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VOL XXXV.

bas bodge to CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1905.

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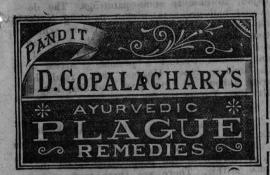


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Passage, and all Lung diseases will be cured
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specific for ASTHMA has done more for my
boy than all other patent medicines I had
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even slightly, and I am beginning to be coneven slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him * *" Price Five Rupees only.

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I just received to-day all the suteniver isil in sets from your mohorir. The polish and the making of the article is excellent and well approved. As you made for me in the past various golden ornaments of value, I can honestly recommend you to other gentlemen. In fact your dealings with me for the last 16 years have won my full confidence in your business. I shall send you some more orders very soon.

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Babu Bepin Behari Dhar of Rampus Boalia, Rajshah is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent and he executes orders with p.ecision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 to are excellent and he executes orders with p.ecision, promptitude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 to go to your Doctor for to suffer silently in your distress. Simply write to us quickly giving details of your sufferings and we will send glad to find that he was honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours.

(Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee,
Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

Rabu Bepin Behari Dhar, jeweller of Boalia, made several ornaments for me. He also receves several orders through me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straightened. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the

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It is invaluable in all the different varieties of organic and wasting diseases. In removing poison from the body—in enriching the impoverished blood—in bringing back to the old or prematurely old the flush, ovigor and strength of glorious manhood—in restoring joy to the cheerless—in giving tone to the system—it is unequalled, unrivalled, unsurpassed.

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Dr. Modhoosoodun Goopto, Moradpore, Patna writes:—

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Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhatta-chajya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:—

"I am glad to be able to say that the medicines prepared by Kabiraj Kashab Lal Roy, Superintending Physician of the Bharat Vaisajyanilaya, are genuine. * *;

Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar, Bagbazar, writes:-"* * I can very strongly certify as to the genuine-ness of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAI-SAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with which KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY executed his treat-

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Relired Jailor, writes:—

"I placed some of the members of my family under the treatment of Kabiraj Keshab Lal Roy.

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Babu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant Manager of the "Patrika" writes:— "My grand daughter had been suffering from chronic dysentry attended with fever and other complications. When some of the eminent physicians failed to cure her, I placed her under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY, who, I am glad to say, cured her within a very short time. The case of my grand daughter has convinced me that Ayurvedic medicines, if properly prepared, are most efficacious for chronic diseases."

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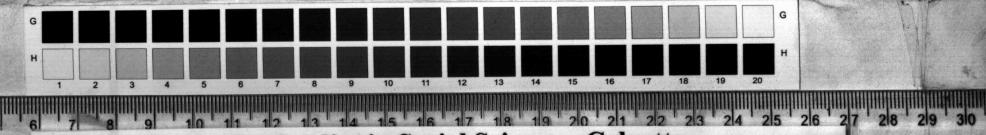


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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. J. Urwin, I.M.S., is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, during the absence, on leave, of Captain J. Mulvany. The order of the 10th January 1905, post-

ing Babu Ramapati Chatterji, Special Excase Deputy Collector of Patna, to Chitta-

gong is cancelled.

The order of the 10th January 1905, appointing Babu Ramoni Moman Mitra, Special Excise Deputy Collector, Midnapore, to be Special Excise Deputy Collector, Patna, is cancelled.

Babu Raj Mohan Gangopadhyay, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Special Excise Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpur, on being relieved of his present appointment as Superintendent of Distillery, Russa, 24-

Parganas.

Babu Annada Charan Guha, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to

Babu Satis Chandra Ghose, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Parganas, is transferred to Chittagong.

Mr. Naw Ratten Misra, substantive pro-

empore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gaya, is transferred to Sonthal Parganas district. Maulvi Afsaruddin Mahomed, Deputy

Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on Excise work, Dacca, is appointed to have charge of the Katwa sub-division of the Burdwan

The following confirmations and promotions are sanctioned in the Subordinate Educational Service:— Confirmed in class II.

Babu Braja Syam Majumdar, vice Mr. E. leghorn, retired. Babu Hari Mohan Sen, B.A., vice Babu

Sajivan Lal Singha, retired.

Promoted to class II.

Babu Suresh Chandra Dev, substantively pro tempore, vice Babu Braja Syam Majum-

Babu Goptal Chandra Sarkar, B.A., substantively pro tempore, vice Babu Hari Mohan Sahibzada Walli Mohamed Shah, substan-

tive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Singhbhum dis-Babu Nani Lal Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Puri

district. This cancels the order of the 7th Janury 1905, osting Babu Nami Lal Mukerjee to the head-quorters station of the Singhbhum

district.
Mr. G. C. Denham, Probationary Assistant
Superintendent of Police, Patma, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mauly Shah Mohammad Saed Rural Sub-

Mauly Shah Mohammad Saed Rural Sub-Registrar of Kharagpur in the district of Monthyr, acted as Special Sub-Registrar of that district during the absence, on leave, of the late MaulyiShah Mohammad Yakub. Captain R. M. Dalziel, I.M.S., Officiating Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

lowed leave for three months.

Babu Nabin Chandra Kar Deputy , Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months. Babu Revati Mohun Chuckerbutty, subs

tantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Palamau, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Syam Lal Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Katwa, Burdwan, is ullowed leave for three months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Bab. Sarada Prosad butta, B.L., is appointed to act as an Additional Muns in the district of Bardwan, but to be on deputation to Khulna, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Tei Chandra Mitter.

Babu Amrita Nath Litter, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bhagalpur, to be ordina ily stationed a Banka, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hem Chandra Mitter.

Mr. John Henry Murray is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at Saidpur, in the

district of Rangpur.

Babu Hari Das Pal is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Palta, in the district of the 24-

Maulvi Abdul Wali is appointed to be an Bonorary Magistrate of the Sadar Independent Bench in the district of Ranchi. Babu Atul Chandra Banerjee, Munsif of Manikganj, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for forty days

hu Madan Mahun Saha, Munsh of Kisorgan,, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one month

Baltu Hem Chandra Mitter, Munsif of Banka, in the district of Bhagalpur is allowed leave for forty-five days.

Babu Bipin Bihari Sen Subordinate Judge Tirhut, is allowed furlough up to the 31st January 1905.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Uma Charan Roy Chowdhry, Sub-Deputy Collector, Khulna, is transferred to the Jangipur sub-division of the Murshidabad

Babu Bhugobutty Churn Bhatthcharjee, ub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hall Tracts, transferred to the Brahmanbaria subdivi-tion of the Toppera district.

Babu Komul Narain Chuckerbutty, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed combined eave for six months, viz., privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days and furlough for the remaining period.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major D. R. Green, I.M.S., on return from furlough, is appointed to act as a Civil Surgeon and is posted to Mymensingh. Captain J. G. P. Murray, I.M.S., Officiat-ng Civil Surgeon, is transferred from Jes-

Asstt. Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghose, Offg. ivil Surgeon, in transferred from Jessore to

Bogra.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. Grainger, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, is posted, on return from iurlough, to Muzaffarpur.

Captain C. R. Stevens, I.M.S., Civil Sur-eon, is on relief at Muzaffarpur, posted to Captain J. W. F. Rait, I.M.S., Officiating ivil Surgeon, is on relief at Champaran, osted to Dinajpur.

On being relieved of his duties as Officiating Oivil Surgeon at Dinajpur, Catain G. Ling, I.M.S., is placed on special duty in connection with plague work in Bihar.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K. C. I., E.M.P., proceeds to England by the steamer "Oriental" on the 21st instant.

Count Lingi Primole, a member of the Bonaparte family, is now n Madras as the guest of Lord and Lady Ampadull.

The Governor of Chekiang, in obedience to orders, is trying to enlist three thousand new troops to be drilled Japan se fastion.

The Acting Advocate-General, Borday, Mr. Ernest Barkley Raikes, is appointed to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The total approximate earnings of the Southern Punjab Railway for the week ending the 31st December, were Rs. 10.275, against Rs. 36,212 for the curresponding week of the previous year. Those for the half-year were Rs. 12,43,595, also approximate, against Rs. 10,26,540 actuals for 1903

The elephant kraal which it was proposed to hold at Ambanpola, three miles from the Kurunegala-Anuradhapura railway line, in the latter part of next month, has been rotponed "sine die." It is reported that the authorities are against having the kraal so near to the railway line; but whatever the leason preparations have been suspended, and it remains to be seen whether the Hon. Mr. Hulugalle and his co-chiefs will be able to find a suitable locality less accessible! to find a suitable locality less accessible!

The preliminary forecast of the Assam mustard crop for 1904-1905 states that the season has been favourable to mustard cultivation in all districts except Cachar. In Sylhet cultivation was to some xteat impeded by rain in November but the main in t Sylhet cultivation was to some extent impeded by rain in November, but the weather conditions have proved favourable since then The area sown during the current year is reported to be less than that of last year in three districts, but is expected to be in excess elsewhere. On the whole the total orea sown this year is likely to exceed that of last year and the average of the past five years. The present prospects of the crop are good

During the night of Monday something happened in the camp at Dodballapur to frighten the horses of the Carabiniers, and as a result the horses of two squadrons of the negiment broke loose and stampeded. Sixty-five of the horses are said to have galloped home to their lines in Bangalore and of these two horses damaged themselves badly and had to be shot. The remainder of the horses of the squadrons went in different directions, but most of them have ferent directions, but most of them have since been found and taken back to camp. The horses that came into Bangalore were all, with the exception of the two which were destroyed, sent back to Dodballapur.

Among the many mineral products that should be investigated is that of corundum a few miles north of the village of Nongstein in the Khasi hills. This place can be reached via Mairung on the old road from Chierra. Years ago it was mentioned and its accessibility to the river at a small place called Shillong has pointed out, but no one seems to have deemed it worth notice but new the touring season is on, those who do not mind roughing it in the accommodation line, might well run over the ground. After leaving Myring for some miles there are veins ing Myrung for some miles there are veins of white earth running through the sandstone formation and the traveller should carry with him a small spirit lamp and blow pipe, as though impure, this whitish stuff yielded on one trial a small proportion of lead; whether the metal exists in paying of quantities has to be determined.—"Times of

in all Netherlands India is said to be the Chinese millionaire of Samarang named Wee Chong Ham. He is interest ed in many large business enterprises in that quarter, as well as in Singapore, Hong-Kong, Japan, and London. One of these ventures has eleven steamers on the run. He and associates also own large tracts of land cultivated with paddy and sugar-cane in Java.

Large areas of house property are in his
hands at Sourabaya and Samarang. Last year, he and his piculs of rice He has been kn import rice free Wee Chong Ham is has grand plans for to utilise his millions. One ness programme is a visit States in 1905.

The annual Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition opened at Rangoon on Tuesday last This year an exhibition of pictures and photographs was added. On Monday the judges awarded the prizes in the picture and photographic section. The following were awarded the prizes in the picture and photographic section. The following were amongst the recipients:—A silver statuette presented by he Lieutenant-Govenor for the best picture exhibited by an amateur or professional was won by Mrs. St. John. The prize of Rs. 100, presented by the Judges of the Chief Court, for pictures in any meof the Chief Court, for pictures in any me-dium for a series of not less than three sketches from nature, was won by Me. H. E. Tilly. The following were won by Mrs. C. E. Mural:—For the best photograph in

Committee has been finally settled now. In order to invite competition on a large scale the various publications were divided into six fairly full and self-contained lots. Four of these were assigned to Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh and Sons on the 19th December 1904, and the remaining two were allotted to the same firm on Thursday last. As stated in a previous issue, one result of the new arangements will be to cheapen the cost of books very considerably, while facilitating their output and improving their general get-up and appearance. The large majority of books which hither o sold at the rate of 576 pages per rupee will now sell at 1,000 page. of books which hither o sold at the rate of 576 pages per rupee will now sell at 1,000 pages and in some cases even at 1,250 pages per rupee. The thanks of the public are due to the present Director of Public Instruction for the substantial relief that will thus be afforded to the parents of students in our Primary Secondary School.—"Tribune."

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

NEW METHOD OF PURIFYING WATER. CONQUERS WATER-BORNE DISEASES.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of modern science comes to us by the last mail, and the wonder is that it has not reached India before by the cables, for it offers a solution to one of India's greatest problems, the conquering of water-borne disease. By means of the new method such scourges as typhoid, cholera and a variety of lesser ills can be effectively stormed and not by doubtcan be effectively stopped, and not by doubtful methods of serum inoculation but long before the disease germs have a chance to reach the human system. The remarkable

before the disease germs have a chance to reach the human system. The remarkable thing about it is that is not a new discovery, but the discovery of an old and common practice, particularly in this country, of using copper vessels for water and cooking purposes. In our ignorance we are discarding copper, which is a real life preserver, in favour of other metals supposed to be less dangerous.

The genius to apply the old wisdom to new circumstances is Dr. George T. Moore, who amnounces with the authority of the United States Government behind him, that he has discovered how to get the good effects of copper without any dangerous results, that he a way of using copper so diluted that it cannot hurt a baby, and yet so active that it will destroy villent cholera and typhoid bacilli in four or five hours. The method is dealt with in the "Century Magazine," and it is rightly said that few amnouncements in recent years have been more important and will bring greater health and happiness to mankind. Here in India we know what the evils of contaminated water are, and if this discovery will stand the tests a complete revolution has arready commenced in our life im this country. Mr. Gibert H. Grosvenor tells the story, and we have no hesitation in making copious extracts from his article.

Mr. Grovesnor deals first with the contami-

tells the story, and we have no hesitation in making copious extracts from his article.

Mr. Grovesnor deals first with the contamination of stored water by vegetable growths, a difficulty we experience for some months in every year in Bombay City, when much of our stored water is unfit for drinking purposes. We are all too familiar with the green-brown liquid supplied through the mains in the months of March, April and May. He says that reservoirs are apt to become foul by the growth of algae.

growth of algae.

The thick, spongy layer that gathers on stagnant pools and is popularly called frogspawn or pond-scum, is one kind of algae, but as a rule, the algae which cause the bad taste and smell of water-supply systems are the minute and almost invisible forms, of which minute and almost invisible forms, or which perhaps the best-known are the blue-green algae. Though the individual plants are invisible to the maked eye, there are so many thousands of them in each cubic centimetre of water in a polluted reservoir (as many as 50,000 to the cubic centimetre have been accounted) that the mater has a greenish climater. counted) that the water has a greenish, slimy

counted) that the water has a greenish, slimy look and gives everything a d'sagreeable green stain. Each timy organism secretes a bit of sharp and penetrating oil: when this oil is liberated by the death and decay of the cell, or the breaking of the oil sacks, the stench begins. Hundreds of water-supply systems in the United States have been rendered unfit for use by this cause alone.

After a long series of tests Dr. Moore turned to blue vitrol, copper and sulphate. It d'ssolves so easily in water that every bit of the copper which does the poisoning is freed to act immediately. By this means reservoirs whose water has been so stenchful that animals would not drink it have been in three days completely freed from all d'sagreeable smell and taste. He describes the result of smell and taste. He describes the result of applying blue vitrol to a reservoir in Kentucky which held 25.000,000 gallons. He used one part in 4,000,000 or say six gallons of the copper suiphate to the 25,000,000 gallons of water.

The only apparatus required was coarse sacks and a rowboat. About 200th of the blue vitrol were placed in the sacks the boat was rowed up and down, backward from the stern of the boat. Then and forward across the reservoir several hours covering every part of the surface in order that the copper should be evenly distributed. At the end of the third day the water was

Alt the end of the third day the water was clear, sweet, and completely cured of the disagreeable smell and taste. Tests showed that there was not an anabaena left. To make sure that the copper had not poisoned the water, Dr. Moore tested it a few hours after the dose was applied, and found no trace of the copper remaining.

after the dose was applied, and found no trace of the copper remaining.

It costs 12,50 dollars to purify the reservoir and item of expense being the blue vitrol, which costs a ut six or seven cents a pound. The town, which had been spending thousands f dollars each year ineffectually, has had no where trouble.

The cost of such treatment would be about a local content of the cost of such treatment would be about a local content of the larger reservoirs with equal success and the larger reservoir in the world can

reservoirs with equal success and the larger reservoir in the world can be treated in the same way.

Of course some people will object to this method of purifying their drinking-water. They do not like copper in their drinking-water, and they do not like to think of the dead algae remaining in it. I wonder if these objectors known that one can of peas contains more copper than 330 gallous peas contains more copper than 330 gallons of water that have been sterilized by the 1 to 1,000,000 solution, the strongest dose ever used to get rid of algae? As a matter of fact the copper goes out of solution v ry quickly. Part of it is absorbed by the alga; part of it unites with the carbonate or hydrate in the water, also forming an insoluble precipitate. Sometimes it is advisal, when the water is in constant use and people are C. E. Mural:—For the best phot maph in any class, Rs. 100, presented by Mr. C.—
Kirkman Findley; for a landscape or seascape, with or without figures, a silver bowl, presented by Mr. Klier; and for the most artistic photograph in any class, Rs. 50, presented by Mr. D. J. Morrison.

drate in the water, and for the water is in constant use and prople are exceptionally timid, or if there is an excessive amount of organic acid in the water, the water is in constant use and prople are exceptionally timid, or if there is an excessive amount of organic acid in the water, and prople are acceptable water is in constant use and prople are acceptable.

Sentence of the water is in constant use and prople are acceptable water is added him to help precipitate. Sometimes it is advisable, where the water is in constant use and prople are acceptable water is an excession of the water is a sentence of the water in the water, and prople are acceptable water is in constant use and prople are acceptable.

Sentence of the water is in constant use and prople are acceptable water is in constant use and prople are acceptable. The water is in constant use and prople are acceptable water is in constant use and prople are acceptable. The contract for the printing, publication and sale of the Text-Books of the Punjab Education Department and the Text-Book of the Punjab algae remaining in the reservoir should concommittee has been finally settled now. In order to invite competition on a law and the contract of the dead organisms by combining with the copper become insoluble and sink to the bottom, where they are as harmless as the sands on the river-bottom;

diste relief Avaits them from calling on JAMES MURRAY AND CO., 12, Government Place. A London Specialist (holding Diploma of British Optical Association,) superintends our Spectacle Dept., and personally supervises the grinding of special leases by Physicians, formulae. garisms would be there, and many more of em at the end of the season.

CHOLERA AND TYPHOID.

Gopper can be used also to destroy the bacilli of typhoia and cholera:—

The sensitiveness of the little algoe organisms to the faintest trace of copper had been so repeatedly demonstrated that it occurred to Dr. Moore that possibly the same treatment might destroy disease bacteria—typhoid cholera—in our city water-supplies. All bacteria are vegetable organisms. They are closely related to algoe, but are much more minute and simpler than the algoe which cause offence in reservoirs. Tests made in testoffence in reservoirs. Tests made in test-tubes and in large tanks proved that the most virulent colonies of typhod and cholera germs can be exterminated in four or five hours at room temperature, which is about the temperature of a reservoir in summer, by using a solution of one part of copper to 100,000 parts of water. The solution is taste-100,000 parts of water. The solution is tasteless, colourless, and harmless. Large reservoirs have been cleared of typhoid germs in the same way, so that we can assert positively that hereafter people living in towns and cities can be protected from the scourge of disease-infected water by the copper treatment. The cost of the treatment is ridiculously small, ranging from fifty cents to three dollars per million gallons.

POSITIVE ASSIBITION

POSITIVE ASSERTION. The experiments have been numerous of course and the result is given in these words "We can assert positively that hereafter people living in towns and cities can be protected from the scourge of disease-infected water by the copper treatment." And what water by the copper treatment." And what is of equal importance, there is not a village in India so poor that it cannot afford this treatment of its well and other water-supply. We know the objection to the permanganate of potash treatment, but in copper there can be no possible objection. Every trace of it is lost in twenty-four hours and there is no taste. On this point we will further quote from the original article.

from the original article.

EFFECTS OF COPPER.

How much copper a man can take into his system without injury is a disputed question. Some physicians, notably Dr. Kobert, have concluded after elaborate and careful experiments that a man of avenue works that a man of a works that a works that a man of a works that a man of a works that a works that a man of a works that a works that a man of a works that a man of a works that a works that a man of a works that a works that a man of a works that a work concluded after elaborate and careful experiments that a man of average weight can consume 1 gram of copper daily without injurious effect. Others have said half a gram daily. This seems to Dr. Moore far too high an estimate and to be on the safe side he has assumed in his experiments that a grown much safe half a grown person can take into his system without hurt two hundredths (. 02) of a gram daily. The two hundredths (. 02) of a gram daily. The estimate is universally recogn zed as conservative. . . . Copper is commonly believed to be a virulent poison and there is deeprooted popular prejudice against using it in any way by which it could get into our bodies: and yet how many people, I wonder know that their daily food contains considerable quantities of the metal? They may be shocked to learn that canned goods, which are so popular, and fish, meat vegetables, fruits, contain many times more copper than a gallon of water treated for typho d g rms; that even a loaf of bread or a cake of chocolate contains more copper than a gallon of water so treated. But whoever hears of children being poisoned by copper in their bread or chocolate?

