitioner paying Re. 1 as previously demanded and thereupon the compromise referred to above was given effect to by the Court.

7. That your petitioner has never subsequently learnt that the accused Akhiludi, that your petitioner was directed to give bail, which, however, was not the fact and there was no reason why your petitioner who was the complainant should be directed to furnish bail.

8. That from the facts stated above, which will be made clear from the record of the case, the jail warrant and the jail Registers of the 25th and 26th August, Your Honour will be pleased to see that your petitioner was wrongfully confined and subjected to extortion by the aforesaid Sub-divisional Magistrate, Babu Fakir Chand Chatterjee.

9. That your petitioner therefore intends to institute a criminal case against the said Sub-divisional Magistrate under section 342 I.P.C.

10. That your petitioner, therefore most humbly pray that your Honour will be pleased to give sanction to your petitioner under section 197 Criminal Procedure Code to prosecute the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Narail under section 342 I. P. C. And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

10th Sept., 1904.

(Sd.) ISLAM KHAN.

CARRYING OFF A MARRIED GIRL.

Noakhali, Oct. 3.

Rai Syam Chand Dhur Bahadur, Sessions Judge of Noakhali, delivered judgment on the 29th September last in a case in which (1) Bhola Nath Mistry (2) Jadu Ram Das (3) Hamid Ali were charged with the offence of house-breaking (457 I.P.C.) and kidnapping a married girl (366 I.P.C.) The Judge, concurring with both the assessors convicted and sentenced each of them to transportation for 10 years.

The facts of the case are briefly these: Nayanara is the wife of Nabin Chandra Dass of Village Rohitia in the Sub-division Feni, and is a beautiful young girl under 16 years of age. The accused Bhola Nath is a resident of the same village, two other two being residents of an adjacent village. Nabin Chandra Dass went to Akyab in the province of Arakan to earn a living, leaving his young wife to the care of his old mother, Umata. On the night of the last day of Sraban Nayanara and her widowed mother-in-law retired to bed after taking their dinner and were soon asleep. At dead of night the two Hindu accused entered their hut by breaking open the "Bera" of the house and forcibly dragged Nayanara out of it. There were outside the house two other persons, the accused Hamid Ali and one Girish who joined them subsequently. The four persons then carried her to a paddy field south of Gour Kisoro Mistry's workshop and east of Bhola Nath Mistry's homestead which is at a short distance from her house. The groaning of Nayanara aroused her mother-in-law, who made a feeble attempt at rescuing her but without any success; for she was kicked down by accused Hamid Ali. She raised an alarm and the two co-residents of the homestead, Kalitara and her son Bangsi Ram Das, came out of their house and ran in the direction in which Nayanara was carried off. The accused persons were making preparations to satisfy their desires, when these persons came up and the ruffians ran away leaving Nayanara in the paddy field in a state of nudity from the waist down to the feet. After this Nayanara was brought back home. Telegram after telegram was then sent to her husband then at Akyab, and the taking of criminal action was for some time advisedly suspended. The real facts, however, were not at first communicated to her husband. The first telegram stated that his mother and sister were ill. It, however, had no effect; a second telegram was therefore despatched—"mother's case hopeless." Still no response came. So a third telegram was sent which disclosed the real state of things—"wife stolen" i.e., "kidnapped." For these reasons there was some delay in instituting criminal proceedings.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. They alleged that the prosecution was the outcome of spite. The Sessions Judge believed the prosecution evidence and sentenced the three accused as stated above. In regard to the question of sentence, the Sessions Judge observed, that it appeared that cases of rape, kidnapping and abduction of women have been on the increase and that in a case of gang rape the particulars of which appeared in the "Patrika" not long ago the High Court considered the sentence passed lenient and that in his opinion exemplary punishment was necessary in such cases.

True copy. (Sd.) A.F. MACONOCHE.

A.F. MACONOCHE, District Magistrate.

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INDIAN NOTES.

WEAVING INDUSTRY.

Some of the Eshavas of Ullore, a village 5 miles north of Trivandrum have opened a Weaving workshop in which towels and other fabrics are woven. The founders of the institute, applied to the Government for their help and patronage and accordingly our Dewan Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao recently on his way back from Courtallam, visited the said workshop and asked the constituents of the same to try to weave towels of the fibres extracted from pineapple leaves. The experiment was tried in a day or two and found to be a brilliant success and the specimen towel thus made was submitted to the Government.—"W. C. Spectator."

THE AZAMGARH RIOT CASE.

Out of some 186 persons apprehended in this case all but 39 have been discharged. The Hindus contended that a charge under Section 395 I.P. C., should also be framed against the accused, and on the Magistrate's refusal made an application to the Sessions Judge who held that the charge could be added, but declined to interfere as the case was proceeding in the Magistrate's Court. The Hindus have now moved the High Court in revision with the prayer that Section 395 be added to the charges under other Sections, and that as the offence of dacoity is exclusively triable by the Sessions Court, the case be made over to the file of the Judge. A barrister is conducting the defence in the District Court, but no counsel has appeared for the prosecution.

THE COTTON CROP.

Telegraphic reports from the cotton districts of Bombay are as follows:—Bawar: Bright, no sign of rain, cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls rapidly ripening, cotton picking partially begun. Amraoti: Mornings cold and dewy, cotton crop excellent. Khamgaon: Bright, no sign of rain, cotton plants showing bolls, food grains doing well. Dhulia: Seasonable, cotton plants want more rain, crop prospects generally good. Broach: Bright, no sign of rain, mornings cold and dewy, cotton plants flourishing and in flower food grains and all crops doing well, crop prospects generally good. Wadhwan: Bright, no sign of rain, seasonable, cotton plants flourishing, and want fine weather, larger area of cotton sown this year, cotton crop excellent, considerable improvement in crops perceptible, all crops doing well. Dholar: Bright, no sign of rain, mornings cold and dewy, cotton plants flourishing, Bhavnagar: Bright, no sign of rain, rain much needed generally, cotton plants want more rain. Bassi: Seasonable, mornings cold and dewy, cotton prospects much improved, rabi sowings progressing favourably. Sholapur: Cloudy, but no rain, food grains doing well. Hubli: Bright, no sign of rain, looks like clearing up, more rain wanted generally, crop prospects generally good. Bellary: Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations to get a fair start.

BEE CULTURE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society held at the Society's Rooms, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. L.C.H. Young, president, Mr. H. M. Phipson stated that he had lately been trying to interest the Agricultural Department on the subject of bee culture in the hope that they might see their way to carry out properly conducted experiments on the domestication of the two species of Indian bees which are not migratory ("Apis nigrocinctus" and "Apis dorsata") and also possibly to introduce the European hive bee ("Apis mellifica"). Seeing how largely honey is used by the people of this country for the preservation of fruit and for sweetmeats, it is surprising that bee culture has not been further developed. Dr. Theodore Cooke made some interesting experiments several years ago in Poona, with "Apis indica," but as this species of bee is known to be migratory, the experiments led to disappointment, as on the approach of the hot season the swarms fled to the hills, along with the Government officials. Had the experiments been made with the rock bee ("Apis dorsata") which is twice the size of the other, the results might have been very different.

JOHN BULL LOSING HIS TEMPER.

We take the following from the Rawalpindi paper:—A case of unusual interest occurred in the Sudder Bazar on the morning of 29th ultimo. Sergeant Waymark, Quarter Master, Supply and Transport Corps accompanied by Corporal W. R. Jones, came to the shop of Abdul Ali on the 20th July last and gave two pictures for framing. About a month after this incident, Corporal W. R. Jones came over to the shop and took back one of the pictures after paying the framing charges. On the morning of the 29th September, more than two months after he had given one of the pictures for framing, Sergeant Waymark came to the shop and peremptorily demanded both the pictures from the proprietor of the shop. The man said that he had given away one of the pictures to the Sahib who came with him on the first day. Upon this the Sahib's blood became quite hot and he began to shower volleys of abuse on the shopkeeper. The man humbly remonstrated against such a language. Tom Atkins is generally a man of short temper and when he finds an audacity like the above on the part of a native, it is a wonder if he does not fall to blows. In this case, too, he displayed his usual heroism and beat the poor shopkeeper black and blue. The poor man raised a hue and cry which attracted a large crowd. Upon this the valorous Sergeant along with a companion of his took to heels, leaving behind his hat as a compensation to the shopkeeper for the injuries done to him. The shopkeeper reported the matter to the Cantonment Magistrate. The Sergeant however, turned up again in the evening and asked apology from the man in the presence of four gentlemen.

RHEUMATISM is a stubborn disease to fight but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has cured it many times and will do so whenever opportunity offers. This remedy is a general family liniment and not only does it quickly relieve rheumatic pains but it also cures lame back, stiff neck, soreness of the muscles and stiffness of the joints. It is antiseptic and when applied to cuts, bruises, burn or scalds, heals such wounds without maturation and in less time than by any other treatment, and, unless the injury is very severe, will not leave a scar. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., 'Abdol Rahman' and 'Abdol Rahman', Calcutta.

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AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

There is one case mentioned in the Criminal Justice Report of Burma which is worthy of noting. It was an important judgment from an administrative point of view given in the case of King-Emperor vs. Po Thin, to the effect that the term "Police Report" used in section (4) (i) (h) and 190 (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, does not refer exclusively to reports under Chapter XIV of the Code, and that it is not necessary for the Magistrate, reviewing such a report to examine the police officer as a complainant under section 200 of the Code. This judgment, which overrules the previous decisions on the same point, is of special importance in connection with reports made by police officers under the Gambling Act.

THE INFANTICIDE ACT.

reliance adopted by the Local Government over the thirteen districts in the Agra Province in which the Infanticide Act is in force, will be considerably relaxed in the near future. At present Mr. R. H. Brereton, Inspector-General of Police, is considering the best method of exemption of areas in which the practice of infanticide has died out. Another step in the same direction is the sanction given by the Lieutenant-Governor to the subject of infanticide being treated in the annual police report, the separate report hitherto required being done away with. There are five statistical tests applied for ascertaining the percentage of infantile deaths in the proclaimed districts, for comparison with deaths in the rest of the Agra Province, but it appears that the tests are no longer of any value as the population on the proclaimed list, which now amounts to 85,112, is too small for comparative purposes. There were about three hundred inquests on the bodies of children, in one of which, in the Jalaun district, it transpired that an infant girl had been systematically starved to death. In the majority of the districts, however, though punishment is occasionally necessary, infanticide is rapidly becoming extinct, and it is only in Mainpuri, where nineteen persons were punished for a breach of the rules, that any grave suspicion attaches. Though there is nothing to suggest that infanticide is deliberately practised in Mainpuri, there appears to be a consensus of opinion that girls do not, at birth, receive the same amount of attention as boys.

A STRANGE SPECIES OF HUMAN BEINGS.

The "Indian Witness" contains a small paragraph about the Bhudia families in this city. This strange species of human beings has a peculiar history of its own, which we wish to give in a future issue. In the meantime we quote the paragraph: There are some statements in it, which we would correct while giving the history. "There is to be seen at Hyderabad Sind a very strange species of the genus 'Homo' which enthusiastic Darwinians would undoubtedly hail as the 'Anthropoid ape'—the missing link. There are several representatives of this remarkable freak of nature, to whom the Sindhis have given the name 'Bhudia'—a word signifying 'toothless monkey-like cast of features' in the colour of their hair (usually of a sandy brown), and in having only a 'partial set of teeth' the front incisors being very imperfectly developed, from which last circumstance they derive their name. Another peculiarity is that they do not perspire much and consequently find the summer heat very trying. The most extraordinary thing however, is that with possibly a single exception, the Bhudias are all males. The propagation of the species seems to be in accordance with some unknown law of heredity. A Bhudia's children both sons and daughters, are like ordinary mortals; but the sons born to these daughters are almost invariably Bhudias!—Gloria."—Hyderabad Journal.

CROP REPORT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The Season and Crop Report of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year 1903-1904 states that the cultivated area amounted to 35,152,034 acres and exceeds the preceding year's area by 314,006 acres, or nearly one per cent. The steady expansion in cultivation has been going on during the last four years. The only districts which in 1903-1904 show a decrease in their cultivated area are Muzaffarnagar (886 acres), Muttra (5,626 acres), Etawah (790 acres), and Naini Tal (9,732 acres). In Muttra the decrease occurred in the 'kharif' season, which in this district is much the more important of the two; in Naini Tal the decrease undoubtedly indicates a certain amount of depression. In the remaining districts there was an increase, which amounted to half a lakh of acres or over in each of the divisions of Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Fyzabad. Attention is naturally directed in this connection to Bundelkhand and it is unfortunate that the currency of settlement operations in one year or the other makes it impossible to give the complete figures for this tract. The cultivated area has increased by about 2.2 per cent., representing an increase of about 70,000 acres in the whole tract, or quite as much as could have been expected, following on the steady increases recorded in previous years. The condition of stock throughout the year under report was satisfactory, and there was no where any epidemic disease. Horses and ponies, taken together, have decreased by 37,060, or 6 per cent., and mules and donkeys by 2 per cent., while camels have increased by 50 per cent. The number of camels in the provinces is only about 20,000, and the recorded increase is probably due in part to improved enumeration and in part to the later figures having been collected in the cold weather, when camels come from elsewhere for temporary work. The small decrease in mules and donkeys is hardly worth notice; the number of these animals does not vary to any great extent with the prosperity of the community; but with horses and ponies the case is different, since it might have expected that landholders and the larger cultivators would have bought largely on the return of prosperity.

THE BEST TREATMENT that can be given cuts, bruises, sprains, scalds or like injuries is a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It allays the pain almost instantly and should always be kept on hand. For sale by

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THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9, 1904.

THE ADVICE OF THE "NEW AGE."

We referred the other day to the sage and sympathetic advice offered to us by the "New Age." Of course many of our readers know this paper. It is an honest organ of honest Englishmen, and is not influenced by considerations of material gain or material loss. The editor not only feels keenly for oppressed humanity, but gives vent to his noble sentiments with the utmost freedom and in a charitable spirit. So we ventured to write to him privately, requesting that as an Englishman, he, like his other countrymen, is responsible for the good government of India.

Besides, we pointed out to him, he could not plead ignorance of Indian affairs. For, he regularly saw the mail edition of the "Patrika," and if he would give only five minutes of his time to go through its columns every week, he would come to realize that India was in a bad way, and its position was getting worse day by day. The editor made use of our letter for the purpose of a leading article, and it is so important for reasons which we shall explain presently, that we think we ought to reproduce it here. The "New Age" begins thus:—

"The Editor of the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika,' a paper published in Calcutta, writes to us to say that if we will only give five minutes every week to glance at the contents of his paper we shall see that:—"

"The Indians are in great misery, and the Government is getting more unsympathetic every day." "You will see," the editor proceeds, "that the Government have abolished the competitive examination by an executive order; you will find that even magistrates are humiliating the highest judicial courts in the land. The Calcutta Municipality was elective, but the Government withdrew the privilege violently, and doubled the establishment mainly for the benefit of Europeans and Eurasians." A number of newspaper cuttings are enclosed supporting these statements. Well, but what of them? What of the facts? Surely they are quite familiar. Our own Board of Education can now by executive order supersede a duly-elected County Council as the Education Authority of its county. Numbers of English magistrates flout the Lord Chief Justice in the matter of vaccination certificates, and the Home Secretary flouts the bargain. Moreover, our own Government becomes more unsympathetic every day. Mr. Balfour, our Prime Minister, has no respect for the House of Commons. Further we have huge numbers of paupers and poor people near the poverty line. We have superseded the Governments of two Republics, and doubled the establishments for the benefit of officials sent from England. Then look at Ireland. We have kept the Irish under our heel for centuries for the benefit of a set of landlords, the most ruthless in human history."

There are other portions of our letter which the Editor does not quote but yet he criticises them. The "New Age" has, in the above, noticed many of our grievances one by one. Says our English contemporary, "You say that competitive examination was abolished by an executive order, well 'this was done also in England with our Board of Education.' You Indians complain that Magistrates defy the High Court, well 'in England the English Magistrate flouts the Lord Chief Justice.' You say that your elective Municipality in Calcutta was destroyed, 'we in England destroyed two Republics in South Africa and doubled the establishment for the benefit of English officials sent from England.' You say that your people are poor, (we said so in our letter) 'we have also huge number of paupers and poor.' You say that the officials are supreme and Parliament indifferent, but 'Mr. Balfour, our Prime Minister, has no respect for Parliament.'"

You say that your Government is unsympathetic, "our Government is becoming more unsympathetic every day." "So you Indians and we Englishmen are in the same position," and that is the deliberate opinion of the "New Age."

And why is this so? It is, because, says the "New Age," "the fact is, the governing class at home has governed all along, not in the people's interests, but in its own. And this same class is governing India to-day, not in the interest of the people of India, but in its own."

The hope of India thus lies in considerations like these: (1) Englishmen at home, that is to say, Englishmen generally, to say more clearly, all Englishmen with the exception of a few hundred thousands, are not interested in misgoverning India; (2) England itself is as much in need of political regeneration as India; in other words, the grievances that afflict India, also afflict England, more or less, and therefore, in time, the ruled in both countries are bound to make a common cause and act in concert for their mutual improvement.

That the "New Age" means what it says will appear from the following appeal to its own countrymen, which we take from its columns:—

JUSTICE.

Ye working men of England,
The future is your own.
To lead or to be driven
Rests with yourselves alone;
You've all of you the franchise,
The ballot-box is free,
Up then and lead us onward
To realms of Liberty.
Keep step, march on together,
Nor fall out by the way,
Our strength all lies in union,
The wise among us say:
Think not of what divides you,
But wherein all agree;
One mighty foe confronts you,
Brass-browed Monopoly.
Our battle-cry is Justice
For labour as for wealth;
This is the simple secret
Of the Body-Social's health;
When all have justice done them,
Then each the boon will share,
Let this then be our object,
Our undivided care.
Swerve not towards other issues;
Keep straight along the track;
Let there be no more halting,
Nor any turning back.
Where Justice reigns, sweet Peace brings
To all prosperity;
O, working men of England,
Be just, and set us free.

Only by a change of a few words we can make the above appeal fit the columns of an Indian newspaper. It is quite true the Indians have no votes. But what of that? Can the rulers disregard the wishes of millions, if definitely and persistently expressed? This is the remedy which the "New Age" suggests:—

"If the people of India want their country to be governed in their own interest they must govern it themselves. And God helps those who help themselves, they must remember. There can be no doubt that justice is at a low ebb in India. It is not at high-water mark at home. Look at the case of Adolf Beck. Note the instances in which innocent men have been sent to prison. But occasionally we are able to check injustice because we have some voice in our own government. And the people of India must insist upon having some voice in their own government if they would have justice done instead of injustice. How can they insist? Well, there is one very effective way. Let all patriotic Indians refuse to have part in the government of India as it now is. It is a rule with Irishmen that no Nationalist shall take any office of profit. The leaders of the Boers in South Africa do not propose to take hush money either. They will not take office until representative government is established. The Indians must do the same in India. In a word their discontent must take practical and effective shape. * * * * * And Great Britain cannot afford to have a discontented India, a discontented Ireland, and a discontented South Africa on its hands all at one time. In language at once emphatic and dignified India should make its discontent apparent. But acts speak louder than words, and while we would not suggest any deeds that should bring men within reach of the law, we have no hesitation in saying that Indians should impose upon themselves this self-denying ordinance, viz., to take no office of profit under the Crown until some form of representative government is established in India."

The advice is almost the same that the "Lancet Pioneer" offered to the natives of India sometime ago and was noticed in these columns. The advice is easily given, but it is hard to follow. It is hard to follow it even in England; so, it must be harder by far to follow it in this country, which has been under foreign rule, with occasional breaks, for about eight hundred years. But yet the advice is there, a very wise one, and given with the best of intentions. Let the Indians try to follow as much of it as they can. Of course it is not possible for them to give up appointments under the Government; but, they can easily keep themselves aloof from such sham institutions as the Legislative Councils, Municipalities, District Boards, Universities and so forth.

The attitude of the "New Age," and of other English papers following similar principles, proves conclusively that we have simply dissipated our energies by appealing to the ruling classes here for the redress of our grievances. The appeal should have been made to those Englishmen at home who are, like ourselves, sufferers under the present system of British rule. This has never been attempted. The other day, at the Social Congress at Amsterdam, the members unanimously voted self-government for India, under British paramountcy. So we have friends and supporters in England; only we have not utilized them.

A DISCOURSE ON THE IMPARTIALITY OF GOD.

DELIGHTFUL reading must be the auto-biography of a despot. And, therefore, the life of Babar, written by himself, is exceedingly interesting. But much more interesting is the auto-biography of Jehangir. And why? Because his father was the wealthiest, the greatest, and the most powerful monarch that ever sat on a throne; and he succeeded to all his glories. If Akbar created the greatest Empire on earth, his son Jehangir enjoyed it uninterruptedly for many years. The auto-biography of Jehangir was written in the Persian language, and it was translated into English by Major Price. The Calcutta Public Library had a copy of this book; and, a few years ago, we quoted from it in our columns an account of the most wonderful performances of seven Bengali necromancers in the Court of Jehangir testified to by that monarch. Since then, the book has been brought within the reach of every one by the enterprise of the "Bangabashhe" which has published an edition of it.

The book is especially interesting, because it shows how the most powerful and despotic ruler in the world feels in his heart of hearts. It also shows what India was in those days, and how it was governed at the time. Besides, it contains many items of valuable information.

Dear readers, do not accuse God of partiality, because, he made one man the absolute master of hundred millions. Those who dare not attribute injustice or partiality to God account for these spectacles "of millions of honest men toiling for their bread," being "trampled under foot" by one or more tyrants, by the philosophy of re-birth. But it is not necessary to invent and develop a philosophy for the purpose of defending the good name of God. If Jehangir was the absolute master of a hundred million souls, he was, in his turn, the slave of a woman, a designing woman of low birth, a most interesting character no doubt, yet the least lovable. And this was Noor Jehan.

Jehangir had seen his woman when she was a girl; and, though he wanted to marry her, his father, the great Akbar, would not permit it, for she was of low origin. In due course she was married to a Pathan. Jehangir on ascending his throne demanded Noor Jehan of her husband, but the brave Mussalman refused. He was, therefore, most foully murdered and Noor Jehan became the wife and tyrant of Jehangir. The condition of this hen-pecked tyrant grew simply pitiful after this unholy alliance.