It is safe, but at the same time it is not for amateurs to use, and we warn our readers that no attempt sheateld.

for amateurs to use, and we warn our readers that no attempt should be made to cleanse water unless under skilled supervision. Lk water unless under skilled supervision. Like medicine it is benefical when properly used but if applied by someone who does not know the exact conditions of the water the result may be disastrous. But the use of copper vessels for drinking water is highly beneficial and safe. Water kept in a clear copper vessel is safe to drink after about five hours. In the last cholera epidemic in Indianpolithe authorities quinch dit by washing the streets and hous s with a solution of copper sulphide. Gold and silver coins swarm with bacteria. No disease germ has ever been

bacteria. No disease germ has ever discovered on a copper coin Copporsmiths never catch chol ra. Appendicitis is declar d to be the result of doing away with the copper tea-kettles. That the Chinese do not all die of cholera in the midst of their stinking surroundings is due to the fact that they keep all their water in copper cisterns. The amount of copper in solution applied to the reservoirs is so small it does the fish no harm and in a few days all trace of its presence has and in a few days all trace of its presence has disappeared. When a reservoir is fed by a typhoid-poisoned stream, large sheets of copper, suspended at the intake of the reservoir, will kill off the microbes.

We have given a fair resume of the article, and we must add that its genuineness is above all suspicion.

The Bishop of Calcutta will arrive at Rangoon this week, and, by his own desire, arrangements are being made for him to visit Mandalay. He returns to Rangoon and leaves for Calcutta on the 28th.

The sale of the wrecked steamer "Secundra" took place at Galle on the 14th instant. The bidding began at a thousand rupees, and the wreck was finally purchased for Rs. 10,400 by a karunaratne of Colombo for a

A circular has been issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Macra, Commandant of the Southern Provinces Mounted Infantry, which shows that the corps had already attained a strength far in excess anticipated. So far 243 gentlemen have joined and are distributed as follows as regards their civil employ:—100 planters, 30 merchants, 27 I. C. S., 25 P. W. D. and other engineers, 19 Police 17 Salt and Abkari, 7 Forest 11 Survey and other services and I missionary. Application has now been made for an increase of the sanctioned establishment from four to six troops; for the appointment of a permantroops; for the appointment of a perman-ent Adjutant to which the strength of the corps entitles it by the regulations; and for the appointment of a sergeant-major and a staff of instructors.

staff of instructons.

ABOUT COLDS.—In all countries an among all nations of the globe, cough medicines are used probably more extensively than any other one class of medicines. Every human being is subject to throat and lung troubles, which may terminate his existence people everywhere realize the dangerous consequences of a neglected cold, for the majority of fatalities have their origin in and are characterized first by a simple cold. The more careful and prudent persons do not permit a cold to run its course, but treat it promptly for many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use throughout the United States and many other countries and time has proven it to be the best adapted of any remedy yet made for all throat and lung diseases, and especially coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly for sale by

Smith Stanistreet and Co.
olesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool
and Abdool Kareer, Calcutta.

MALABAR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Malabar, Jan. 10.

A CASE OF ASSAULT. One Palani Pilifrim while passing along the front side of the Calicut Mosque singing and drumming was roughly handled by a Mopla youth. According to the latter it is objectionable and due respect should be offered by stopping noisy amusements on reaching the mosque. Both the parties have complained to the authoraties. The cases are under trial.

AN UNNATURAL BIRTH.

AN UNNATURAL BIRTH.

It is reported that a Mopla woman of Pazhampalakot, in Palghat Taluk, gave birth to a child having two heads, looking face to face and 4 legs and 4 hands. After sometime of the delivery both the mother and child didd. child died.

A CASE OF MURDER. Mr. Moor pronounced judgment in the well-

known Vadakunpuram murder case. The accused Mr. M. Kunhumni Menon, a wealthy land-lord of Ponnani, was acquitted agreeing with the verdict of the assessors. Our capable Judge has remarked in his able judgment that the prosecution evidence as so worthless that no conviction could safely be based on in. That is to say, the prosecution has utterly failed to establish a case against the accused. The prosecution story is this. In the month of May last the deceased Namboori, while bathing in a tank, was shot dead and no clue was obtained until the end of and no clue was obtained until the end of September. Then some Police officers were specially deputed to trace the culprit. Their vigorous investigation resulted in the arrest of the accused, Kumunni Menon, who is a son-in-law of the deceased Namboori. The Police, then charged the accused with the offence of murder before the Batatputhianguid Magistrate, who after examining about eighteen witnesses committed the accused to the Sessions. Mr. M.A. Subramania Tyer instructed by Messrs. P. A. Krahna Menon and P. Sankunni Menon, appeared for the accused while Mr. Kam Krishna Tyer, the Crown Prosecutor, appeared for the prose-Crown Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The witnesses were again examined at the Sessions. Of the 17 witnesses exam.ned for the prosecution the evidence of the two Nair witnesses are important, they being servants of the household, and they deposed to the enmicy existed between the deceased father-in-law and the accused sonin-law. The accused raised the question of 'alibi' in his defence and proved it clearly and sat sfactor ly by citing seven witnesses.

THE POSTAL FRAUD CASE.

The acting post man of Karimpazha post office was charged before the special 1st class Mag strate of Malaguram with the class Magstrate of Malapuram with the offence of false personation and aiding and abetting forgery, in respect of Rs. 25 which was sent from South Canara by a Salt Sub-Inspector addressed to a Namboripad through the said post office. An acknowledgement receipt reached the sender of the M. O. purporting to be from the addressee. What the clever cost peop did was that he preste the clever post peon did was that be produced a certain man before the Post Master ced a certain man before the Post Master saying that he was the addressee of the M. O. and the Post Master believing the delivered the money to him. On the same day the acting post man handed over his charge to the permanent incumbent and emigrated to South Africa. After some time the Nambooripad sued the Salt Sub-Inspector for the money due to him. Then the Inspector produced the acknowledgment receipt of the Nambooriad. It was then found to be forged and the matter was reported to the postal authorities, who instituted a vigorous enquiry with the result that the accused was brought from S. Africa at a cost of Rs. 700, and charged with the offences mentioned above. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo a couple of years' rigorous imprisonment.

OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to record the premature death of Mr. Rajah Varma, younger brother of Mr. Rayi Varma, the famous Indian painter. Both the artists had been to Mysore on the invitation of His Highness the Maharajah, to execute some paintings. The deceased had great talents in painting lands-capes and won medals at the Madras exhibition more than once. His death is indeed a heavy loss to the Kilimanoor Royal family and in him we lost a promising artist of the modern type. He had vastly read the great authors of "fine arts" and this helped Mr. Ravi Varma too for his accomplishments.

INCOME TAX. The revenue officials of this Taluk are noted for their eagerness to realise the greatest amount of income tax to the much

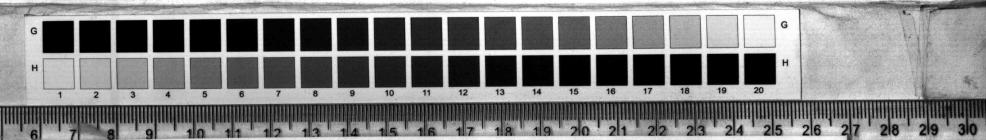
greatest amount of income tax to the much inconvenience of the people. The latest instance is this. There are three male members, two are nephews and the other is their uncle. All the three are earning members. What our Revenue officials did was; they counted the annual income of the three people and income of the three people. counted the annual income of the three peo-ple and imposed an income tax upon the uncle. They petitioned to the Divisional Officer and the latter disposed of the peti-tion in favour of the petitioners.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

There were only two cases at this months' sessions. Both were cases of murder. The facts of the first case were that the accused nad criminal intimacy with a woman of different faith and she could not leave her caste-people to go with him when he wanted. After five days she went to him. When he saw her he lost temper and put an end to her life. The accused pleaded not guilty. One of the assessors found the accused guilty of culpable homicide while the other of murder. The Judge sentenced the accused to be hanged. In the second case the accused was charged with having murdered his little daughter by stabbing her with a knife. The accused nleaded that he was out of sense at the time of the offence. But the prosecution evidence was that the accused and his daughter was out of sense at evidence was that the accused and his daugh-ter were starving for more than three days and when the baby clamoured for food she was murdered by the accused father. The Judge agreeing with the opinion of the assess-sors, sentenced the accused to undergo the extreme penalty of the law.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.—John S. Dawes, Esq., editor and proprietor "Guardian and Star," Hokitika, New Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great benefit from its use when suffering from a cold, and as a preventive for croup in children its excellent properties have been testified in my family" For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co.

Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co., Abdoof and Adoof Kareem, Calcutte.



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

OALCUTTA JANUARY, 19, 1905.

MILITARY HEROISM. The general opinion about the present war is that the invaders and defenders of Port Arthur have displayed a degree of heroism which has no parallel in the annals of the world. The Kaisers bestowal of the Urder of Merit on both Generals Stossel and Nogi emphasises this opinion.
Russia in 1855 lost another Fort, that of Sebastopol, and an unexampled heroism was displayed also on that occasion by both sides. Is comparison between these two gigantic events of world's history possible? Sebastopol was almost within the heart of the Russian was almost within the heart of the Russian Empire, but Port Aurthur is far away from the centre. Yet one or the combatants, which attacked Sebastopol, Turkey, is nearer to Sebastopol than Japan is to Port Arthur. Then again, a Sebastopol was within the Russian Empire and Port Arthur outside it, the former was invaded by the then three mightiest powers on earth. But what is pigmy Japan before the giant of Russia, th

of forty years?

Referring to the sacrifices of beleagured garrisons, we think, India has shewn examples of sacrifice which have also no parallel in the world, we mean the sacrifices made by the foolish Rajputs during the invasion of India by fierce and barbarous hordes of the North-Western borders and the herousm displayed by Western borders and the heroism displayed by the Nepalese when their country was invaded by the Pritish. The Rajputs we call foolish, because, they simply sacrificed themselves without doing good to any body, but the Nepalese made a heroic stand. Just lead the account of the defence of Kalunga by Balabhadra, a graphic description of which appears in the "Indian Sketches" of Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose. Here it is, and the account will no doubt be read with thrilling

"The only State which escaped this destructive flood of Mussalman occupation, was Nepal. So when the English went to fight with the Nepalese, they found what the Hindus were like in early days, not demonalized by defeat and disaster. We shall here describe the first brush of the English with a handful of Nepalese, some three nundred in number, badly armed, badly protected, and weighted with the disadvantage of the presence of women and children.

"War was declared against Nepal on the 1st November, 1814. A little before this declaration, it was resolved to make a grand military demonstration for the purpose of over-awing the enemy. For this, four separate regiments had been ordered to march simultaneously from four different military stations. Major General Gillespie commanded one of them.

"On the 24th October, Gillespie's regiment reached Dehra-Dun. Gillespie was not with his force. Colonel Mouli had the command.

"About three miles and a half from Dehra-Dun was the little fortness of Kalunga, situated in a nook of the hills of Nalapam. It was something like a stone-henge,—a small table-land surrounded by large blocks of stone which acted as the fort-wall,—which again was protected by a thick range of 'sal' trees. interest:—
"The only State which escaped this destruc

acted as the fort-wall,—which again was protected by a thick range of 'sal' trees.

"Finding the British force at his doors, Balabhadra Singh, nephew of Amar Singh, the Chief of Nahan, had taken refuge in this fortress of Nature with a few chosen followfortress of Nature with a few chosen followers, not exceeding three hundred. This was unbearable to Colonel Mouli,—the hill-fortress being within four miles of the great matry station of Dehra-Dun. Colonel Mouli had reached Dehra-Dun on the 24th. On that very night, he had written to Balbhadra to surrender, and had received a proud reply of meeting him on the battle-field. Next morning, the active British General was marching up hill. He reached the base of the Nalapan Hills, and fixed his battery there; but, when he saw that, with all his efforts, he could he saw that, with all his efforts, he could make no impression upon the enemy, he sent news to Gillespie at Saharanpur, and Major-General made his appearance on the scene the next day, the 20th October. In two or three days he completed his prepara-

two or three days he completed his preparations for the siege. Four detacaments, under Colonel Carpenter, Captain Faust, Major Kelly and Captain Campbell, surrounded the place from four sides; and a regiment under Major Ludlow was kept in reserve.

"The siège began. The discharge from the British battery was returned by volleys of musketry, which wrought immense navoc amongst British forces. Though the British cannons did much harm amongst the brave three hundred, they showed no sign whatever of giving way. The determined manner in which the post was defended by small number of men against tremendous odds, guided by the best Generals of the age, created a mingled feeling of surprise and indignation in the minds of the besiegers. The 1 aders of the siege forgot themselves; and, in attempting to scale the walls, Lieutenant Ellis and Major-General Gillespie lost their lives!

"The command then devolved on Colon-1 Mouli as the senior officer. He found that it would be rashness to proceed further in the

Mouli as the senior officer. He found that it would be rashness to proceed further in the siege, and that his prudent course would be to make a hasty retreat. This he did, and asked for re-inforcements and a battering train from Delhi. It took a month's time for the train to arrive; but, there was no help for it. The expected re-inforcements and battering train reaching him on the 24th November, a second attack was made the next day, and it was repulsed for a second

time.

"Meantime, the water-supply of the besieged had fallen short. The only supply
was from the water-falls outside the fortress
near the British encampment at Nalapani,
and this had virtually been cut off. In the
midst of the shors which were rapidly decimating their numbers, the groams of the wounded, the cries of the women and children for water, the besieged had to defend their apology of a fort in which breeches had been made on all sides, from an overwhelming force, thirsting for their blood. They, however, did not mind the shots of the besiegers as the burning thirst which overcame them and all their dependents. From three besiegers as the burning thirst which overcame them and all their dependents. From three hundred the number had been reduced to seventy. They might have then surrender ed; and, their generous enemy, filled with admiration at their noble conduct, would have warmly accepted it. But the besieged heroes disdained to yield, and admit defeat!

"On the lest day of the month when the

"On the last day of the month, when the batteries of the British troops were hurrying on their work and volleys after volleys from Gurkha musketry responded to them, there was a pause of a few minutes in the ranks of the besieged. Suddenly, the iron gates were flung open, and out came the immortal seventy "with drawn swords in their hands, guns on their arms, the kukri or bhojali hanging from their belts, and the chakra or wheel resplendent on their head-dress, led by their chief, Balabhadra, brave, erect, cheerful, and in his measured military gait"

and, before the astounded British force had time to reflect, they had cut right through the line, drank to their hearts' content from the springs of Nalapani, and in no time disappeared without any one of them being hurt!

The English razed Kalunga to the ground.
The English historian of Dehra Dun, R.O.
Williams, B.A., O.S., thus remarks on the

williams, B.A., O.S., thus remarks on the incident: 'Such was the conclusion of the defence of Kalunga,—a feat of arms worthy of the best of chivalry, conducted with a theroism almost sufficient to palliate the disgrace of our own reverses'. And in the silent forests at Dehra-Dun, on the banks of the

forests at Dehra-Dun, on the hanks of the river Riechpana, stands a small monument, 'as a tribute of respect for our gallant Adversary Balabhadra Singh.'"

The attitude of the Irish, we mean, the malcontents of the Emerald, Island, towards the present war is amusing in the extreme. Their natural sympathies are with the Japanese, for they hate the tyrant-nations of the world who being in possession of superior force, who being in possession of superior force, keep the weaker nations in bondage, and Russia is such a tyrant. When they view Russia is such a tyrant. When they view the war from this point of view, they pray for the success of the Japs. But then there is a difficulty. If Russia ss a tyrant, it is an inveterate foe of England; and that being so, has the best wishes of all Irish mal-contents. And if Japan is a weak nation, it is acting, in this war, as an instrument of England. What are they to do under the impulse of these two contending feelings? Well. land. What are they to do under the impulse of these two contending feelings? Well, they have solved the difficulty in their own way. Their ardent wish is that, though this war has been brought about by the "machinations" of England, it should suffer most by it. And how? It will be in this manner. After the conclusion of the war Russia will prove so generous a fee and give so liberal prove so generous a foe, and give so liberal terms to the Japs, that they will find that, large-hearted Russia, and not wily England, is their best friend! So there will be eternal friendship between the two nations, and thus England will lose in every way by this

Var. Let us however try to find out what this Let us however try to find out what this war proves, and how it may affect this country. We do not understand such things; but it seems to us that as Russia had to encounter England in India, it practically left this country and was chalking out a path for itself in the Far East. But now driven from Manchuria, it may again turn its attention to India. In short the Russians are seeking an outlet, and they must find it somewhere, in the Pacific, or the Persian Gulf. Driven from the Pacific, they may try the latter.

sian Gulf. Driven from the Pacific, they may try the latter.

So Japan, this nation of forty years, has earned eternal "glory" and humiliated the mightiest Empire in the world! And this puny race, this nation of rice-eating cultivators like the peasants of Bengal, have proved themselves a rival of Tommy Atkins! And if Japan wins, will not China ally itself with it and create the yellow peril, which is now only a myth? The four hundred millions of China and forty millions of Japan may yet prove a formidable rival of this white races, who, the other day, trampled the former country under foot.

THE SOCALLED "CONFERENCE" OF

THE SO-CALLED "CONFERENCE" OF DELEGATES AT THE TOWN HALL.

WE shall begin by a story which we think we once told, but which will bear repetition. Everybody knows that the Pudma is a big river and its width in some places is five to six miles. Of course it is beyond the power of the ablest swimmer to cross it, not only on account of its breadth but also its might current, which carries along with it moun tains of silt and sometimes entire villages, nay, a whole pergunna, regardless of the rights of individuals or the irresistible au thority of the Indian Magistracy and Police

But, if one cannot swim across the Pudma, its Khals or Koles, that is to say, rivulets which have branched off this king of rivers here and there, can be crossed by good and trained swimmers. The banks of these rivulets are covered with luxuriant grass and used as grazing grounds. The cowherds, and the cattle they graze there, so train themselves, that they oftentimes cross and recross them, though, of course, with considerable difficulty.

On the bank of one of these rivulets, which is almost a quarter of a mile broad, a cow herd was silently attending to his cattle when he heard the halloo of a human being from the other side of the stream. The di tance was so great that he could not he distinctly the message of the man, though it was quite clear that the latter wanted him to cross the river and go over to him to cross the river and go over to him ammediately on some urgent business.

To cross such a broad river was not joke. However, the cowherd, thinking that the business must be of very important nature, jumped into the water, and swam and swam, till exhausted, he reached his destination. He was naturally impatient to learn the cause of this imperative call, and while yet gasping for breath, he asked the summoner, "what is it that led you to summon me here?" The man thus addressed, who was also a cowherd, replied, "Well, not for anything particular; only I want to know whether there is good grass on your side of the river, for, in that case, I may take my

cattle there. We faney, many of the delegates to the Conference, felt just like the disappointed and befooled cowherd. We cannot too highly admire the patriotism and self-sacrifice of many of them. The presence of so many delegates at a short notice shows that there is yet hope for Bengal. It further proves the fact which, we trust, the Viceroy wil kindly take note of, what a panic this proposal of partitioning Bengal has created in the minds of the people. Needless to say when they came to know that, it was simply to enquire of them, whether or not they had

good grass on their side that they had been summoned, they could not but feel in the way the cowherd did.

Now, what have they got by attending the Conference?

A colourless resolution which means nothing. If you put on one side of the scale their high expectation; the cost and trouble they had to incur in coming over to Calcutta from such districts as My mensingh, Dacca, Pubna and Rajahaye; their loss of time and neglect of business; and, if you put, on the other, the resolution referred to above, you will be able to realize the irritating position of the delegates. It is quite true that the splendid speech of Sir Henry Cotton was a great attraction, but this the

the Conference was held. The situation was this. A paragraph appeared in the "Pioneer" to the effect that, the Government of India had decided to divide Bengal and sent a despatch home on the subject. Another paper, we believe it is Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee's organ, the "Bengalee," not to be behind the Allahabad paper, gave out that not only had a despatch been sent, but Lord Curzon had secured the sanction of the Bengaleary of State of Committee and start another agitation, ignoring the Committee altogether? Lord Curzon had secured the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council for the dismemberment of the Province, and that a Bill had been prepared and would be passed by the present Parliament for authorising the Government of India to establish a new Lieutenant-Governorship in the proposed North-Eastern Province. These sensational news-naturally unsettled people's minds and caused great alarm and intense distress throughout the length and breadth of the land.

About this time we wrote a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal for ascertaining the accuracy of the above news. The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle was good enough to send a reply to the effect that the Government of Bengal knew nothing about the matter. A member of the local Council next interpellated Government on the subject, and received the same reply. A week after this, we were able to announce on the highest a thority possible, that there was no foundation for the rumour published in the two newspapers stated above, and our information was subsequently confirmed by the reply given to the question of the Maharajah of Durbhanga by the Government

But the mischief created by the circulation of the false news in the "Pioneer" and the "Bengalee" was not to be easily removed. People are naturally more disposed to be-lieve in an clarming intelligence than in the contradiction. They seemed to think that the information we published was too good to be true, especially after the confident manner in which the papers, alluded to above, assured the public of the correctness of their statements. The Correspondent of their statements. The Government reply no doubt relieved the public of their anxiety, but that was after the Conference had been conceived. In any other country the two papers, named above would have been hanged for circulating false rumours with regard to a matter about which the whole nation was in the greatest anxiety possible, and creating an amount of misery which can better be imagined than described; but, it is India, and the two offending

papers escaped that fate.

How the Conference originated, developed and ended should form the subject of a separate article in a subsequent issue.

URIGIN, DEVELOPMENT AND RESULTS OF THE SO-CALLED TOWN HALL CONFERENCE.

VERY iew, if any, in Bengal, escaped from the mischievous effects of the false rumours relating to the partition of Bengal circulated by the "Pioneer" and the "Bengalee." We do not therefore brame the Bengal delegates. o the Congress of they were labouring under a range when they were at Bombay. Ine presence of Sir Henry Cotton also brought the subject to the fore, and at was but natural that they should try to utilize his avvices this connection. So what they did was to assemble at a formal meeting, and decide then and there that a Conference should be held to consider the steps to be taken in regard to the partition quest on. They did more. Sitting at Bombay they fixed the date of the signature of the Chairman of this When analysed, the resolution stands thus. nay, the very nour when it should be held, namely, 4-30 p.m.! They did not think it worth their while to consult other leaders of Bengal, though the latter were at least a

We do not for a moment suggest that the delegates were actuated by other than good motives in conceiving the idea of the Confer ence; but those who want to be in the pos tion of teaders should not only possess a fund or enthusiasm but also wide-awakeness and coolness of head. It should have occurred to the promoters of the Conference that no inc movement should ever

mere ts or a paper, however repectable it may be, so we stated yesterd after the appearance of the alarming editor note in the Pioneer," we wrote to the C Secretary to the Government of Bengal into mation, and here is a cutting from reply we got from him under date the 24th

November, 1904:—

"The matter us before the Government of India and not before the Government of Bengar, and until the Lieutenant-Governor can ascertain what information is available, he can give none. So far he has not received any information from one Government of India which he can make public."

We published the above reply in our issue November 26 with the following re We have been flooded with letters from

various quarters of this Province enquiring about the proposed partition of Bengal and the steps to be taken thereto. The unfortunate position, however, is that we do no know yet where we are and hence it is not possible to suggest what we should do impossible to the whole when the suggest of the state of the suggest of to whose patriotic, disinterested and single minded exertions we mainly owe the unparal level agitation that has been raised against leted agitation that has been raised against the partation proposal—wrote to us for our humble advice. Our reply to them was to the same effect, namely, that no hasty steps should be taken and we must want till the information of the Allahabad paper had been confirmed, and they quite agreed in this view. But if the promoters could be excused for having acted in a panic, we beg to know what excuse they had in having acted unconstitutionally. It will be remembered that in March last a monster meeting for protesting against the partition of Bengal was held at the Town Hall under the presidency of Rajah Peary Mohan Mukherjee, which represented the views of the whole of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Chota Nagpore. That meeting appointed an influential and r presentative Committee to carry on the agitation and take such steps as they deemed proper. It was for this legally and constitutionally elected Committee to decide the question of the Con-

might have read in print, as most of them had no chance of hearing him properly when he addressed a vast assemblage of men.

As a mater of fact, nobody yet knows why the Conference was held. The situation was this an unconstant onal act on their parts.

altogether?

Nor was this all. Why was the Conference convened at all? The delegates with were dragged from their homes knew nothing about to dragged from their homes knew nothing about its object. They were wired to attend, and most of them came simply, because it referred to the partition question which was uppermost in every body's mind, and also under the impression that something very important had transpired. But they realized, when too late, that they had been put to all this trouble and expense and made to desipate their energy for nothing. One of the most prominent of these delegates came to us and complained these delegates came to us and complained that, though ill, he had come at the call of duty, but he did not know why he came. At the meeting the was totally ignored, the Calcutta leaders having monopolized everything for themselves.

It was a bungle from the beginning to the

end. A preliminary meeting had been held at the B. I. Association to settle the programme of the Conference. It was convened by the Secretary to the B. I. Association and was thus a regularly-constituted meeting. Certain conclusions were arrived at by those who attended it, one of them being that, as who attended it, one of them being that, as it was a Conference, and not a public meeting, admission should be by tickets. This was also advertised in newspapers. The object of this restriction was not to exclude any body, but simply to give a semi-private and deliberative character to the gathering. Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, however, trampled under foot the deliberations of this regularly-constituted meeting, which he did not even attend, by announcing at the regularly-constituted meeting, which he did not even attend, by announcing at the address-giving meeting of Sir Henry Cotton, that thuse who provided for admission by tickets were not authorised to do so, and that the Conference was open to the public!

This was a most unconstitutional and high-handed act. The proceedings of a regularly-constituted meeting can be modified or set aside only by another regularly-constituted meeting. No individual member was instaffed in doing it. But, some of our constituted meeting. No individual member was justified in doing it. But, some of our "leaders' apparently are ignorant of even some of the elementary principles of constitutional agitation. It did not also strike Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee that, by this one act he rendered the proceedings of the "Conference" null and void; for, it was no longer a Conference of the delegates to consider the steps to be taken, but a regular public meeting to which both delegates and non-delegates, friends and enemies, were allowed for the purpose of hearing a speech from Sir Henry Cotton!

And what is the outcome of this large

And what is the outcome of this large gathering? A colourless, may, almost meaningless, resolution! Here is this precious document:—

"That this Conference has learnt with a

sense of relief that no decision has yet been arrived at by the Government on the questhe Conference while strongly disapproving of the partition of Bengal prays that if the scheme of Partition has undergone any modification or expansion as stated in some of the leading newspapers, the revised scheme be laid before the public for discussion, before the Government of India arrives at a final the Government of India arrives at a final decision on the subject. That a copy of the above resolution be submitted to Government

a prayer, not to drop the proposal of partioriginal scheme has undergone any change or not! And the promoters did not stop here. They caused this valuable resolution to sent to the Government over the s gnature was to separate Behar, Bhaguippe and Chot.
Nagpur from Bengal an establish then
under a separate Chief Commissionership ution, again, has no meaning after

declaration of the Government of o decision has yet been come to on oject, they can have no revised scheme
e them. At least the Government may
ose of the prayer in that way if they care
send a reply at all. If the Conference had
rayed for the publication of the report that
has been submitted by Sir Andrew Fraser, there would have been some sense in the res lution. And, after all, instead of making gramting and arranged or making a gramting so many leaders from the Muffasil, could not the promoters have served their purpose better by requesting an Hon'ble member of Council to interpellate the Government for the information they have

Quidnuncs are forthcoming to speculate or the possibility of Lord Curzon's serving out his second term of office. Some are of opinion that, as the General Elections are at hand and as the Laberals are bound to come into power this time, Lord Curzon is not likely to stay here long, though the Laberal Ministry will of course try to retain his services. But, as the General Elections have not yet taken place and as the Inberals are yet out of office, this sort of prophesy has no particular value. There is, however, one ground for believing that Lord Curzon is not anxious to serve out his full term. His heart must be constantly weeping for his good wife, whom God in His infinite mercy, has saved from the laws of death, and he is pining for home. If the vice-royalty of India has its pleasures it has its great penalties also; and, one can easily conand sweeter half, which sootled and comforted him during these hours of trial. But he can call his own and to whom he can unburthen his heart or from whom he can expect sympathy. Even if Sir Walter Lawrence were here His Excellency would not have possibly felt the situation so dreary. Of course, he has got a Private Secretary in the place of Sir Walter, but, it is not possible for Mr. Nathan to be in the same relation for Mr. Nathan to be in the same relation with his Chief as his predecessar was. We learn from some of those who have good opportunities of knowing it that, the Vicercy this time is somewhat absent-minded and forgetful. This is no doubt, because, his heart is in England, and not here.

They come, they come, still they come
Here is another instance, which hads from
a Madras District, showing how some of our
Judges sometimes simply play with the lives
of their rellow creatures Kilavan and three or Timbevelly with naving caused the Sessions Judge or Timbevelly with naving caused the death of one Thathalya Naik. The Sessions Judge convicted all the accused, basing his conviction on the sessions of t tion on the confessional statement or Kilavan, which he subsequently withdrew, and also on the evidence of one prosecution witness and sentenced one to transportation for life and the other three to death. Surely the Sessions the other three to death. Surely the Sessions Judge by whese ferocious sentences, performed a feat, which reminds us of the doings of Mr. Judge Nichollas of Benares, who had immonualized his name by sentencing four innocent men to the gallows. Be that as it may, when the Tinnevelly murder case came before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Benson on appeal, they set aside the conviction and ordered the accused to be set at hiperty. Their lordships held that the confessional statement of Kilavan could not be treated as a confession at all and that no reliance could be placed on the evidence of the prosecution witness, which on the face the prosecution witness, which on the face of it looked very suspicious. Yet the Sessions Judge had no scrupie to send three human beings to the other world with such evidence before him. Surely a man, specially one, who is educated and enlightened, can find no pleasure in inflicting pain on a fellow being yet some of our Judges have been so demo ralized by the system of criminal administra-tion of justice obtaining here, that they feel no hesitation in sending the natives of the soil to the gallows with a light heart.

Is we deal with Japan, China, Russia and so forth now and then, it is to satisfy the craving of a large number of our constituents who take interest in these matters. For ourselves we attach greater importance to the removal of a petty Indian grievance than a victory of the Japs over the Russians. Indeed, we are beset on all sides with so many difficulties and our biouse is in such a disorder that we have no time to indulge in the luxury. or studying toreign questions; and we must devote our undivided attention to the amelioration of our own condition. But, as we said, there is a large body of men who want to know all that is happening abroad; and hence we intend to place, now and then, all the available information on the subject before our readers. We said in our last article that, a veritable yellow perul might really be created if the four hundred milhous of China were to join with the forty millions of Japan, and it might prove a formidable rival to the white races. As a matter of fact, the awakening of China has just com-

WHAT Germany did to a limited extent in the way of regenerating the working staff or the Turkish Army, the Japanese are doing tor China in a more thorough and comprehensive manner. It may be remembered that in the first case, the hindrances and obstacle placed in the way of Von der Goltz Pach and his assistants were such as largely nullify the value of their work. The suspici nullify the value of their work. The suspice and jealousy of Yaldiz Kiosk were ever on alert and finding occult designs in the simple circumstances. Between the Japanese Chinese, however, there appears to be no sudistrust. Already Japanese officers are egaged in training and drilling Chinese troop and now it is announced in a Japanese paper that among a large property. that among a large number of cadets we had passed out of the military school at To and been presented to the Emperor we sixty-two young Chinamen who had qua for commissions in the new Chinese Ar

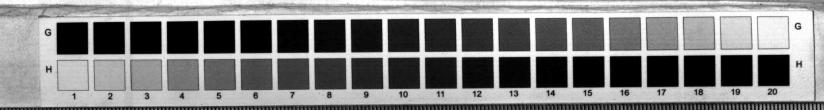
They are, so far as known, the first batch of Chinamen who have graduated for military live from a Japanese conege; for it was only about four years age that the Chinese Government overcame Since then several hundred old enemy. young Ohmamen belonging to good families have been sent over to Japan to study other arts as well as those of war, till the Japanese Government found itself obliged to imperiate the prevent its certain restrictions in order to prevent its own youth being crowded out of the schools there are still, however, a number of Chinese mantary students left who wall in due course return to form the nucleus of the corps of officers that will be needed to train the army organized on the plan of Sir Robert Hart.

THE first squad of young officers just turned out by the school at Tokio may be regarded as pioneers in the development of China as a mintary power with which the rest of the world will before long have to reckon. The eventually overspread the sky. The countries that have driven the Chinaman to arriby the persecution of their multant commen cialism will be fortunate it the storm the have raised does not fall first on their ow heads. It is said that there is no animal s dangerous as a mad sheep, but if the Chine dangerous as a mad sheep, but if the Chinese in the past have been regarded as sheep it is clear that they cannot be safely treated as such much longer, if at all. The impunity hitherto enjoyed by the Powers most conspicuous for their aggressions in China has nearly come to an end, they will be wise they refrain in the future from courses action that may rouse the sceeping dem-in their former victim. The young Chinam just turned out by the military school a Tokio will form the advance guard of China organized resistance to further mutilatic and exploitation.

Ir will be remembered that, the Lieuten ant-Governor wrote a letter to Mr. Earle Secretary to the Ranchi College Committee Secretary to the Ranchi College Committee through his Private Secretary, under date the 28th October, in which, after having bestowed his usual benediction upon the Bengai press for raising the cry that the establishment of the Ranchi College mean the final disappearance of the Presidence College, His Honour thanked the Committee for "dissociating themselves from the strang misrepresentation of his views and intertions in regard to the Presidence College. tions in regard to the Presidency Colle

which has round expression in a number of the native papers", and declared:

"The facts that Calcutta is the capital of the province, that it contains a large population of persons anxious to give their chidren a College education, that it supplies advantages which many parents may desir for their sons, and that affords certain special facilities for research, are facts which doubtless perpetuate the Presidency College as a Government institution".



Now some members of the Executive Committee understood the above to mean a guarantee on the part of Sir Andrew Fraser for the permanency of the Presidency College in future, and proposed a vote of thanks to him on that account; but the majority of their colleagues took a different view, and the proposal of thanks-giving fell through. But does the passage, quoted above, really bear the construction which was sought to be put upon it by the defeated minority? It is at least a queer way of giving a guarantee.

The position is this. Rightly or wrongly the public apprehended (and still apprehend) that, for various reasons two Government Colleges of the same status would not be maintained by Government. So, the success of the Ranchi College, in their opinion, was sure to be followed by the ultimate demolition of the Presidency College. They, therefore, prayed for an assurance from Sir Andrew as Lieutenant-Governor in unequivocal language that future rulers would not abolish the Calcutta College for which the people cherish a holy veneration. At first, His Honour replied that as he could not bind the judgment of his successors, he was unable to give such a pledge. But this did not satisfy the public organs who were as clamorous as before. It was then that His Honour found it necessary to make a declaration for removing all discontent on this score; and, with that object in view, set forth his views in the passage quoted above.

We are quite willing to concede that, in the above passage, Sir Andrew is anxious to dispel all misgiving about the fate of the Presidency College; but, beyond that, it means nothing. What His Honour does is to display certain facts and then to draw an inference from them, which, he thinks to be conclusive, and which he asks us to accept as such But what the public want is not an argument or a fine phrase but a plain guarantee. Surely, the passage does not contain any such guarantee. Nay, even His Honour's argument is fallacious. For, the facts, he mentions, may all be true; yet they may not "perpetuate the Presidency College as a Government institution." Suppose his successor, seeing the flourishing condition of the Ranchi College, and the decay of the Presidency, proposes to demotish the latter. Will the WE are quite willing to concede that, in College, and the decay of the Presidency, proposes to demolish the latter. Will the sentence, quoted above from His Honour's letter, save the institution from its doom? His successor may admit all the facts stated by him by him, yet say that, the Government is not in a position to maintain two Government Colleges of the same class: and, as the one is declining and as Ranchi is only a few hours' journey from Calcutta by rail, and has a better climate, so the best thing under the circumstance is to do away with the Presidency. The eloquent words of Sir Andrew are thus of no value whatever.

Bur his successors could never abolish the ollege, without committing a serious and agrant breach of trust, if his Honour were to record a pledge in plan language to the effect that, so long as the facts mentioned by him remain, the Government should on no account abolish the institution. Another fact account abolish the institution. Another fact should also be taken into consideration. His Honour now talks of the Presidency College eing "doubtlessly perpetuated" referring to certain facts. But, be it remembered, he spoke in a different way at the Belvedere Conference. There, he made it distinctly clear that, if not now, but at a future time, the Presidency College would disappear. At the Conference, he said, "that the proposition of leaving College struction in Calcutta to leaving College structure in Calcutta to leaving College struc private enterprise was not an unreasonable one," but, "at the present me," it was not opportune to give effect to it. o, it is His Honour himself who raised the arm that Honour himself who raised the arm that people, as intelligent enough to frame administrative proposals worthy to be considered now, but, at a future date; and the only way by the Supreme Government, worthy, inthis uneasy feeling can be removed from the this uneasy feeling can be removed from the been solved; in the burishers of the College in future, and not by a fine and eloquent sentence.

Ir is not very generally known that the philosophy of Yomai has, in a great measure, contributed to make the Japanese what they are to-day. And what is this famous School of Yomas of which such wonderful stories are iteard? Well, it is simply a course of soul-training in which muititudes of the soldiers and sallors now at war with Russia graduated. Japan learnt the philosophy from China and she has now almost periected it. The process, by which in accordance with the principles of Yomai, a Japanese gentleman converts his attle son anto characteristic and instructive. The discipline of the muscles instructive. The discipline of the muscles instructive. The discipline of the muscles constitutes the first part of this formidable programme. When the little lad has passed his rounth birth-day, he is one snowy winter's numing awakened by his father, and told to dress himself for his initial fencing lesson, from a master of the art of sword-play. The child is very scantily covered. The fencing master and his baby pupil, while shivering from cold go out together, bare-footed on to the snow. The sham fight then begins. Master and scholar have bamboo swords. The child wears paddel gauntlets and a face-guard. Master and scholar have bamboo swords. The child wears paddel gauntlets and a face-guard. His master, holding out his weapon, bids the boy strike as freely as he pleases at h. This is the beginning of muscie-training for the arms. In a few minutes the young pupil is glowing and perspiring. Every day there must follow some amount of muscle-training by the practice of the street of grand electrons. must follow some amount of muscle-training by the practice of the art of sword-play. For there must be no relaxation. The muscle must be developed day by day. Then come lessons in that marvellous "jiu-jitsu," which means the art of yielding, or of overcoming stronger wrestlers by the physical paradox of making their very strength their greatest disadvantage. The mastering of appetite is the second stage of juvenile Samurai instruction. The stomach has to attend this severe school as well as the muscle. In order to acquire adequate powers of endurance, every true young patriot of Nippon should begin betimes to practise abstinence. Now begins a month of semi-starvation. Nothing but the smallest quantity of rice that can sustain life is allowed, the only relish added being a few pieqes of pickled "daikon," a popular kind of radish. But what makes this period of training extra sever is that hard exercise of training extra severe is that hard exercise is imposed, part of the philosophy of the discipline being that a siege is anything but a time of inaction.

among the tombstones. Then he came back, to tell the most horrible ghost stories. When the midnight hour came we drew lots and the boy who drew No. 1 went through the three-hundred yard stretch of the thick bamboo grove, in the thick darkness of midnight, to find one of the candles, and bring it back. The nights relected were always stormy. Many a night do I remember having waded through the mud of the bamboo forest to pass in the graveyard. But in more remarkable and virile days than ours, our sires markable and virile days than ours, our sires went through still more trying training, for when they were not quite ten years old they had to visit, in the still hours of dark nights, the decapitated heads of criminals exposed on the highway for the ethical education of the passers by and they were told to leave a mark upon the scaffold to show that they were not in a hurry to escape from the grim sight."

Yomai, the founder of the school emphasized, above everything, what he styled "the dominant weight of the soul." By this the Japanese understand the poise of nerve that can be shaken by nothing in life and death. The key-note of this philosophy is the conviction of an absolute deathlessness of the soul.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, December 30.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF

AS REPRESENTED IN THE BRITISH

PRESS. The Twentieth Session of the Indian National Congress has come and gone and we are informed by cable that Sir Henry Cotton has journeyed to Calcutta to lay the Resolutions before the Viceroy. How they will be received is as yet unknown; one can only surmise that the bureaucracy of India will, in a measure, re-enact the events of last week at St. Petersburg with regard to the proposals of the Zemstvos. Lord Curzon has an opportunity, which can only be characterised as quite unique, to show his real sympathy with the people of India by listening to the only articulate expression of their aspirations that a paternal Government permits to them. In the case of the Viceroy, the unusual has happened; he has vacated his exalted post and after a holiday has again taken up the reins of office. His return was not, to put it mildly, enthusiastically welcomed by the people over whom he holds sway; his recent legislation has been too reactionary to win their concurrence. has an opportunity, which can only be charactoo reactionary to win their concurrence. But here is now a chance to show a more tolerant spirit, a chance to show a more to-lerant spirit, a chance to win back some measure of the confidence that he has so grievously disappointed, by giving consider-ation to the very reasonable proposals that the Congress submits as needful and urgent for the good of India. Will he awaken new India as capable of judging what is good for themselves, as able to grasp the necessities for the successful government of an oriental are the questions that are now exercising the minds of India's friends in England.

mands of India's friends in England.

The Bombay Congress of 199 has passed unobserved by the British may be that the Presidency of so so distinguished an Anglo-Indian as a Cotton has had something to do the city the meetings have received in both don and provincial journals. don and provincial journals. It is to be ticed that each day Reuter has sent telegrams, which contrast strikingly the meagre reports that have appeared on previous occasions. Not only have the chief points of Sir Henry Cetton's Presidential Address been cabled, but the reception speech of Sir P. M. Mehta was accorded a fairly long report, and a summary has also been sent of the speeches delivered by Mr. Suren-dra Nath Banerjee, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale C.I.E., and Mr. Tilak; Sir William Wedderburn was, of course, liberally treated in this respect. The resolutions, too, have not been unduly condensed; indeed, they have appeared in quite a comprehensible form and the various subjects which have come up for deliberation at the Congress have been duly ennmerated, even including the 'example set by the United States in the Phil ppines as contrasted with the policy of exclusion in augurated by the Curzon resolution of last May." It certainly has not been necessary this year to ask, as was the case some two or three years ago, "What's become of the Congress?" The Congress has not only received special attention from Reuter but it has gress?" The Congress has not only received special attention from Reuter but it has been accorded a prominent place in the British Press-saving, of course, in the distinctly Jingo journals. Not a few have given fairly full summaries of Sir Henry's remarks owing to the foresight which ensured the Editors receiving advance copies. The long-est report appeared in the "Sheffield Daily Independent" on Tuesday last, occupying almost an entire page of the issue. The "Manchester Guardian," on the ame day, devoted two of its columns to the most important topics of the Presidential Address; the "Yorkshire Daily Observer" and the "Aberdeen Journal" did likewise with slightly less liberality of space.