After her husband had been foully murdered, Jehangir sought her hand. Any ordinary woman would have rejected the proposal with scorn. She would have, with horror, declined the offer of a man who had murdered her devoted husband, the husband who had given his life for her sake. But the Beauty was a woman of another nature. She perceived, from her womanish instinct and natural intelligence, that the poor Emperor was infatuated and had gone mad over her. So she boldly imposed conditions upon the irresistible Emperor. Of course the Emperor could have crushed her as easily as he would a fly, but the poor fellow humbly submitted

Her first condition was that she must have not only the first but an irresistible position in the harem. Now this harem consisted of four hundred ladies "each more beautiful than the other." Indeed the Emperor had in one place said that, as regards the beauty of his wives, there was no sovereign on earth who was as lucky as he was. Some of these wives of his were daughters of Kings who were almost as powerful as he. Some of them had borne him children, sons and heirs. The Emperor forgot all his protestations of love to these four hundred ladies, and sacrificed them all to the will of Noor Jehan.

She wanted money, and submitted a Bill for seven crores and twenty lakhs of Rupees. Says the poor Emperor: "which sum she requested as indispensable for the purchase of jewels and I granted it without a murmur." Besides the above, the Emperor of his own accord presented her with a necklace of pearls containing forty beads, each of which had cost (me) separately the sum of rupees forty thousand."

The Emperor frankly confesses that by this marriage he reduced himself into a cipher. He says:—

"The whole concern of my household, whether gold or jewels, is under her sole and entire management. Of my unreserved confidence, indeed, this princess is in entire possession, and I may allege without a fallacy, that the whole fortune of my empire has been consigned to the disposal of this highly endowed family; the father being my Dewan, and the son my Lieutenant-General with unlimited powers."

So there were also the other two conditions of the Beauty. She demanded that the civil and military administration of the Empire should be put into the hands of her father and brother respectively, and this was actually done. The father ruled the Empire, and the son controlled the army, leaving the Emperor ample time to pass his days in the company of his daughter and sister.

But the humiliation of the irresistible monarch was to be adequately described. He, the Emperor, who, we are told, knew not only arithmetic, but also could write poetry! The story is well-known of a hen-pecked husband writing verse in praise of his mother-in-law who had given birth to a daughter like his wife! Here we see Emperor Jehangir glorifying the father of his pet wife by verses!

Who after this can attribute partiality to God? If Jehangir was the irresistible master of one hundred millions, he was the slave of a designing woman, who had no objection to associate with a man who had murdered her devoted and high-spirited husband, and who, though he placed his whole Empire at her feet, was only a play-thing in her hands.

Noor Jehan, however, could not give the Emperor an heir. So here again we see that though she was the absolute master of the harem consisting of four hundred ladies, the heirs to the throne were presented by the Emperor's Rajput wives. Shajahan, who succeeded Jehangir, was the son of the daughter of Raja Uday Sing.

We have now to say something of the ultimate fate of Noor Jehan herself, to prove we impartiality of God. She drove the son and heir to the throne into rebellion. The rebellious son was humbled with the help of the ablest General of the Empire, Mahabat Khan. The General's power excited the jealousy of Noor Jehan, and he was disgraced. Mahabat, in revenge, captured the Emperor himself, and subsequently, his evil genius, the Beauty herself. Noor Jehan ultimately died a widow, a helpless woman who was allowed to end her miserable existence peacefully simply because she was a woman.

THE DUTIES OF THE PROPOSED RANCHI COLLEGE COMMITTEE.

THE reader may remember that at the Belvedere Conference the proposed Ranchi College, an Executive Committee was appointed to do all the useful in connection with this matter. It was expected that the whole question would first be thoroughly discussed, the sense of the meeting taken, and then a Committee appointed with definite functions. That was not done. What was, however, done was that, as soon as the Lieutenant-Governor had delivered his excellent speech and sat down, a gentleman present rose and proposed an Executive Committee, composed of a few persons, another seconded it, and it was declared carried. There was very little of deliberation. A few more names, we hear, have since been added to the Executive Committee, and the project of the College is now before them. The first meeting of the expanded Committee, we understand, will be held next Monday, and the Hon'ble Mr. Earle, one of the Secretaries of the Government of Bengal, is coming down from Darjiling to preside over it.

A most important and serious duty has thus been imposed upon the Committee. That the appointment of the committee has been a very wise step on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor goes without saying. His Honor might have done every thing himself with the help of his Secretaries; but, he was fully alive to the grave responsibility that rested on him and he has wisely taken the public in his confidence. Here was a proposal which involved not only a very large expenditure of public money but the success of which depended upon various circumstances about which correct information could be collected only from the people themselves. Besides, subscriptions were to be raised from the well-to-do classes for the construction of hostels, and Government was naturally anxious they should be paid voluntarily, so that a cry might not be raised hereafter that they were extorted under official pressure. To serve these and other purposes, a Committee, containing some prominent leaders, was necessary, and the Government showed its wisdom by appointing one.

The fact is that the Lieutenant-Governor is yet not only new to the Province, but labours under the disadvantage of being also the responsible ruler of the Province. Very few, if any, will venture to argue a question freely with him, or try to disabuse an impression, however wrong, that has taken hold of his mind. This is the penalty which always attaches to the position of a great man, and no one is more conscious of it than Sir Andrew Fraser; for, he is the last man to allow his moral perceptions to be blinded by the possession or exercise of vast powers. His Honour, therefore, is very much in need of an independent Committee, who, he expects, will not betray the confidence reposed in them by him by doing their duties perfunctorily or by simply doing what he has stated, but, who, on the other hand, would collect all necessary facts of which he is in-

norant and give him the best advice according to their light.

We are sorry that, some of the members have entirely mistaken their position in the Committee. They are apparently under the impression that the Lieutenant-Governor may not be pleased with them if they say anything which does not fall in with his views. They do His Honour great wrong, for he is above such petty feelings. What they have to do is not to show any hostile attitude towards the project. But, if, in the course of their deliberation or enquiry, they find that there are difficulties in the way, or that His Honour's information on all points is not accurate, they will only betray gross dereliction of duties on their part and act selfishly if they conceal these things in the belief that they will not be agreeable to His Honour. For, it is desirable that the Lieutenant-Governor should know the real truth in the very beginning, so that he might either give up the project if there were insuperable difficulties in the way or take steps to remove them, when possible. Not only will it mean a loss of huge amount of money but deep pain to the Lieutenant-Governor if the institution does not prove a success in the end. The Committee, therefore, both in the interests of the public and Sir Andrew Fraser himself, should fully realise the serious nature of their responsibility, and discharge their duties accordingly.

The Committee, in short, have a two-fold duty, one to the public, and the other to the Lieutenant-Governor who has appointed them. A scheme emanating from His Honour is entitled to their most respectful consideration. They should not however lead His Honour into the belief that his project is faultless simply because the Lieutenant-Governor is the author of it, if they are convinced that it has serious defects. In the same manner, the Committee should watch the interests of the general public so that they might not be subordinated to those of a handful of persons. The position of the Committee, in fine, is that of a Judge who should hold the balance even, and after weighing all available facts and evidences impartially, come to a decision.

We have now to enumerate some of the duties which should engage the close attention of the Committee. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his speech at the Belvedere Conference, very clearly indicated the nature of these duties. Having explained his views as fully as he could possibly do, Sir Andrew thus addressed his audience:—

"I want to know whether these views commend themselves to you; and I want to know whether you think that gentlemen of the classes to which I have specially referred, and others interested in education, may be expected to assist me in carrying out this scheme. Without the support of the public and without such assistance as will indicate clearly that the public feel that this scheme is a desirable, and even a necessary one, I cannot undertake to carry it out at all. It is a matter which depends on the feeling and support of the public."

The first duty of the Committee, therefore, is to gauge public feeling on the subject. Are the public in favour of the project? If so, good and well; if not, they should learn the cause or causes of the popular opposition and try to remove them by making points clear about which there is erroneous notion. If they fail to carry the public along with them they should report it to the Lieutenant-Governor, stating the reasons of their failure.

Not to mince matters, there is just now a wide-spread alarm in the public mind, as regards the fate of the Presidency College. Is the alarm bonafide or fictitious? The Committee should make a searching enquiry into the matter, and ought to be able to allay it if there is really no ground for apprehension. As far as we can see, it is their duty to inform the Lieutenant-Governor that, unless a guarantee is given to the effect that the Presidency College will not be disturbed by future rulers, the popular misgiving on the subject is not likely to disappear. The Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to remark, "Gentlemen, I shall be glad to make any points clearer if desired." Now no point needs more clearing than this. How would it be possible for two rival institutions to exist without the decline, and the final extinction, of the one or the other?

One of the main reasons that led His Honour to conceive the idea of the Ranchi College was the information that the students residing in the Calcutta hostels cannot be saved from the terrible temptations that abound in the streets. Now the Committee can at once ascertain the real truth in this connection. They can easily learn from the Superintendents of the hostels whether the students are really so bad as they were represented to be; how many, if any, were found in the houses of ill-fame during the last two or three years; and whether or not, it was possible to prevent them from going astray if their guardians would remit money to meet College and hostel charges to the Superintendents and not to them.

His Honour is specially anxious for information on a most important matter, namely, to quote Sir Andrew's words, "whether gentlemen of the classes to which I have specially referred, and others interested in education, may be expected to assist me in carrying this scheme." The Committee, we think, should take immediate steps to carry out this instruction of the Lieutenant-Governor. Now, the classes from whom His Honour expects help are (1) Mussalman Zemindars; (2) Mussalman gentlemen; (3) such Government officials as Subordinate Judges and senior Deputy Collectors who have to do their work in the Mussalim but send their sons to Calcutta for education.

The nature of the help which His Honour expects from them is two-fold: 1st pecuniary; and secondly, in the shape of students. The Committee should appoint a small Committee or authorise their Secretary to put themselves or himself into communication with the leading men of the three classes and collect information on the following points: (a) whether they are in sympathy with the movement; (b) whether they are prepared to send their sons and dependents to the Ranchi College if the cost is not prohibitive; (c) if so, how many they can send, say, four years hence; and (d) what amount they can contribute to the construction of the hostels.

The item (d) may be omitted for the present; but, the real facts relating to the other three, (a), (b), and (c), ought to be secured as early as possible; for, the Committee will have to feel their way in the dark and not be able to move one step without committing blunders, if they have no idea whatever of the number of students likely to attend the new College. Would it not be ridiculous if, after the College and

students were to come to avail themselves of these institutions?

In conclusion, while the Committee should proceed with the enthusiasm of the Lieutenant-Governor that "the results of such a scheme would be excellent," they should, at the same time, keep their minds unbiased, and offer their advice to the Lieutenant-Governor, in the light of truth and justice. It is in this spirit that they should perform the serious duties imposed upon them. If they make a blunder through apathy, or suppress a truth for fear of offending the Lieutenant-Governor, they will not only do violence to their own conscience but deserve the censure of the whole country. Knowing Sir Andrew Fraser as they do, they need hardly be told that nothing will please His Honour more than to learn from them the real facts about the proposed College, though they all may not prove agreeable to him.

MR. MARTIN, who had been convicted of shooting Bistu Bawri dead—the Mr. Martin of the Sangramghur case—the man who was at first acquitted of the charge brought against him by the Sessions Judge of Burdwan and was next convicted and given three years with hard labour by the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pargannas, and which sentence was on appeal reduced to one year by Mr. Justice Sale—has got a fine certificate from Mr. Berthoud, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rangunge, who tried the rioting case that Martin had brought against the Hazra Babus; and whose judgment was published in these columns yesterday. When Martin got three years, there was astonishment, for his crime was not an ordinary one; he was convicted of having shot a man dead. The astonishment increased hundredfold when Mr. Justice Sale reduced it from three years to one year. The sentence was reduced by Mr. Sale on the ground that there had been a riot. But the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rangunge has acquitted all the accused in the case. This officer declares that he has examined the case with great care, and every one can see from his judgment that he has every right to take this credit for himself. We dare say he will make his mark in the service. Well, Mr. Berthoud was able to hold the balance even and arrive at the truth. Now, this is the certificate which the Sub-Divisional Officer gives to Mr. Martin in his judgment in the riot case:—

"Martin has been shown to be a most litigious person, he has brought many criminal complaints against the Hazras, most of which have been dismissed. He has also proved quite regardless of truth when he wishes to demonstrate the value of his property as a motive for the Hazras wishing to drive him from the village. The profits derived from the colliery are put by him at Rs. 1000, per month, but when he wishes to evade the clutches of the Income Tax Deputy Collector the profits are nil. When therefore this man was under the charge of taking a man's life and had from 8 in the morning to 8 in the evening to deliberate on his version for the facts, it is clear that this version when presented in the form of first information to the police must be accepted with the utmost caution. The witnesses of the occurrence were all Martin's relatives or servants and they have not in my opinion proved their story. They have obviously from the medical report grossly exaggerated the assault upon them. They have concealed from me the most important fact as to how Bistoo came to the spot and have shown a most suspicious recollection of the acts of the two chief accused before me."

So there was no riot, and it is proved that Martin carried with him a revolver with which he shot Bistu Bowri dead. He got one year for it, and he received this nominal punishment owing to the impression of Justice Sale that there was a riot; but it has now been proved conclusively that there was no riot at all.

We reproduce in another page the judgment of Mr. Maconochie, the District Magistrate and Collector of a Sholapur in what is called the Barsi Case. It will be seen the two accused, who hold a good position in society, have been sentenced to imprisonment for 21 days each. The result has naturally taken the public by surprise, and is looked upon as one more attempt to crush manliness and public spirit through the judicial machinery. The accused are Messrs Govind Rao Tilak and Sulakhe, B.A.L.L.B., who are prominent persons in Barsi. The case arose out of one of those alterations, which are so very common on the occasion of municipal elections. The case for the prosecution is, that the accused used criminal force to a Police constable Rama Santaji under the following circumstances. Messrs Sulakhe and Tilak, who were candidates for a certain ward, sat near the polling office, when a voter came up to vote. The partisans of various candidates seized him and began to pull him hither and thither. The constable Ram Santaji then interfered to put a stop to the disorder and told them all to go outside. A quarrel thereupon ensued between the constable and Messrs Sulakhe and Tilak, in the course of which Mr. Tilak threatened to strike him and Mr. Sulakhe took him by the arm and thrust him out. Now, those who are familiar with municipal election scenes must admit that the incident, alluded to above, even if true, is so very trivial and common, that it ought not to have been the subject of criminal prosecution, and even if it did come to a court of law, a warning or a few rupees fine would have been sufficient to vindicate the majesty of law. But Mr. Maconochie viewed the matter in different light. He discovered in the person of the police constable the "representative" of law and order, and was eager to teach the accused who publicly outraged law and order, a lesson. And the result is, the accused got 21 days imprisonment each. It is in this manner that the Indians are enervated. Just see the position of the parties, the trivial nature of the offence, and the punishment awarded.

HITHERTO we have assumed that the accused were really guilty of the offence with which they have been charged. But is it really so? The accused themselves deny the charge,—they say they never used any criminal force—there was only an altercation between them and the complainant. They produced eight witnesses in support of their case. But the Magistrate made a short work of their evidence by disbelieving it and accepting that of the prosecution. Says Mr. Maconochie:—

"On the whole, I consider that, in spite of minor inaccuracies and defects, the story of the prosecution is in all essentials true, and it is impossible to disbelieve the chief con-



The "Maharaja" calls Mr. Maconochie a "whimsical Collector." But if Mr. Maconochie is "whimsical," there is method in his whimsy. One going through the judgment can not but be struck with the tender love Mr. Maconochie bears towards those who feed and clothe him. It was contended on behalf of the accused that it was highly unlikely that men of accused's high position would have behaved in the way they were said to have done. This contention has given Mr. Maconochie an opportunity of having a fling at the respectable class of the Indians. Says he: "But it is a familiar experience that natives of this country, whatever their position, are very apt to lose their temper in a sudden quarrel, and when they have once lost it, to do the silliest and most unbecoming things." Is Maconochie really so innocent of the English politics and the scenes, that are now and then enacted in Parliament? Surely, those scenes are much more lively than what the Barsi incident presented.

Those who sit in judgment upon others should always administer justice tempered with mercy. For, every one of us is liable to err, and, an offence, as a rule, means only an error of judgment. Indeed, no one is immaculate except God; and we should be therefore charitable with regard to each other's faults. We are afraid the divine principle of administering justice tempered with mercy had no influence over those who had to decide the case of Major Narendra Prosenno Sinha of the Indian Medical Service. Indeed, it seems to us, the Government has been severe to the point of harshness with reference to one of its own members who has always served it honestly and well. We do not and cannot deny that there was dereliction of duty on his part; but, when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration, it will be seen that his offence was due to pure accident and not to any deliberate act of contumacy on his part.

MAJOR N. P. SINHA is one of the few Indians who entered the Indian Medical Service after passing a difficult examination in England and overcoming various other difficulties. He has served in the Burmese, Dural, and Chinese Campaigns with conspicuous ability. Only the other day he was appointed a first class Civil Surgeon in Burdwan, superseding many seniors. Nothing could better prove the appreciation in which he was held by the Government. For reasons yet to be explained he was transferred from Burdwan to Rungpur at 24 hours' notice, and to make matters worse, he has now been obliged to retire from the service, to save his reputation, on a pension merely of £300 per year. It is to be regretfully noticed that he would have been entitled to another £100 per year, which means Rs. 18,000 when compounded, if he had been allowed to serve but eight days more. After that he had contemplated retiring of his own accord. What exigencies of State, it will be asked, led the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser to such a Draconian severity as to compel him to leave the Service so unceremoniously, eight days before the time that entitled him to an annual pension of £100 more?

The Government Resolution, dated 19th March, states that Dr. Sinha was guilty of "inexcusable neglect of duty, displaying a lamentable lack of appreciation of his responsibilities as a medical man," inasmuch as "he failed to comply with a request to attend upon a brother-officer in a dangerous illness." He richly deserved this strong censure if he had deliberately done such a thing; but, the facts show he was a victim of circumstances. What happened was this: The Magistrate of Bogra telegraphed to Dr. Sinha, it is stated, on the 13th to say that as the Assistant Surgeon in medical charge there was ill, he was to come at once. Major Sinha did not get the wire, however, till late about 9-30 p.m. on the 14th. It was too late to catch the train or wire a reply. Dr. Sinha consulted his Magistrate whether he could go to Bogra the next day and was told that he could not do so as the Divisional Commissioner had ordered the Civil Surgeon to meet him at the Hospital and the Jail the next morning. He was thus prevented from leaving the station as, by a distinct circular of the Government, the permission of the Magistrate was to be obtained prior to leaving one's station. It is thus clear Dr. Sinha was fully aware of his responsibility and ready to start, but the Magistrate intervened. Indeed, if the Magistrate had not stood in this way he would have left for Bogra the next morning. And pray how could the Magistrate prevent the departure of Dr. Sinha when his presence was so urgently needed at Bogra to attend upon a dying brother-officer? We do not know whether any explanation has been taken from the Magistrate or not, on this point; but, it seems to us, it was he who deserved more censure than Dr. Sinha. For, if the Magistrate had not detained him, though he was wired by the Magistrate of Bogra to go at once, the subsequent lamentable circumstances would not have happened at all.

MAJOR SINHA states in his memorial that he wired in the morning to the Magistrate of Bogra about his inability to go. But the Government finds from the originals that the wire was not sent till 2-30 p.m. It is but a negligible discrepancy. It, however, did not matter much whether the telegram was sent in the morning or a few hours after. When the Bogra Magistrate received no reply, the latter might have assumed that Dr. Sinha was either on tour or he was unavoidably detained, and therefore he ought to have wired to other neighbouring districts such as Pubna, Saraghat or Dinajpur where there were Civil Surgeons. The next day Dr. Sinha heard from some gentlemen that the patient was dead, and, therefore, did not deem it necessary to take any further step, the more so as that was the third attack of paralysis, and the Bogra Magistrate had wired there was but "faint hope of recovery." As a matter of fact, however, the patient was not dead and Dr. Sinha admits frankly that it was an error of judgment on his part.

The Magistrate of Rungpur in a letter confirms all the statements of Dr. Sinha. The only point on which Dr. Sinha erred was in believing that the patient was dead. Of course he had no right to entertain such a belief from hearsay evidence, and the Government is justified in passing severe censure upon him on this account. Yet there were ample extenuating circumstances in his favour. It was a hopeless case, according to the Magistrate of Bogra. As a fact, it was a third attack of apoplexy which almost invariably ends fatally. The Major's presence was needed on the 13th. He could not go that day; nor on the 14th; nor was he allowed to leave the station the next

day by the Magistrate; neither did he hear again from the Magistrate of Bogra. In the meantime information reached him, no doubt from questionable source but which he honestly believed to be reliable, that the patient was dead. If he, therefore, fell into the error of supposing that the patient was no more, very few, in his circumstances, could have avoided it. On the other hand, the fact, that the Major had a distinguished official career and that nothing had ever been whispered against him before this, should have great weight upon the Government. He had never been guilty of any dereliction of duty before; why should he be so on the present occasion? What did he expect to gain by this apparently heartless conduct? We must say, Dr. Sinha has been punished far more severely than he deserves. It will only emphasise the impression that the Government would have disposed of the matter in a different way if the delinquent were a European and not a Bengalee.

The Resolution of the Bengal Government having been ratified by the Government of India, Dr. Sinha is availing himself of the last ray of hope in appealing to the Indian Secretary of State. Is it possible now for Sir Andrew Fraser to do anything for the petitioner? Let it be borne in mind that Dr. Sinha has ever been ready to sacrifice his life in the service of the Government; that he is a man with a large and growing family, and to him another £100 per annum would mean a great deal; per contra, it would have mattered very little to the Government if it had allowed him to serve but eight days more. Such cases of unexampled harshness serve no useful purpose but only make the administration unpopular.

It is to be regretted that there is an impression in official quarters that the opposition of the Bengal press to the proposed Ranchi College is not bona fide. But why? What motives can the Bengal papers have to oppose the measure? Why should the Bengalees, unless they are idiots, decry an institution, which is manifestly for their good, and not for the welfare of Sir Andrew Fraser or his children and grandchildren, if they have no good grounds for it? The simple facts are these. The necessity of a model college is not denied by any body; but, no Bengalee will agree to have this new institution founded upon the ashes of the Presidency College. The point then is,—Will the Presidency College remain as it is when the proposed Ranchi College is built? Sir Andrew can give no guarantee. All that he promises is that the Presidency College will not be removed during his time. But such a pledge is not necessary; for, the Ranchi College cannot be completed before the departure of the present Lieutenant-Governor. First, the Ranchi railway to be finished, which means two or three years; secondly, the college buildings and hostels are to be constructed. So, any guarantee for the safety of the Presidency College for the next four or five years, after which Sir Andrew leaves us for good, is not needed.