Editorial comments, too, are not wanting, and the distinct change of tone is remarkable.

In the many comments that have come under my notice I have failed to find that In the many comments that have come under my notice I have failed to find that unreasoning abuse of the Congress as an or- with a view to devising remedies."

friends of Indian aspirations. The former reserved its editorial until the conclusion of the Congress, but on Tuesday published, in the same issue as Reuter's first cabled message, an interesting and informing article entitled "India's Parliament." The writer veiled his anonymity under the signature "Anglo-Indian." The title and the sub-heading—"What it has to teach Englishmen" at once reveal the sympathetic attitude of the writer towards the aims of the great assembly, and no one will be surprised to be informed that although "purely non-official in character, the Congress is essentially representative in constitution." The delegates, it is explained, are elected by numerous bodies and associations, and are drawn from every caste and every class; they are knit by the common bond of the English lauguage and are inspired by a common sense of the political disabilities they feel they do not deserve. "A wise Government." it is added. "would recognise their authority to speak to their warnings and remonstrances. But that is not the way of the bureaucratic ru-

The real obstacle to reform is that the authorities deliberately refuse to appreciate to enlargement of the mental horizon which has taken place as a result of the advantages of the British dominion. Educated India demands to be something more than a hewer of stone and a drawer of water, which seems to be the place appointed for him in the Viceroy's kosmos, judging from the re-cent legislation in connection with the officialising of the Universities, the abolition of competitive examinations, and the blows that have been struck at self-government—to mention only a few proofs. Educated India says the writer of the article, "asks for real, and not nominal, equality, a voice in the government of the country, a control over the disposition of the revenues it provides, and a free and unfettered career in the pub lic service." But, to emphasise the hopelessness of reform in India from within, "Anglo-Indian" quotes General Gordon's memorable words: "You may do what you will. It will be of no use. India will never be reformed until there has been a new revolt there."

However, this sapient writer suggests that Englishmen may render very practical help to India in her need. He declares that every Liberal elector should demand of his candidate an assurance that if he be returned to the House of Commons he will not absent himself from his place when the In-dian Budget is discussed, and that he will vote with those who, having special know-ledge of India's needs, are able to plead ner cause. He urges, too, the appointment of a Secretary of State for India, in the next Liberal adiministration, of genuinely Liberal sympathies, who will not accept without who will appoint to his council one or two Indian gentlemen. And the next Viceroy, he contends, should be one who will undo the reactionary policy of recent years, who will enforce principles of economy and reform, "and resolutely quench the spirit of aggression and vainglory which has led us blundering into the passes of Tibet and the mountains of Afghanistan." India has a deep and sincere trust in England. This trust must be realised by Englishmen and must be deserved. India will make an British fairplay, to British integrity, as constant whether in Maccomia or in the Congo, are sure of England's practical inpathy and assistance. "England's deserved in Maccomia or in the Congo, are sure of England's deserved in the Congo, are sure of England's proposition of the Congo, and the Congo, are sure of England's proposition of the Congo, and the Congo, are sure of the Congo, and are sure of the Congo, are sure of the Congo, and are sure of the Congo, are sure of the Congo, and are sure of the Congo, are sure of the Congo, and are sure of the Congo, and

re for justice," runs the conlcuding sencence of the article, "will surely not be less keen or her honesty of purpose less sturdy because her own fellow-subjects call upon her for the fulfilment of her own solemn pledges and the purification of the exorbitances of her own power."—An article, will be at once admitted, which stands line with the great traditions of the "Daily

The leading article in yesterday's issue of the "Daily News" draws attention to the absence of the official element and laments that Congress delegates, "who certainly are not disloyal to the British connection" should be regarded with such disfavour. They ask for such rights of citizenship as will enable them to take their proper place as the nat-ural leaders of the people of India. The great gulf between the rulers and the ruled is only to be explained, says the "Daily News," by the official theory hat an absolutist Government is the simplest and most efficient agent for administering Britain's Indian possessions. "Our agents in India from Lord Curzon downwards, will work unremittingly to advance what they conceive to be the true interests of the people, but they will not ascertain the views of the people themselves or sanction any method by which the governing and the governed can co-operate for the general good." If India were administered by a Viceroy and a Council of Archangels a good case might be made out for this view; but India, it is declared, is not prospering under British rule; her industries are not being developed; her people are being ground down by taxation. She enjoys the Pax Britannica, it is always loudly asserted, "but Tibet expeditions and an annual addition of millions to the burden of armaments, are not what India wants...We should have thought that it was the part of

And lastly comes, the discipline of nerve and soul. A spanese General Kimmouski, the nerrates his own experiences as to how he underwent this training.

The "Morning Leader" gives copious extracts from Sir Henry's speech as well as large a number of your British contemporations. The coalli, how we used to go to an old deserted house, which stood on the outskirts of the castled town of Kameyama. There was a genial gathering of boys, ranging from seven to sixteen years of age. An old man, the most wonderfull of story-tellers, presided over the gathering. His fund of fearsome ghost stories was mexhaustible. Behind the dilapidated house stretched a bamboo grove, in the direction of a moss-covered graveyard of an ancient temple. The old man counted the number of his boy guests, and took as many candles into the graveyard. There he lit them, and hid them in all sorts of corners among the tombstones. I here append only the salient points.

It is naturally the Liberal and Radical journals that write with the greatest insight and sympathy. Both the "Daily News" which at present is another name for Lord Curzon—were wise," it remarks, "the warnings and suggestions of the Congress would be cordially welcomed. Unfortunately be cordially welcomed...Unfortunately the Congress has no executive authority. The Government of India is autocratic and bureaucratic. Occasionally the voice of an Indian is heard in a Legislative Council in India. But the power of the vote is absent, and, while the Government of India is irresponsible, the British Parliament is remote, apathetic, ill-informed." Admitting that the case of India might seem hopeless because a favourable answer to her aspirations seems to depend upon men who are either deaf to remonstrance or so self-satisfied that, though they hear, they will not act, your contemporary welcomes the direct appeal which is to be made by Congress delegates to British tish public opinion—that opinion which alone can supply Parliament with driving power. "It is time that effect were really and loyally given to British statutes and pledges, and that India, instead of being exploited, should be allowed the opportunity of working out her own salvation." Then follows a bold advocacy of self-government with-in the Empire which is the great ideal for India. "Let us by well-considered steps, gradual'y prepare the way for the attainment of that distant goal, which Anglo-Indian policy, alike in its principles and its details, seeks to make more and more remote."

"It has, happily, long since ceased to be necessary to distinguish in the deliberations of this body, between the intrusions of disaffection, and the permissible varieties of loyal opinion." These are the words of the "Standard" under its new ownership. The journal in question will not allow that Congress delegates have the right to speak for the silent millions of India; it criticises the Congress for not taking up those great social issues the solution of which lies within its competence; and declares that the agitation in favour of the separation of executive and judicial functions is intelligible simply "as a means of providing for the host of clever parristers or viding for the host of clever barristers or attorneys whom our system of purely literary education has unfortunately brought into being. . . . If the Congress wished to do well." it is added, "it would have pleaded, not for elaborating the opportunities of emolument for Advocates, but for some advance towards the substitution of substantial Family for the ruinness network of tech vance towards the substitution of substantial Equity for the ruinous network of technical law." The article, though unfavourably critical, is by no means abusive, and ends with the observation that the choice of Sir Henry Cotton as President was an appropriate one; a reference to Sir Henry's "highly artificial system of dogmatic principles as regards religion and Government," calls forth the observation: "Fortunately by laying down as the ultimate aim the establishment in India of a series of federated autonomous States. Sir Henry confessed by autonomous States, Sir Henry confessed by implication that he was a member for Dreamland." Sir Henry's lofty aspirations are evidently too lofty for the "Standard" and for what it considers the possibilities of

The "Daily Graphic," in a short leader, The "Daily Graphic," in a short leader, takes up the same point, namely, "the practice of entrusting judicial work to officers who are at the same time exercising administrative functions," and proceeds to remark that "this practice has been denounced by all the highest judicial authorities in India, and is an obvious violation of the principles of sound government," which could only be excused when the organisation of Government was in a rudimentary condiof Government was in a rudimentary condition—a condition which, so far as most parts of India are concerned," has passed away of India are concerned," has passed away for more than a generation." It takes up with considerable warmth the present treatment of British Indian's in the Transvaal, with considerable warmth the present treatment of British Indian's in the Transvaal, and declares it to be "inexcusable." It is added that "the prejudices of the mixed white population on the Rand cannot be permanently allowed to stand in the way o England's duty to her greatest dependency. The Gongress itself is described as affording little to distinguish it from its predecessors. "The general attitude is one of criticism, but criticism that is, on the whole, friendly to the British Power, and certainly loyal to the Throne." The "Westminster Gazette," it may be observed, takes occasion to chide Sir Henry Cotton for his severe criticism of Sir Henry Fowler's declaration that all members of the House of Commons are Members for India. Sir Henry Fowler. it maintains, was fighting the battle of India against Lancashire, and his memorable speech completely foiled the attack. Therefore, it avers, such an expression cannot be called "the apotheosis of cant."

A few quotations from some of the even

A few quotations from some of the even-A few quotations from some of the evening papers: the "Echo" takes up the comparison already made in various directions between the appeals of the Zemstvos and of the National Congress for representation, and remarks that "we must not forget that under our own flag there is a bureaucratic system as rigid, as undemocratic, and nearly as unconstitutional as that of Russia." After enumerating the various reactionary legislative measures in India of recent years, the "Echo" concludes its editorial by saving: "Let. us nope that the next Liberal Government will return to Lord Ripon's policy of confidence and prepare the way for a gradual introduction of self-government."

Under the heading, "The United States of India," the "Star" champions the Congress its aims. It declares that "the idea of steam-rollering the various races of Hindoos tan under one identical British bureaucracy was bound to fall to pieces when the chieftains of these peoples began to acquire the education and the science of the West." In preparing for the ideal of Indian Federation, the "Star" contends that the Congress has important work to do. "The superior person and the military adventurer must be estimated at their true value, and if the British public at home is guilty of the folly of such

an expedition as that which recently raided Tibet, it should at least avoid the meanness of making India pay for it." The Congress, it adds, must bring home to the British nation that no healthy public life, no same and safe Government can exist with an intelligent race when the people ruled have no voice in the administration of their affairs. "India must be heard at the Bar of British opinion, and we trust that the appeal to Caesar will not long be delayed." not long be delayed."

It was the expected that happened in the comments of such journals as the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "Globe," with regard to the Congress Session at Bombay. The former Congress Session at Bombay. The former journal, in its wonted style, pours scorn on the idea that the assembly can be in any sense the voice of the nation, and declares that it is a joke which palls to be asked to believe that "a number of college-crammed delegates give voice to "the public opinion" of a few hundred mulions who have never heard of them, and still less of their Petition of Right and Grand Remonstrance," It applauds the action of the Indian authorities in their "eminently prudent decision" to rein their "eminently prudent decision" to re-fuse to permit officials from attending the deliberations of the Congress, which, it de-clares, probably compensates India for the lack of the joys of pantomime. In a second editorial Note, the "Pall Mall" maintains that only in an assembly "quite unfettered by realities" could any one protest against the Tibet expedition or the reactionary policy of Lord Curzon and pose, in so doing, as representatives of "the unanimous voice of the country." Lord Curzon's "firm and

of the country." Lord Curzon's "firm and benevolent administration," it is maintained, has raised the moral prestige of India to a height never previously attained.

The "Globe" connects the visit of the Afghan prince and the Congress meetings, and remarks that it would be interesting to know what the Amir's son thought of "the absurd what the Amir's son thought of "the absurd proceedings of the so-called Indian National Congress", and rejoices in the fact that Lord Curzon's princely guest will have more entertaining matters to attend to than to listen to "the fatuous vapourings of Sir Henry Cotton and his native wire-pullers." It asserts that if the policy advocated by the Congress were carried out, and a clean sweep made of the existing machinery of Government, "the United States of India" would at once be involved in flying at each others' throats and massacre and plunder would be rampant in "our wonderful Eastern Empire." From such a "reform" even advanced Radic-From such a "reform" even advanced Radicals in England, the "Globe" considers, would feel compelled to draw back.

feel compelled to draw back.

Among other adverse critics must be mentioned the "Aberdeen Journal" which devotes a long "leader" to the subject of Sir Henry Cotton and his views and, incidentally, as it were, discourses on the Congress. As a political opponent, the Aberdeen journal controverts Sir Henry's views with regard to Tibet and his sanguine hopes that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the Liberal Party are likely to do anything to improve "the condition of things brought about in the "ten dark years of reaction" during which the present Government has held office. With regard to India the "Aberdeen Journal" declares that the present regime cannot continue for ever, but it protests against forcing the pace. Mainly on the score of education it contends that self-government must "hasten slowly." It is a mistake to conclude that ten slowly." It is a mistake to conclude that the educated classes represent the vast population of India, 200,000,000 of whose people can neither read nor write. It was that the people of Great Britain deserve reproach cast upon them for failing to take a sufficient interest in Indian affairs, but considers that the greater the interest in Britain the slower the pace will be in the direction of reform. It credits the President of the Congress with being too wise and experienced an administrator to desire an abrupt recreat on the part of Great Britain from India, but it blames him for holding up to the Indian Government to condemnation, for 'humanly speaking, it seems as if ger for "humanly speaking, it seems as if generations must elapse before India could be safely entrusted with self-government, and it would be disastrous if by over-zealous and injudicious advocacy of reform the spirit of revolt were awakened amongst them." The "Aberdeen Journal", as I have already mentioned, published a long report of Sir Henry's Presidential Address to the Congress. The "Newcastle Chronicle" devotes a considerable part of its leading article on "The The "Newcastle Chronicle" devotes a considerable part of its leading article on "The Indian Congress" to a recital of the benefits Brutish rule has bestowed upon India, but admits that "without endorsing the proposals favoured by the many who take part in the Bombay Congress; we think that such assemblies may do good." The encouragement afforded by the study of the English language among the varied races of India, and the railway system, "one of the most striking tributes to the efficiency of Brutish rule," have greatly facilitated such a movement as the Indian National Congress. Self-government for India, as usually understood, may yet be a thing of the distant future, the Newcastle Chronicle" remarks, but adds the significant declaration that "the point to be noted is that there is little hope of any advance in that direction without such educational work as is being done by the movement

epresented at the Bombay Congress."

Among other northern papers it may be mentioned that "The Northern Echo," of Dar-lington, publishes verbatim the "Morning lington, publishes verbatim the "Mornin Leader's" article entited, "India—A Nation, to which I have already referred.
"The "Yorkshire Daily Observer" supple ments its summary of Sir Henry Cotton's speech by publishing, in addition to Reuter's telegram, a very sympathetic leading article on the position the Congress has won for itself in spite of the scorn that has been meted out to it, and maintains that Sir Henry's acceptance of the presidency, far from being "a breach of caste," is a noble attestation of the fact that the Congress is "the extra-constitutional parliament of the peoples of India as well as of the sanity and practicability of its ideals." That an institution, which is in some respects a thorn in the side of officialism, should draw its president from the ex-official ranks, is significant of much, "and no one could say," remarks the "Observer," that Sir Henry Cotton did not know what he was talking about, or could treat with indifference a body of native opinion claiming his ratification and leadership."

One of the most interesting of editorial comments on the Congress is that of the "Da'ly Mercury", of Leicester. It is impossible here to mention all the important points with regard to India and her legitimate aspirations which are brought forward and discussed by the influential forward and discussed the influential forward and discussed in the influential for "the extra-constitutional parliament of the

vance in that direction without such eductional work as is being done by the movement

with regard to India and her legitimate as-pirations which are brought forward and dis-cussed by the influential organ of the Midlands, but space will be granced, I trust, for a few quotations from a long and ably reasoned article which is in entire sympathy with the Congress movement, and which goes so far as to say that one day this Congress will have to be absorbed in some way into

the Government of India." The "Mercury" misses that a natural and inevitable result of the spread of education in India as well as the knowledge gained of Britain and her free institutions by Indian students who come here to continue their studies, is to demonstrate the advantage of a representative system of government. "Why cannot we have representative institutions also? Is a question that is sure to be asked. It may be answered that India is not England, that answered that India is not England, that be answered that India is not England, that the people are not yet sufficiently advanced in the political habit to exercise the powers of self-government, that they are in no sense a nation. "But," says the "Mercury", over against these views we have this National Congress meeting year by year. Here is a representative body assembling outside and apart from the Governor-General's Council. It is the outcome of work we have done in It is the outcome of work we have done in Undia, the natural fruit of the seed we have India, the natural fruit of the seed we have sowed and the wise policy, surely, is not to ignore and neglect it, but to gather it up for future good use." We have given the people of India the inestimable boon of education, and we must be prepared, says this far-seeing Leicester journal, for the consequences, namely, the inevitable demand for a fuller share in the control of all their affairs. Lord Rosebery declared recently that the foundation of the Empire is the freedom of its component parts. "We must be prepared to extend greater freedom of its component parts. "We must be prepared to extend greater freedom to India, in accordance with India's freedom to India, in accordance with India's intelligent requests." The ideal of "United States of India," is approved by the "Mercury"; it was John Bright's ideal, too, and, says your contemporary, "if we do not sacrifice our better instincts we shall strive for the fulfilment of the ideal. The Indian people make their suppeal to their British fellow-subjects. We shall do well to listen."

It is not because of inappreciation that I have left all reference to the "Manchester Guardian" to the end. but simply owing to

I have left all reference to the "Manchester Guardian" to the end, but simply owing to the fact that the well-known attitude of sympathy towards India of Manchester's great daily, may always be relied on to set the needs of India before public opinion in Lancash're and elsewhere in their true light. And the "Guardian" has certainly not failed in this instance. In the opening lines of its leading article on the subject, the "Manchester Guardian" declares that the Congress may fairly be called the largest representative assembly in the British Empire, and, to the remark that not long ago this unique body could not meet without provokunique body could not meet without provoking a torrent of investive from many Enging a torrent of investive from many English journal sts, adds the explanation of Sir Richard Garth and Sir William Hunter of the Congress and its aims. "There is no subject, I consider," sa'd Sir Richard Garth, "upon which the English press and the English public have been so cruelly and persistently misled by the Government party." The "Guardian" congratulates the Congress upon Sir Henry Cotton's presidency, and upon Sir Henry Cotton's presidency, very decidedly approves the sending of delegates to England for "the first necessity for reform in India is to excite in the constituencies of the United Kingdom, and through them in the House of Commons, an intelligent and sympathetic interest in Indian affairs." Sympathy must follow knowledge. Whenever a case of actual financial injustice whenever a case of actual financial injustice to India has become widely known, a strong wish to be fair has made itself manifest. It would be a gain, too, says the "Guardian," if the salary of the Secretary of State for India, now quietly paid by India, were placed on the British Estimates. "But to give reality to the debates in Parliament there must be knowledge and interest in the constituencies. In producing the appaint. constituencies Im welcoming the appointment of a group of delegates to visit England and address English audiences, India's champion in Lancashire says: "We should like to think of this plan what Sir William Hunter wrote of a similar plan in 1891: The makes us realise not only the solidarity which is growing up between India and favourably consider the subject. We may which is growing up between India and Britain, but also the confidence which the Indians themselves feel that they can lay their requirements before the British people

their requirements before the British people with a certainty of a fair hearing and of a fair consideration of their wants."

From what I have gathered together for the benefit of your readers of the expressions of opinion of the British press with regard to the important session of the Indian National Congress just concluded, its leaders may, I contend, be satisfied with the results. In many parts of the country public attention has been directed to this unique movement, and, at a time, too, when unique movement, and, at a time, too, when there was some relaxation, owing to the Christmas holidays, from the strain and stress of daily life. Time and opportunity not always available to the strenuous worker have combined to attract his attention to the work and a ms of the Congress. And the presidency of a distinguished ex-official, with long years of experience of administration ! in India, has done much to awaken interest in the Indian National Congress in the minds of those who, probably, would otherwise scarcely have given it a thought. To Sir Henry Cotton congratulations for the splendid work he has done and is doing for India. To the National Congress congratulations and the best of wishes for great success in the future.

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, issue the following final report of the "til" crop (sesamum or gingelly) for 1904. The total area under "til" sown unmixed amounts this year to 2,68,564 acres compared with 3,74,559 acres returned last year. Of the total decrease of 1,05,995 acres, the Allahabad division contributes 77,622 acres, Benares 9,414 acres and Oudh 10,155 acres. The other divisions also, where cultivation The other divisions also, where cultivation of "til" is not important, show decreases. In Bundelkhand which includes more than three-fourths of the total area of "til" in the Bundelkhand which includes more than three-fourths of the total area of "till" in the provinces, the crop suffered from excess of rain in the beginning and from drought at

SCRAPS.