What we need, however, is that the present Lieutenant-Governor should bind his successors not to meddle with the College. "But how can I do that?" is the natural reply of Sir Andrew. Quite true; but it is equally true that, the Ranchi College, when established, will act the part of a dangerous rival to the Presidency College. They will try to destroy each other and one will have to succumb. Nay, more. His Honour, with his usual candour, has admitted that the fate of the College is sealed when he says in his speech that, though, at present, the College is a safe, time may come when the demolition of the institution may be considered reasonable. This being the situation, the public has a right to expect that the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to place all these circumstances before the Government of India and secure a guarantee for them for the permanency of the Presidency College. If he succeeds in his attempt, the opposition of the newspapers to his project on this ground, will at once vanish; if he fails, no amount of argument will remove the conviction from their minds that the establishment of the Ranchi College is bound to be followed by the disappearance of the Presidency College.

INDEED, it seems as true that the Government will find it extremely difficult to maintain two high class Colleges with almost the same object in view as two and two are four. The other important fact is that, unless the Presidency College is removed or demolished the Ranchi College is likely to die for want of students. The opposition of the Bengal press is thus not fictitious, but based upon solid grounds. They fully appreciate the noble intention of the Lieutenant-Governor; only they fear,—and this apprehension is based upon good grounds,—that the Presidency College must disappear when the Ranchi College is firmly established. But for the proposed Ranchi College, the question of the removal of the Presidency College would have not cropped up; His Honour should therefore provide against the apprehended danger if he would have the institution.

EUROPEANS have, as a rule, well-developed muscles. It is said that this is due mainly to their beef-eating habits. The Moochees or Chammars among the Bengalees have also well-developed muscles, and they too take beef. As the sole object of the Hindu system of social science is the development of the spiritual faculties of man, that was probably the reason why beef was prohibited by the Hindu Shastras. The Goals among the Bengalees have also a good physique. They had a finer one before, but they have been overtaken by the general decay which now marks the physique of every race in India. The Goals like the Japanese do not take beef but only rice. So it is not always true that, beef-eating is necessary for the physical development of man. The Goals and the Rajputs of Bengal were enlisted as soldiers during the early days of British rule in India. The Goals deal in milk, but they have no fodder now to feed their cattle. All lands have now been taken up by jute, paddy, and other crops. This means that the Goals are starving. The Rajputs who settled in Bengal maintained their fighting powers all along, but the race is disappearing fast for want of occupation. The Hindus are decaying all along the line. According to the Hindu system of social polity the Hindus can never grow numerically because, they will not only not admit converts, but expel every one who has been accused of un-Hindu conduct. In these days the rigours of the Hindu social laws have been much relaxed. But they ought to be relaxed much more, or the Hindus are bound to disappear in due course.

Scraps.

Official intimation regarding Lord Curzon's movements will shortly reach India. It is anticipated His Lordship will reach India about the middle of November. He fervently hopes that Lady Curzon would speedily recover and join His Excellency shortly.

It was hoped that the Tibet Expedition on its return march to India would explore the Brahmaputra from the Chaksam Ferry to the Assam frontier. Apparently this will not be done. It is surprising that the medalist of the Royal Geographical Society with the Expedition should have lost this golden opportunity of tracing the origin of this hitherto unexplored great river in the East. But we are told something will be done and a party has been detached to journey westwards with Garkot as its objective. The purpose, it should be said, is not exploration in the first instance as Captain Rawling has really been told off to open the trade mart at Garkot in Western Tibet, but naturally the country will be examined along the route. The caravan road does not always hug the great river, but it follows its course for a greater part of the way and thus vexed questions about the Upper Brahmaputra (San-po) will be set at rest. The march to Garkot will be between 700 and 800 miles in length, and it will be of absorbing interest to those fortunate to share in it for the head-waters of the Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej all lie on the way or near at hand. Garkot itself is on the Gartang-chu an affluent of the Indus, and it is the meeting-place of roads from practically every quarter. Its latitude is that of Chini on the Tibetan Grand Trunk Road from Simla, and it is nearly due north of Almora. Roads, or rather tracks, lead to the British frontier, in the direction of these two places, but they are not very direct. Captain Rawling, if he is fortunate in his journey, will be able to discover what the great trade routes are in the country to the north of Nepal and Kumaon, and also whether the Tibetans are inclined to traffic freely.

A correspondent of the "Times" says that religious squabble or rather sectarian feeling is rife in the little town of Makhad, in the district of Attock, between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. We are told that of late the Mahomedans of the place, contrary to old practice, slaughter cows and flaunt the flesh before the eyes of the Hindus. The latter having made a representation to the Sub-divisional Officer of Pindi Gheb, that officer ruled after an enquiry that until they got permission from the higher authorities to do otherwise, the Mahomedans of Makhad should stick to the old custom of slaughtering cows only on the occasion of a certain religious festival and doing that in a place set apart since days of yore for that purpose. Against this order the Mahomedans have moved the Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division, but pending the passing of that officer's orders there is a regular social warfare going on, and whatever the final orders may be, there appears to be disposition on the part of some to fight the matter out amongst themselves. The situation is thus described by the correspondent:—"What is of greater importance and which proves Makhad to be a very religious place indeed, is that a Mullah thereof—the Hindus allege with the active assistance of a certain peace officer—has proclaimed jihad against them. All Mahomedans are interdicted from having any thing whatsoever to do with the Hindus. Scavengers and artisans, labourers and house servants, even the midwives, are all forbidden on pain of excommunication from the fold of the faithful to serve the Hindus." Is there none in the town of Makhad to stop the tide of religious frenzy which has proved a curse of India?

Europeans have monopolised almost all the high offices under the Government. They have usurped the managements of Indian Zemindars. Not satisfied with this, they are now knocking at the doors of the Indian States and are attempting to oust the natives of the soil from the Indian State service. And in this they have already succeeded to some extent. We are told that there are at present forty Europeans in the service of the most progressive Indian state in all India. A correspondent furnishes the list of offices occupied by Europeans in the Mysore State to the "Hindu." We are told that at present the following high offices are held by Europeans—or have been given to Europeans by the Mysore Government:—(1) The Chief Judge of the Chief Court; (2) The Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner; (3) Inspector-General of Police; (4) The Accountant-General; (5) The Chief Engineer; (6) Deputy Chief Engineer; (7-9) Three Superintending Engineers; (10) Executive Engineer; (11) State Geologist; (12-17) Six Principals and Professors of Colleges; (18-19) Two Military Assistant and his Secretary; (20-21) Two Deputy and Assistant Excise Commissioners; (22-23) Two Senior Assistant Commissioners and Special Magistrates; (24) Superintendent of the Government Press and Jail; (25) Agricultural Chemist; (26-27) Two Deputy Commissioners; (28) Director of Archaeology; (29) Superintendent of Revenue Survey; (30-40) Ten other offices in the Forest, D.P.W. and Geological Departments. Not content with this, the Mysore Government has created one more office under the style and designation of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to provide for one of the several Europeans who we are told have been "moving heaven and earth to get into Mysore!"

Major Cole, Deputy Commissioner, Nandam, has just disposed of a case in which Mr. J. Walker, foreman of the Nandam Colliery of the A. R. and T. C. Ltd. and Budu Sirdar of the same concern were tried, for causing the death of a coolie by a rash and negligent act. The facts of the case, which are taken from the "Times of Assam" of Dibrugarh, are these. On the morning of the 16th September Budu Sirdar asked the deceased to go to work but the latter refused saying that as he had worked on the preceding night he got leave from Mr. Walker for the day. The sirdar asked the Foreman whether it was a fact and on being told to the contrary, he again pressed the coolie to go to work. Thereupon an altercation ensued between them, and the coolie caught hold of the sirdar and threw him down on the ground. This was seen by Mr. Walker as he was coming down from his bungalow and he rescued the sirdar from the attack of the coolie and gave him a few slaps and some kicks. The man was then ordered to go to work, but as he would not obey Mr. Walker put him in a coal truck which was

then being taken up hill. Mr. Walker was also said to have gone in the same truck. When they arrived at the destination which was over a mile from where they started, it was found that the man had become insensible. He was then removed to the Hospital close by, where he died shortly after. Medical examination showed that the man died of rupture of the spleen. The Deputy Commissioner modified the charge from one under section 304A I.P.C. to that under 323, that is to say from one of causing the death of a human being to that of simple hurt, and delivered judgment sentencing Mr. Walker to a fine of Rs. 250 and Budu Sirdar to Rs. 15. We are not told what transpired during the trial which made the trying Magistrate to modify the charge. But of these there is no doubt, namely, that the coolie met with an untimely and unnatural death, that the death was due to, according to medical evidence, rupture of the spleen, and that there was evidence to show that Mr. Walker gave the deceased slaps and kicks. It is surprising that the Magistrate, on the above facts, tried the accused of simple hurt. He ought not to have himself tried the case but have committed it to the court of sessions. The popular belief is that there was a miscarriage of justice and the Government ought to move the High Court for a fresh trial. Will the Chief Commissioner call for the papers in the case?

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

From our own Correspondent.

London, Sept. 16.

A MOSQUE IN LONDON.

The muezzin's call to prayer is to be heard in the streets of London. Just exactly in which streets is not yet known, for although the plans for the mosque are prepared, its site is at present undetermined. It appears that a well-known Egyptian Pasha requested a British architect some few weeks ago to furnish him with plans for a sacred shrine for Muslims to be erected in London. This week the drawings have been forwarded to the Pasha who is at present staying in Constantinople, and they will be submitted to the Sultan for approval. This effort to provide the two thousand Muslims who are in London with a religious building in accordance with their ideas and tenets is, perhaps, more likely to succeed than the attempt made by the late Dr. Leitner, at Woking. The Mosque was, and is still, there, also the accommodation necessary for Orientals to live in accordance with oriental custom; but whether from its distance from London or from other causes, the Oriental Institute did not prove so great an attraction to Indians as it was hoped. Since Dr. Leitner's death a change has come over the scene: as our French neighbours say, "Other times, other manners," and the scholarly Doctor's scientific son does not share his father's deep devotion to things eastern.

The new Mosque in London, if the original plans are carried out, will be worthy to rank among the ecclesiastical buildings of the Metropolis, and there is a certain fitness in the fact that the capital of the Empire will boast a place of worship for the Muslim subjects over whom the King-Emperor holds sway. The architect, Mr. Robert Williams, F.R.I.B.A., L.C.C., is a gentleman who has spent much time in Egypt and is no doubt entirely conversant with the details of mosque-building. The London mosque will be a British structure, with the exception of the polished red granite from Assouan which will probably form the base of the buildings. The particulars given are as follows: "The length of the facade will be about 120 feet, and the longitudinal measurement of the building about 150 feet. On the ground floor there will be an entrance hall leading to a spacious hall capable of seating several hundred worshippers." So it seems that the London mosque will have features of its own; seats will be provided! The entrance hall will be approached by a flight of broad marble steps at the top of which will be a wide platform. The interior will be richly decorated in marble and Welsh Jasper. The whole building will be surmounted by a beautiful minaret, with balcony and galleries, about 200 feet high. Groups of turrets will surround the other corners of the mosque, and these will be ornamented with golden spires and crescent." The building will resemble many of the mosques of Cairo. The Pan-Islamic Association is greatly pleased with the prospect of having a mosque in London, and is making efforts to organise a national movement to include all Muslims, whether from India, Persia, Morocco, China, or Egypt, and which shall promote the welfare of all such students in London.

HONOURS TO BRITISH HEROES.

England does sometimes honour men who have won renown in other than warlike deeds, and the reception which has been accorded to the returning heroes from the Antarctic is entirely admirable and well deserved. For three years Commander Scott and his brave companions have been absent from England, and during a greater part of the time have been entirely cut off from the outer world, with no companions but penguins and no vista but ice and sky. The "Discovery" reached Southampton safely last Saturday, and a day or two ago the Mayor of Portsmouth entertained the "Discoverers" at a banquet in Portsmouth Town Hall. This function was attended by many distinguished men who have taken an active interest in the expedition—an expedition which, as the Mayor remarked, ranked amongst the great peace victories of the nation. Commander Scott testified to the splendid devotion of every member of the expedition, and to the joy that was felt by each one in the fact that they had been able to add to the sum of human knowledge. To-day London's welcome is taking place. The heroes have been entertained at lunch at the East India Docks, and to-night the Royal Geographical Society honours them with a banquet. One of the largest rooms available for the purpose has been secured in order to accommodate the Fellows of the Royal and Royal Geographical Societies who wish to attend. Ladies have been perforce excluded, with the exception of the wives of the officers of the expedition. In November, at the first meeting for the Session of the Royal Geographical Society, Commander Scott will give an account of the Antarctic experiences. It will then be necessary to hold the meeting in either the Albert Hall or the Queen's Hall, for the accommodation available at Burlington House, the usual locale of the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society, will be totally inadequate. The expedition has been remarkably successful in carrying out the work

for which it set out, but it will be some months before the scientific data that have been brought back are fully worked out. To penetrate the unknown requires not only courage but skilful direction, and the men who have taken part in the British expedition and in the relief work are worthy to rank with British explorers of old. The honours awarded to them are most justly due.

A HORSE THAT THINKS.

Can an animal think or does it act by 'instinct'? This is a favourite question for debate and it has a perennial charm. For none of the disputants get much nearer to a solution of the question, however, long they argue, and the discussions tail off ultimately into a dispute as to what it exactly meant by the terms employed, and in what way 'thought' differs from 'instinct.' At the expense of much labour and time animals have been taught to perform tricks in order to prove that they can think. But rigorous examination usually discredits the amount of thought they use. It would now seem, however, that an actual thinking-horse has been discovered. By name, 'Clever Hans,' it hails from Germany, and it has been educated—not trained—by Herr von Osten, who employed methods of tuition which are described as being identical in principle with those used by teachers in elementary schools in Europe. At first, of course, the whole matter was treated with little seriousness by the people of Berlin; but disbelief and derision have been silenced. Early this week the horse was subjected to a rigorous *visu voce* examination by thirteen experts, many of whom were noted specialists in physiology, psychology, and education. They are convinced, we are informed, that the feats of the horse are genuine and are actual evidence of thinking power. Their examination was severe and was held as follows:

Herr von Osten began with the question, 'Hans, to-day is Tuesday, which day of the week is that?' In reply the horse's right hoof struck the ground three times. 'And which day of the month is it?' continued Herr von Osten. It happened to be the 23rd, and Hans struck the stone pavement exactly twenty-three times with his hoof. 'Which day of the month will it be next Tuesday?' was the next puzzling question addressed to Hans. Hans pondered for a minute or two, apparently to go through the process of adding seven to twenty-three, and then he replied correctly by striking the ground with his hoof thirty times. The horse was then tested in mathematics. How many threes are there in seven? 'Seven' was the first problem for him to solve. He replied by striking the ground twice. 'And what is the remainder?' asked one of those present. Hans pondered again, and replied by striking the ground once. Express the remainder in a fraction, said the teacher. Hans struck the ground once, and, after a pause, three times, indicating that he believed the fraction to be one-third. Hans did several similar sums correctly with a variety of figures chosen by strangers present. Among other feats which this 'knowing' horse can perform are spelling out in postcard letters the names of towns mentioned and most words of one syllable. He identifies people from their photographs, can pick out colours, and recognises tunes which are played. Indeed, 'Clever Hans' seems to have proved conclusively that at least one horse can think, that is to say, if the report of the examination may be entirely credited.

STRAY NOTES.

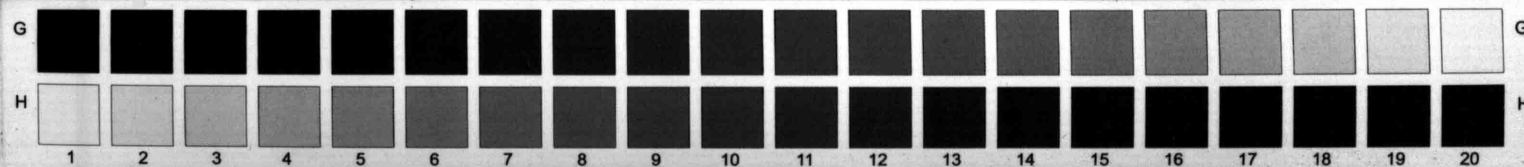
In referring to the issue of Lord Curzon's speeches delivered during his stay in England, the "Athenaeum" quotes the Viceroy's complaint of the "ignorance and want of proportion which thinks more about the eleven millions who inhabit the colonies than about the three hundred millions who inhabit India." And it adds shrewdly: "To Judge by these utterances it would seem that it would not be difficult for party politicians to make mischief between Lord Curzon and Mr. Chamberlain." In Lord Curzon's eyes, then, Mr. Chamberlain is nothing more than a 'Little Colonialist'; while to Mr. Chamberlain Lord Curzon is merely a 'Little Indian.'

The recent decision of the House of Lords which has handed over the trusts and property of the Scotch United Free Church to a minority of the Presbyterian body has resulted in much discomfort and harm. Occasionally, however, the gloom is broken by situations which are almost humorous. At Kilmalcolm, in Renfrewshire, for instance, there is a road-mender who is the only 'Wee Kierker' in the district. The well-to-do Glasgow business men who attend the local kirk (Scotch for 'church') had not until recently been aware of his existence. They are fully aware of it now, however, for, holding by the decision of the House of Lords in the Scotch Church dispute, the road-mender is demanding the keys of the kirk. And when he gets them he will have the whole building to himself.

The "British and Colonial Printer and Stationer," a publication dealing with printing in all possible branches and with everything that concerns stationery, gives space, in its current number, to Journalism in India with especial reference to the troubles and difficulties of the journals edited and published by Indians. In support of its statement that "native journalism in India is not a very lucrative profession," it publishes a long article, written by an Indian journalist, which recently appeared in the "Madras Standard." Only last week I had occasion to refer to the joint stock principle on which many businesses are worked in England; the Indian journalist in question objects to the joint stock principle when applied to subscriptions to Indian journals.

The fact of Lord Curzon's unpopularity in India is brought home to British readers to-day by a letter, signed "Anglo-Indian," which appears in the "Daily News." It explains the narrow majority secured in the Bombay Corporation with regard to presenting an address to the returning Viceroy, and expressed the hope that Englishmen will come to see facts through the dense clouds of rhetoric and adulation in which the Viceroy and his panegyrists wrap the real issues concerning India.

With regard to the recent statement regarding the dismantling of the field telegraph in Tibet, as the troops withdraw to Chumbi, it may possibly be found necessary only to close the smaller stations on the route. It would certainly be a great advantage if Gyantse, one of the new trading marts, could be kept in touch with Chumbi by wire. The Tibetans are so amenable just now that the line would probably not be wilfully damaged but there are winter blizzards to be taken into account.



High Court—Oct. 7.

VACATION BENCH.

(Before Justices Harington & Pargitor.)

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.

One Chandika Pershad was cited as a witness for defence in a case before Mr. Luce, the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Buxar. In the course of his examination he made some statements which the Sub-divisional Officer held to be false and directed prosecution of Chandika under sections 465, 471 and 193 I. P. C. Chandika was thereupon placed on his trial before a Deputy Magistrate of Arrah on those charges. The Deputy Magistrate convicted Chandika under section 193 I. P. C. and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months. An appeal was preferred to the Sessions Judge of Shahabad, who sent for the record but after the perusal of it dismissed the appeal. Aggrieved by the said order Chandika moved this Court. Their Lordships after hearing the contentions of Babu Dasarathi Sanyal, who appeared for Chandika, issued a rule on the District Magistrate of Shahabad to show cause why the appeal in the lower appellate court should not be reheard. Pending the disposal of this rule, the petitioner was directed to be released on bail.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

Babu Jyoti Prasad Sarvadhikari appeared in support of a rule obtained on behalf of one Haladhar Bhumij, calling upon the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum to show cause why his order dismissing the complaint of the petitioner under section 203 Cr. P. C. should not be set aside and why the proceeding against him directing his prosecution under section 182 I. P. C. should not be stayed, and why a further enquiry into the complaint of the petitioner should not be held.

It will be remembered that on the 19th July last the petitioner preferred a complaint before Babu Kunja Behary Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate of Purulia, alleging that the Sub-Inspector of Police, outpost Hura with three constables and ghatwals and chowkidars numbering about fifty came to his house, seized and took away by force his daughter, aged about eighteen, his grand-daughter, aged about thirteen, two children and some other women from other villages to the outpost, where they were being kept, put into a room stripped naked, beaten and severely maltreated and oppressed. The Deputy Magistrate after examining the complainant put up the case before Mr. J. Long, Deputy Commissioner for orders, who passed the following order:—“Allowing for exaggeration, it appears that the female relations of certain absconders have been taken to the Police Station for the purpose of examination under section 160 Cr. P. C. So long as the examination was, like the house search, decent and in order, there is no cause for complaint. If the females were stripped naked and beaten it was a most impossible contingency. The complainant must prove it. If he fails to bring evidence before August 1st put up for orders.” On the 23rd July the petitioner produced before the Deputy Commissioner four out of the five women who had been taken away by the police and prayed that their evidence might be taken. The Deputy Commissioner without taking their evidence sent them to the Assistant Surgeon for medical examination and report. The medical officer examined the women and submitted his report describing the nature of the injuries and how they were caused. Thereafter the Deputy Commissioner ordered the District Superintendent of Police for enquiry as to how the injuries found on the women were inflicted. The District Superintendent of Police held an enquiry and found that the injuries on the body of the women were caused by themselves with the juice of a kind of plant and that the complaint was false. The Deputy Commissioner thereupon dismissed the complaint under sec. 203 I. P. C. and ordered the prosecution of the petitioner under section 182 I. P. C. if the District Superintendent of Police desired.

No one appeared to show cause. Their Lordships after hearing the facts of the case from the learned Vakils and reading the explanation submitted by the Deputy Commissioner delivered the following judgment:—

“A Rule was issued on the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum to show cause why the order dismissing the petitioner Haladhar Bhumij's complaint should not be set aside and a further enquiry held into the complaint and why the proceedings under sec. 182 I. P. C. against Haladhar should not be stayed. The Deputy Commissioner has submitted an explanation which he does not touch the objection which has been taken namely that Haladhar on making this complaint was examined by Babu Kunja Behary Chatterjee, a Deputy Magistrate, and the papers were then laid before the Deputy Commissioner who finally dismissed the complaint under sec. 203 and ordered the prosecution. It has been laid down that a Magistrate can not dismiss a complaint under sec. 203 I. P. C. unless he has followed the procedure prescribed under sec. 200 to sec. 202 in I.L.R. 30 Cal. 923. In this case the Deputy Commissioner never examined the petitioner and therefore the order of dismissal was wrong. We therefore make the rule absolute and direct that the petitioner be duly examined and the procedure prescribed by law be followed and that the Deputy Commissioner should not take any proceedings against the petitioner without first complying with the law.

We do wish to point out further that it seems to us a very unusual course that the police should take a number of women away from their village to the police station on the pretext that they wished to examine them. It seems to us that the examination might have been as well conducted at the women's own homes as at the police station and had at the same time prevented the possibility of any such charges as has been now preferred against the police. Further when these charges were made against a Sub-Inspector it seems to us that the enquiry into the truth of the charges would have been better carried out if entrusted to a Deputy Magistrate than to the District Superintendent of Police, who as a head of the police, might not be in as impartial a position for discovering the truth as an officer not connected with the police.”

REDUCTION OF SENTENCE.

In this case, it will be remembered, one Prosonno Bawa, was placed on her trial before the Additional Sessions Judge of Howrah on charges under section 366 read with sections 368 and 373 I. P. C. The trial was with the aid of a jury who unanimously found Prosonno Bawa guilty on charges under sec-

tion 366 read with section 368 I. P. C. The Judge accepted the verdict and sentenced Prosonno to seven years' transportation.

One Saroda Dassi, a girl, who had come to her mother's house at Ramkrishnapur, wanted to go to Kalighat. While her mother was absent one Hara Dhorra told her that he would take her to Kalighat. Both of them then left the place for Kalighat. One Sarujadin joined them on the road. They then hired a carriage and went to a place called Nather Bagan where the girl was kept in the house of Prosonno Bawa. Hara Dhorra and his companion then went away. Thereafter the girl was discovered and a complaint was lodged with the result stated above. Against that conviction and sentence an appeal was preferred, which came on for hearing to-day.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal appeared for the appellant. No one appeared for the Crown. Their Lordships after hearing the contentions of the learned Vakils reduced the sentence to one of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND FOREIGN IMPORTS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Munshigunj, Oct. 3.

At a meeting of the Munshigunj Literary Club held on the 30th September 1904 under the presidency of Babu Raj Kumar Nag the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(i) That in view of checking the annual drain of money consequent on the use of foreign articles, the use of part of which can be easily avoided, this meeting desires that the members of the Club do henceforth discontinue the use, as far as practicable, of foreign articles and in particular towels, stockings, bunnies, coats and shirts made of cloth imported from foreign countries.

(ii) In the opinion of this meeting the natives of this country should have a national dress of their own. It is therefore considered desirable that suggestions for the purpose should be invited from different quarters.

(iii) As the aims of the meeting cannot be realised unless the country in general adopt the resolutions mentioned above, let a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to such local bodies and principals of colleges and Headmasters of schools through whom proper circulation of these resolutions may be expected with a request that they may be pleased to use their best endeavours to give effect to these resolutions should they meet with their approval.

NOTES FROM MUZAFFARPUR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Muzaffarpur, Oct. 5.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Babu Beni Madhab Bhattacharjee, Headmaster of the Muzaffarpur Mukherjee's Seminary, has made some valuable observations on the condition of secondary education in these Provinces in the columns of one of your contemporaries. As a Headmaster of more than thirteen years' experience he is qualified to speak on the subject, and I hope, the questions dealt with there, will receive due attention in proper quarters. There is one suggestion which, I think, should be carefully considered by the proprietors of all private institutions, viz, the necessity of starting provident funds which, in the place of prospect of pension in Government service, will serve as an encouragement to continue to serve long in the same institution.”

BABU RABINDRA NATH AND THE CONGRESS.

We were all pained to read in a certain Calcutta paper the correspondence between Sir Gurudas Banerjee and Babu Prithvi Ch. Roy. I think—and many members of the local Congress Committee think with me—that it was unwise to attempt to drag down the venerable gentleman to take part in newspaper discussion on a subject on which Sir Gurudas certainly holds the correct view. There was nothing in Rabi Babu's paper which might be taken as an attack on the Congress. The first reply of Sir Gurudas was admirably worded and the matter ought have dropped there. It will be our own fault if by our conduct we estrange from the Congress cause one of the wisest and most thoughtful of modern Bengalis. By the way, Rabi Babu's “Swadesi Samaji” which has created so much stir in the Calcutta society, was read by him for the first time here in the Mukherjee's Seminary at the request of the local “Sahitya Sabha.”

Traveling allowance on the Simla-Kalka railway for military officers will, for the future be granted for seventy instead of for sixty miles.

Surgeon-General Galwey, Principal Medical Officer in India, is now unlikely to return from leave until December. Surgeon-General Curmet continues to officiate during his absence.

A new jail is to be constructed at Amritsar at an estimated cost of Rs. 85,942, and sanction has been given to the construction of cubicles in the habitual wards of the Sialkot Jail.

A serious outbreak of “Surra” is reported amongst the horses of the Bombay Mounted Police. Lieut. Colonel Brodie Mills, the Principal of the Veterinary College, has the matter in hand.

The section of the 30th Mountain Battery from Tibet arrives at Siliguri on the 10th October and proceeds to Fort William to await the arrival there of the remainder of the Battery “en route” to Burma. The 12th Company, Sappers and Miners, left Siliguri on the 1st October. One wing of the 23rd Pioneers arrives at Meera Meer on the 6th October and picks up the depot of the regiment and continues its rail journey to Jhelum.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. D. Ross, Civil Judge of Mandalay, on the 26th September, in the case of Mr. Saul, proprietor of Mosses and Friends, Mandalay. Mr. Saul was sentenced to imprisonment for one year under section 359 of the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. Saul under the name of Mosses and Friends, had been carrying on business for some years in Mandalay as Bankers and General Merchants. In July last Saul applied to be declared an insolvent, and placed his liabilities at over 3 lakhs with assets of about one lakh. His application was opposed, on the grounds that he had fraudulently transferred and concealed his property, and had committed various acts of bad faith with the above result. Mr. Luter appeared for Saul, and Messrs. Eddis, Swinhoe, and deGlanville for the opposing creditors.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

GENERAL CONDITION MORE HOPEFUL.

Lady Curzon passed a fair night last night and her general condition is somewhat more hopeful.

London, Oct. 4, Noon.

Lady Curzon passed a disturbed night and is not quite so well.

London, Oct. 5.

Lady Curzon passed a quiet night last night, and her condition is somewhat better than yesterday.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Oct. 4.

A “Standard” telegram from Tokio says that a Conference of Bankers decided to undertake the third issue of a Domestic War Loan of eighty million Yen at 92 with interest at the rate of five per cent. This completes the loans for the current year.

London, Oct. 4.

A “Daily Telegraph” telegram from Nagasaki says the Japanese tunnel into Port Arthur was finished on the 24th ultimo and was immediately used. The result is unknown.

London, Oct. 5.

Russian telegrams report a series of outposts skirmishes in various districts along the Russian front, but indicate no essential change in the situation. Russians estimate that 200,000 Japanese are facing General Kuro-pakin.

London, Oct. 5.

Prices at Vladivostok are so high that steps are being taken to fix a legal tariff, the infringement of which will be punishable by heavy fines.

London, Oct. 5.

Seven hundred Japanese, expelled from Siberia, have arrived at Bremerhaven, where they embark for Japan.

London, Oct. 5.

A despatch from General Stoessel describes Japanese attacks north and west of Port Arthur from the 19th to 23rd ultimo accompanied by a furious bombardment. But except for the capture of two redoubts covering aqueducts, all the assaults were repulsed. These redoubts were reduced to atoms when the surviving Russians evacuated them. General Stoessel especially commends Colonel Irman, commanding the artillery, for his magnificent dispositions and the bravery of Lieutenant Podgorsky who threw hand bombs into the trenches causing a panic among the Japanese.

General Stoessel, since the above attacks, has made frequent sorties. The spirit of his troops is heroic. The Japanese are gradually drawing nearer, and the bombardment continues.

London, Oct. 5.

The Orel has left Cronstadt to join the Baltic squadron.

London, Oct. 6.

A “Morning Post” telegram from Moscow says that an epidemic of Asiatic cholera is feared, following the usual line of approach along the Volga.

London, Oct. 6.

General Stoessel reports that the Japanese resumed their attack on Port Arthur on the 24th and 25th ultimo, and were again defeated. The casualties were heavy. The Japanese admit they were repulsed, and now propose to conduct the siege passively.

It is stated that enteric has broken out among the garrison.

London, Oct. 6.

General Sakharoff reports all quiet on the 4th instant except scouting skirmishes four miles from Yantai Mines and a sharp fight in the vicinity of Hunliu station, in which a Japanese squadron and four companies were engaged. The Japanese losses were considerable.

There have been thirteen cholera cases and five deaths at Saratoff.

The uneasiness at Moscow is increasing.

London, Oct. 6.

General Orloff has received an appointment on the General Staff at St. Petersburg.

London, Oct. 7.

Reuter at Melbourne wires that the Admiral has ordered the Cadmus and Pyldes to the Torres Straits, where the Russian cruisers are reported to have arrived.

Reuter at Tokio says that Count Okuma, in addressing the bankers, warned the people to prepare for a long war. The cost of a two years' war would, he said, be two hundred millions sterling. Despite her weakness, Russia possesses immense resources, and Japan must make heavy sacrifices to attain success. It would be necessary, he said, for Japan to borrow fifty millions in 1905. He expressed the fullest confidence in ultimate victory.

GENERAL.

London, Oct. 4.

Mr. Balfour speaking at a Conservative Banquet at Edinburgh last night, paid a tribute to Sir W. Harcourt. He repudiated the idea of any bargaining between Nationalists and Conservatives. He personally was no protectionist and thought that under existing circumstances protection was not the best policy. He could not with advantage remain leader of the party if protection was adopted. Whether Mr. Chamberlain's estimate of a colonial offer was right or wrong Mr. Balfour agreed that we had reached a point at which the only way out of the impasse was to have a Free Conference with the Colonies and India.

London, Oct. 4.

It is reported in Paris that Spain and France have practically concluded an agreement regarding the delimitation of spheres of influence in Morocco and Tetuan. Tangier is to be included in the Spanish sphere. The agreement, however, does not become operative for a term of years.

London, Oct. 4.

Reuter's Peking correspondent says that the latest information regarding the unrest of the Chinese is more reassuring, and the opinion at the Legations is that there is no cause for anxiety.

London, Oct. 4.

It transpires that the Tibetan Treaty was not signed by the Chinese, who lacked the necessary authority from Peking.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

GENERAL.

London, Oct. 4.

Mr. Balfour in his Edinburgh speech proposed that the representatives of self-governing colonies and India and Britain should meet to discuss in freest manner not bound by special instructions, whether local union commands itself to them, and if so, how can it be carried out. It must be expressly understood that the decisions of such a conference will be submitted to the respective electorates.

London, Oct. 5.

Mr. Chamberlain speaks at Luton to-night.

London, Oct. 5.

A “Daily Telegraph” message from Chifu says that a fierce gale is raging in the Yellow Sea, and that the Japanese torpedo flotilla is compelled to take shelter, and has sustained much damage.

London, Oct. 5.

The navigation of the Amur River ceases about the middle of October.

London, Oct. 5.

President Roosevelt after making enquiries at the European capitals has decided to defer summoning a Peace Conference until the war is over.

London, Oct. 5.

A treaty between France and Spain has been signed. It contains several secret clauses, but clearly defines the respective rights, and spheres of influence in Morocco. Britain's political and commercial rights are fully respected.

London, Oct. 5.

A Portuguese detachment of 499 men operating on the mossamedes country has been surprised while crossing the Cunene river by Chauhamas. 254 were killed including 15 officers, and 50 wounded.

London, Oct. 6.

The Portuguese expedition in the Mossamedes country consisted of 255 Europeans and 244 natives; 109 Europeans and 145 natives are missing. The Government is considering the despatch of a punitive expedition of five thousand men.

London, Oct. 6.

The official trustee of William Watson and Co., has declared the first dividend of four shillings payable on the 7th November.

London, Oct. 6.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Luton last night, said that Lord Rosebery had elicited from Mr. Balfour a statement of the greatest importance, and more momentous than any he has hitherto made, and that Mr. Balfour's speech marks a stage in the great controversy. Mr. Chamberlain also said: “I had no more idea of going back to the Protection of fifty years ago than to the Free Trade of fifty years ago. Mr. Balfour seems to have considered that it might be necessary to take a second election on the question of Preference.”

Mr. Chamberlain further said he was unable to understand the necessity for the second “plebiscite,” involving two General Elections. “This was the only blemish in Mr. Balfour's plan, which brings before us the vision of Imperial trade, which neither our ancestors nor ourselves dared anticipate.”

(Later.)

Mr. Chamberlain's Luton speech leaves opinions hopelessly divided as to whether Mr. Chamberlain has captured Mr. Balfour, or Mr. Balfour has captured Mr. Chamberlain. Australia favours the suggestion of a conference, but statesmen are disinclined to commit themselves to a definite policy until the British fiscal proposals are formulated.

London, Oct. 6.

The tenders for the six millions 3 per cent. Exchequer bonds for Naval and Military works amount to upwards of twenty millions at 98-14-6.

London, Oct. 7.

Mr. Arnold Forster, speaking at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield last night, said that the impression he had formed during his year of administration at the War Office was one of grave concern. He was not satisfied that we had learned any lessons from the conflict in the East and South Africa. He had great sympathy with conscription but believed we should not gain all the benefits expected therefrom. We must put our military house in order. We did not want an army for sport and recreation, but an army, that when it fought, would win.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

PORT ARTHUR.

London, Sept. 28.

A company of Russian Infantry occupying a perilous outpost near Port Arthur sent a message stating that they were unable to hold the position; “but you can die” was Stoessel's reply and they died.

The garrison of Port Arthur are still feeding on rumours of the early arrival of the Baltic fleet.

An English woman, the wife of a Russian officer, who accompanied Prince Radziwill was interviewed. She declares that there are 30 nurses per thousand men in the garrison and that the ladies of Port Arthur make the soldiers' clothes. There are no contagious diseases to contend against but there is a large red headed fly feeding on the corpses whose bites prove fatal. Several doctors have been fatally bitten. She declares that the troops are buoyant and could not be a braver or finer set of men. All entertain unlimited confidence in the possibility of holding the fortress.

The “Times” correspondent with Kurds states that the scene of carnage on the east bank of the Taizze river was unparalleled in European warfare. For days the wounded of both armies lay in the open to die, it being impossible to succour them. They lay within a zone of terrible cross fire.

The prospects of a Russian loan being placed in Berlin have diminished. French bankers are reluctant to face a fresh appeal.

Kurpakin reports that the Japanese mistook revolver flat nosed bullets for Dum-Dum bullets.

Peremptory orders have been sent to Port Arthur and Vladivostok directing that when the fleet at either of these ports makes the next attack it must destroy some of the Japanese ships at any risk to facilitate the operations of the Baltic Squadron.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A THREE-SIDED ATTACK.

STOESSEL'S WIFE WOUNDED.

Colombo, Oct. 6.

The St. Petersburg Correspondent of the Paris “Matin” states that the Japanese are furiously assaulting Port Arthur from three sides, Togo's and Kamimura's fleets co-operating with the investing army. According to the same authority, entire Battalions of Japanese are being deserved by grand mines.

Madame Stoessel, wife of General Stoessel, was wounded in the shoulder while attending to wounded soldiers.

Simla, Oct. 4.

The maximum for Indian postal money orders on Belgium and Luxemburg is raised to forty pounds.

Simla, Oct. 4.

The meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which was to have been held next Friday, is postponed for a fortnight.

Simla, Oct. 4.

The pressure to-day is very uniform and winds, generally are light and irregular. Skies are free from cloud everywhere, except in Burma, Assam, East Bengal, Chota Nagpur, South of the Peninsula, at Gilgit and Chaman. Local rain has fallen in Burma and at Cherrapoonjee and Colombo. Among the more important falls may be mentioned Cherrapoonjee and Colombo 13 inches, Rangoon and Lashio one. Temperature has risen rapidly in Baluchistan and Kashmir, and during the past day was in considerable excess at Quetta and Chaman and also Upper Sind south of the Deccan and parts of Southern India, while it was in considerable defect in East Punjab and the adjacent districts of the Upper Provinces. Pressure is slightly lower in the Bay than at the surrounding coast stations, and winds continue North-Eastern at Diamond Island. Judging from the meteorological changes in Baluchistan and Kashmir it appears likely that a feeble disturbance is approaching India from the west, and light rain is possible in Kashmir within that next 48 hours. Local rain is probable during the day in Burma, Assam, East Bengal and south of the Peninsula.

Simla, Oct. 6.

The past week's monsoon rainfall has consisted merely of local showers in Lower Bengal, Assam, Burma and South of the Peninsula. During a period of disturbed weather in the interior of the Himalayas, snow and rain were received in Kashmir and adjacent hills. Falls of one inch and over were reported on the 1st from Srinagar, Sonamarg, Gulmarg and Murree. Pressure conditions are changing to those characteristic of the October transition period, but there are no signs of the appearance of the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast.

Simla, Oct. 6.

Plague mortality continues to rise, owing to the increase of the disease in Western India. Last week the total for the whole country was 13,633 deaths, of which 8,177 were in Bombay Presidency and 1,138 in Central India.

Simla, Oct. 6.

The Conference between officials of the Post Office and the Traffic Managers of Railways concerned takes place here to-day to discuss arrangements for the acceleration of the Bombay-Punjab mail.

Simla, Oct. 6.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

Mr. Gungaram Kaula, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

Mr. Bell, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr. T. Ryan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, from leave, is posted to the office of the Government Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. R. Lilley is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Burma Railway Extension Surveys.

Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh officiates as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

Allahabad, Oct. 6.

The Chitral reliefs marched to Warai on 4th. All reported to be well.

A wing of the Royal Scots Fusiliers being no longer required at Lebong returns to Allahabad forthwith.

Owing to scarcity and plague the 74th Punjab is moving from Bellary to Sangor by rail instead of route march.

The Government of India are likely to pass final orders very shortly on the big scheme of irrigation works in the Punjab.

Captains Ryder and Wood with a small survey party are accompanying the troops under Captain Rawling that are proceeding to Gantok, in western Tibet.

In connection with the improved mail service between Bombay and the Punjab the trains will be run through Agra via Tundla and Ghaziabad at present.

With regard to the recent home telegrams respecting the treaty of Lhasa, it was arranged that the Amban was not to sign that convention. The question of the notification or rather recognition of the treaty by the Peking Government is now under consideration.

Allahabad, Oct. 7.

The Chitral reliefs marched to Dorara on the 5th instant. All are well.

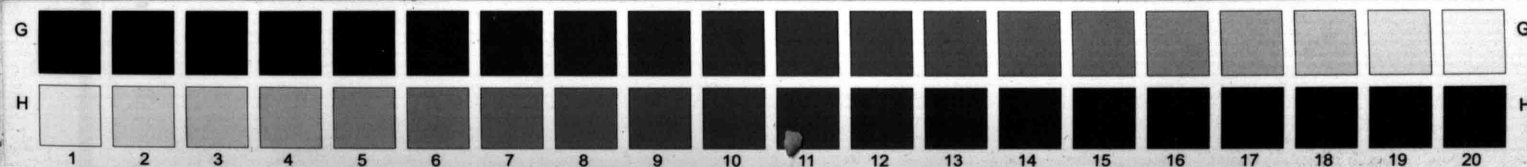
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur has been appointed an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Lord Kitchener will leave Simla early in November and proceed to Calcutta, thence starting about the middle of the month for Manipur and Burma.

We hear that Lieutenant R.J.W. Heale, 46th Punjab is present assistant political agent North-West Frontier Province has been selected by the Mysore Durbar as a private tutor to the Yuvaraj, brother of the Maharaja who was somewhat seriously ill a few months ago and in consequence will not return to the Chiefs College Ajmer. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 950 a month with house. The tenure is for three years.

Allahabad, Oct. 5.

Fishmongers of Allahabad have struck business over a week, the municipality having imposed taxes both for selling at doors or in the municipal market to the greatest inconvenience of the ratepayers. Novel assessment indeed.



TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

Madras, Oct. 6.

A Gazette Extraordinary notifies the appointment by the Chancellor of the Madras University of 50 Fellows under the new Act. Of these 20 are Indian gentlemen. Ten Indian gentlemen have already been elected by the graduates and by elected Fellows. There will be another election on the 22nd instant by the whole body of Fellows who have been elected and nominated hitherto, and at which ten will be elected.

Karachi, Oct. 4.

A serious accident occurred on Monday at 1 a. m., two miles north of Reti on the North-Western Railway. A light engine left Kohar (south of Reti) and instead of stopping ran through without line clear; meanwhile the down fast passenger train left Dhandi (north of Reti) and a collision occurred two miles from either station. Both engines were badly damaged, also the brake vans and four carriages. Almost all the passengers were more or less injured, some rather seriously. Fortunately no casualties occurred. Driver Johnson, of the passenger train was seriously injured; the Indian driver of the light engine is lying in a precarious condition. Both guards also sustained injuries, an accident train was despatched from Khanpur to render assistance, and railway officials from Sukkur promptly left for the scene of the accident, to make enquiries and to clear the block on the line which has now been done, and through communication has been restored. The injured passengers were taken to Khanpur and Sukkur for medical aid.

Quetta, Oct. 6.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Bombay and staff, accompanied by the General Officer Commanding Quetta district and the senior Assistant Adjutant General and Principal Medical Officer have gone on an inspection tour to Loralai and Fort Sandeman and outposts. At the latter, a gang of some six or eight Brahmins from a village about seven miles away attempted a raid on the North-Western Railway goods shed late on Monday night. On the goods shed chowkidar raising an alarm a couple of policemen on patrol duty went to his help and in the melee which ensued one of the gang was run through the lungs and killed, one of the policemen, a sergeant, being knocked senseless with a blunt weapon. The death of the Brahmin Syn Baluch was found to be caused by the blade of a sword stick; its presence there is a sort of mystery. There have been other previous attacks on the goods shed, notwithstanding the fact of a strong police guard being located close by.

The Hon. Colonel Yate has gone to Mastung, in Kalat territory, where is the residence of the political agent attached to the Khan of Kalat, for the purpose of meeting His Highness there, previous to the former's retirement from his appointment of Agent to Governor-General. The latest rumour here is that Colonel Young-husband succeeds Colonel Yate, temporarily anyhow.

A NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Colombo, Oct. 6.

A Naval Conference, to discuss the concentration of strategy in the Far East, will be held this month at Singapore, when the Commanders-in-Chief of the Australian, China, and East Indies Stations will meet.

A Ceylon gentleman is arranging for the agency of Cailliet's Mono-rail system in India and Ceylon. The system employs motor traction of eighteen horse-power, the motor car, specially attached, drawing six tons up steep gradients. The cost is fractional compared with that of double-line light railways.

The October vacation of the Bombay High Court commences from the 17th instant, and the courts will be re-opened on the 8th of November next. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodun Tyebji and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell will be the Vacation Judges. The latter will remain in Bombay for the first half, and the former for the last half of the vacation.