WE understand that the Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degress on its now graduates comes off on the

11th proximo.

A Bill to prohibit juvenile cigarette smoking has passed its second reading in the South Australian Legislature, and will probably become law. The age below which smoking is prohibited is fixed at sixteen years. Let juvenile cigarette smokers in

years. Let juvenile cigarette smokers in this country take warning.

WE are given to understand that Mr. Richardson, the District Judge of Patna and Mr. Cumm.ng, District Magistrate of that place, have been deputed to enquire on the Rolt case. Our thanks are due to the Lieutenant-Governor for the prompt action taken in this scandalous case.

The Salem scandal has at last come to an end. It will be remembered that a letter

an end. It will be remembered that a letter appeared several months ago in the "Hindu" in which the working of the district office of Salem was adversely criticised. This irritated the anthorities much and they suspected Mr. B. Vencoba Row as the outnor of the and the matter ended in the dismissal of the old man after twenty-seven years' service. vice. Failing to get any redress at the hands of the local officials and the Board of Revenue, Mr. Row approached H. Excellency the Governor of Madras. The Madras Government have at last passed orders in the case of Mr. B. Vencoba Row, the Head Accountant of the Namakkal taluk in Salem Accountant of the Namakkal taluk in Salem District re-instating him in his appointment, but posting him to the Madura District. The Government have come to the conclusion that there was no proof that Mr. Vencoba Row wrote the letter in the "Hindu" which formed the subject of the charge against him, and that if it had been proved, the Government would have considered his dismissal uscalled for. We doubt not the decision of the government will satisfy the public the government will eatisfy the public.

THE inhabitants of the district of

The inhabitants of the district of the Sonthal Parganas, at seems, have a just grievance regarding the administration of civil and criminal justice obtaining there. After the Sonthal rebellion, by way of relief to these semi-civilized people, the Usuary Law was enacted and following the spirit of Regulation X of 1822, Act XXXVII of 1855 was passed, removing the district called the Daminikoh and other districts which were principally inhabited by the uncivilized race of Sonthals from the operation of General Regulations and Acts of Government. Even after the passing of the above laws no change was visible in the administration of civil and criminal justice in the district of the Sonthal Perghanas and specially in the Sub-division of Rajmahal, where the Sonthal population is proportionately small, at least so far as suits between non-Sonthals were concerned; and suits, civil and criminal, used to be conducted by pleaders and Muktears. But occasionally suits, civil and criminal, used to be conducted by pleaders and Muktears. But occasionally District Officers disallowed pleaders to con-duct even criminal cases for their clients and thereby deprived the accused of the right to be defended by pleaders. To remove this grievance, Regulation V of 1893 was enacted enforcing the Criminal Procedure Code in the Sonthal Parghanas. The privilege of enjoying pleaders to conduct cases was unreservedly ensonthal Parghanas. The privilege of enjoying pleaders to conduct cases was unreservedly enjoyed in the Rajmahal Sub-division; but with the advent of the present Sub-divisional Officer the pleaders are refused to defend persons charged even with serious offences and naturally this has caused hardship and misery to the accused persons. The inhabitants of the Sonthal Pergunnas District have submitted a memorial to the Liquitanant submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal praying the removal of the disability. Considering that it was not the intention of the Legislature was pleaders mention here that on a similar petition sub-mitted by the inhabitants of Rajmahal in 1897 His Honor's predecessor-in-office was pleased to pass the following order:—"So long pleased to pass the following order: — "So long as a pleader appears only by permission of the presiding judicial officer, and as the next friend of the party whom he advises, there is no objection to his employment." It is thus apparent that the policy of the Government is to extend there all the facilities enjoyed by the inhabitants of Regulation districts and not to deprive the people of the Sonthal Perghanas of legal help in Court.

Dr. Rost, I.M.S. has left Rangoon Calcutta, "en route" to the Kasauli Pasteur Institute where he will lecture on his preparation for curing leprosy and putting it to a practical test in India.

Prince Inayatullah spent Sunday at Patiala, and was entertained by the Maharaja and the Council of Regency in a large camp especially prepared. Shortly after his arrival the Prince with his retinue visited the shrine of Majjadad Sahib.

The panther scare has not ceased in Bangalore Oity. Every morning the appearance of the brute in the previous night in some place or the other is heard of. A Government Circular has just seen issued to the

rambles after sport, prior to the epidemic.

provinces, the crop suffered from excess of rain in the beginning and from drought at the end of the season. The yield in this tract has therefore been very poor—about 35 per cent. of the normal—and the seed is reported to be thin. In the rest of the Province the yield varies from 60 to 75 per cent. of the normal and the seed is stated to be of the average qualty. For the province taken as a whole the crop is estimated at 40 per cent. of the mormal on an area which is 28 per cent. below that of the last year. The total outturn of "til" sown unmixed in this year estimated at about 13,900 tons compared with 34,400 tons last year showing a decrease of 20,500 tons or 60 per cent. The area and outturn of "til" sown in combination with other crops, mostly for home consumption, may be conjecturally put down at 6,00,000 agrees and 35,000 tons respectively. districts and the estimates yield comes to 11,600 tons, about four-fifths of last year, but 67 per cent over the average.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Jan. 13.

A Japanese cruiser has captured the British collier Rosely on route for Vladivostok. London, Jan. 13. Admiral Botrovosky's supplementary squairon has left Suez.

London, Jan. 13.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that am official report, dated the 12th, states that the Japanese Cavalry on Wednesday morning encountered four Russian squardrons southwest of Laoyang, whom they repulsed with heavy losses after a four-hours fight.

Two thousand Russian Cavalry attacked Ninchvay the same afternoon. The Japanese retired, but were subsequently reinforced and drove on the enemy, whom they are still pursuing. London, Jan. 13.

Eight Russian squadrons, an infantry Eight Russian squadrons, an infantry giment, and twelve guns surrounded a Commissionat station at Nuchratung, to the north of Yingkow, on the 12th, but were repulsed, losing at least eight men. Steps are being taken to intercept the raider's retreat. General Stoessel bade farewell to the troops at Port Arthur to-day. He thanked all for their heroic defence and said the Japanese terms were the best he could obtain. He accepted all the blame for the surrender.

cepted all the blame for the surrender.

London, Jan. 14.

The Japanese have formally entered Port Arthur, detachments of all arms marching, to the sound of the bugle, to the old and new towns.

towns.

The "Times" correspondent at Tokio sa sa that the surrender of Port Arthur is inexpicable. There were no signs of puvation there, and the prisoners number unwards of 24,000 excluding the sick and wounded.

London, Jan. 14.

The Russian Minister of Finance has issued The Russian Minister of Finance has issued his Budget Statement. The estimated expenditure for 1905 shows a decrease of sixty-five and-a-half million roubles as compared with 1904, chiefly in the Departments of Finance and Communications. Ten million roubles are assigned to the doubling of the Siberian Railway, and one million eight hundred 'housand roubles for extra expenditure on the Trans-Baikal line. Everything is calculated to strengthen confidence in the finances of Russia, whose monetary system and national Russia, whose monetary system and national sconomy are unshaken after eleven months of

The Japanese have captured the British collier "Lethington," bound for Vladivos-

Tundon, Jan 14. The Tsar in an order of the day to the Army and Navy announcing the fall of Port Arthur, eulogizes the glorious Army and Navy announcing the fall of Port Arthur, eulogizes the glorious garrison whose heroism Russia has witnessed with pride. Peace be to the ashes of the dead, and glory to the living. Our enemy is bold and strong, and a struggle at such distance is indescribably hard, Russia is powerful and has undergone harder trails and always emerged more powerful. While lamenting the losses we must not become distracted. With all Russia, I trust the hour of victory will soon dawn. I pray God to bless the troops and fleets, and enable them ti uphold the glory of Russia.

London, Jan. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the Russians left 62 killed and six wounded at Niuchwang. Their total casualties there and at Niuchwang. Their total casualties there and at Niuchwang at sixteen. Japanese stores and magazines were not damaged.

The Japanese press and public re sharely criticising France for permitting the prolonged stay of the Baltic Fleet. t Madagaster.

Reuter's correspondent, with Admiral Kuroka, says that the randers have traversed

the neutral territory west of the Lao, and have occupied the old town of Nuchwang.

London, Jan. 14.

General Stoessel arrived at Nagasaki this afternoon, where he was welcomed by the Governor and a guard of honor.

London, Jan. 15. Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the Russian Note to the powers regarding China's neglect of the neutrality laws is regarded there would be into the into the constant in a's weakness and constant

is for the line's weakness and constant failure to enforce neutrality must relieve Japan of her obligations to observe restrictions which Rissia nerself ignores. Japan must protect hirself against a reception of raids whose success would be due to a violation of neutral territory.

London, Jan. 15.

The "Novoe Vremya" publishes the telegram from Java stating that the Japanese have established a base at Labuan, and that the cable has ceased working.

London, Jan. 16.

M. Deloncle distelieves the authenticity of

M. Deloncle dispelieves the authenticity of Kodama's plan, though firmly convinced that Japan ardently covets Indo-China. He insists that government must immediately submit to the Chamber programme of Maritime

Defence of the Eastern Colonies.

London, Jan. 16.

an Independent account of M. stchenko's daring raid shows it was wholly unsuccessful, cavalry being powerless against the entrenched Japanese infantry.

Ed Japanese infantry.

London, Jan. 16.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Port Arthur, says the scenes following the surrender were disgraceful. Men loudly protested that the position had been thrown away, and it is evident from the stores that the surrender was unnecessary and that the fortress could have held out for months longer.

There were 25 000 troops, all, able and There were 25,000 troops, all able and willing to fight. Stoessel is now much blamed for the disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defence, which practically ended with the dath of General Konderaschenko.

Activity is being resumed along the Shaho where the Japanese are heavily bombarding the Russian positions on both sides of the

The weather is warmer, favouring the resumption of operations

Several correspondents
Arthur's plight has been exaggerated. There were sufficient victuals to continue resistance.

The (December 2) London, Jan. 17.

London, Jan. 17.

London, Jan. 2.

The "Daily Mail's" cor reports that, according from Newchwang, 30,000 have marched to Tehe espondent at Tokio to news received Russians at Tieling ngtau, in order to strengthen General Kur

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has advised China that Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his American associates have re-purchased the majority of the Hankow-Canton railway stock. The Minister has recommended China not to cancel the concession.

THE MILE END ELECTION.

London, Jan. 13. The election for the vacancy caused at Mile End by the death of Mr. Spencer Charrington, Conservative, member, has resulted in the return of the Hom. H. L. W. Lawson, Conservative candidate, who polled 2,136 votes against Mr. Strauss, Liberal candidate who polled 2,060. The election was largely fought on the question of the exclusion of undesirable allens, which Mr. Lawson advo-

ARMY AND NAVY REFORM.

London, Jan. 13. Mr. Balfour in a speech at Glasgow last night dwelt upon the achievements of the Government in the direction of Army and Navy reform. He said that the real problem of the British Army arose at the point whtre alone there was a possibility of conflict with a great military empire. The problem of the army was the problem of the defence of Afghanistan. The changes in the War Office would enable us to intervene more effectively in any contest on the North-West Frontier of India. Moreover under the strong grasp of Lord Kätchener our forces in India were being reorganised so as to add to their efficiency reorganised so as to add to their efficiency without any material addition to their numerical strength. The army's new field gun was

the most powerful one in the world.

The result of the naval changes was that the fighting power of the fleet during the first twentyfour hours of bostilities would be augmented threefold.

THE TEA DUTY AGINATION.

ACTION IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 13.

the memorial of the Ceylon Tea Association against the extra twopence duty has been sent to the Rt. Hon Alfred Lyttelton to be forwarded to the Chancellor of the Ex-

A joint meeting has been called of the Tea Produce and Indian Committees for the 18th instant to consider the question of the new tax.—"Englishman."

AN APPOINTMENT.

Major Market has been appointed Assistant Secretary to Mr. Arnold Forster.—"Englishman".

THE SUGAR TAX.

Mr. Austem Chamberlain received a deputation from the Manufacturing Confectioners Alliance urging the abolition of the sugar tax imposed in 1901, which has caused much distress in the sugar raing trease in the sugar tax tress in the sugar-using trades by the high price of sugar. Mr. Chamberlain, in his re-ply to the deputation, declined to abandon the tax.

INTRNATIONAL FOOTBALL. London, Jan. 14.

In an International Association Football match between Wales and England, the former made twenty-five points and the latter

OBITUARY.

Earl Cairns has died. London, Jan. 14. FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

CABINET EXPECTED TO RESIGN. London, Jan. 15.

At a debate in the French Chamber M. Combes vigorously repudiated the charge of sowing dissension among Republicans by antitient clerical persecution. He adhered to his late beclerical persecution. He adhered to his late begramme, despite the coalition of innember, M. ambitions confronting him. Then M. Combes came most disorderly, a hypersaucepan, signifying Bandry Dasson, as informer. He was ejected brandishing a later voted confidence in the Minisim Free against 279. The Cabinet is exresign owing to the smallness of

RUSSIAN IRON DISPUTE.

London, Jan. 16. velve thousand men employed in the ironersburg have struck. works at St. Per.
GERMAN COAL
London n, Jan. 16. in the West

nas appointed ne conditions A general strike is proclaimed phalian coalfield. Government the miners. commission to enquire into the of labour and the grievances of TON THE LANCASHIRE COT

WEAVERS. Jan. 16. London. demand an The Lamcashire Cotton Weavers

increase of 7½ per cent. in their wa to the prosperity of the trade. JUTE CRISIS AT DUNDEL an. 16. London, J g to the

The advance in price of jute owin operations of the Calcutta dealers is a crisis at Dundee.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Bombay Jan.

The following telegram was received by Japanese Consul from the Japanese Govment:—"A Russ an detachment with tw guns and eight squadrons appeared and tacked our Comm ssar.at station at Newch tung on the 12th instant but was repuls on the night of the 11th instant crept in the district of Anshantien, Eraicheng, Yinkow an Tashik'tao and slightly destroyed the rail way, which however, was immediately repaired." on all sides. A small body of Ru sian caval

Two Russians, named J. Sinder and Jacob Thrix, who describe themselves as deserters from the Russian Army, arrived in Madras this morning. They say they intend to support themselves while here as itinerant musicians. A police constable arrived with them from Perambore to report their arrival at police head-quarters here.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELE & AMS. THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Last night a German named Vanderlinden

THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Last night a German named Vanderlinden, employed in the Government Dockyard as a boder-maker and diver, killed his mother-inlaw and shot his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlinden formerly lived at Singapore, and owing to domestic differences Mrs. Vanderlinden came to Bombay with her mother Mrs. Naiders. They were followed by Vanderlinden, and further broids occurred, culminating in a summons by Mrs. Vanderlinden against her husband for assault. Last night Mrs. Vanderlinden preceived a letter from her husband for assault. Last night Mrs. Vanderlinden appeared and produced a revolven and shot Mrs. Naiders, kilking her instantly. He also shot at his wife, wounding her slightly, and then made good his escape.

Lahore, Jan. 13.

A gang of fifteen Pathans who committed datoity with murder at a village in Palumpur Tahsil, Kangra Valley, on the 28th ultime, has just been smartly captured by the police on the border of Ferozepore and Julituder district. The victim was a retired military officer, Subadar-Major Khan Singh, aged 72 years, who had served Sir Louis Cavagnar. The old man, who could speak Pushu fluently, was fond of the company of Pathan hawkers who visit these parts. At about 9 o'clock on the night named 85 of their entered the village and locked the doors of the houses in the neighbourhood of that occupied by Khan Singh and his family. After this one man was posted in front of each c. these houses and their immates warned to keep quiet on pain of being done to death. Four or five of the brigands were then stationed at a place from which people from the neighbouring village Dira could be guarded. This being done the remaining dacoits, about a dozen in number, broke into their victim's house, five of them armed with long knives, etc., them went in surrounded and woke Khan Singh and threatened hem into revealing to them where he kept his money and other valuables. After securing this property, worth about Rs. 10,000, the ruffians pulled the old man out of his bed and literal

A native Trade agent is now located at Gartok in western. Tibet, having proceeded there from Simla. SIR CHAS. RIVAZ.

Allahabad, Jan. 17.

Sir Charles Rivaz, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab proceeds home on six months' leave in the middle of April.

Allahabad, Jan. 17.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Sir Hugh Barnes, Leutenant Governor of Burma, to be a member of the council of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Todhunter, who is engaged in the examination of Abkari systems in various provinces has now proceeded on duty to Central India having completed his work as regards the Central Provinces. Allahabad, Jan. 17.

Further experiments with wirele a Slipper graphy between Diamond Island and show markisland north of Andaman group also been got ed success. Messages have a Port Blair it-through intermittently from Allahabad, Jan. 17.

Mr. Nevide Pricking of Railways in America sation and washing as a blue-book. It con-has brown ach interesting information and valunethods in the United States and in India.

Allahabad, Jan. 17. comparisons are drawn between traffic It is intended to introduce third

dies corridor carriages with simple fresument. Arrangements for native passengers on Indian railways may render it possible to improve the tining of fast trains as there will be fewer stops when dining cars are generally in use. Allahabad, Jan. 17.

Allahabad, Jan. 17.

An experimental postal service has been arranged between Kengtung in the Southern Snan states and Chingras in Siamese Territory. Mails will be exchanged once a month at Taknilek where there is a ford across the at Takhilek where there is a ford across the Masai stram (the boundary between British and Siamese territory.) The mails will leave Chingras on the 10th of each month arriving at Takhilek on the 12th for the present. No postal money orders can be sent by this

Mr. Henry Richards K. C. who has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Arlahabad in succession to Mr. Justice Blair is a member of the Irish Bar to Think is a member of the Irish Bar to whi was called about twenty years ago. He took sick leave in 1899 and went the Connaught

The Maulmain dredger 'Frederic rryer,' convoyed by the R. I. M. S. 'Mayo,' left Rangoon yesterday evening for Calcutta. Prior to the departure, the Lieutenant-Governor apid a visit to the 'Mayo.' It is understood that the dredger, which was brought out at great cost, has proved very unsatisfactory, and matters in the Maulmain river are no better now than they were when the are no better now than they were when the Viceroy received a memorial on the subject

The Nawab of Newagai seems a difficult person to deal with. He has been warned by political authorities on the North-West frontier that he must refrain from all interference in Bajour but he has attacked forts in Jandoul belonging to Dir and there has been intertribal fighting. His levies are not very numerous but is showing such persistence in his advance that any marked success may imperil the safety of Dir itself. The Jandoulis have no love for either Nawabs, and would certainly welcome back their old chief Umra Khan, if he could escape from Kabul so long as fighting is on the west of Panjkora river. The Government of India can do no more than closely watch the course of events holding movable column at Nawabra ready to advance into Swat valley. by political authorities on the North-West Nowshera ready to advance into Swat valley but if Nowagai Lashkar attempts to invade Dr prompt action will have to be taken. There would then be a possibility of communications with Chutral being interrupted and Swatis Mommeds and others joining in the disturbances.

28

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Financial Depot.—Babu Paramesh . Pasanna Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collectors appointed to be in charge of the revaluation of certain estates in the district of Mynumingh under the Cess Act, 1X (B.C.) of 580.

Kidnapping.—The vernacular weekly of angipur reports that the five persons who in band kidnapped one Kariman Bibi have all en convicted and sentenced to various terms impresonment ranging from six to four

Bronze Coinage.—From the official corres-ondence just issued it would appear that all Local Governments, with commendable promp-titude have unanimously declared themselves in favour of the introduction of bronze coinage to replace the copper pieces and also of the one-anna nickel coin. The Go-vernment of India's scheme is now before the Secretary of State for his approval.

Munder by a Forester.—The "Jyoti" of Chittagong understands that sometime ago some kukies of Kachalanga being very much oppressed by the Forester and guards of the same place were brought to bay and in consequence they attacked their oppressors. The rorester and the guards thereupon began to fire on the unfortunate cookies with the result that three died instantaneously and some more were wounded. The Forester has abscorded but one of the guards has been captured.

Transportation.—Two persons of Nuphamari, Rungpur, purchased some cloths fr.m a Kabulee merchant but could not pay him up according to the "Kasts" entered into the "Pucca Khata" of the merchant. So one day the merchant with some of his fellow countrymen called at the place of his cus-omers, and as ill luck would have it, from words they soon came to blows. The poor sengalees were of course worsted in the affray so much so that one of them met with his death while the other narrowly escaped it. Six Kabulees were put on their trial before the Sessions Judge of Rungpur who has acquitted two but convicted and sentenced the rest to transportation. rest to transportation for seven years.

Issue of a Proclamation.—On Tuesday, before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, Second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Sursh Chander Dey stood charged w.tn using a torged receipt purporting to have been granted to him by the manager of the "Indran Public Health" and thereby obtained Rs. 12 from the Honble Babu Natin Behari Surar, again came on for hearing. The defendant who was on bail did not turn up. The Course ordered the forfeiture of his bail of Rs. 300 and ordered the issue of a Proclamation

Alleged Kidnapping a Dancing Girl.—On Wednesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Joundra Moham Ghose, vakil, on behad of a woman applied for a process against one Noni Lall Das, on a charge of having kidnapped her minor daughter, aged 14 years, from her lawful custody. The court examined the applicant and she said that other people in the bayes noticed the defendant in talking with house noticed the defendant in talking with her daughter familiarly and after that the couple had eloped. The court asked the value to produce evidence as to the age of the

Assam Weather and Crops.-For the week ending the 10th January, 1905, there week ending the 10th January, 1905, there was no rain. Hoeing and pruning of tea time. Harvesting of late rice and pressing of sugarcane, and gathering in progress. Outcurn of late rice districts except Kamrup and Lakaran outturn is reported. on generally good and of spects of mustard are otn and Darains, sewhere fair. Cattle ent in six districts. Prices di Silchar 20, Sylhet 18, Sabsagar 17. Dhubri id 14, and Nowgong 16 Tezpur 15, Gaunard Dibrugarh 13 seers per rupee.

Atul Chauti Education Dept.—Babu Gauguli, B.A., Officiating 1st Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory of the Presidency College Calcutta is allowed leave of absence for o month. Babu Probodh Chandra Das a cinted to act as a Draftsman in the Cita Eng neering Codege, Sibpur, and in class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service, on a salary of Rs. 75 a month, with effect from the 7th January. Maulvi Elah Nawaz Khan, B.A., Assistant Head Master of the Malda Zilla School is allowed leave of absence for the months. in extension of that already two months, in extension of that already sanctioned. Babu Satis Chandra Mukerjea B.A., B.SC., is appointed to act as 4th Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory of the Presidency College, and in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, on Rs. 50 a month. Babu Harendra Narayan Chakravarti, B.A., Head Master, Bogra Zilla School was absent for 15 days. Babu Adhar Chandra. Banerjea, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Bogra Zilla School acted as Head Master of the same institution. The following arrangements are sanctioned: Babu Sasi Bhusan Bose, M.A. Lecturer, Dacca College is appointed to be Assistant Head Master, Birbhum Zilla School, Babu Amulyadhan Banerjea, M.A., Officiating Professor, Hooghly College, is appointed Lecturer on Philosophy in that Col-

Big Partition Suit.—The suit for the partition of the estate worth about Rs. 30,00,000 of the late Babu Mohiny Mohan Roy which was bought in 1901 by Babu Peary Moham Ray, one of the sons of the deceased was decided by the Second Subordinate Judge of Alipore. Raja Peary Mohan Mookserjee C.S.I. and Babu Kass North Maitra, the Re-C.S.I. and Babu Kasa Nath Maitra, the Receiver of the estate were appointed commissioners of partition. The court accepted the award of the commissioners and decided the suit accordingly. Babus Annada Mohen Roy and Feary Mohan Ray applied before Rai aj Chandra Mookerjee Bahadoor, Second SubJudge of 24-Purganahs for the execution of the said decree and discharge of the Receiver appointed by the court. Babu Askhoy Kumar Bose, pleader for the Administrator Pendentilite of the estate of Dakhina Mohan Ray, deceased objected to the execution on the ground that her would prefer an appeal against the decree to the High Court. He further prayed that the Receiver be retained in office till the appeal is filed. Subsequently Radhika Mohan Ray and the widow of the Babu Mohiny Mohan Roy applied for execution of the said decree. The court after hearing all parties ordered that the Receiver be dispersive in terms of the decree ceiver of the estate were appointed commischarged and possession of the properties be given to the parties in terms of the decree Babus Ramtaran Bannerjee and Surendr Nath Mockerjee appeared for Babu Annot Moham Roy and Babu Kailash Chander Bot for Babu Peary Moham Ray.

Owil Medical Dept. Senior Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghosh is appointed act at the Narayanganj Subdivision and Dispensary, during on leave of the grade Nath second Assistant Surgeon Surendra Sirkar, who is allowed privilege leave combined with turlough for one year and three months

A Police Sub-Inspector Convacted.—Police Sub-Inspector Kafiluddin of the Rungpur Kotwali was prosecuted by the Sessions Judge of the District on a charge of giving false evidence in a case. Kafiluddin was tried before Bacu Banku Behari Buxi, Deputy Magistrate, and has been convicted of the offence he was charged with any sentenced to one cay's imprisonment and a fine of Rupees three

Ferry Road to Damodar.-A Burdwan corhe had been to Oaree to supervise over the Local Board election, pointing out the desirability of having the Burdwan portion of the Burdwan-Bankura Road leading to the Damodar Ferry, made pucca. The Magistrate assured the assembled people that he would induce the proper authorities to have the thing done."

Black vs. White.—The Assansol paper reports yet one case of assault made by Tommy Atkin on the innocent children of the soil. Some professional wrestlers had for a soil. Some professional wrestlers had for a few days been encamping on the side of the Grand Trank Road and exhibiting their wrestling tactics and birds' play to the public. On the 9th instant a soldier C. A. Brown by name, entered their camp with two boys and a double barrelled gun in hand. As is usual Tommy could not stand idle there and he began to prick and poke the wrest-lers and their men with his gun and disturb and worry them in thousand and one other ways. Firsts and blows were of course 1 of wanting and a hue and cry was raised by the poor oppressed which attracted some Policemen there who after a good deal of trouble succeeded in arresting Tommy whose lips of course then smacked of whisky or brandy. He was duly put on his trial before and Honorary Magistrate of the n ce who has let go Tommy on payment of a fine of Runee one only. ways. Fists and blows were of course i ot of Rupee one only.

RESULT OF THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

Amalkrishna Mukhopadhyay, Presidency

Class II. Class II.

Dhirendrakumar Mukhopadhyay and Nirmalchandra Mukhopadhyay; Asutosh Chattopadhyay; Presidency College; Bhupendranarayan Chaudhuri; Bangabasi Callege Class III.

Probodhchandra Chttopadhyay; Manindranath Bangabasi Callege Class III.

dranath Basu; G. A. Institution; Gopal-Kr.shna Pal; Hasan Jan Muhammad; Presidency College; Sarojranjan Bandyopadhyay; Bangabasi College; Bidhuranjan Lahiri; Victoria College, Cooch Behar.

Sanskrit (A). Class III. Sukeschandra Debray; Private student.

Persian Class 1. Kunjlal R. Dilwali Teacher.

Class II.

Abu Muhammad Mahfeez F.C. Institution and Duff College; AliAhmed; Abul Mohomed Rashad; Private Students.

Class III.

Hargovind Prasad Nigram; A.F.M. Abdul Ali; Private Student.

History Class 1. Dharmadas Bandyopadhyay; Jatindramo-

Duff College. Debedranach Sen; Asokchandra Gupta; Presidency College; Syamacharan Ghosh; F.C. Institution and Duff College; N. Sen;

O. Institution College.

Class III. a Chattopadhyaya; Private Stu-

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE. Praphullakumar Chakrabarti,

Class II. Dewan Chand Private Student. Class III. Bamacharan Chakrabarti, Private Stu Sus Ikumar Ray, Rajendranath Bhattachan G. A. Institution Jitendrachandra Dai Presidency College Dharani P

nar Private Stu MATHEMATICS (A). Kaza Puru Class II. Class III. Class II.

Gajanan In order of merit.)
Dasgupta, Gandyopadhyay,
A. Institution Satischandra MATHEMATICS (B).

Class II. anath Das, Kisorimohan Gupta,

Amerend anath Das,
Presidency College.
Class III.
Khagen (In order of merit.)
Khagen tion, Lalranath Ray, Metropolitan Institution, Lalranath Ray, Metropolitan Institution, Transidency College.

TOAL SCIENCE (A)

IL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (A). CHEMISTRY. Olass II.

anan Niyogi; Presidency College.

Class III.

dency College Batukdeb Mukhopadhyay, Presivate Student, Satischamdra Mukhopadhya, nullachandra Mitra, Presidency College.

URAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (B). PHYSICS. Class III. arakeswar Bhattacharyya, Private Stu-

TURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (C)

Class II.

Dwifendramohan Sen, Jyotishchandra Sarcar, Presidency College.

Class III. Thakurdas Bandyopadhyay, Makhanlal De, Krishnalal Das, Saradaprasanna Pal Presi-

demicy College. NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (D.)

Class II. D. L Dey, Private Student. Class III.

Jagindra Neth Baruya; Bangabasi College

High Court. Jan. 18.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Stephen.) A SUIT FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION. SRINATH SHAHA VS. LUCAS EUSTRATIO RALLI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Allen, Mr. Morton, Mr. Garth, Mr. Singha and Mr. Knight, instructed by Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, appeared for the

Mr. Dunne and Mr. Walter Gregory instructed by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., appeared for the defendants.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of Rs. 4,059-8-0 for costs respondent writes:—A largely signed petition was presented to the District Magistrate of Burdwan on the 6th instant when ants in the Calcutta Police Court, and Rs. 50,000 as damages for false and malicious prosecut on and thereby lowering his credit and reputation in the mercantile community. The plaintiff is a well-known wealthy merconant carrying on trade and business in co-partnership with nine others in Calcuita co-partnership with nine others in Calciutte under the name, style and firm of Parsooram Hurry Dass Shaha, and at Narainganj and Muddonganj in Dacca under other names and styles. The plaintiff besides this trade and business has got considerable immoveable properties in Calciuta and zemindaries in Dacca and other places. These properties which are owned by the plaintiff jointly with his two brothers and cousin are of considerable value being worth from ten to twelve lakhs of rupees. The plaintiff imports goods from Europe and acts as commission agent, and also banking and jute and country produce business. The plaintiff in the name of his firm imported, amongst other goods, grey dhootis bearing as a trade mark a representation of ten fruits, called jamrools, in a circle with a number in one centre. This number varies as 1300,1315 and 23,300. The cloth imported by the plaintiff firm was cloth imported by the plantiff's firm was marked with their name in Bengali and bore the Bengali name of the fruit. The defend-ant firm also import grey dhootis bearing as a trade mark nine peg tops in a circle with No. 2,300 in the centre, and which contain the name of Ralli Brothers in English and Bengala, and also a ring mark. The defendant firm is a well-known firm in Calcutta. On the 7th March, 1903, the defendants brought a charge against the plaintiff before the Northern Division Presidency Magistrate, charging him with counterfeiting their trade mark. The Magistrate granted a summons against the plaintiff, and on a further ap against the plaintiff, and on a further application he granted a search warrant in respect of No. 31, Shibtolla Street, where the plaintiff resides, and the police searched the premises in question and removed certain bales from the plaintiff's godowns. The summarism the suit was several on the plaintiff bales from the plaintiff's godowns. The summons in the suit was served on the plaintiff who appeared and defended it. The hearing of the suit lasted for several days from March up to the 22nd May, 1903, when the Magistrate delivered judgment acquitting the plaintiff. During the police proceedings Messrs. Ralli Brothers, it was alleged, stopped the import of the goods by writing to the manufacturers warning them against making the goods as ordered, and informing them the goods as ordered, and informing them the goods as ordered, and informing them of the criminal proceedings instituted. Owing to this the plantiff's firm had been unable to carry out several contracts and their trade had been stopped for some months in respect of these dinootis. During the trial of the criminal proceedings the plaintiff suffered greatly both in reputation and mentally, and hence the present suit.

The defendants, in their written statement said that their firm in India are large in-

said that their firm in India are large importers of piece-goods, and had for over grey dhootis marked with a design consistgrey dhootis marked with a design consisting of nine peg tops in a circle with certain numbers to wit, 2,300, 2,315 24,300 in the centre of such circle, the said numbers being respectively used for different classes of grey dhootis, that is to say, 2,300 and 2,315 on dhooti borders only of the defendants' goods, and 24,300 on sari borders only of the defendants' grods, and the defendants' from had all ants' goods, and the defendants' firm had all along enjoyed the exclusive use of the said trade marks in India, and they stated that goods marked with the said trade marks are

part of 1903 they were inforplaintiff had in his possession and sold in Calcutta, grev his merchandise mark with th reversed fruits alleged to be as "jamrool" in a circle wit h a number in the centre, the numbers be 22,300, the first two numl on "dhooti" borders only, ar tioned number being used in and they submitted that the ng 1,300, 1,315 hers being used id the last mensari borders only said marks were used in a manner reasona cause it to be believed th bly calculated to iat the plaintiff's ise of their firm, goods were the merchand and that the plaintiff had trade marks and sold the thereby used false goods with coun-. The defendants' terfeit trades mark thereon of February and scalled upon the teuse of the said sed to do so. The they preferred the thioned against the said sed to the search the said sed to the search the said sed to the search the said search the sear firm during the months March 1903 several time plaintiff to discontinue the trade marks, but he refu defendants admitted that defendants admitted that criminal proceedings men plaint if and procured the warrant, but they stated sonable and probable cau charge, and that they malice. The defendant that they had rease for preferring the had acted without s denied that the plaintiff had suffered the damages referred to, and submitted that in any event the to, and submitted that in any event the plaintiff was not entitled to sue for any other remedies against them in respect of his cause of action. The defendants submitted lastly that the plaintiff had no cause of action against their firm, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

A., Indian Penal Code, and 292 Indian Penal Code, in the Count of the District Magis nal code, in the Count of the District Magistrate of Delhi, against Pand t Shambhu Datt Sharma, Updeshak of the Arya Pritinidhi Shabha, Lahore, the author, Lala Ram Chand of the Anglo-Vedic Press, Lahore, the printer, and Lala Ram Kishen Agarwal, the publisher of publisher of a pamphlet, called "Jain Mat Samiksha. The trial was concluded on the 6th instant and the author was fined Rs. the 6th instant and the author was fined Rs. 500, and the printer Rs. 250. The publisher, in consideration of his youth, and the fact that he was yet a student, was ordered to give recognisance in the sum of Rs. 150.— A TIGER HUNT AT CALCUTTA.

(By Patrick Booth.)

In order to explain how a tiger hunt was possible at Calcutta in the year 1880, it will be necessary to take my readers back to the year 1856 and all the way to the Kingdom of Oudh!

In that year, Oudh's last king Wajid Al Shah by name (crowned in 1847), was deposed by the British Government and remover to Calculta. A long range of handsome build-

to Calcutta. A long range of handsome buildings each standing in its own large garden at Garden Reach, was put at his disposal, for himself, this harem, and numerous hangers on. He died some dozen years ago, but till then a fat spongy-looking old gentleman might be seen any evening taking the air on the Strand Road in an ancient palka-gart (a peculiar kind of carriage used by the natives of India) preceded by two mounted matives in military guise and it was not easy to realise that this guise and it was not easy to realise that this harmless-looking old man was the lastKing

He was allowed a royal income (much more than he ever earned honestly in his life), most of which went on what we would term fads, the most expensive of all perhaps being his menagerie. It was in connection with this menagerie that our tiger hunt took place!

A very fine pair of these animals had been

A very fine pa'r of these animals had been captured somewhere up country, and promptly purchased by his ex-majesty, who was always on the look-out for such opportunaties, or, to put it more correctly perhaps his was a well-known marget.

The "dens" formed a long, high, and broad wall, parallel with the Hooghly, enclosing on one side the palace gardens into which the doors opened, and at times did not close again, as was apparent a day or two after the arrival of the above tigers, when they were discovered sunning themselves in the open.

No doubt you have often seen in our home papers accounts of wild animals escaping from travelling circuses, and how the attendants gathered round and "chevied" them back to their cages. But such have been long in captivity and have learned to look on men as their Masters! So had not the royal pair at Garden Reach. They had not been more than a week in durance, and within a few seconds of their escape they had the whole garden to themselves!

Messengers were sent off to the Fort for salf-are to come and shoot the terrible hearts.

Messengers were sent off to the Fort for solders to come and shoot the terrible beasts;

Messengers were sent on to the fort for solders to come and shoot the terrible beasts; but long before they could arrive, Superintendent Hill of the Calcutta police, firing from the top of the wall, killed one with a single shot, the other escaping by swimming the Hooghly, half a mile wide, and reaching the shelter of the Botanical Gardens.

I think I have already told you in a previous yarn that these gardens are the great place for Calcutta pionic parties, and that hardly a day passes in the cold season without numbers of Europeans, principally ladies and children, taking their lunch in the shade of the wide-spreading trees. Well, it was the season then, and Mr. Hill (who had followed Stripes across) had not gone far before he came on a large party having "a good time." unconscious of their danger. His warnings they laughed to scorn, but he had not long left their when the unwelcome visitor appeared in their midst, and their mirth quickly give place to terror. Fortunately they all covered in their widst, which so alarmed the ed in their midst, and their mirth quickly give place to terror. Fortunately they all screamed in thorus, which so alarmed the tiger that he made off without horming them; and—now a panicstricken crowd—they were trankful to be conveyed to a place of safety by Mr. Hill with his rifle.

The Calcutta Botanical Gardens are Government preparety and are managed by three

The Calcutta Botanical Gardens are Government property, and are managed by three Europeans whose houses stand within the grounds, and within a very short time, and before the alarm had spread, both the junior officers were badly mauled, one subsequently dying of his wounds. They were attending to their duties in different parts of the garden and did not see the tiger until he sprang upon them.

Later on, Hill was joined by Superintendent brought with him his orderly, a rigantic Sikh ax feet four in his stockings (if he wore any and broad in proportion. He was getting up in years and his hair was well streaked, but his conduct on this occasion proved that the pluck which had won him his numerous medals and clasps (which he wore on a cord round his neck like a neck lace) had not grown rust -- for lack of use.

These three continued their search on foot while two young military officers, who also put while two young military officers, who also put to marked with the said trade marks are marked with the said trade marks are marked as the stated for the tiger to coffe and be shot. This he very obligingly did, lashing his tail and showing his teeth seeming to say, "Oh, if I could only get up to you," but the lady of the house was mervous about firearms at such close quarters, and a prolonged interview between hunters and hunted ended in nothing!

"The shades ofeve were beginning to fall ere the venturesome tric came across their

quarry in a bamboo "tope" (copse)

Now anything more beautiful, in its own way, than a bamboo tope is not easy to imagine, but it is not a safe place to enter in search of tigers. The stems grow close together, about six inches in diameter, tapermentiles a fellower with the content of the c of fifty or sixty feet. They have no branches, but along their whole length they throw out numberless "twigs" bearing a mass of soft

silver-grey foliage.

The only way of getting animals to break cover from such thickets is for a yelling

cover from such theckets is for a yelling crowd to advance on the one side, while the sportsman stands ready on the other.

There is quite a considerable native community on the outskirts of the gardens and the orderly was not long in collecting a multitude armed with tom-toms (drums), pots and anything else that would help to make a din. They came most willingly, not feeling safe while their matural enemy lived, and like all natives, having unbounded faith in the power of a sahib to kill anything. They also knew that whatever happemed they themselves were quite safe, as no animal would stand up to the moise they meant to make.

The old warrior having rejoined his chief, begged so earnestly to be allowed to use the spare rifle he carried, that Robertson relucspare rule he carried, that Robertson reluc-tantly yielded, on the strict condition, how-ever, that he was not to fire until both the Europeans had done so, and then only if his bullet was needed.

The signal given, the natives advanced in column making an unearthly row; and just when the two on watch were eagerly expecting the tiger's appearance, a shot rang from within the tope and the orderly was found to

Both rushed to that part of the tope whence the sound assued, and, peering in, they dis-covered the brave old Sikh prostrate on the ground with the snerling brute tearing and

gnawing him.

To fire was useless. Apart from the danger of hitting the man, so many bamboo stoms in-

terven d that aim could not be taken; so

three d that aim could not be taken; so no thands and kness they pushed their way in, shouting as they went; and the tiger, dropping his victim, made his escape by the now unguarded side of the thicket.

The orderly was found to be badly mauled, and his huge bulk greatly increased the difficulty of extricating him; but this at length acomplished, his wounds were roughly dressed and a "dhoolie" (covered hospital stretcher, carried by four men) bore him safely to hospital, where he quite recovered—the Bengal Government subsequently presenting him with one hundred supees in recognition of his pluck.

Darkness put an end to the starling for that days and the forest king made an undisturbed dinner off a bullock which he found echered dinner off a bullock which he found echered in the compound (garden) of a natives house just beyond the hedge enclosing the gardens on the landward side.

I had been in a fidget all day, knowing what was going on, but tied to office, and was greatly relieved to learn from Superintendent Roberts m in the evening, that there was still a

ly relieved to leann from Superintendent Roberts in the evening; that there was still a chance to get my finger into the pie. Placing r fle and cartridges handy in my bedroom, I went to bed early, leaving strict orders for my buggy to be at the door at 3 a.m., my "bearer" duly instructed to sleep outside my door (natives sleep comfortably anywhere) and to call me at 2-30, bringing my "Chota hazred" ("little breakfast" of coffee, bread and butter, and family as no sensible man in India goes and fruit), as no sensible man in India goes out in the raw morning air on an empty

stomach.

As usual in India, the above well-laid plan did not work out, and I had to get up in good time and call my servants; but "all's well hat ends well," and in pitchy darkness (the moon had gone down) I started on by three m les drive.

m les drive.