On Monday evening the Hon. Mr. Young-husband, Commissioner of the Central Division, in the presence of the principal inhabitants of Poona, presented on behalf of the Government of India, the silver Kaisar-i-Hind medal to Rao Bahadur Vithal Narayan Phatak and also "Sanads" to Moro Chentaman Joshi, Dorabji Dadabhai, and Bootee Atmarain Harakochohand. Before doing so Mr. Young-husband made a speech referring to the services rendered by each recipient in famine, plague, municipal, and philanthropic works. A guard of honour with band was present. After the presentation the usual distribution of "atar" and "pan" took place.

Accountants in the Subordinate Accounts Branch of the Public Works Departments all over India are memorialising the Viceroy and pointing out that the present rates of pay were fixed in 1864 on a consideration of the then existing conditions of service and low cost of living. The rates do not now adequately represent the value of the services they are called upon to perform under the altered conditions of service in a much larger department than existed in 1864, and the largely enhanced cost of living, as gauged by the corresponding higher market value of labour in this country. Other departments have improved in pay. The memorialists' work is now superior to what it was before, in days gone by, whilst they now have to undergo a more searching examination, in milar duties to those now being performed by professional accountants in England.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have reviewed the administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1903-1904. The Standing Committee, in reviewing the report, observed with pleasure that the results of the year's administration were satisfactory and reflected credit on the Municipal Commissioner and the departments under him. The Budget was cautiously framed with a deficit of Rs. 3,02,875, but the operation of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 51,236. The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 8,482,625, the highest that the Municipality had ever realised at the rate of taxation prevailing for the year, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,431,389. The bulk of the increase in the income was from property tax and was an indirect result of the operations of the City Improvement Trust. Both the Commissioner and the Chief Accountant were of opinion, and the Standing Committee concurred with them that on the whole with expansion of revenue and husbanding of resources, the financial position of the Municipality

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Bank of Bengal.—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal have raised the rate of interest to 4 per cent.

Mokameh Station, E.I.R.—The construction of 18 units superior native quarters, together with latrine for use of the Locomotive Department, has been sanctioned. The cost will amount to about Rs. 24,000, to be met out of the current year's Budget grant.—I. Engineering.

The Ganisford-Walsh Case.—It is understood that Walsh, the accused in this case, who it will be remembered, was convicted by the third Presidency Magistrate for attempting to extort money from Mr. Ganisford, Secretary to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, by false personation, in connection with the Bogus Telegram case has filed papers at the High Court in view of an application for the admission of an appeal. The matter is expected to be on the board within a week or so.

Durga Puja Holidays.—From Thursday, the 13th instant, to Monday, the 24th instant, the Police Court will remain closed on account of the "Durga Puja" Holidays, excepting the 16th instant when the Chief Magistrate and the Second Magistrate will sit. On the 19th and 22nd instant the Chief Magistrate only will sit to dispose of cases. On Saturday the 8th instant the entire Police Court will remain closed on account of the "Mahalaya."

Alleged Swindling.—On Friday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, I.C.S., Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which one Moni Lal stood charged with having cheated a cloth merchant out of 65 pairs of Bombay silk "chudders," was called on for hearing. Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose, B.L., Vakil, appeared for the prosecution and submitted that the defendant had gone to the complainant firm and purchased the silk "chudders" promising to pay the price thereof on delivery. The firm sent a coolie named Janki with the things for payment. The coolie found that the shop was closed and defendant was not there. Another man came and said that he was the uncle of the defendant and thus obtained delivery of the things. Subsequently the firm again sent him men but no payment was made nor could the defendant be found out. The case stands adjourned.

A Curious case of Municipal Prosecution.—On Wednesday before Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, Municipal Magistrate, Babu Pryn Nath Mukherjee, Inspector, Calcutta Police, now on leave was prosecuted at the instance of the Calcutta Corporation for unlawful construction, viz., re-erection of walls in premises No. 14, Hazuri Mull's Lane, in Ward No. 11, under Section 579 Act III (B. C.) of 1899. Babu Pryn Nath Mukherjee appeared in person and said that he re-erected the walls subject to the plan sanctioned and approved by the City Architect in his letter No. 282, dated 23rd July 1904. He further submitted to the Magistrate the sanctioned plan and the City Architect's letter on an inspection of which the Magistrate discharged Babu Pryn Nath. The latter enquired of the Magistrate as to who was responsible for this vexatious and perhaps malicious prosecution, and the Magistrate replied that he knew the law well and could act as he thought best. We hear Babu Pryn Nath Mukherjee will not let the matter rest here.—"Hindu Patriot."

Riot and Murder.—On Friday, before Mr. Denteth, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, one Nobin Chander Nasar and four refractory rhyots of Babu Troylucko Nath Biswas of Jaunbazar Calcutta, were charged with rioting and murder. It was stated that Troylucko Babu obtained a decree for arrears of rent against the accused No. 1 in execution of which the zemindar's "gomasta" Khetter Nath Sirdar and four "pikes" accompanied by a peon attached to the Munsiff's Court Alipore went to the house of the judgment debtor on Saturday last. When the peon attempted to attach the movables, Nobin came out and obstructed the seizure of the property. He was assisted by two durwans and two pikers in the employ of Babu Shama Charan Biswas, a nephew and a rival zemindar of Troylucko Babu, besides his own men who are undergoing trial. In the midst of the "malee" which ensued, the son of the accused No. 1 cut the bowel of Khetter Nath with a sharp "dao," causing the entrails to bulge out and he died shortly after. During the riot several men on both sides were seriously wounded. The five accused appeared on the dock, the rest four having absconded. The Court issued warrants for the arrest of the absconder and adjourned the case for the 12th instant.

E. I. Railway.—The improvement of the East Indian Railway traffic continues, notwithstanding the rumoured congestion at the Kidderpore Docks. The increase of Rs. 23,00,796 on the 10th September, 1904, compared with the 12th September, 1903, was further enhanced on the 17th September, 1904, to Rs. 23,74,518; that is, practically by three-quarters of a lakh in one week, the total receipts from the 1st April to 17th September, 1904, having amounted to Rs. 3,26,76,000, against Rs. 3,03,75,204 in the corresponding period of last year. The Eastern Bengal State Railway returns are perhaps, a little disappointing, or expectations because the jute traffic were over sanguine. However, with 72 more miles worked in 1904 than in 1903, the total receipts of Rs. 76,71,000 from the 1st April to the 17th September, 1904, show an increase of Rs. 3,88,081 over the figures of the corresponding period of last year. The earnings of the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Branch Line and Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway, which are now the property of the State, are, of course, included in the total receipts of the main line. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway receipts, which amount to Rs. 79,24,000 from the 1st April to the 17th September, 1903, are better by Rs. 11,77,571 than last year. Some of the improvements are no doubt due to the export coal traffic from Jherria, but it must also be remembered that the Company are working 153 miles more new open line in 1904 than in 1903. The Bengal Central Railway earnings from the 1st April to the 17th September, 1904, amount to Rs. 6,78,000 against 6,55,550 last year, being an increase of Rs. 22,450, which improvement is most

Alleged Cheating.—On Friday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, I.C.S., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Monoj Mohun Bose, on behalf of one Probodh Chander Dutt, a dealer in jewellery, applied for a process against one Kherode Chander Bose, on a charge of cheating in respect of some jewellery. The Court after hearing the facts, ordered the police to take cognisance of the matter.

A Mymensingh Sensation.—A correspondent writes us from Mymensingh:—The well-known Calcutta firm of Messrs. Orr, Dignam and Co., have on behalf of an unmarried European lady filed a civil suit in the First Subordinate Judge's Court at Mymensingh against a high European official here claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages for slandering her by saying that she has been in the keeping of an Indian gentleman of high position in consequence of which she has been expelled from the Mymensingh Station Club.

Murderous Assault.—On Thursday, before Babu Gopal Chander Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, one Ram Chander Sirdar of Canning Town was charged with stabbing. A son of the accused had a quarrel with a lad, aged about eight years, with whom he was playing; the accused interposed on behalf of his son and inflicted several wounds on the person of the lad with a sharp knife which he had in his hand, thereby causing serious injuries. The Court found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Demolishing an Image.—On Thursday, before Babu Rajendro Chander Ghose, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, one Bhusan Chander Ghose and his brother of Dehpore were charged with sacrilegious act. There was a dispute between the accused and a Brahmin proprietor of a local Kali's temple over some landed property. The accused, on the day of occurrence forcibly entered the temple, demolished the image of the goddess, and wounded the Brahmin proprietor. The Court sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Fratricide.—On Thursday, before Mr. Denteth, Joint Magistrate of Alipore, one Lakshon Chander Das, a young man of Joy-nagore, was charged with murder. It was stated that there was a party spirit in the village. The accused was the head of one party, and his brother, Gonesh Chander Das the head of the other. On the morning of the 4th instant the two parties sat to arbitrate a petty dispute in the course of which Gonesh abused his brother. The accused thereupon, on sudden provocation, began to belabour him with a lathi till he fell down senseless on the ground and expired on the spot. The post mortem examination showed that the deceased died of the rupture of the spleen. The trial is proceeding.

Tragedy at Baraset.—Early on Monday morning the Baraset Police was informed that a shocking murder was committed at Jagolia in Baraset. Inspector Annoda Prosad Dey hastened to the spot and found that a young Hindu was lying dead in the court-yard of a house with his skull cut in twain. On enquiry it transpired that a son of a local Munsiff's Court peon quarrelled with the son of the deceased while they were fishing in a tank. In the midst of the quarrel the fathers of the respective children interfered and a fight ensued between them in the course of which the peon with the help of his nephew struck the deceased on the head with a cudgel, causing his instantaneous death. The accused were arrested and they will shortly be placed on their trial.

Assam Crop Report.—The following is the report on the state and prospects of the crops in Assam for the week ending the 27th September:—Slight to moderate rain has fallen in all districts. Harvesting of early rice and transplanting of late rice are nearly finished. Plucking and manufacture of tea and cutting of jute are in progress. Tea prospects generally are fair, but Cachar reports an increase of blight. The outturn of early rice is indifferent in Lower Assam; fair in other districts. Prospects of late rice are fair and of jute poor; cotton and sugarcane crops promise well, especially in Surma Valley. Cattle disease is prevalent in five districts. Prices of common rice are—Sylhet and Dhubri 16, Silchar 15, Tezpor and Nowgong 14, and Gauthati, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 13 seers per rupee.

A Counterfeit Coin Case.—Mr. R. Hampton, the District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly, received information that one Dhono Kristo Mondal of Khorsrai, under thanna Chanditollah, was manufacturing coin in the beginning of August last. He deputed Babu Durga Prossona Rai Choudhuri, Sub-Inspector of Hoipal Police station, and Sub-Inspector Upendra Nath Hazra of Serampur thanna to go to Khorsrai to detect Dhono Kristo in the act. He wished to employ men who were not known in the locality. He told them to search the house and, if the raid were successful, to arrest the accused and then take charge of all the things which will be found there; and send information to the Chanditollah thanna within the jurisdiction of which the village Khorsrai is situate and a wire to him. On receipt of a letter from Khorsrai signed by Sub-Inspector Upendra Nath Hazra, and sent through constable Shom Pole, Babu Romesh Ch. Chuckerbutty, Sub-Inspector in charge of Chanditollah thanna, wired to the D.S.P. of Hooghly to the effect that Dhono Kristo Mondal had been arrested at Khorsrai. He then immediately started for Khorsrai which he reached at 17-30 A. M. on the 31st August last. He saw the accused in custody of a constable. There were also present one Duffadar, some constables, two Sub-Inspectors and others. He made a search and found a set of implements used for counterfeiting, in the possession of the accused. The accused was then sent up and placed before Mr. S.E. Stinton, I.C.S., the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Serampur, for preliminary trial. On a "prima facie" case having been made out the accused was committed to the Court of Sessions at Hooghly. The presiding Sessions Judge, Mr. S.O. Mullick, I.C.S., tried the case with the aid of two assessors. Twelve witnesses, including the D.S.P. of Hooghly, were examined on behalf of the prosecution. On the evidence adduced one of the assessors held the accused guilty of the offence with which he was charged. The court thereupon sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for

SURI NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Suri, Oct. 6.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A CURRENCY NOTE.

On the 3rd instant the peace of the Treasury house of the local Collectorate was disturbed in consequence of a man, who came to cash a 500 rupee currency note, stealthily decamping, it is said, with the money and the currency note too without handing over the latter to the Poddar. The matter having, shortly after, come to the notice of the Poddar the man was pursued to his native village, Shapur, which was not far off from Suri. The man admitted having received the money but denied having surreptitiously kept back the note in question or run away with it. The note has not yet been traced out to the great dismay and anxiety of the Poddar who is to be held responsible for the same.

OUR SUDDER MUNSIF.

Babu Rakhai Chandra Bose, Sudder Munsiff of Suri, has been transferred to Manikgunga in the District of Dacca. He was a well-behaved gentleman of unruined temper both in and out of court, which gained for him some popularity. At the instance of the Suri Recreation Club, of which he was a member, an evening party will be held this evening and the respectable gentlemen of the town have been invited.

INCOME TAX.

The assessment and realization of the income tax, one of the cruellest impositions, it is needless to say, in the enlightened British administration, both in its mode and operation, has really created a consternation in this poor district. Income or no income, justly or unjustly, assessment and increment is the rule of the day. In glaring defiance of section 17 of Act 11 of 1886 (The Income Tax Act), which imperatively enjoins the service of notice on all assesses having an income of Rs. 2,000 or upwards to pay the amount within 60 days or to file objection, if any, within 30 days to the Collector, a novel mode of summary intimation in a service postcard has been introduced without all the particulars mentioned therein under section 16 of the said Act directing the unfortunate assesses to deposit the amount assessed within 7 days. The Deputy Collector in charge of the department is very reluctant to entertain petitions objecting arbitrary assessment and, it is said, sometimes throws them with a light heart.

OUR SESSIONS JUDGE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Our Sessions Judge is now away at Dumka presiding over the Criminal Sessions there. We have several times noticed in these columns how criminal justice suffers here during the absence of that officer imploring the Government to vest some such officer as the Subordinate Judge with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge or post any such competent Sub-Judge here already vested with such powers. But we are all along crying in the wilderness.

DASSERAH HOLIDAYS.

The Civil Court closes on the 7th instant and the Criminal Court on the 12th instant on account of the Durga Puja festival.

ARRAH NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Arrah, Oct. 5.

A POLICE CASE.

On the night of the 27th ultimo, two respectable young men, one being the son of a retired Deputy Collector and the other, the son of the Overseer, District Board, were hauled up by a constable on night duty at Chouk near Gopali's well on the ground of their being drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves while driving in a trap. They were challaned by the Police the next morning under section 34 Act V of 1861 and put on their trial before Babu Surendra Lal Mitra, a Senior Deputy Magistrate, who, apparently not being satisfied with the defence tendered, sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, and in default to undergo ten days' imprisonment. The case has created much sensation in the town.

We regret that the sons of two of our respectable citizens should have been so humiliated, chollaned and convicted; and our regret becomes keener when we learn that they were committed to hajat before bail was forthcoming. Whatever might be the strength of the evidence, direct or circumstantial, on either side we can not but remark that hitherto section 110 Cr. P. C. was looked upon as an engine of oppression in the hands of the Police and now 34 Act V of 1861 is assuming serious proportions of another engine of torment in their hands. We hope to revert to the subject again.

THEOSOPHICAL ACTIVITIES.

The Arrah Theosophical branch celebrated its sixth anniversary on Sunday last. Babu Purnendra Narayan Sing, M.A., B.L., of Bankipur delivered an interesting lecture on "Spirituality as the Necessary Condition of National Prosperity," in the premises of Arrah Zilla school. In this small town of ours where literary activities are rare phenomena, anything bordering on such activities is a real windfall.

THE AGA'S CASE.

The Aga's case has been again adjourned to the 28th October. It has been now transferred to the file of Babu Surendra Lal Mitra, a Senior Magistrate.

BIGOO'S MEMORIAL.

A certain memorial over the signature of Bigoo Singh was published in the "Behar Times," dated 19th August last, containing several serious charges against the Irrigation Deputy Collector. We are glad to hear that the memorial has drawn the attention of Government and the charges referred to therein are now being enquired into by the Superintending Engineer.

In this connection, we beg to suggest that the enquiries should be entrusted to some independent judicial officer rather than the immediate superior of the Deputy Collector who has reason to be biased in his favour on the so-called ground of prestige. Besides, a departmental enquiry would not bring about the desired result unless a judicial enquiry is ordered into the matter and the petitioner given an opportunity to be heard and to produce evidence. We hope, our humble suggestion will be given the consideration it de-

THE PROSPERITY OF TRAVANCORE.

At the distribution of prizes at the Maharajah's College, Trevandrum, Mr. G. T. MacKenzie, the British Resident, delivered an address. The following is the summary of his address:

Although the protective tariffs of other countries can and do hinder manufactures in India, it may perhaps be that in a Tariff War foreign countries in their own interests may find themselves unable to impose duties that will shut out from their ports the raw produce which leaves these shores. If ever such a contest does arise, that consideration may be the salvation of India. The manufacturing countries must have raw material for their factories and they must get it cheap, and if they cannot get it as good or as cheap elsewhere, they must come to India for it. This is the strength of India's position in any commercial conflict, the doubt whether any other part of the world can supply the jute, the oil-seeds, the indigo, the cheap cotton, the teak timber that Europe and America require. One buys in a shop a bottle of oil which is labelled "Best Lucca Oil." That oil is made from seeds shipped to Genoa from Tuscany. One looks at a carpet marked "Made in Germany." The basis of that carpet is cotton shipped to Hamburg from Karachi. Without the raw material which India supplies the factories of Europe must be closed.

When one considers the subject from this point of view, Travancore stands on fairly firm ground, because this State exports produce which is not easily procured outside the British Empire. We may take first that time honoured crop, pepper. As far back as history and as legend go, this Coast has been known as the Pepper Coast. It was pepper that attracted Vasco da Gama to these shores 400 years ago and the same pepper is here still, growing round every homestead. Last year, Travancore exported Rs. 28 lakhs worth of pepper, and if ever the hostile tariffs of foreign countries shut out the pepper of this coast of Ceylon and of Singapore, I do not know where the non-British world will get its supply of pepper. Then comes the coconut. I need not say that the coconut is the staple of Travancore, because the tree is all around us, shutting out the sky from our view. The other day I was reading a criticism of Tom Moore's poems in which the critic said that clearly the author of 'Talla Rookh' was never in India, because he speaks of the shady palm and everybody who has been in the East knows that the palm tree gives little or no shade. The critic who wrote that passage ought to come here and see for himself. Five years ago Pierre Loti was in Travancore, and he spoke of the "gloomy vault of the eternal palm," saying that in Travancore, with the palm trees arching overhead, he felt as if he were walking up the nave of a lofty cathedral. But I must not linger on the artistic aspect of the feathery palm. I wish to treat it as a cultivated orchard tree. It is the plain truth that Travancore lives on this tree. The wharves at Alleppey and Cochin are covered with the various products of the coconut, barrels of oil, tons of kernel, bales of coir, which from these ports find their way all over the world. The value of these products exported last year across the frontier of Travancore was about Rs. 100 lakhs or more than three rupees for each head of the Census population of the State. Without the money obtained by this export of the coconut the people of Travancore could not buy from Bruma the rice that keeps them alive or from Jaffna the tobacco that keeps them contented. Therefore, as so much depends upon the coconut in Travancore, it is most important to enquire whether foreign nations by hostile tariffs could injure this trade, and the answer must be that in their own interests they will not attempt to do so. In the first place they cannot get anywhere else coconuts so good as these are. I do not know the cause why the Travancore nut is better than, for instance, the Ceylon nut; but in the London market a ton of coconut oil from the port of Cochin, that is to say, from Travancore is worth some pounds sterling more than is a ton of oil from Colombo. In the second place, they will not get coir so cheap. The cultivation of the tree and the preparation of the nut for export seems to be an occupation specially suited to this West Coast with its dense population, its minutely sub-divided holdings and its easy water carriage to market. Each man lives under his own paper vine and palm tree, and every traveller by boat on the lagoon has seen the domestic labour at each threshold, the whole family busy in severing the husk from the nut, in spinning the fibre into yarn, in spreading the kernels in the sun to dry and in gathering the shells into a heap for fuel. Then the canoe on the lagoon is laden and the stuff is put down on the wharf of the nearest port at a cost which defies the competition of machinery. In the third place, if hostile tariffs do divert this trade from foreign shores it is very doubtful whether foreign countries can obtain a sufficient supply. Something might be got from Madagascar, from the French and German Pacific Islands or from the non-British West Indies; but not sufficient to meet the demand. At present the amount required is very great. Last year America took from one port of Cochin nearly fifteen lakhs worth of coconut oil and Germany alone took from the Madras Presidency fourteen lakhs worth of oil, fourteen lakhs worth of kernel, and fourteen lakhs worth of coir yarn. Therefore it seems clear that foreign countries must have the coconut of this West Coast.

EARLY RESUMPTION OF WORK EXPECTED.

Bombay, Oct. 5.

The nine thousand operatives employed in the eight mills managed by Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Company, who struck work on Saturday last, have not yet returned to their work. The operatives of the New Empress, the Connaught and the Imperial Mills were paid their September wages yesterday, and the hands of the remaining mills will receive their wages to-day except the female employees of the reeling department of the Apollo and the James Greaves Mills, who, not having completed their work, are required by the mill authorities to put in another day before they receive their wages for the last month. Superintendent Flanagan and Inspector Aldridge have been exerting themselves in keeping order amongst the operatives and in persuading them to resume work, which, it is expected, they will do on Friday next.

A Professor in Pusa University, who acquired fame for having discovered the microbe of Mediterranean fever, has fallen a martyr to science. He absorbed a microbe and died

BENGAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE RAJSHAH DIVISION.