The road, crossing the Howrah bridge, through the large suburb of that name, then turning sharp to the left over the East India Railway bridge, follows the lay of the river, and is fairly good, so I had no difficulty in keeping a good pace to the main entrance gate of the gardens, which to my surprise I found wide onen.

found wide open.
Some half-mile back I had passed four howdahed elephants drawn up by the road-side, awaiting the advent of a certain well-known sportang nobleman and party from Government House and felt somewhat afraid that there were too many shikaries about to

ive an amateur much of a chlance.

With time on my side, however, I drove With time on my side, however, I drove straight in by the open gate, and had not gone far when a figure, muffled to the ears in a huge ulster, emerged frof a side path, and Hill joined me. Knowing how absolutely devoid of fear the man was, I had felt certain he would not leave the gardens while the tiger remained there in life, and had come with the intention of joining him but hardly expected to find him as soon. Had I entered on foot, the probability is I should not have found him at all; but the clatter of my horse feet on the hard road had given me a companion whose certain shooting would to some extent compensate for my more erratic performances with the rifle.

He had been searching the bushes all night having first built a probability and stationed a couple of mative policemen threon, with order to

ple of native policemen threon, with order to fire and scare the tiger away should be return for his supper, but on no account to hit him He had also substituted a living bullock for

Leaving the horse and buggy standing where I go out, I could not help admiring the Oriental stoicism of the Mohammedan syce(groom). He was unarmed the tiger might spring out on him at any moment, but it was his master's ordere—kismet! And the two sahibs had rifles in their hands, and weren't they just

were in their hands, and weren't they just going away to shoot the Bagh ren't we were lucky in our quest and I to reserve my fire (our guns were muzzle-loaders), and the fact I had all along fully intended to wait till the tiger was about to spring, as I understood that tigers were in the habit of setting themselves for their spring, thereby leaving themselves for their spring, thereby laying themselves open to a bullet between 'eyes. This was how it worked out in one's imagining—how it works out in fact, I am told, is generally left for the tiger to relate. I was young and a sailor!

Hill had heard one shot about midnight from the direction of the trap he had laid, and regretted that he had not regretted that he had not regretted that he

and regretted that he had not remained there ad of wandering about all night as he had done; but knowing that it was useless to return after the beast had been warned off, he had continued his, so far, useless search, in which I now joined him.

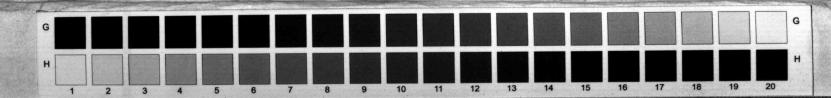
For two long hours we wandered about

scrutimising every bit of cover, but in vain; anl at last the grey dawn crept through the thick foliage, and just as the sun rose, two shots rang ... on the still morning air, and, hurrying along, we met the two military officers who had had the interview with the tiger the previous afternoon and wao now informed us that he hunt was over. We were much struck with their formidable armament; in addition to their rifles, each carried in his belt a heavy revolver and a cruel-looking dagger. They had evidently come out prepared for a hand-to-hand encounter.

We were too much chagrined to enter into conversation with our successful rivals, as we considered them, and, proceeding, soon reached the place where Hill the previous night had laid his trap, which was his own property, as he had purchased both the bullock and the materials for the matchan. There lay Stripes materials for the matchan. There lay Stripes in all his beauty, and a magnificent fellow he was, despite a bullet hole between his eyes and another in his side. There also stood tethered bullock with its patient eyes (I think centuries of cruelty on the part of their native masters have made the Indian bullock che seddest eyed enimal on earth), the dden spare saddest-eyed animal on earth), the ddep scars on his poor lean shoulders showing where the tiger had struck him when he sprang.

The story is not a pretty one to tell, but I give no names It seemed the magistrate of the district, with whom the two officers had the district, with whom the two officers had been dining, had come to hear (how I do not know) of the trap Hill had laid, and after that gentleman left had come along, turbed away the native police and taken possession of the platform. The police dare not disobey he "Mag strate Samb". About midminhot the moon shining almost as clear as day light on the bullock in the open of de, the tager had suddenly sprung on the animal presenting his head fair to the watchers, when the representative of the law shot him between the eyes, killing him on the spot. This was the shot Hill had heard.

It is never safe to at once approach as apparently dead tiger, though exception might perhaps be made in favour of one with a bullet through his brain. But our with a bullet through his brain. But our sportsment were not minded to make any exception, and the dead monarch kept them up that tree for fully six long hours nor did they venture down until both the officers had a shot, one, fortunately for the skin, missing. The animal being young and the captive of a week only, the skin was a very fine one, only marred by the bullet-hole,



A CASE OF GRIEVOUS HURT. A native Christian, residing 1 ear the Coshin

Jail, assautted and hurt his wife the other day for reasons unknown. The accused was seated on the chest and drinking his wife's blood when the Police arrived. They could not arrest the accused. After a while the istrate arrived, the accused was arrested and the poor woman was removed to hosp tal where she is lying in a precarious condition. A CASE OF PLAGUE.

Three merchants had been to Mangalore Three merchants had been to Mangalore on business. On their return home, one of them was attacked with fever. When they reached Cannanore, they were examined by the Surgeon and he announced that it was a case of plague. Communication was made to the Collector and Sub-Collector by wire. The latter proceeded to the place and the patient died. The remaining two are in the camp. The authorities have ordered to burn the boats in which they travelled.

TIPPERA NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Comilla, Jan. 10.

A ROADSIDE ATTACK ON LIFE.

One Golara Raja of Chandpur quarter while going home alone, was severely assaulted by a band of ruffians, on his way, who struck on his face and neck. Golara Raja being a man of robust constitution narrowly escaped with his life. The case was tried at the Court of Sessions with the result that all the 3 accused have been transported for life, 1 to 10 years' hard labour and 1 to 5 years' hard labour.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CON-FERENCE.

The next Mahomedan Provincial Etucational Conference will assemble in our town in April next, and we are glad to find that our Mahomedan brethern are busy in making preparation for the same. On last Sunday a preliminary conference was held at the house of Kazi Rai Zudda Ahmed Zamindar, to discuss how to organise the movement. It was a pleasure to us that Hindu and Mahomedans both were present in the meeting. A reception committee was formed. We hope at will prove a great success,

OFFICIAL. The young brother of our worthy Magistrate Mr. Scroope, who has just been appointed a member of the Bengal Civil Service is posted in our town. We condully welcome him in our midst. We hope that under the care and influence of his good brother, he will equally prove an able and popular ruler.

And as first impression is always the best impression it was a happy choice.

A MELANCHOLY EVENT. It is with extreme regret that we sympa thise with Babu Rajani Nath Nandi B.L. in the hour of his sad trial at the sudden death of his accomplished wife. She in an advanced stage of pregnancy. And she was suffering terribly. To save her life recourse had to be made to get an artifical delivery by induction. She was too weak to bear the brunt of it. Though the doctors did all with the best of motives, she expired a few hours later. She was born ahmo parents and was a good housewife Her devotion to duty was a marked type in her character. By her good temper, her unremitting toil to the cause of domestic duties, her kindness to servants she was an

ornament to the family. We offer our condolence to Rajani Babu and his children.

mysterious gang of robbers, disgui as Police Inspectors and constables, did a lot of mischief on the 4th ultimo, at Mirissa in Galle. It appears that on the night in question this gang demanded admittance in-to a wedding house on the pretence that they held a warrant to search the house. There were no males in the house at the time, and the scoundrels were given access to the almirahs. They removed everything they could lay their hands on. Towards the end of their work, Davith, one of the house party, turned up, and the "visitors" lashed at him with a "lathi," injured him severely and decamped with their spoil. The Galle Police were after the gang for some time, but lice were after the gang for some time, but could find no trace of them. Two detectives were next sent down from Colombo, Sergt Guneratne and constable Jandoris, and these have just arrested six men, having traced them to Pitiwella and Ratgama. Some of the men have injuries and admit the offence. They were all charged before the Police Ma gistrate at Matara, and were remanded pend ing instructions from the Attorney-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Smyth, M. D., L. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, remarks in his last Annual Report on the prevalence of Malaria in the Province:—The direction in which energy should be directed from a sanitary point of view is clear, and we do not grope in the dark as in days not long gone by. We know now how malaria is spread abroad. The goal is perfectly definite, and all effort should be directed towards it, and all effort should be directed towards it, and it will be a proud day for the Government when its measures shall have at last conquered this pest of Mysore, and suppressed a disease that at present accounts for nearly half the registered mortality. There can be no sutting down with folded hands helpless in the face of the unknown. What is the best means for the suppression of malaria has probably not yet been discovered. ria has probably not yet been discovered but just as the cause of it was only disbut just as the cause of it was only discovered after years of patient search so also must patient search be made for the means of its extinction aed this must be done by the experimental method, and it we fail at first and spend money with no unmediate result, we must but just begin again and never cease till the object has been attained. Mysore possesses everything; but it possesses malarus, the chill hand that carries away its thousands every year, not to mention the slow torture it causes to those whom the slow torture it causes to the slow tortur suffer though they may yet survive. The year a beginning will, I hope, be made to Bangalore City, with what result time will

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Ough Remedy is a great favorite with the mothers a small children for colds, and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substants ways gives prompt relief. Sold by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co. Abdool and Abdool room, Calcutta. NEWS BY THE MAIL.

The Marchioness of Sansbury is staying at Highleiffe Castle near Christ Church with Lady Curzon, who takes drives, but is unable to walk yet.

A Dublin correspondent states that Mr. Henry Richards, K. C., of the Connaught circuit has been appointed Judge of High Court, Allahabad.

The wolf which has been at large in Northumberland, causing havor among sheep for some weeks has at last met his end, having been run over by a train near Carlisle.

The marriage of Lord Suffolk to Miss Daisy Leiter was celebrated at Washington on Monday. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father the ceremony was perfor-med quietly at Mrs. Leiter's residence by the Rev. R. C. Smith of St. Jame's Episcopal Church. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Joseph Leiter. She wore a gown of white satin with a court train and no jewels but carried a bouquet of orchids. After the wedding breakfast the bride and bridegroom left for a short honeymoon. Lord Suffolk, interviewed by a correspondent of "The New York World," admitted that American money to the amount of fifty millions sterling had gone to England in the last ten years as the result of Anglo-American marriages, but he said in his own case and that of Major Colin Campbell it had been purely an affair of love.

The gross value of Lord Northbrook's estate is £246,690. He bequeathed to his vallet a life anuity of £50 and to his other servants of two years service each one year's wages, and to his daughter, Lady Jane Emma Crichton, £10,000. Lord Northbrook made heirlooms of a valuable collection of pictures, and, subject to this trust, he left the residue of his proprety to his son. Attached to the will is printed a schedule of more than 200 pictures, and these are left in trust to devolve as heirlooms with the Stratton Estate as settled in 1901, but the tenant for life and with approval of the Director of the National Gallery, to exchange any pictures or works of art for others in the National collection, but in with trustee has liberty, upon the request of the the National collection, but in such a man-ner that the value of the Northbrook collection shall not be substantially diminished. It is also provided that if at any time the tenant for life shall be unable to live at Stratton without an income which would be produced by the sale of pictures or some of them, then such sale may be made.

The Czar's long expected reform Decree was issued on Monday. It is entitled "A scheme for the improvement of the administration of the state." It announces the intention to maintain autocracy uimpaired, in accordance with the fundamental laws or the Empire, but considers the time ripe for certain reforms which His Majesty thinks will meet with the satisfaction of all good subjects. The main reforms are (1) peasant legislation on the basis of the extension of powers of the local Committees re cently nominated by Government; (2) extensions of powers of Town Councils, and establishment of local institutions; (3) umfication of legal procedure; (4) state insurance for workmen in factories and commertrative authorities to be circumscribed; (6) removal of limitations on exercise of all religions; (7) the revision of laws affecting for bigners; and (8) partial removal of press restrictions. The Decree directs the Council of Ministers to consider the best means of of Mainsters to consider the best means of giving effect to these reforms. In other words, it practically leaves the carrying out of them to the bureaucracy. Moreover almost every concession has qualifying words attached, which go ar to render it valueless. For instance, although the scope of local and municipal institutions is somewhat enlarged, it orders that their activities must be rigidly restriced to administration of local affairs. Then, again, the Decree was promptly followed by an official communique, which practically nullifies it. T document states that agitators have instigated young men of different towns to make de mands which are inadmissible in virtue of the unshakable foundations of the Russian State system and consecrated by the fundamental laws of the Empire. It warns Zemtvos and municipalities that they must remain within the limits of the functions assigned to them, and not touch questions which they have no power to discuss, and it threatens punishment in case of such

WHEN FLOWERS PRODUCE THEIR ODORS.

In all probability the odors of flowers were developed for the sole purpose of attracting insects to their blossoms. It is therefore interesting to note that flowers pollinated by insects that are abroad for only part of each day, produce their order only during the hours when the insects are flying. Various pinks, which are scentless by day, give off a strong perfume at dusk, and the petunia and honeysuckle are said to be most fragrant after nightfall. On the other hand, howers pollinated by day-flying insects bedowers pollinated by day-flying insects become scentless in the dark. The common evening primorse which is open from twiligh to the middle of the following morning deve-lops its odor late in the evening and seem co lose it early in the morning. For this reason it is often thought to be scentless, be cause examined at a time when the odor a not produced.—"American Botanist."

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cought themedy quickly cures these ailments and ounteracts any tendency toware pneumonia it is made especially for these and similar an nests and can always be depended upon. It

Smith Stanistreet and Co.
Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co. Abdoo
and Abdood Karsson, Calentia.

HOOGHLY DUFFERIN ZENANA. HOSPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Hooghly, Jan. 10.

On the 4th of January last a public meeting was held in the Mag strate's Cutcherry in response to a notice issued by Mr. H. D. Carey, I.C.S. District Magistrate of Hoognly, under the presidency of Mr. Walsh, the Divisional Commissioner, at 4-30 p. m. The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner and the Sheristadar of the District Judge we to the Bar Library, and the former, in name of the Commissioner, expressed regret that the notice was published in form in is. The Judge also through the Sheristadar, asked the pleaders to take into consideration the regret expressed by the Commissioner of the Division in regard to the commissioner of the Division in regard to the said notice. Inspite of the aforesaid message of the Commissioner the Bar was not properly represented. The President of the Bar Library did not get any notice of the meeting. The members of the Bar who withold it, and their numbers was very small, have evidently some sort of connection with the authorities. Among those present we noticed the three Sub-Judges, the two Muns ffs, all the Deputy Magistrates, P. A. to the Commissioner, District Engineer, some Honorary Magistrates, some Government pensioners, the Assistant Surgeon, the Sub-Registrar, one or two Zemindars, 7 or pleaders and 2 Mooktears. Upon the da we noticed the Divisional Commissioner, the District Magistrate and Collector, the Joint Magistrate, the Assistant Magistrate, the Mutwali of the Hooghly Emambarah and the Civil Surgeon of the District. The Commissioner in a neat little speech explained the object of the meeting and gave the substance of the note funds needed for the Dufferin Branch Female Hospital at Hooghly which has been issued by the District Magistrate Mr. Carey. Then the Mutwali explained the purport of the Commissioner's speech to the meeting in Urdu and Babu Mon Mohan Chuckerbutty. Deputy Magistrate Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate, in Bengali. What was the necessity of this we are at a loss to understand as almost all present knew English. A committee was formed consisting of the following members with power to add to their number to do the Executive work and collect donations and Executive work and collect donations and subscriptions, viz: The District Magistrate Mr. Carey, Kumar G. N. Deb, Kham Bahadur Arafuddin Ahmed Mutwali of Emambarah, the Civil Surgeon, Rai Bahadoor Sham Chund Dhur, the Retried Sessions Judge, Babu Mohendra Chunder Minter, the Government Pleader, and Babu Bishnu Pado Chatterjee, the Municipal Chamman. With a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Babu M. C. Mitter the meeting dissolved.

NOTES FROM BARISAL

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ACCIDENT TO THE DISTRICT JUDGE. A regrettable incident occurred here. A Ezechiel, was driving in a carriage in a public street with his wife. The carriage, through the madvertence of the coachman, dashed against a wall and the couple got a rude shock and fell down from the carriage. The coachman got a very bad injury on his skull. The lady got some injuries but Mr. Ezechiel

escaped unhurt.
MUNICIPALITY VS. BARRISTER. MUNICIPALITY VS. BARRISTER.
Mr. N. Gupta is the Government Advocate
of the District. On the 21st September last
he went out riding in his carriage, in the
jail road. There was a rut in the same
street. The Barrister alleged that a spring or his carniage was broken from a fall in it. He served a notice upon the Municipality to make good his loss but, as none clid turn up, he lodged a complaint in the claiming a loss of Rs. 67. This amount, he said, he had to spend in sending the wheel to Calcutta and to get it repaired. Moreover he sustain-ed a loss of an additional amount of Rs. 10 m hiring mackney carniage. The case came up before the 3rd Munsiff for hearing. Able pleaders were engaged on both sides. Winesses were produced to support their respective pleas. While the first party said that he really got his spring damaged from the rut, the second party i.e., the Municipal officers said that the rut was a trivial one, that it could not be the cause of this loss, and that they could be responsible for such ruts in the argued that

found guilt was too high in view of the admission of Mr. Gupta to the effect that the carriage question was made in 1898 and that it was bought by him second-hand two years back. The Munsiff gave decree in rayour of the complainant to the full amount save the last mentioned Rs. 10. The decision has not given public satisfaction.

SCIENCE FOR LAY READERS.

VIVIPAROUS FRESH-WATER FISHES OF

MEXICO. In the report of the fresh water fishes of Mexico north of the isthmus of Tehnantepec, by Seth Eugene Meek, Ph. D., curator of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, published by the museum, there is an interesting chapter on the fish tauna of the southern portion of the Mexican plateau. tion of the Mexican plateau, which is drained by two rivers, the one to the east the Sas Juan del Rio, a small stream flowing into the Rio Panuco, and the other the Lerna, which is a tributary of the Rio Grande de Santiago, which flows into the Pacific. From the area which includes the valley of Mexico, the headwaters of the San Juan del Rio, and the Lerma Basin, there are at present fifty-four species of fishes known, only two of which have been taken in any other basin. These fifty-four species belong to twenty-one genera, eight of which are peculiar to the region. Twenty of the fifty-rour species belong to "Poecilidoe" (the killinsher), and it is curious to note that all of the killinshes are viviparous. Dr. Meek was so subordinate as to collect killifishes during the breeding seato collect kill fishes during the breeding season, and thus their viviparity was easily proved. "The largest killifish known from the Lerma Basin reaches a length of 8 or 10 inches he says the ovary consists of a membranous sack with a number of infedded partitions. Removing a portion of one side shows the ovarc full of quite well developed young. The little fishes are not arranged in

shows the overyoung. The little fishes are my
any definite order.

"The spawning time of these fishes is near
the close of the dry season. At this time the
water is more concentrated, as is also the
food on which the young must feed. The acinsects, crustaceans and small fishes
the eggs if deposited rood on which the young must feed. The acquatic insects, crustaceans and small fishes which would feast on the eggs if deposited the are also more concentrated, so that depositing the eggs at this time would mean species. As it is, the young are born in a well-developed stage, and reach some size before the wet sea-

till hatched, while a few others are thought to be viviparous. Viviparity among the tropical killinshes seems to be the rule rather than the exception. It would seem that in the tropical fresh waters of America there is much more provision made for the care of the young than in the cooler waters of the northern consistent.

PLANTATIONS OF CATALPA TREES. "I believe that the cultivation of the cata pa for use in making railroad ties can now called an unqualified success," says John P. Brown, editor of "Arboriculture." "Both the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central are trying the plan, are perfectly satisfied with the progress that has been made, and are with the progress that has been made, and are making preparations to add to their plantations at Harahan, La., and Pensacola, Fla. My opinion is, that the development of the plantation at Pensacola has been much more satisfactory than that of the one at Harahan. A number of mistakes have been made at both plantations. They have been mistakes which it would have been impossible to avoid in an experimental venture of this kind. But we are learning more and more of the catalpa and of the soil and climatic conditions which it needs for its rapid development, and from and of the soil and climatic conditions which it needs for its rapid development, and from what I can learn a number of the other railroad systems of the country will take up the plan next season. We now have a large force of men gathering the seed in the various sections of the country, where the real catalpa speciosa is found. This seed will be distributed to the various railroads that wish its

buted to the various railroads that wish it, and will be planted in the spring.

"I consider the development of the plantation at Pensacola remarkable. They have had six months of drought in the past year, and yet the young trees are all in splendid condition, and we have not lost a single one. The great difficulty with which we have to contend here is keeping down the tropical vegetation, which hinders the growth of the tree. This trouble has made the cultivation of the catalpa in Louisiana much more expensive than in other sections. It is not generally known that the start of this whole plan of cultivating timber for railroad ties came from New Orleans. When the Exposition buildings in Audubon Park were torn down rrofesso Stubbs planted a number of trees of the catal-pa family. He called my aftention to their won-derful growth a few years ago, and I took the matter before the Illinois Central officials. These catalpas are still standing in the park.'

EXPLORATIONS IN AN IOWAN MOUND.