The appointment of Rai Tarini Pershad Bahadur, who was nominated to be a member of the Bengal Legislative Council as the representative of the Municipalities of the Rajshahi Division, expired on the 21st September 1904. In accordance with the rotation determined in this Government's Resolution No. 15533, dated 25th March 1893, it is the turn of the Municipalities of the Rajshahi Division to recommend a person for nomination to the Council in order to fill the vacancy. The necessary Notification will therefore now be published in the "Calcutta Gazette" specifying the Municipalities of the Rajshahi Division as the group of Municipalities on whose recommendation the Lieutenant-Governor will make a nomination to the seat. Only those Municipalities which enjoy a clear income from municipal resources proper of Rs. 5,000 and over may exercise the right of voting for the selection of a candidate for nomination to the Council. The voting power of each Municipality will be calculated on the basis of its ordinary income, according to the following scale:—

Municipalities with an income of	Rs.	Votes.
5,000 and less than 10,000	10,000	1
10,000 ditto	20,000	2
20,000 ditto	50,000	3
50,000 ditto	1,00,000	4
1,00,000 ditto	1,50,000	5
1,50,000 and over		6

2. The following are the Municipalities of the Rajshahi Division which will thus be entitled to exercise votes on the present occasion. The number of votes assigned according to the above scale is noted against each. The ordinary income taken is that for 1902-03:—

District.	Name of Municipality.	Income	No. of Votes.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Rs. 1,12,210	5
Kurseong	Kurseong	8,770	1
Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	26,999	3
	Nator	91,39	1
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	24,932	3
Rangpur	Rangpur	22,759	3
Pabna	Sirajganj	15,942	2
	Pabna	15,036	2
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	12,925	2
Bogra	Bogra	9,864	1

3. Under Rule IV of the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor now desires that the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division will at once address the Chairman of the Municipalities enumerated in the above list, requesting them to convene a special meeting of their Municipalities at which one member of the Municipality should be selected to represent them for the purpose of making the recommendation for the seat in Council. The name of the representative so selected must be reported at once by the Chairman to the Commissioner of the Division, and he will be entitled to exercise all the votes of the body which he represents.

4. The period of three months laid down in Rule VII of the Regulations as that within which a recommendation shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor will run from the date on which the Commissioner of the Division issues his request to the Chairman of the Municipalities.

5. As soon as the representatives have been selected, they will be called upon by the Commissioner of the Division to meet together on an early and convenient date, with special reference to the limit of time imposed by Rule VII of the Regulations, and at such convenient place as he may specify, for the purpose of electing, by a majority of votes, a person whom they will recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to be nominated as a member of the Council. The names of all candidates put forward at such meeting shall be duly proposed by one of the representatives present. The person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on the occasion of the first vote an absolute majority is not obtained the name of the candidate who obtains the least number of votes shall be withdrawn from the election, and another vote shall then be held for the remaining candidates, and so on, until an absolute majority is obtained.

6. The electoral representatives present at this meeting shall elect one of themselves to be Chairman, and he shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper conduct of the voting.

7. The Chairman of the meeting shall without delay report to the Commissioner of the Division the name of the person elected, with the number of votes obtained, and any other information which it may appear desirable to communicate, and on behalf of the meeting shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor the nomination to the Council of the person so elected. The Commissioner shall submit the report from the Chairman of the meeting, with any observations he may wish to add, to the Chief Secretary to Government, by whom the recommendation will be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

8. Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State:—

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations, that he shall be a person resident within the Municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Explanation.—A person is not "resident" within the meaning of this rule unless he has a place of residence in the locality concerned, and such practical connection with that locality as qualifies him to represent the inhabitants thereof.

If at any time the question is raised whether a person proposed for election is "resident" within the meaning of this rule, the question shall be referred to and decided by the Local Government, whose decision shall be final.

Under this rule it is not necessary that the person recommended shall be a member of any Municipality concerned, but he must be resident within the Division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the representatives to recommend a person under Rule V (c) according to the majority of their votes.

9. It is desirable that the subsidiary arrangements now sanctioned shall, as far as possible, be given effect to by the Municipalities concerned with the minimum of official interference. The Divisional Commissioner and the District Magistrate will, of course, and will do their utmost to facilitate the smooth working of the elections; but Government officers are forbidden to take part, directly or indirectly, in the election by canvassing, influencing votes, or otherwise interfering with the free choice of the Municipalities. No indication should be given by any official member of any of the Municipalities concerned as to the manner in which he himself intends to vote.

THE SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE.

In supersession of the rules which were published with Government Resolution No. 364T—F, dated the 10th October 1894, and which were subsequently modified the following rules for the regulation of appointments in the Clerical Service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and of the attached offices are published for general information.

1. The Clerical Service of the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal and of the attached offices will no longer be divided into two sections—the upper and the lower division. Promotion will, in future, be regulated throughout each office by seniority and merit combined. The head of the office will, however, retain the power of appointing men not already in the office, but who possess special experience or fitness, to posts which cannot be suitably filled by promotion in the office itself.

2. In the Secretariat (proper) 40 appointments, hereinafter called the Special Cadre, will be specially reserved for Europeans and Eurasians. These appointments are the following:—12 for the departments under the Chief Secretary, 9 for those under the Revenue Secretary, 9 for those under the Financial Secretary, and 10 for those under the Secretaries in the Public Works Department. This Special Cadre is exclusive of the appointments of Registrar, and on the occurrence of a vacancy in those appointments, Government reserves to itself the right to appoint to it any one either from the General or Special Cadre or from outside the Secretariat establishment. This Special Cadre will consist of the following appointments to be reserved in each grade:—

Grade	Number of appointments
I	400
II	300
III	200
IV	150
V	125
VI	100
VII	80
VIII	70
IX	60

3. Ten of the appointments on pay of Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, one of the appointments on pay of Rs. 70 and upwards in the office of the Inspector-General of Jails, excluding the post of his Personal Assistant, three appointments on pay varying from Rs. 90 to Rs. 250 in the Special branch of the office of the Inspector-General of Police, and nine other appointments as shown below in the main branch of his office, including the establishment of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, S. E. Range, will also be reserved for Europeans and Eurasians. In the offices of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Commissioner of Excise and Salt and the Superintendent Engineers, South-Western and Eastern Circles no specified number of appointments will be reserved, but the general principle of employing a certain proportion of Europeans and Eurasians will be maintained.

Grade	Salary.	appointments to be reserved.
II	Rs. 150	1
III	125	1
IV	100	1
V	80	1
VI	70	1
VII	60	2
VIII	50	2

4. The number of posts likely to be vacant in the clerical service of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians to be hereinafter called the Special Service will be advertised along with other clerical posts (vide Rule 11).

5. The educational standard required of candidates for the Special Service who are not already in the service of Government and otherwise qualified will be the F.A., the H. School Pass, or the Cambridge Senior Local examination. European and Eurasian candidates possessing these qualifications who have passed the Clerkship examination will, subject to condition (c) in Rule 6 be eligible only for vacancies in the Special Service to which they will have a preferential claim. If, however, at any time no such candidate is available, the vacancy will be filled either by a person already in the service of Government who is otherwise qualified, or by an outsider possessing the prescribed educational qualifications.

6. In the Bengal Secretariat (proper) promotion and appointment to the Special Cadre will be regulated by the following further conditions:—

(a) In making promotions, the Special Cadre as a whole, and not the appointments reserved for each department separately, will be taken into consideration.

(b) In the case of a vacancy occurring in lowest (IXth) grade, the head of the department concerned will make the appointment. In other cases the vacancies will be reported to the Chief Secretary who, after consultation with the head of the department concerned, will make appointments to them.

(c) Promotion in the several grades of the Special Cadre will be regulated by seniority up to the Rs. 100 grade, and after that will be decided according to merit: provided that, in filling an appointment in any grade above the Rs. 100, the Chief Secretary may introduce any European or Eurasian, whether already in the service of Government or not, whom he may think suitable for the post.

(d) First admission to the Special Cadre will ordinarily be into the lowest grade, provided that any person who is already in the service of Government and is otherwise eligible may be appointed to any vacancy.

(e) Should the number of passed candidates who fulfil the prescribed conditions exceed the number of appointments vacant, the Chief Secretary will make the necessary selection.

7. An examination of candidates for the Clerical Service will be held, in communication with the Government of India, in Calcutta, in January of each year. Subject to the permission of the Government of India, the arrangements for the examination will be made by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, who will be assisted by paid Examiners, and will act in communication with the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Before the examination commences, a distinguishing number will be given by the Secretary to the Board of Examiners to each candidate, with which he will mark each of his papers of answers.

(Here the subjects and marks are given.)

Except in the case of European or Eurasian candidates for the special service, candidates who have passed the Entrance examination of an Indian University will alone be admitted to the examination. In the case of European and Eurasian candidates for the special service only such persons as have passed the First Arts Examination of an Indian University, the High School Pass, or the Senior Cambridge Local examination will be admitted to the examination. Every candidate for an appointment must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the date of issue of the notification announcing the number of vacancies to be competed for (vide rule 11) and the sunset of the 15th day of December (inclusive).

The number of candidates to be selected by the Examiners will be notified in the "Calcutta Gazette" on or before the 31st October. This number will be determined in communication with the heads of the offices concerned with reference to the number of vacancies existing or estimated as likely to occur within the course of the following year, plus a margin of 10 per cent. for casualties.

Persons who have at any time held a permanent appointment in any of the offices affected by these rules, but who may have lost such appointment owing to its abolition or on reduction of establishment, may present themselves for consideration under these rules, provided they are not 40 years of age on the day of the examination.

As soon as practicable after the open competitive examination, the Board of Examiners will report the result to the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The report will take the form of a list giving the names of selected candidates and the exact dates of their births; the distinguishing numbers of unsuccessful candidates; and the number of marks obtained by each candidate, whether successful or unsuccessful, in each subject of examination. The Financial Secretary will then circulate a list of selected candidates to the heads of the offices concerned. Candidates will be given their choice of departments, as far as possible, and the Financial Secretary will intimate such choice, if made, to the head of each office. The head of each office will, however, be at liberty to offer a vacant appointment which may occur in his office to any selected candidate on the list. This offer should be made through the Financial Secretary, who will keep each office informed as the names of selected candidates are removed from the list. No candidates selected in a later year shall be offered an appointment until the offer has been made to, and refused by, the selected candidates of an earlier year remaining on the list.

The name of a candidate shall be removed from the list in the following circumstances:—

(a) If he is not already in service—when he reaches the age of 25 years.

(b) When he has twice refused an appointment in any Department, or when two years have elapsed from the date of entry of his name in the list.

One-third of the vacancies in each office, exclusive of the number of appointments reserved for Europeans and Eurasians, may be filled up by the head of the office from the registered apprentices or by the appointment of outsiders. The remainder will be reserved for the successful candidates at the Clerical Service examination. If, therefore, such a candidate is not available for any vacancy, it will be at the disposal of the head of the office.

Appointment of men not in the list of successful candidates of the Clerical Service shall, if the person appointed is not already in Government service, be made subject to the conditions that such person—

(a) is, at the time of appointment, not less than 18 and not more than 25 years of age;

(b) produces satisfactory evidence that he possesses a minimum educational qualification equivalent to the Entrance standard of one of the Indian Universities, and, in the case of the European or Eurasian candidate for the Special Service, that he has passed the First Arts Examination of an Indian University, the High School Pass, or the Senior Cambridge Local examination;

(c) produces similar evidence that he is of good moral character;

(d) produces a certificate from a Government Medical Officer, or of above the rank of Captain, to the effect that he is in good health and of sound constitution.

An officer already in Government employment may be appointed to any vacancy without regard to the qualifications specified in the preceding rule.

Every candidate, whether selected by examination or otherwise, who receives an appointment, will be on probation for 12 months and if at any time during that period or at its close his work is not considered satisfactory by the head of the office in which he is employed, he may be discharged, and will have no claim to gratuity or compensation. If, however, he was admitted from another office, he may be relegated to his former appointment or, so far as may be practicable transferred to another appointment of the same pay. To provide for such cases, arrangements should be made by which promotions in the place of the transferred clerks should be sub. pro tem. until the latter have passed their period of probation.

For the purposes of the above rules 7 following offices and such other offices in Calcutta under the Government of Bengal as may hereafter be notified will be "attached offices" within the meaning of Rule:—Board of Revenue, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Inspector-General of Jails, Inspector-General of Police, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Inspector-General of Registration, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Superintendent Engineer, South-Western Circle, Superintendent Engineer, Central Circle, Superintendent of Emigration and Protector of Emigrants, Collector of Customs, Collector of Calcutta, Commissioner of Excise and Salt.

Scientific Notes.

MOSQUITO PLAGUE.

The methods by which mosquitoes may be kept in check have just been extensively dealt with by the Conseil d'Hygiène et de Salubrité de la Seine, France. It has advised that stagnant water where mosquito eggs are hatched and localities where the insects collect, such as cellars, sewers and dark places, should be kept under observation. Stables and privies ought to be kept very clean, roofs and rain-water gutters ought to be examined, and water ought not to be allowed to lodge in the gutters. Nothing capable of holding water should be placed in front of windows, and places which are the haunts of mosquitoes should be well ventilated. Fountains and basins in public places should be emptied and cleansed at least once a week and plenty of fish should be kept in large sheets of water.

SCIENCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Some extremely valuable contributions to the science of public health were made at the three congresses lately held at Folkestone, Glasgow and Oxford. The meeting in the English University city was that of the British Medical Association, which last assembled there in 1863, and nothing could well be more striking than the review of the intervening period made by Sir William Selby Church, Bart., P.R.C.P. 1863 was precisely the period when the greatest advance ever made in medicine had just been taken, and yet some of the very ablest and most philosophic men of the time, in the front rank of their profession, made little or no account of the change, and even discouraged investigation. Sir W. Gull rejected the theory of zymosis, as carrying them back to the days of ignorance, when concoction and maturation were supposed to explain everything, and two years later he insisted in the Harveian oration that no more was known about the way infection was carried about, "whether as an amorphous material or as germs, than was known a thousand years ago." Pasteur and Lister, notwithstanding. "How different is the position now," said Sir William Church. Of course, the obvious moral is that the door must never be closed against any kind of knowledge. Newton put aside the true theory of light, which he alone of his day could have established, and it remained to be rediscovered a century and a half later.

THE SUN A VARIABLE STAR.

Our sun is a star, but is it a Variable Star? To this question an affirmative answer has often been suggested, but only of late has any direct observational evidence been produced. Professor S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, possesses an exceedingly elaborate kind of sunshine recorder, with which, after due computation and allowance, he is able to determine, not the actual heat of the sun which we receive, but the amount of solar radiation outside our atmosphere—the Solar Constant, as it is called. He made records for about eighteen months, and these showed that suddenly, at the end of March, 1903, the heat given off by the sun fell about 10 per cent., and remained so until about February of this year, when signs became apparent that it was increasing to its former value. As has been before pointed out, changes of local weather are mainly due to cyclones and anticyclones, more than to anything outside the earth; but obviously there may be changes in the sun itself, which will affect the whole of our terrestrial ball. From this point of view Professor Langley examined the temperature records of eighty-nine stations distributed over the North Temperate zone, and found that there had been an average decrease of 2deg Centigrade (3.6deg F) almost synchronously with the diminution of the Solar Constant.

WHAT IS ETHER?

What is this ether? It is, as a recent writer on theories of the universe has said, nothing or everything according to the manner in which it is accounted of. It has no effect in impeding motion; it does not arrest or absorb light; it pervades, yet has apparently no share in the displacements of gross matter. Yet, to find this semi-fabulous quiescence to be unobtrusively doing all the world's work. It embodies the energies of motion; the potencies of matter are rooted in it; the substances of matter are exerted through its aid; unfelt, it is the source of solidity; unseen, it is the vehicle of light; itself non-phenomenal, it is the indispensable originator of phenomena. Is there not in this, asks Mr. Balfour, something of paradox?—that what man's sense-perceptions cannot realise, and what, indeed, is contrary to all his "commonsense" experience, should yet be accepted by him as a physical reality? Perhaps in Mr. Balfour's sense it is paradoxical; but not in the mathematical sense. For all theories of the universe, the theory of the ether among them, are but regarded by those who formulate them as working models—possibly, may probably wrong, but the best that man can create in order to help him to inquire into the causes of things. They are not immutable truths; they are largely only the tools and weapons of investigation.

ARTIFICIAL COTTON IN FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Commerce of Milan says that an artificial cotton is now made from the cellulose of the fir tree freed from bark and knots. The fibres, after being pulverized by a special machine, are placed in a horizontal, brass, lead-lined cylinder of some 3,500 cubic feet capacity, and steamed for ten hours, after which 2,000 cubic feet of a bisulphate of soda wash is added, and the whole is heated for thirty-six hours under a pressure of 3 atmospheres. Then the wood, or fibre, which has become very white, is washed and ground by a series of strong metallic meshes, after which it is again washed and given an electro-chemical bleaching by means of chloride of lime. Passage between two powerful rollers then dries the matter, producing a pure cellulose, which when reheated in a tight metal boiler containing a mixture of chloride of zinc and hydrochloric and nitric acids, to which is added a little castor oil, casein, and gelatin to give resistance to the fibre, gives a very consistent paste. Threads are then produced by passing this paste through a kind of drayplate. These threads, after being passed over a gummed cloth, are immersed in a weak solution of carbonate of soda and passed between two slowly turning drying cylinders. Finally, to give the necessary solidity, the thread is treated to an ammoniacal bath and rinsed in cold water, after which the product is pliable and works well.

ESTIMATING DISTANCE AT SEA.

According to an account given by Commander William H. Beeler in a paper printed in the proceedings of the United States Naval Institute, he adopted a simple method of estimating distances by which officers and men on the Monterey, which he commanded in the Asiatic fleet last year became expert. The method, given in "Cassier's Magazine," consists of getting two lines of sight, one with the right eye and the other with the left eye. The observer simply sights with his right eye along the right forearm extended to its full extent and pointing with the right forefinger at the distant object. He then closes the right eye and sights with the left eye, holding the right arm and head rigid as before. In this case the second or left-eye line sight will point to the right of the object first sighted with the right eye, a distance equal to one-tenth of the distance that the said object is from the pointing finger of the observer's right hand. These two lines of sight intersect at the point of the forefinger of the right hand, and with lines joining the two eyes and lines joining the object with the point of which the left-eye line of sight shall have moved to the right, form two right-angled triangles which are opposite and similar. The eyes are normally 2.75 inches apart, and the right forearm fully extended will bring the point of the right forefinger 27.5 inches from the right eye; the proportion of 10 to 1 exists between the base and altitude of the smaller right-angled triangle, and the same proportion exists between the larger triangle in which the base is the estimated distance that the left-eye line of sight shall have moved to the right of the object, and the altitude is the distance of the object from the intersection of these two right-angled triangles.

An example of the practical use of this method will be clearly understood. While at Chefoo the Monterey was required to take position 300 yards from the Monadnock. The Monadnock was 55.5 feet beam, and when directly astern of the Monadnock, observers pointed at the mast of that vessel and found that the left-eye line of sight moved to the right a distance equal to a beam and a half of the Monadnock, a distance equal to 55.5 feet plus 27.5, or 83.25 feet, making the distance of the Monadnock 832.5 feet. By pointing to the port edge of the after turret of the Monadnock, a point just 34.5 feet from the edge of the starboard rail at its greatest midship section, the distance was found to be 900 feet when the left-eye line of sight pointed to the right at a distance such that the Monadnock might just fill the space between that point and the position of her starboard rail, a distance of ninety feet. It was required that the Monterey should be 300 yards or 900 feet from the Monadnock, and every officer and man on board could at any time determine the distance. The distance which the left-eye line of sight moves to the right of the previously observed line of sight with the right eye is only an estimate; and if that estimate is erroneous, the distance will have been estimated thereby with an error ten times that of the first estimated lateral displacement. If this lateral error amounts to ten yards the estimated distance will be 100 yards in error, but such an error will not be made by those who are expert in this method. A little practice, especially in observing distances of objects of known dimensions will make the error in the estimated lateral displacement of the left-eye line of sight very small, much less than a foot, and therefore invariably give the distance within five or six feet of the true distance, even when the object, such as a steamer at sea, may be two or three miles distant.

NOTED CHEMISTS TO ASSEMBLE.

The Society of Chemical Industry, which assembles in New York for its annual meeting next week, will bring together a body of men from all parts of the world—men whose profession is the same but whose work has taken them into almost every different industry known to man. For the most part they represent the manufacturers, but among them are college professors and instructors, authors of text books, and several presidents of institutions of learning. The latter class represents the theoretical chemists; those associated with industries, the analytical chemists.

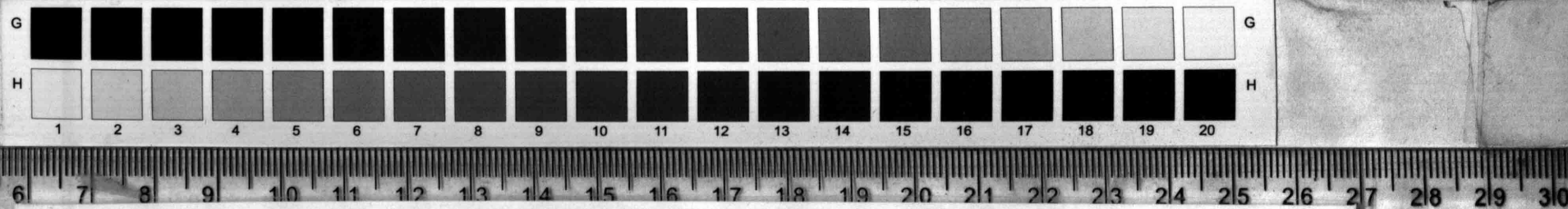
It would be difficult to find any large manufacturing plant where chemists are not necessary and where laboratories are not as important as the engine room. Chemists are found in the gold and silver mines, where their science is used in controlling the extraction of ore and in searching refuse to avoid waste. Railroads employ them to pass upon every ounce of material purchased. Steel companies require their services to watch the product every inch of the way in process or manufacture from raw ore to finished steel. The brewers hold them responsible for the ingredients used in their beer and ale. Food companies rely upon them to reject inferior products, that their wares may be kept pure and wholesome, and to the Governments of the world chemists are invaluable in the customs service and in watching legislation to safeguard the public from spurious foods.

Recently a new coterie of chemists have come into prominence. These men, more properly speaking, are electro-chemists, the members requiring in their profession a knowledge of electro-engineering as well as of chemistry. Aluminium was about the first product introduced by electro-chemists. They have also produced carbide of calcium, from which acetylene gas is made, and another useful material, artificial emery, an entirely new substance, which could not be produced without electricity.

In the industries of the world chemists are useful to avoid waste of material, or, differently expressed, to utilize waste products. Chemistry takes no part in those economies where human labor can be saved by improved machinery. Chemistry is brought into play where losses are hidden, where chemical investigation shows that reactions are taking place and products are being formed which escape the attention of those engaged in the mechanical part of the work.

NEW WAY OF MAKING CHARCOAL.

Hugo Schweitzer, Ph.D., honorable secretary of the New York section of the society, gives this example of what chemistry in a domestic industry can accomplish by scientific utilization of materials: "In some heavily wooded districts," said Dr. Schweitzer, "wood is still charred by piling it up and covering it with clay and mud bricks so as to form a dome-shaped mound. In this manner charcoal alone is produced, and all the liquid gaseous by-products are allowed to escape. In a properly equipped establishment, however, wood is distilled in such a manner that everything from gases to ashes is turned to profitable account, and a great variety of valuable products is thus obtained. Charcoal nowadays is only a by-product, and acetate of lime and wood alcohol



hol are the main articles. The laborer in the forests, perhaps, never knew that anything besides charcoal was formed by his slow fire.

"To-day indigo is manufactured and it will be only a short time when the natural product will be entirely supplanted by the artificial. In this process one of the steps is the oxidation of naphthalene by means of fuming sulphuric acid, the decomposition of the latter producing sulphurous acid. Instead of allowing this gas to escape it is now treated with the oxygen of the air by the so-called contact process and reconverted into sulphuric acid.

"This contact process for the production of sulphuric acid is due entirely to the investigations of an economical chemist by the name of Schroeder, who attempted the utilization of these gases for bleaching glue and gelatine. His experiments were successful and he soon established works where sulphuric acid was manufactured from sulphurous acid gas which escaped as a useless by-product in roasting zinc and iron pyrites. To-day a zinc company in New Jersey is running four plants, where the waste gas from roasting zinc ores is economically converted into sulphuric acid.

"The production of glycerine, which is used in the manufacture of explosives and also for a great many other purposes, is also based on the economical utilization of former waste products. In the manufacture of soap and candles fats are decomposed, forming salts of fatty acids (soap) and free fatty acids (stearine), respectively. The soap and candle makers are to-day also glycerine manufacturers, and in the natural course of concentration became at the same time the glycerine, soap, and candle producers.

"The meat-packing industry represents one of the most striking examples of factory economics. The meat packers handle not only meat of every description but they manufacture lard, tallow, stearine, oleomargarine, sausage, meat extracts, and soaps. From the different parts of the animal, as from the pancreas, the thyroid and the suprarenal glands, they produce medical preparations, from the stomach of hogs they make pepsin, from the calves' stomachs they prepare rennet, which is used in the production of cheese. The entrails of the hog are used for sausage causing the bladder as the wrappers in shipping lard. They manufacture glue and gelatine. The bones are charred for the preparation of bone black, which is a valuable filter and clarifying material. In some factories brushes are made from the bristles of the hog, and the skin and hides are tanned. What an industry compared with that produced in the slaughter houses of even ten years ago! Such is the progress made by chemists in this industry.

"Just as great progress was made in another typical American industry, the manufacture of starch from corn. Only a short time ago starch was the only article made from maize, and all the other constituents of the corn were treated as cumbersome waste and run into rivers. Nowadays, not only is starch converted into high-priced derivatives, such as dextrine and glucose, and thus rendered more valuable, but the albuminoid matter is utilized as food, while an oily substance which formerly escaped notice is extracted as corn oil. The oil is employed for the manufacture of soap and glycerine, and, by treating it with sulphur it is transformed into a substitute for rubber. In fact, at any economically run starch plant the income from the sale of the by-products pays for the manufacturing expenses, and the money obtained from the sale of starch, glucose, and dextrine is considered clear profit."

THE BEST ZOO IN THE WORLD.

Foreigners often sneer at the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, and only last month I had a letter from Germany suggesting that the Fellows of the Society should be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. No such sneers and taunts will be levelled against the Zoological Gardens of New York. According to the "Twentieth Century Home" for June, the New York Zoo has already cost \$300,000, and it is so large that it is three miles in circumference. It is only three-quarters complete, and is to be found in Bronx Park, New York City. It comprises two hundred and sixty-one acres of land and water, has thirty-five animal buildings, and contains more than two thousand specimens of mammals, reptiles, and birds.

The New York Zoological Gardens are unique in that several times as much space is allotted to the various collections as is the case in European installations. The bears in the New York "Zoo," as an illustration, have six times as much room as the bears of any other large park in the world, and the birds have a cage to fly about in which is large enough to contain a fair-sized city block of three-story houses. Even in its incomplete form, the New York "Zoo" is the greatest animal show-place in the world. Instead of the rows of cages lining narrow paths and the jumble of dungeon-cells, that of New York is partitioned off into spacious ranges, dens, swimming-pools and burrows, where the life of the wilderness can be lived out again on the fringe of the great city.

As nearly as is possible, each creature is provided with its natural habitat in miniature. The buffalo and deer have broad, grassy, and wooded ranges to roam over, fenced about with wire which at a distance of a few feet is scarcely visible. Bears and foxes have their caves and dens, burrowed out for them in the rocky cliffs, and in the great flying-cage, with its tall tree-tops, water and grass, even the most restless of birds have little cause to chafe at their captivity.

The lion-house, in which are kept the park's lions, jaguars, pumas, leopards and cheetahs, is two hundred and forty-four feet long and one hundred and fifteen feet wide.

The wild sheep and goats of the world have a ridge of granite, five hundred feet long and about twenty-five feet high, which forms enough of a hill to make their life in the park seem almost homelike. The slopes of bare rock, set in patches of hard green turf, give them the opportunity which properly constituted sheep and goats desire to climb and pose against the sky-line.

An interesting feature of the New York park is animal studios for artists and sculptors. These have not yet been fully carried out, but it soon will be possible for an artist, on request to have a lion's cage run into a studio upon a track, and there paint or model his subject at will. Already many artists have taken advantage of the facilities for depicting different kinds of animals at the park.

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MEDICAL OPINION:—

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

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

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

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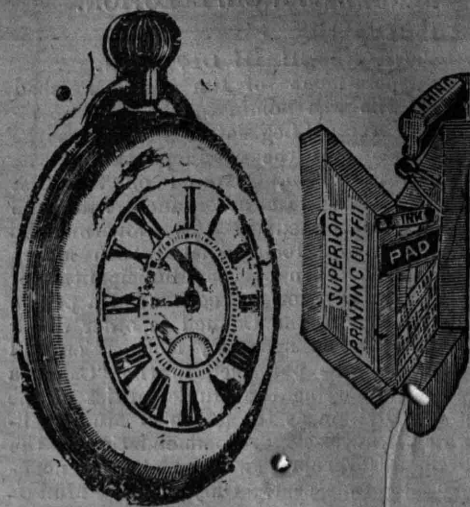
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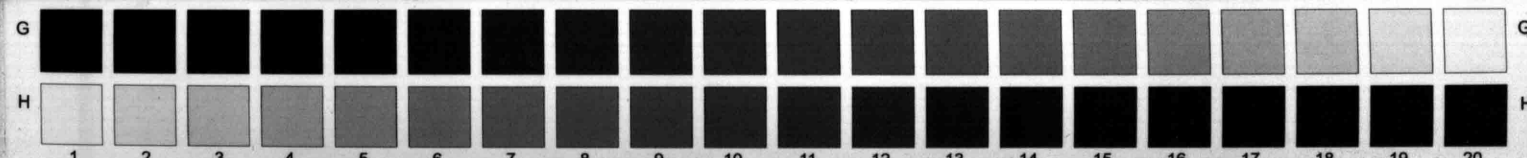
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Interesting Items.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The oldest inhabitant of the earth is to be seen at the St. Louis Exhibition. It is a giant tortoise from the Seychelles, weighing 970lb., and it is known to be over 150 but is probably 300 years old. Mr. Hagenbeck, son-in-law of the well-known animal trainer, got permission from the natives, who take a pride in their tortoise, to send it to St. Louis.

A FISH STORY.

A good fish story, the truth of which is vouched for by a clergyman, comes from America. A man and his wife were driving in Gale's County, N. O., and when crossing a stream which was swollen by the rain, a pike, about eighteen inches long, jumped out of the water into the buggy. The lady was so startled that she jumped out, but the fish was secured and cooked for supper.

FISHING WITH FLY.

A correspondent of the "Field" says he was fishing with fly in the Tillingbourne, a tributary of the Wey, recently, and landed a fine trout, weighing 2lb. 6oz. and measuring 10in. in length. He found the tail of a rat protruding from its mouth, and could see the hind legs at the far end of its mouth. Upon opening the fish he found a large water rat measuring 10in.

CENTENARIANS AND CLIMATE.

It is not surprising that more people live to be over 100 years old in warm climates than in the highest latitudes. The German Empire, with 55,000,000 inhabitants, has 778 centenarians; France, with 40,000,000 has 213; England has only 146, and Scotland 46; Sweden has 10; Norway 23; Belgium, 5; Denmark, 2; Spain, 401; and Switzerland none. Serbia, with a population of 2,250,000 has 575 people over 100 years old.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND VIOLIN-MAKERS.

The only place in the world where violin-making may be said to constitute the staple industry is Markneukirchen, in Saxony, with its numerous surrounding villages. There are altogether about 15,000 people in this district engaged exclusively in the manufacture of violins. The inhabitants, from the small boy and girl to the wrinkled, grey-headed veteran and the aged grandmother, are employed throughout the year in making some part or other of this instrument.

COLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

The coldest city in the world is Yakutsk, Siberia. It is the great commercial emporium of East Siberia and the capital of the province of Yakutsk, which in most of its area of 1,517,063 square miles is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Yakutsk consists of about 400 houses of European structure, standing apart. The intervening spaces are occupied by huts of the Northern nomads, with earthen roofs, doors covered with hairy hides, and windows of ice.

A JOHANNESBURG RAT.

Mr. Godfrey Lagden, of Johannesburg, tells in the "Field" a story of a rat which requires the genius of Aesop to deal with adequately. Mr. Lagden's stable was infested, and the pests lay low by day, committing their depredations by night. As they were chary of traps, Mr. Lagden put in the room a square, tin-lined box about 2ft. deep and in it placed some burned cheese. The rats immediately got interested in the cheese, climbed up the outside of the box, and having got inside, could not ascend the slippery tin lining. A cat put into the box jumped out, refusing to tackle the rat. A keen dashdound was then put in. The rat ran round the box two or three times, dodging cleverly, and eventually by climbing on the dog's back adroitly jumped out of the box and escaped.

THE BANANA TRADE OF THE CANARY ISLANDS.

Sir Alfred Jones, who, as a token of his confidence in the cotton-growing movement, has just bought a large tract of land in Sierra Leone on which to cultivate the plant, did a good stroke of business for the Canary Islanders when he took up the banana trade. Recently the whole of the banana supplies for England came from the Canaries, not one bunch having been unloaded from Costa Rica or Jamaica. Yet over 50,000 bunches of fruit were unshipped in London and Liverpool. In 1903 nearly 2,000,000 bunches of bananas were exported from the Canaries, as against 1,700,000 in 1902. The value of last year's exports was £375,000. This year planting operations will be carried out on larger areas than ever, as the result of their increased demand and value for Canary bananas during the past two seasons. The reduction in freight by the shipping companies as an offset to the Jamaica subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent, has developed the export trade between the Canaries and British ports in the most remarkable manner. Never was the consumption of Canary bananas in England so great as it is at present.

The Mahomedan Anjuman of the Punjab has addressed Government against competitive examinations for the Judicial Service, holding that the experience of almost a quarter of a century of the system shows its in expediency. It accentuates racial animosities and ignores family services and racial character while accepting those who can only show class-book knowledge; whereas, before the competitive system, the Mahomedan extra Assistant commissioners were more numerous than the Hindu E. A. Cs. The present figures are 57 against 74, and from 1883 to 1903, 40 Hindu Munsifs and but 5 Mahomedan.

IT IS DANGEROUS to neglect a cold. Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahmar and Abdul Karam, Calcutta.

NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

LIFE IN THE FORTRESS.

The Danish "National Tidende" publishes extracts from a private letter, dated August 16, written by young Dane in Port Arthur. The writer says: "I am not sorry to have remained, as I do not expect to have another chance in my life to see such terribly wonderful sights again. General Stoessel has asked all the inhabitants for their own sakes to take at least six hours rest per diem, though he never seems to sleep himself. He is always bright and cheery. It would take the Japanese six months to starve us out. We have plenty of flour, tea, and ammunition, but are short of tinned food and cigarettes. The Japs are wonderfully plucky fighters—they stand the heaviest fire quite coolly; young boys, too, of seventeen or eighteen years of age. The explosions of mines, for which we use Whitehead torpedoes, are truly awful to see, dismembered bodies flying all around. Thousands of mines have been laid. How will the Japanese fare when they get still nearer? To-day about 3,000 engineers and workmen have started repairing the "Retrisan," "Sebastopol," and "Pobida," which are badly holed, but we have plenty of material to mend them with."

A RAID ON KAMCHATKA.

Since May 28 Japanese schooners had from time to time appeared in the estuaries of the Kamchatka. Towards the middle of June, a Japanese lieutenant named Gundust, at the head of 50 naval reserves, with rifles and guns, landed at Javino and Malgino, on the west coast of the Peninsula. They plundered the villages, expelled the inhabitants, and issued proclamations calling upon the people to recognise Japanese sovereignty. They hoisted the Japanese flag on the roof of a chapel at Javino, and posted up a proclamation bearing the words: "This territory henceforth belongs to Japan; anyone not recognising this shall be killed."

On June 13, a sailing vessel which happened to be at Petropavlovsk, was sent, under the command of Lieutenant Shab, to the west coast, with 100 men of the militia, to the west coast, while a detachment of 100 men, under a non-commissioned officer, was despatched by land from Bolsherjsk. On July 26 these two detachments joined forces not far from Javino, and defeated the Japanese. Lieutenant Schitchi Bundi, their commander, was taken prisoner. The Russian losses were one killed and four wounded. The Japanese had seventeen killed. They carried their wounded away with them. The Japanese flag and the proclamation were removed.

The Russians burned five Japanese schooners. They killed in all seventy Japanese.

WAR NEWS.

The "Times" military correspondent calculates that upon the basis of an army of 300,000 men in the field, the present war is costing Russia at least eight millions sterling a month. If the Russian army exceeds 300,000 the cost will be greater. On the other hand Japan is probably only paying about three millions, her financial arrangements being as much superior to the Russian's as is her military capacity. The correspondent points out the imminence of a Russo-German loan, as soon as the money borrowed from France has become exhausted, and adds "We are bound to observe that the same two powers that deprived Japan of the fruits of her victory in 1894 by the machinery of their diplomacy will have entered the lists on Russia's side under the thin disguise of a financial syndicate, as Germany has already done in the guise of ship-broker and that it will then be legitimate for the group of Powers whose cause Japan champions to take corresponding action and back their fancy in a similar way. Thus we shall all be engaged in war by proxy. . . Practically the nations affording financial support to one combatant or the other are themselves taking part in the war in an unofficial manner, and if their Governments intervene to encourage bankers to pursue their present course, fatal as it seems to the real interests of the world's commerce, the intervention assumes an official character, and for practical purposes becomes identical with an alliance backed by subsidies." Evidently the "Times" military man has a hazy notion of making loans contraband.

There is a distinct feeling of uneasiness in Japan at Russia's evident determination to carry on the war in spite of reverses. The Mayor of Tokio, who was formerly a Minister of the Crown, has written an article to combat this feeling, and he discloses what are alleged to be the plans of the Mikado's Government. Summarised they are as follows:—After capturing Port Arthur, Liaoyang, Mukden and Vladivostok, driving the Russians to the north-west of Manchuria and cutting off their road to the sea on the East and South, the Japanese troops are to encamp in a district bounded by the Upper Yalu and the White Mountains only occupying in force a few carefully selected strategic points where they will await the attack of the Russians until the latter lose heart. It is calculated that a quarter of a million men would be sufficient for this task, and the expense of keeping such an army on a war footing would not be beyond the resources of Japan as the command of the sea gives its trade freedom. Japan, it is said, prefers this method to the intervention of the Powers. It is hinted, however, that Japan will not hesitate to call China to her assistance if needful in the hope that the tremendous struggle that would ensue would bring about a peace, with Japan as the mistress of the situation.

The writer of the article, who does not hesitate to suggest this possibility, foresees France intervening on behalf of Russia and Great Britain and the United States actively helping Japan. It is impossible to believe that these are the views of the Japanese Government—for the sufficient reason that it is not in the habit of advertising its intentions. But undoubtedly a large section of the Japanese people seriously consider the eventuality of China being drawn into the struggle should things not go well. This is by no means an encouraging prospect, for it would be impossible in that case for the European nations to remain mere lookers-on.

GROWTH OF FISHES.

In the annual report, just issued of the Fishery Board for Scotland, there is a paper by Dr. T. Wemyss Fulton describing the results of his latest investigations on this subject. In addition to the measurement of large numbers of fishes obtained during the travelling investigations by the use of a small-meshing net, numerous observations were made to determine the relation between the size and weight of fishes belonging to 19 species, and a series of experiments were carried out to show the influence of temperature upon growth. With regard to the ratio between the length and weight of fishes it might be assumed, without experimental evidence, that their growth was in consonance with the physical law governing the relation of similarly-shaped bodies of uniform specific gravity with regard to weight and dimensions—that the weight increased as the cube of the length, so that a fish which doubled its length should increase its weight eight times. The observations, which have been made on between 5,000 and 6,000 fishes, show that this law does not apply with exactitude in any of the species examined, the weight increasing in proportion more rapidly than the length, the conclusion being that, if the specific gravity remains the same, growth takes place to a greater extent in some other dimension than in length, whether in breadth or thickness. The various species examined displayed great differences in the relation between the weight and length at a given size the heaviest in proportion to its length being the turbot, and the lightest the witch, the extremes being found among the flat-fishes.

With regard to the influence of temperature upon growth, it is well-known from previous observations that fishes, at least in the waters near the shore, grow less quickly in winter than in summer, and may not grow at all if the temperature be very low. In the experiments referred to a number of the food-fishes were kept in tanks in which the water was of different temperatures—in one it was considerably above normal—and the effect on the growth of the fish was measured by the fishes after they had been subjected for some time to the various temperatures and comparing the measurement with what it was at first. With a mean temperature of 40.1 F. it was found that the mean increase in the length of whiting was 1.6 millimetres per ten days, and 2.5 millimetres when the temperature was 48.7 F., under the same conditions had-docks grew at the rate 2.7 and 5.1 millimetres respectively, and codlings increased under the lower temperature at the rate of 6.87 millimetres in each ten days. In another tank where the mean temperature was 54.5 F., the rate of growth in length in each ten days was, on the average, 2.8 millimetres for whiting, 6.45 for codlings, 3.0 for common dabs, and 3.29 for plaice. The growth in length varied generally in relation to the size of the fish as well as to the species, the smaller individuals as a rule growing the quickest, and considerable difference was exhibited in many cases among individuals of same species approximately equal in size.

The influence of temperature is exerted directly in connection with the metabolism of the fish, that is, the chemical changes in its tissues, which result in growth as well as in the expenditure of energy. In low temperatures the process of digestion was greatly impaired, and appetite was more or less in abeyance, the fishes refusing their food or eating sparingly. It has been shown that the action of the digestive ferments is suspended at low temperatures and increased at high temperatures. The bearing of these observations on the growth of fishes in winter, whether in the sea or in fresh water, is obvious. In the same paper the results of the investigations made as to the growth of the Sprat, the Witch Sole, the Norway Pout, and the Sharp-tailed Lump-penae are described, and illustrated by a series of diagrams.

RUSSIAN NEWS FROM MONGOLIA.

According to a letter received by the "Novoe Vremya," the situation in Mongolia is becoming alarming. Since the spring rumours have been spread that Lhasa was in danger. The Mongolians were uneasy, not knowing how to protect their capital and the Dalai Lama. It was given out that the British intended to take possession of the city in order to destroy the Buddhist religion; that the white race in general wishes to conquer Asia; and a number of other stories, many of them absurd, were circulated. Events in the Far East were looked upon by the Mongolians as the beginning of the partition of China, and it was said that the defeat of Russia would be followed by the conquest of Mongolia by Great Britain, a contingency not considered desirable by the Mongolians. All these rumours were circulated by the Lamas, who receive their instructions from Lhasa, and are in communication with that city, even in the winter, when the roads are impassable. The letter proceeds:—

At the present moment the Mongolians are assembling to discuss the situation and it is even said that they are considering the question of declaring war against foreigners. The coalities in which the fatherings are being held, notably Urga, the centre of the Buddhist monks, are quite close to Siberia, and for this reason the movement must be watched by the Russians. Despite the love of peace shown by the Mongolians and the good relations existing between the Russians and the Buddhists, this movement, for which the Russians have to thank Great Britain alone, is not desirable.

People who know Mongolia well go so far as to say Russia ought to stop the British movement in order to draw closer to Mongolia, which has no need of independent government but attaches great importance to the religious independence of Lhasa. The Mongolians are excellent marksmen, their cavalry is the finest in the world, and it would be prudent to take measures to stop in time the invasion of Russian territory by Mongolians, should an invasion take place. As for Lhasa, Mongolian Volunteers are marching in large numbers on the city in order to rescue the Dalai Lama.

There is to be an international cock-growing competition in Paris this month. Birds from all countries will compete. The utterer of the greatest number of cock-a-doodle-does in fifteen minutes will be declared champion cockpinner.

Correspondence.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

To The Editor.
Sir,—I sent the following letter, when you declined to publish it, to the "Bengalee." The latter also did not publish it. How then are we to make our wishes known, if you combine to assume the attitude of silence. When I sent my letter to you for publication, you intimated to me that it ought to be sent to another paper and if that paper declined to publish it, you would do it yourself. So, now that the "Bengalee" has refused to publish it, you should, give insertion to it, according to your promise.

Sir,—It is a matter of regret and of no less surprise that the Hon. Mr. K. G. Gupta's amendment at the last Thursday's Calcutta Corporation meeting should be carried with the help of Indian Commissioners. The conduct of these Indian Commissioners was most unjustifiable. Woe to Raja Benoy Krishna Deb! It will be remembered that the Town Hall meetings held for the purpose of protesting against the Calcutta Municipal Bill, were presided over by this distinguished Raja. The Calcutta public then, led by Raja Benoy Krishna, sent their protestations to His Excellency. And what do we find now? We find the same Raja actually voting for Mr. Gupta's amendment! Alas, we have got this sort of people to protect us! The conduct of the Raja is all the more inexcusable inasmuch as, after hearing the bold and striking remarks that fell from Mr. Shirley Tremearne, he abandoned the popular side and proved himself to be a turn-coat. The public has found him out at last!

Sir, the very brief speech which Mr. Shirley Tremearne made on Wednesday last was perhaps the best that he had ever delivered in the Corporation. The worthy editor of the "Capital" deserves congratulations from the public. The rate-payers expect many things from men like Messrs. Tremearne, Apar, Braunfield, Kali Charan Bannerjee and Cotton. Mr. Cotton's unavoidable absence from the last Corporation meetings was a distinct loss to the public at large.

Sir, the Honourable Bengalee Member of the Board of Revenue may be a very able officer in his own sphere of action. He may be a shrewd man of business. He may be a prominent member of the Indian Civil Service. But what does he know of municipal affairs? It might be truly said, that men too much conversant with office are rarely minds of remarkable enlargement. * * * When the high roads are broken up, and the waters out, when a new and troubled scene is opened, and the file affords no precedent, then it is that a greater knowledge of mankind, and far more extensive comprehension of things, is required than ever office gave or can ever give. As regards the experience in municipal affairs there is a vast difference between the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta and "the 28 city fathers." As regards the experience in Municipal affairs there exists a gulf of difference between the Hon'ble Mr. Gupta and men like the Hon'ble Babus Bhupendra Nath Bose, Nolin Behary Sircar, Kalyan Nath Mitra and others. I think I need not make any further remarks on the Hon'ble Mr. Gupta's amendment as he was mercilessly exposed by the worthy Editor of "Capital"—Mr. Shirley Tremearne. Mr. Tremearne has left nothing to be told.

Calcutta, Oct. 2, 1904. AMYANATH MUKERJI.
(Why blame the poor Rajahs and Maharajahs? Our so-called leaders are all of them loadies, more or less.—Ed.)

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition Committee announce that with the kind support and co-operation of Government they have made considerable progress in various directions. Government have lent to them the free use of the Oval which on account of its central position and attractive surroundings is a splendid site for the erection of central pavilions for the Exhibits and the grounds will be laid out with a number of attractions worthy of Bombay. Government have instructed their chief Executive Officers, especially of the Forest and the Agricultural Departments, Schools of Arts, Jails and other Government Institutions, to send representative Exhibits and render every help they can. The Committee have also secured the co-operation of influential gentlemen all over the country. Moreover they have sent and they are sending travelling agents to all parts of India with special instructions to reach the merchants and manufacturers direct, give them all the necessary information and induce them to send Exhibits. Letters of authority have been given to these Agents, and it is hoped they will receive every possible assistance from the leading local gentlemen sympathising with the movement.

The Committee gratefully announce that H. E. Lord Lamington has kindly consented to open the Exhibition. H. H. the Maharajah Sayaji Rao Gaekwar of Baroda has kindly contributed to the exhibition funds a liberal donation of Rs. 5,000, besides promising to arrange for a complete representation of the Arts and Industries of his territories. Several other Chiefs also have promised similar help. To suit the conveniences of H. E. the Governor, Saturday, the 10th of December, has been fixed for the opening of the Exhibition. The Committee, therefore, are obliged to request all Exhibitors to send their Exhibits so as to reach them before the 30th of November. They will accept Exhibits coming up to the 5th of December, as previously notified, but they cannot undertake that Exhibits reaching them after the 30th November shall be arranged in the pavilion on the opening day.

The date for sending applications for permission to exhibit has been extended to the 15th of October, with a view to suit the convenience of Exhibitors from distant parts. But Exhibitors are requested to send their applications as soon as possible, since the dimensions of the pavilion and other structures can be finally determined only after the number and nature of the proposed Exhibits are accurately estimated.

A LINGERING COUGH may result in consumption. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures coughs, colds and influenza. It contains no harmful substance and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents, B. K. Paul and Co., Abdul Rahmar and Abdul Karam, Calcutta.

A VERY SENSATIONAL KIDNAPPING CASE.

Krishnagar, Oct. 1.
A Mahomedan girl of some personal attraction was kidnapped by three Mahomedan youths of the name of Esna, Latif and Panchkari under the following circumstances. Both the girl and the youths are natives of Krishnagar Aminbazar and the accused are the cousins of the girl. The story for the prosecution is that one night at about 2 a. m. when the girl came out to attend a call of nature, she was seized by the accused persons who gagged her mouth and took her to various empty houses and kept her there for 10 or 12 days. Then they brought her to her mother's house where the latter was living with her mother and step-father. A case was then instituted in the criminal court under Secs. 363 and 368 I. P. C., but before the case was finally disposed of the girl was again kidnapped by the accused one night. Some 10 days after they were arrested by the police at Surpurgunge. The Civil Surgeon examined the girl and said that she was below 16, but the jury thought that she was above 16 and hence acquitted the accused. They also found that the accused kidnapped the girl with her consent. The Judge disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury referred the case to the Hon'ble High Court.

A MURDER CASE.
The Sessions Judge is now trying a very sensational murder case under Sec. 302 I.P.C. in which three persons are arraigned on a charge of murdering one Sadagar who was a respectable Mahomedan gentleman the details will be sent hereafter.

Giant waves, attributed to volcanic disturbances in the ocean, are reported from the Californian coast.

Port Arthur's blockade and defence have been rehearsed by the German navy in its manoeuvres. The Kaiser was in command of the fleet making a sortie, which was defeated. The skull and tusks of a mammoth have been discovered embedded in sand at a depth of 23 ft. at Britk. The tusks, which were nearly 6ft. in length, crumbled when exposed to the air.

PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

A positive cure for all sorts of plague fevers and Bubos. Haimadi Panakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague fever, in 2 sizes, price Re. 1 and 10 Ans. Satadhousta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague bubo, in 2 sizes, price As. 12 and 8.

TESTIMONIALS.
The Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore, Mr. Ananpawamy Rao says, "I found the mixture remarkably efficacious."

The Dr. Forest officer, Gordon Hadfield, Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated 37 got alright. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Police Insp.-Mr. V. P. Srinivasa Iyengar, B. A., Wandwash, says: "It is a miraculous remedy for plague cases, and is a marvel of cheapness."

Numerous other testimonials. All other Ayurvedic medicines a ways in stock. Catalogue of medicines put free on application. PANDIT D. GOPALA CHARLU.

Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D. Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D. Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Ayurvedic Vidvat Examinations. The Madras Ayurvedic Laboratory, 158, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

USE B. N. DUTT'S AMRITA-BINDU SARSA. The most wonderful blood purifier and Tonic of the age. IT ENSURES.

A JOLLY LIFE, vigorous old age and an immunity from diseases is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. Our "AMRITA-BINDU SARSA" is not only a decided

Registered No. 362, specific for all maladies consequent upon a course of over hydration, but can be safely used as a sequel to a course of Mercurial treatment. It taken regularly at the changes of seasons, it is greatly beneficial to the human frame, wonderfully promoting all the functions that maintain life and health, improving appetite and digestion and imparting strength and vigour to every part of the system. In Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Black heads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, its effect is marvellous. Thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures from all parts of the world. Price one bottle Re. 1, postage Ans. 3. Three bottles Rs. 2-12, postage Ans. 12 only. B. N. DUTT,—6, Doorqa Churn Pitthoor's Lane, Bowbazar, Calcutta.

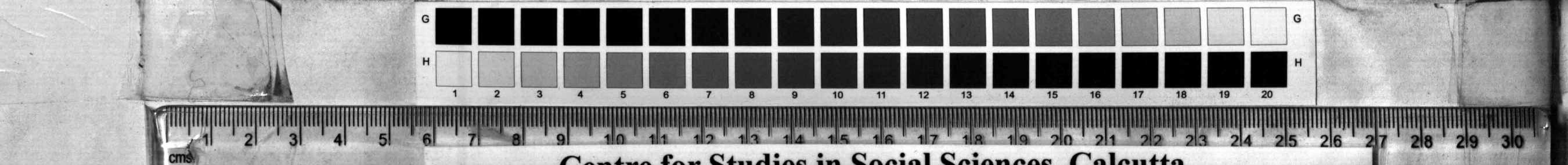
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Our articles shall on comparison be found to be much better while our prices cheaper than elsewhere. We solicit the favor of a trial order. Most fussy orders are executed with promptness and care by V. K. P. Satisfaction of constituent is guaranteed as our chief aim. Samples of prices are given below. Silk Chudder Rs. 3-8 to 4-8, Silk Saree Rs. 7-12, Rainbow Color Rs. 8-4, Flowered Silk Rs. 12 to 16, Bombay Saree Rs. 7-8, Silk Punjabi Rs. 4, Twill Silk Chudder Rs. 6-12, Embroidery Benares Silk Saree Rs. 22, Embroidery Silk Jacket Rs. 5, Embroidery Silk Saree Rs. 16-8, Silk Frock Rs. 2-8 to 3-8, Embroidry Velvet Jacket Rs. 20-8. Besides these Silk Handkerchief, Socks, Banians, Towels, etc., always available. B. MULLICK & COV., 220-1 (A) Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

অনেকের অনেক রকমের পূজার ব্যাধি এই অবশ্যিক উপায় ভাল হয়।

বাবর বস্ত্রের মতও ইহাতে লায়াজে। বহুতর বসী একবার এই অবশ্যিক উপায় পরাও করিতে পারেন। রিয়ারি পোটে রোগবৃত্ত জমাইলে, বাবর ও ব্যাধিপর পাই। ঐরজনীর সেন, ৪৪৪ নিম্ণোবানীর সেন, কলিকাতা।



THE PARNELL OF WALES.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AND HIS CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Lloyd-George explains his plan of campaign against the Government in the new issue of the "Review of Reviews."

The first attempt to enforce the Act against the defaulting County Councils, he says, will be the signal for an immediate suspension of the Education Act "all along the line." The Education Department will be "paralysed," it has "neither the men nor the means" to deal with the situation which will arise.

"If any one will compel these to go with him a mile, go with him twice." Precisely, says Mr. Lloyd-George; "we are going with them wain. If they take over our accounts they must take over our souls."

What is it that gives Mr. Lloyd-George the right to speak thus for Welsh Radicalism, and in its name to throw down a challenge to his Majesty's Government?

He is a mere stripling in politics, only forty-one years of age, yet of more account than men who have been forty-one years in the House of Commons. He has been but fourteen years in the House and is looked upon as almost a veteran. Many a modest man waits nearly as long before he makes his maiden speech.

Mr. Lloyd-George has always been in a hurry. As a true Welshman, it must have been a sad disappointment to find himself born in Manchester. The career of the future Parnell of Wales might have been imperilled. But with fine political sagacity, Mr. Lloyd-George trekked into Wales as soon as he learned his letters, and a little geography, and he imbibed the Welsh national spirit pure and undiluted at Llanystumdwy. At the national school there he received all his education. He owes nothing to colleges and universities, and in that respect, if in no other, resembles his great antagonist, Mr. Chamberlain.

DAVID AND GOLIATH.

The father of Mr. Lloyd-George was a school master and then a minister of the Baptist Church, and to the early influences of his home may be due the political principles of his manhood. He became a solicitor in Wales, and at the age of twenty-two set up in business for himself at Criccieth. He is now a solicitor in London. Entering Parliament in 1890 at the age of twenty-seven, he soon made his presence felt. He had learned the arts of oratory and effective debating as a temperance propagandist, and it was in that character primarily that he was sent to Westminster. He is a temperance advocate still and a teetotaler.

Pungent speech, a playful wit, and a searching sense of humour unrestrained by any kindliness for opponents, attracted attention. Like all ambitious politicians he turned his talents to the stirring up of his own leaders occasionally. It prevented them from forgetting him. His great chance came in opposition. He seized upon Mr. Chamberlain as the Goliath of the time against whom his smooth stones from the brook should be directed. There is always kudos to be got by attacking the great men of the time, and a young man's fortune is practically assured in the House of Commons if he can sting the grant into a habit of replying to him. In that Mr. Lloyd-George succeeded, and he kept on.

He is no mean antagonist. Very often in those days his fervour was overdone, his wit forced, his points strained, and the effect somewhat theatrical. But here were always shrewd blows here and there, and there was always wit.

The Boer war was a sore trial to parliamentary patience. Mr. Lloyd-George was frankly pro-Boer, and fought his fight on the floor and in the country openly, relentlessly, and bravely. He was in a miserable minority, but he had the courage to say exactly what he thought while others sat silent "letting I dare not wait upon I would." He was the only man who could attack Mr. Chamberlain with effect, and he did so.

JESTER AND TACTICIAN.

While still the subject of execration in England he was building up for himself a following and power in Wales. The people there saw his courage, and they wanted a man with pluck and dash to lead them now that Tom Ellis was gone. This young man seemed to fit the post. He is not impressive to look upon. Nature has been niggardly as to his physique. But he has a fine head, a good voice though somewhat limited in range, and the genius for clear, cogent, and convincing argument. No one can present the Radical side of a case better than he, no one can establish a Radical argument in difficult circumstances with such deftness.

Sometimes he takes the House of Commons a little cheaply, but it is not intentionally. He makes it a rule to prepare his speeches and to burnish up his epigrams in the library before taking part in debate. Few men are effective in impromptu utterance, and the thing is hardly known in Parliament. Occasionally he finishes a speech with spontaneous jests and jibes, and it may happen that these are as good as the others. But it is risky and he does not try it often.

However clever a man may be in speech and however earnest he may be thought he will never do anything in Parliament unless he has mastered the rules of procedure and can use them to suit his purpose and to spoil the Government programme. That was one of the lessons Mr. Lloyd-George took to heart at the outset, and his action during the past session proved its value to his own side. Why, he destroyed a whole day as if the sun had never risen. That day does not exist in the history of Parliament. Then he led the whole Opposition out of the House on another occasion, compelling Mr. Asquith to go in front of him with the official Liberals.

By common consent he is marked out for office when the Liberals come into power, and there are people who say that he will be a Secretary of State. It is not safe to guess or to prophesy in these matters. That he cannot be left out of office is quite certain. He would be much too dangerous. In the meantime, his war in Wales against the Education Act will, he believes, bring about a chaos in which his Nonconformist friends and he will win their fight with the Church.

THE FUTURE.

All along he has been an antagonist of the Church. He entered Parliament as a disestablisher, as well as a Home Ruler and a Welsh Nationalist. When he is not fighting Mr. Chamberlain the Welshmen like to see him fighting bishops.

In Parliament Mr. Lloyd-George has no chance to join the bishops in actual debate. Perhaps in the far-distant future he may pass

to a serene atmosphere along the lobby and meet them face to face. But the contest will not exult in brilliance of wit, in cleverness of sword play, and the relish that arises from sheer love of fighting those encounters which take place between him and Mr. Balfour. Mr. Balfour is as nimble in retort as Mr. Lloyd-George is in attack, and the Prime Minister has the advantage in weight. That is where Mr. Lloyd-George fails—if he does fail.

He has "sown his wild oats" of politics, he has got his advertisement, and he has learned to play golf. People are looking to see what he is to make of the advantage he has gained. It is time to solidify and become serious. Can he do it? I believe he can if he starts now. But Parliament and the public have an awkward habit of thinking a witty man is a buffoon and nothing more. That is why there are so many duffers and portentously dull persons in high places whichever party is in power.

ANDREW CAIRD.

NOTES FROM JESSORE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BLACK VS. WHITE.

Jessore, Oct. 4.

A case has just been disposed of here, which unmistakably shows how dangerous it is for an Indian to seek redress of grievances against a white man in a court of justice. One Bhajan Mandal, sometime ago, preferred a complaint before Mr. Vas, the Joint Magistrate of Khulna, against a white man (I do not know whether he is a European or Eurasian) alleging that the latter had compelled him, by threats, to sign a document against his will. As generally happens in such cases in which white men are involved, the case was dismissed. Bhajan should have stopped here. But unluckily so aggrieved did he feel at the order of the Magistrate that he filed a motion against it to the Additional Sessions Judge, alleging by an affidavit that the Joint Magistrate had not recorded his statements correctly. And what was the result? Not only was the motion rejected, but, to add injury to the insult as it were, the Additional Sessions Judge gave sanction to prosecute Bhajan for filing a false affidavit. The case came to be tried by a Sadar Deputy Magistrate. No efforts were spared to get the man convicted. The Government pleader was engaged on behalf of the crown, while Babu Jogendra Nath Mitra pleader defended. The hearing of the case went on for some ten days, when the trying Deputy Magistrate taught Bhajan a good lesson for "his impertinence" in filing an affidavit against a Magistrate, by sentencing him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. It was all over with Bhajan, but for the happy accident that his appeal came to be heard by Mr. B.C. Mitter, District and Sessions Judge, who acquitted him. The case has cost the Government a good round sum in the shape of fees to the pleaders and the expenses of travelling and compensation to Mr. Vas who was an important witness. Surely somebody ought to be held responsible for this unnecessary loss to the Government. Now that it has been decided by the appellate court that Bhajan was not guilty of filing a false affidavit, the matter should not stop here.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

We hear that our District Magistrate Mr. Baboneau is going to be reverted to his former post of a Deputy Magistrate and Mr. Agasti is coming here as the District Magistrate. We are sorry to see that our popular Deputy Magistrate Babu Surendra Nath Chakravarty has been transferred to Khulna.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST A S. D. OFFICER.

We have heard repeated complaints against Babu Fakir Chand Chakravarty, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Narail. Recently another complaint has been made against him before the District Magistrate by one Islam Khan on the following allegation. A few days ago Islam brought a criminal case against another man in the court of Fakir Babu. On the day of hearing, both the complainant and the accused in the case, applied to court alleging that they would not proceed with the case and were ready to compromise the matter out of court. Upon this the S.D. Magistrate is alleged to have asked both the parties to pay one rupee each to the "poor box" of the court. The parties having failed to comply with the order, the S.D.O. asked the police to keep both the parties in the lock-up until they paid up the required sum. Thereupon they were kept in the Hajut and were released next day only when they paid up the sum. Now this Islam is the present petitioner before the District Magistrate. The matter is under inquiry and we are anxious to know the result.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

It will be remembered by the readers of the "Patrika" that some time ago two men named Hira Lal and Sobharam, were tried by the third Presidency Magistrate, and convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each,—the former under section 420 (cheating) and 403 I. P. Code (misappropriation) and the latter under section 411 I. P. Code (possessing stolen property). After their conviction, the defendants appealed to the High Court and the Hon'ble Court held that there was misjoinder of parties and directed that a fresh and separate trial by another Magistrate should be held. The case was tried by Mr. W. A. Bonnard, second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Mahapatra, Court Inspector, conducted the prosecution. Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose, B.L., Vakil, appeared for the defendants. The first accused was again convicted under section 420 I. P. Code and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The case against the second man was withdrawn, on the ground that the property acquired by cheating was not "stolen property" within the meaning of section 410 I.P.O., and so the second defendant committed no offence by assisting the first accused in the disposal of the note.

MR. RADICE.

COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT BOARD CHAIRMAN.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Krishnagar, Oct. 3.

Mr. Radice has been transferred to Hazaribag as Dy. Commissioner of that district. With his immense energy he was not even able to leave some brilliant records of his regime here. His administration has been markedly one of hobby horses. He has given much attention and devoted himself assiduously to the study of Technical Education but for want of practical application which his impulsive nature greatly lacks, he has not been able to give any practical shape to his much cherished and pet schemes. The blackest spot of his administration is the suppression of Santipur and Navadwip Municipalities for their little fault which could have been very easily averted had he displayed more practical wisdom in the administration of public affairs. During his regime not only the two ancient Municipalities' death knell was rung but the District Board was officialised and the last meeting will show how the Magistrate discharged the most responsible duties as the Chairman of the District Board.

Some years ago when the late lamented Sir John Woodburn was at the helm of the Bengal Government a memorial was addressed to him by some Meherpur gentleman praying that a branch line from Chaudanga might be extended up to Meherpur. After due investigation the plan was given up as the statistics proved that it would be a very losing concern. The matter was dropped for sometime and the present Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway diverted the attention of the Board for sometime. This Railway was prepared at a cost of Rs. 700,000 (seven lakhs) and the Board took guarantee for an income of 4 per cent. As the annual earnings fell short the Board paid annually the deficit which was about Rs. 16,000. The three roads—viz, (1) From Krishnagar to Bogula (2) From Krishnagar to Santipur; (3) From Santipur to Ranaghat—used to get about Rs. 10,000, 2,500, 5,000 respectively for annual repairs. The Board decided the

amount to about 2,000, 500 and 1,000 and saved about Rs. 10,000 to pay Messrs Martin and Co. But the three important roads of the District Board got greatly ruined. Though Bogula road is comparatively better maintained the state of other two is greatly miserable. As the Board is now relieved of this heavy burden on account of the Government's purchasing the line we hope and pray that the roads will be properly maintained as before. But alas! What matters our hope or prayer. We are here only to pay Road-Cess, tax and not to hope and ask for any convenience, comfort or to have any voice in matters of public administration.

No sooner this burden is taken off the shoulder of the Board than Mr. Radice's pet scheme of running a Light Railway to Gulahy via Meherpur got the strong hold of the Board's mind and the members of the Board, with the exception of two, most illegally sanctioned Rs. 9,750 for the rough survey and estimate of the proposed line.

In July meeting the Board sanctioned only Rs. 1,500 for the purpose of rough survey and estimate and the District Engineer was called upon to do the work. The sanction of Rs. 1,500 is now pending before the Divisional Commissioner and his approval or disapproval is not as yet known. Mr. Radice's superfluous energy did not keep him content with that. He was helped by Mr. Tivoli who is known as an expert in railway works, and the latter proposed to construct a line at a cheap cost. The line is to extend for about 56 miles and the proposed cost would amount to 19 lakhs and the guaranteed sum of 4 per cent would mean an expenditure of Rs. 76,000. Fancy the situation of the Board! It has only an income of Rs. 90,000 as Road Cess and out of Rs. 90,000 if Rs. 76,000 is set apart for the luxury of a Light Railway how much the other important works should be starved in case the proposed scheme of Mr. Radice is given practical effect to. So it was settled in July meeting that the scheme was very much absurd. Now before 6 months have expired the members of the Board sanctioned again Rs. 9,750 for the purpose.

Though Babu Mohini Mohan Gupta proposed an amendment which was supported by the illustrious Maharaja of Nadia to the effect that this Board can not at present sanction Rs. 9,750 considering that six months have not passed from the sanction of Rs. 1,500 and that no special requisition having been signed by the members as the Law provides and that considering the fact that Rs. 9,750 is a very large sum which should not be spent for an imaginary project, the success of which the Board is not as yet sure while there are other important and useful works for which the sum may be profitably spent. It was lost. The Board consisted of 5 Deputy Magistrates, some European gentlemen who will be highly profited by the construction of the proposed line, the public prosecutor and some other gentlemen who are Mr. Radice's favour-seekers.

An attempt is being made by some of Mr. Radice's favourites to give him an entertainment in an evening party. Of course Mr. Radice's subordinates may get up any such thing but whether that will be called a private or public one is a question which is not very difficult to solve.

A sad occurrence took place at Sukkur station on Tuesday last, says the Karachi paper of the 30th ultimo. Ticket Collector Rigby, a lad of 18, who had but lately entered service, was fast asleep when the mail train arrived and being hurriedly roused to attend to his duty, he went to the intermediate compartment in a half sleepy state. His foot slipped from the platform and he fell. The train in motion ran over him and killed him outright. The sincerest regret is felt among the station staff, deceased being of a very amiable disposition.

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

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