Dr. D. J. H. Ward has recently completed his investigations at the Okoboji mound in Iowa, and has made, according to his reports, many discoveries of scientific importance. Six men were employed for a week in exca vating the mound, and in the course of the work they removed 5,400 cubic feet of clay. The mound was fifty-four feet in diameter and six feet deep for a distance of thirty feet across the top. It was built by instalments, as there are several strata. The mound has contained over 100 skeletons, Dr. Ward says, and he has secured the remains of twenty-eight men, most of them being in an excel-lent state of preservation. One of the most significant acts was that the skeletons were of different racial types. Those found on the lowest level were the best preserved, being taken from a depth of six and a half feet. These men showed no sign of ever having come in contact with the white man, and were lifferent from those near the surface of the

mound. They were very large men, and were "It was not bestial, but strong in its human aspects. This man and several others had been killed in battle far away. Only the larger bones were buried there, and had been vora, while probat

evidence of the handwork in only the most recent he bones were heads and iron Any photographs were taken rocess of excavation. Some of the remains in their position, having ally uncovered and brushed before disturbing. Every discovery was sketched, measured, marked and accurately located. Dr. Ward will prepare maps and elevations made to scale for future lecture work. The utmost care was taken in exhuming the skeletons. The earth was carefully removed in thin layers and slices, and every shovelful of dirt was observed. Trowels and smaller instruments were used as soon as an object was discovered. The most fragile bones were coated with a preservative varnish as soon as possible.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, BART.

A large number of members of the Madras Manajanah Sabha met Sir William Wedder-burn at the Sabha premises on Tuesday even-

ing at a "coversazione."
Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawmi Row, the President of the Sabha, thanked Sir William for the trouble he had taken in paying a visit to this Presidency; and though the people had not been able to do much for him, yet he hoped that Sir William would take the

will for the deed.
In reply Sir William Wedderburn said:-Dewan Bahadur Krishnasawmi Kow and gen-tlemen.—I thank you for the honour you have done me by inviting me to pay a visit to this residency and for the hearty welcome you have given me. I cannot agree with Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswami Row that there has been any deficiency in the reception given to me. I seem to have been quite a long time here, though I have been in reality not more than a few days. I came here both for business and for pleasure, and I think I may say that both these objects have been more or that both these objects have been more or less accomplished. I know that the pleasure has been very well accomplished, and not the least of that pleasure is that of having made so many new friends among the kind people of Madras. I was quite shocked to see in the papers how much I have been talking

A BAD COLD can not be cared too quickly, For this purpose Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is unequalled. For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co. Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co. Abdool Rehaman and Abdool Kararin Calcutta.

son sets in. They are then perhaps in the best condition to become widely distributed as the volume and area of water increase. As the dry season approaches again, and the sents some strange pneuliarities. Some of these small fishes perisn. They are, however, present everywhere to establish themselves in any body or water which may carry them through the next rainy season.

"The gestation of many tropical fishes presents some strange peculiarities. Some of the cartfishes carry the eggs in the mouth till hatched, while a tew owners are thought."

I must say that the visit I maid to the Son

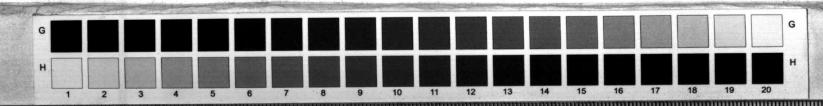
visit could be made.

I must say that the visit I paid to the So thern parts of the Presidency has by far ecceded my expectations in the interest a beauty of the great architectural monument and also in the extreme kinaness with whi. I have been received by all classes. Mr. Mr. Viraraghava Chariar has been most kind in taking care of me. He snatched a little sleep there and there, but I had not much sleep; and again kind friends are prepared to intergent me in my Northern journey. I have been and again kind friends are prepared to intercept me in my Northern journey. I have been very much impressed by the feeling of the solidarity of Indian public opinion. Whether I went to different localities or whether I meet different classes of people, I found absolute unanimity of opinion among the people with regard to public questions that I spoke to them about. If that alone has been at tained by the action of your Political Associations, by the action of your Press, and by the action of the National Congress, I say that you have laid the foundation and made the beginnings of a thoroughly mational policy. Delieve that it is only a matter of time and favorable circumstances to get a complete rebelieve that it is only a matter of time and favorable circumstances to get a complete recognition of your claims by the British public and to enter upon those rights of citizenship of the Empire, to which you are entitled by your ancient civilization, by the industrious and law-abiding nature of the population, and by the great intelligence and the guiding and leading powers of the educated classes. I neally intended not to say anything to-day but seeing the leaders of your community assembled in this central place I cannot resist saying a few words, and I would just say this. We had some discussion at the Congress regarding its constitution. I don't think that this word was very happily chosen because for the word was very happily chosen because for the Congress we cannot have a great constitution, as it is only held for three days and is then dissolved. If by constitution it is meant a careful and systematic organization of political associations throughout the country in order to continue the work of the Congress, I am all for the constitution of the Congress. I am all for decentralization. I should say that all the affairs of the village, all the affairs of the district within the district, and all the affairs, of a province within the province as far as possia province within the province as far as possi-ble. Therefore, if we are to get real infor-mation and prepare definite proposals for sub-mission to Government, it is necessary that we should begin at the foundation and have we should begin at the foundation and have our organization beginning, if possible, in a village, or, at any rate, in a district, and have our District Committees and Provincial Committee. I spoke rather strongly on the subject at your great local centre of Tanjore which has produced so many great statesme and which, I am told, has a larger number graduates residing there than any other locentre. I asked them why they could not ganise themselves into a body to work enertly. I said the Comgress worked for three days and we wanted District Committees to work for 365 days in the year. I am glad to say that before the meeting had closed a District Committee for Tanjore was immediately set on foot after the matter was diately set on foot after the matter was cussed. If that had been the only resmy visit, I should be proud to here. That is a very good example I told the young men assemble they could not all be leaders a man could be a me-be an apprentice, and a leader until he told the young that nobody con had learnt to follow leaders, you

must follow them and you me ascipline and self-sacrifice, and the will be training yourselves for a high will be training yourselves for a high cosition in the community. We had some if teresting speeches on the subject, and the young men of Tanjore have made up their minds to come forward and work; and Mr. Viraragava Chariar will confirm me when say that they really meant business in future. If in each locality work were vigorously carried on, we should be in a position to criticise the various measures of Government of which we may not altogether approve and to know how the mischief is caused. If he want to put a stop to mischiefs we must have a good diagnosis made of them, as mischief takes different forms in different localities. I should think that one of the best arrangements would think that one of the best arrangements would be that each province should take up and consider the various resolutions of the Congress of the previous year, and see in what way those resolutions are necessary in order to correct the evils from which they are suncring. I believe at the beginning or the Congress, Madras had the best organisation in the whole or India, and I should like you to take the lead and bring such a report perore the next Congress as would form the basis of important action. That should be the spirit in which the work should be done, and it it is done in that manner I feel that the educated community man whom the rest or treated cated community upon whom the rest or mana depend will then be doing their duty. We know the cultivator cultivated the trader trades, and the soldier rights; and it is the educated man who has to do the thinking tor educated man who has to do the thinking for the community. I appeal to you to help the other classes in this work, to learn their diffi-culties, to propose remedies and to bring them up in the Congress, so that they may be known throughout India, and further to bring up these matters clearly, moderately and persistently, before the ultimate autho-rity, which is the High Court of the whole British nation. (Cheers.) British nation. (Cheers.)

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Benson of the Madras High Court delivered judgment in a referred trial and criminal appeal against the conviction and sentence of death, passed by the Sestions Judge of Bellary, on Boya Hamumantadu, on a charge of having murdered a boy named Siddailangappa, aged 11 years. The motive alleged for the murder was the theft of jewels worn by the deceased boy. The prosecution alleged that the murder was accompanied with robbery, and that the immediate cause of the death of the boy was strangulation. with robbery, an dthat the immediate cause of the death of the boy was strangulation. The boy had been last seen in the company of one Sannadu, who had managed to effect his escape from Police custody. Two others were implicated in the case with the appellant as being accomplices and as being found in possession of the jewels worn by the deceased. The Sessions Judge found the appellant guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. The second and third were acquitted for want of evidence. After hearing Mr. Runga Rambanuja Chariar for the appellant, their Lordships upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to page of transportation for the

28



A CASE OF GRIEVOUS HURT.

Two Mussalmans, named Sheik Mamin and Two Mussalmans, named Sheik Mamin and Baroo were placed on their trial before Babu Kshetra Nath Mitra, Senior Deputy Magistrete, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to one Gosta Behary Chowdhury, an inhabitant of village Krishnapur under the Satgachia thana. The case was concluded on the 9th instant, when the learned Deputy Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced them each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. for eighteen months.
"A GHOST'S COURSE".

The above is the heading of a paragraph written by the 'Indian Daily News' in connection with a ghost story reported by me in these columns a few days ago. It is evident from the tenor of the writing that the "Daily News" has dishelieved the story the "Daily News" has disbelieved the story in toto, as a cock and bull one. How do I wish that an accredited representative of the paper had been present on the spot to witness the extraordinary performance on that night. Since the appearance of the notice of the story in the said paper which paid me left handed compliments, I have made several inquiries regarding this wonderful incident. A good many educated persons who had been present at the performance, only to be inexplicably amazed, and the relatives of the ill-fated victum who had tried their best to avent the tim who had tried their best to avert the calamity, all retell the same story with great accuracy. Not to mention similar other ghost stories how does the "Daily News" accept the story recently circulated by a London paper that "Philippe the mesmerist who is said to have gained an extraordinary ascendancy over the Czar" miraculously cured a child. Philippe took "the child suffering from tubercular menincipitis into a room where from tubercular meningitis into a room where some fifty other people were also present. All Philippe did was to ask those present to give their word of honour not to talk scandal for two hours. The child who was at death's door was cured." All I can say to the 'Indian Daily News' is that "there are more things in Heaven and Earth than your philosophy can dream of, Horatio".

BHAGULPUR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Bhagulpur, Jan. 14.

We are on the eve of some important official changes. Both the executive as well as the judicial heads of the District are going home on long furlough, and the latter at least is not coming back here, having been already in this District for over five years. We are sincerely sorry at the prospect of parting with such an able and popular District Judge as Mr. Vincent, for it is rarely that we get District Judges of his stamp. Always actuated by a desire to the instant, two daring thefts were committed at Boerhat at the houses of Babu Ashutosh Bhattacherjee and a widow named Indramati Debi. The gentleman was robbed of a Benares sam, a Parsing of the committee of the commi do justice, courteous and considerate in his treatment of the members of the Bar-senior and jumior alike, and polite and genial in his dealings as a private gentleman, he is liked and respected by all here. In these days of official stiffness and "zubberdustism." we are viewing upon his impending departure from our midst as little short of a calamity. wish very much we could say half as uch of the other big officials as well. Babu ian Chandra Banerjee has come as our offi-ting 2nd Munsiff and relieved Babu Pra-atha Nath Bhattacharjee, Babu Raj Krishna nnerjee, the permanent incumbent being asferred to Patna as the officiating Subudge. We congratulate Rajkrishna Babu in his well-deserved promotion and earnestly tope he will soon be made a pucca Sub-

NEW YEAR'S DAY HONOURS LIST. were very busy here during the eeks of the last month that Babus dra, Chatterjee and Upendra had been recommended or for Rai Bahadurships, lly expected that some d be bestowed on at one time we rea h marks of honor woul m in recognition of their t the New Year's Honours Las. abused us of our impression. And

aim and careful consideration we ar ed to think that it is on the whole for best that we have been disappointed. r is it not a motorious fact that these les etc, are often meant to muzzle our ablic-spirited men and thereby extinguish parks of independence that are lound in

THE BANEILLY FRAUD CASE. The current sessions have commenced with very sensational case, viz, the Baneilly Fraud case moticed in your columns some-time ago. It will be remembered that so far back as September last, Hadi Ala Khan, an Amla under the Baneilly Raj, was hauled on charge of cheating the under the following circum-

stances. He had withdrawn, it was alleged, Rs. 9000 for paying the "Kists" in respect of certain Mahals, but had paid Rs. 9 respect of certain Mahals, but had paid Rs. 9 only—the amount really payable, and misappropriated the balance. A vigorous and searching Police enquiry was set on foot with the result that some of the currency notes alleged to be withdrawn from the Raj treasury and misappropriated by the accused were traced out to some Marwari Bankers and that the accused was committed to the sessions on several charges. The case was to have been tried at the last sessions but has adjourned to the present sessions to ras adjourned to the present sessions to snable the parties to procure all the necessary evidence. The charge for which he is being tried now is one under recognition. being tried now is one under sec. 408 viz, criminal breach of trust as a servant. The case has created great sensation locally and the court room is crowded throughout its hearing. The accused us defended by the best criminal lawyer of the District, Babu Woopendra Nath Bagehi, with Moulvi Nizabut Hossein and Babu Harendra Nath Bagchi as juniors. The prosecution is conducted by the Public Prosecutor Babu Girish Chandra Bannerjee aided by Babus Surja Prasad, Kedar Nath Guha and Isri Prasad who represent the Raj.

OBTTUARY. T cannot close my present letter without recording the sad and untimely death of Babu Brajendra Nath Mukherjee, an old and respectable resident of the town and lately a teacher in the T. N. Jubilee Collegiate school. True it is he did not belong to the fashionable upper ten nor was he a public man in the ordinary acceptance of the term. men in the ordinary acceptance of the term. He walked and worked in a comparatively humble sphere of life in a quiet unostentations manner, but possessed sterling qualities of the heart which are seldom to be seen in these degenerate and selfish times.

His sad death reminds me the following excellent couplet of the poet:

"O Sir! the good die first; while those whose hearts

Are dry as summer dust, burn to the

BURDWAN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Burdwan, Jan. 12.
DACOITIES, BURGLARIES AND THEFTS.

It is a matter of great anxious concern to as that criminals and criminalities should of us that criminals and criminalities should of late be so largely on the increase here at Burdwan. I cannot say if the delightfully cold nights of the month, which have made the watchmen's warning shouts few and far between, owing, probably, to the seasonal attraction of their dormitory, have got anything to do with the present deplorable state of things. Scarcely a night passes during which the minions of the moon do not ply their neferious trade in the town and snap which the minions of the moon do not ply their nefarious trade in the town and snap their fingers at the lynx-eyed police. I shall record here how this town, guarded by a posse of constables, active and watchful, under a distinguished District Superintendent of Police, reputed to be a terror to criminals, has fared during the last week.

At about 2-30 a. m. on the night of the list instant a gang of decoits, numbering

1st instant, a gang di dacoits, numbering about 14 or 15, all up-countrymen in diguise and armed with big launies and other offensive weapons, entered into the shop of one Rakhal Panja, a wealthy trader of Sudderghat on the northern bank of the Damodar. The occupants of the shop at the time of occurrence were a few rellatives of the owner and some servants. The dacoits having entered the shop by cutting and breaking open its fence searched for valuables and finding after pressing hard and beating some of the inmates for information in regard to them, that the hope of booty was not great, at last decamped with property worth about Rs. 3,000. Of course a police investigation has been going

Only a few days before the above mentioned occurrence, a dacoity was committed at the house of Babu Shyam Sunder Roy, a wealtny merchant of the same locality. The property carried away by the dacoits was said to be worth about Rs. 400. No trace of the culprits have yet been found by the

Hansha Dutta was a very wealthy cloth merchant of Burrabazar, Burdwan. His family now I ves at Berh, in the suburb of this town. At about 3 a.m. on the 2nd instant, two burglars broke open the window of the room in which iron-safes and other chests containing valuables were kept. They wrenched open the iron-safes by means of crow bars and having secured ormanents. wrenched open the iron-safes by means of crow bars and having secured ornaments and cash to the amount of about Rs. 3,000, made good their escape by the broken window At about 2-30 a.m. or 3-30 a.m. on

man was robbed of a Benares saru, a Parsu sari, a guard chain, and other ornaments and cash to the amount of about Rs. 1,500. The widow lost a purse of Rs. 20, and got a good blow on her back on her trying to raise an alarm. It is a matter of great regret that in none of thes cases the police were able to trace out and arrest the offenders. Beside the above commissions, reports of attempts at thefts at sev eral other houses have been received. Much greater activity and diligent and vigilant watchfulness have become absolutely necessary on the part of the local police.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The election of members for the Burdwan Local Board is over. This year each centre of election presented a lively spectacle, as there were two or more candidates for every membership, who tried every means in their power to ensure their own election. The privilege of voting is never an unalloyed good and it is to be greatly desired that the last election has not left behind some rankling bitterness in the hearts of the discomfitted candidates. The following gentle-men were elected members:—Sudder thana-Babu Binode Behary Chose, Pleader, and Babu Hari Kumar Chatterjee, Muktear;

daghosh thana:-

nt occo Aurangabad behind the Berar Infantry. While a man, aged over 60 years wa sun atter bathing, in a sma situated about 2,000 yards at the Butts, she was accidently a section was practising at the ta woman was conveyed to the Regar ntal Hospital where the bullet was extracted by the Medical Officer. She is still under treatment in the Hospital. As these unfortunate accidents are of rather frequent occurrence, the Butts could be removed to a better localists. lity near the hills.

Central Homœopathic Pharmacy.

"Homoeopathic medicines-each dram 5 and 6 pice. Cholera and Family box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 60

Do you know why so many men die of cholera in our country? Because they have no forethought. When the disease actually breaks out they run in a hurry for a medical man; but alas when he calls life is dispaired of keep a phial of our Anticholerica and you will be able to weigh its worth in gold. It is the best specific for cholera.

Anticholerica is also a preventive. Price one phial 6 as. 3 phials 1.1-0. Dozen Rs. 4. Postage and V. P. extra.

Catalogue—free on application.
CHATAERJEE & FRIEND,
90, Beadon Street, Calcutta,

"No Doctors to Treament

'In my distant village home, and the occequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home."— Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANOFIATIKTA
BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial
and other periodical fevers which
away with the necessity of calling a coctor
and will care him thoroughly at a nominal

Price per box ... Rs. 1.
Packing and postage As. 4.
Kaviraj N. N. SEN,
Estt. Medical Diploma-Holder

ब यज्ञ १- मार्याम् जा।

অর্থাৎ শ্রীনোরাঙ্গের পার্ষদভক্ত শ্রীস্বরূপ দামোদরের कीवर्मा **७ भारताश्राम् । श्रीश्र**क्षश्र नात्मानरवव একটা নাম শ্রীগোরাঙ্গের "দিতার স্বরূপ," কারণ

আগোরাঙ্গ-সমাজের সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত ডাক্ত চা রসিকমোহন চক্রবন্তী মহাশয় এই গ্রন্থের প্রণেতা গ্রন্থ থানি পাঠ করিলে একদিকে যেমন স্বরূপের मधुत त्रमभारिखाभागाम काम निर्माण व्हेटव, जाभव দিকে শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রভুর প্রবর্ত্তিত প্রেম-স্থাময় ধর্মের বছল স্ক্ষতত্ত্বে সেইরূপ অভিজ্ঞতা জিমাবে।

শ্রীশ্রীগোর বিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া প'রেকার গ্রাহকদিগ্রে हेश दिनाग्रला अनान करा इंट्राइं। अर्थार কাল শ্ৰীপত্তিকা পাইবেন।

টাকা মাত্র। ভাক্মান্তব ও ভিপি চাৰ্জ বডঃ শ্ৰীমূপালকান্তি বোষ।

SANTAN RAKSHAK.

I is the most useful Liniment for females in the reve of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathetic miting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early age, prevents miscarriage and at the same time

age, prevents miscarriage and at the same time ensures safe and easy delivery, etc.

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

Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S.,

Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P. O. Entally Calcutta.

Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

MEDICAL OPINION:—

Dr. G. MANOON, M. F. (FINION).

Telegraphic Address Di, Tada,

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 compeled to say, very wonderful in threatened miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible. I have no doubt others will be as impossible. I have no doubt others will be as impossible. I have no doubt others will be as impossible.

Magistrate, Magistrate, Malancha, Coma writes:—

"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit within a couple of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA's) use and have every reason to believe that by continuing the medicine for some time I shall be completely suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allopathic and Kabiraji, but none of them has given any benefit."

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

DR. K P. CHACKRABURTTY, M. B., Late Superintendent, Lowis 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 the good to the patient."

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Masistate, Burdwan, writes:—"The phial of SUDHA CHURNA which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you the gradient.

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Masistate, Burdwan, writes:—"The phial of SUDHA CHURNA which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last a years. Please send 3 large phials without least delay."

Dr. G. B. Chimaswamy, 1st grade Hospital Assistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist, says:—

"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much threatened abortion." 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 torecommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

Dr. J. Chowdhury, B. A., L. M. S., Superin
Dr. J. Chowdhury, B. A., L. M. S., Superin-

most satisfactory and astonishing resuts in seves, sees of prolonged labour amongst lmy friends 1
y safly recomme d it to the public.

MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA,
129-.-2, CORNWALLIS STREET,

30 YEARS' TRIAL HAS CONVINCED MANY EMINENT PHYSI CIANS & THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE THAT

SUDHACHURNA

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR Acidity, Indigestion, Dyspepsia ana Colic. -EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC -

ATTEND WITH Flatulence, Headache, Loss of Sleep, Biliousness, Rumbling in the Abdomen, Pinching or Griping Pain n the Bowels, Acid Eructations, Burning Sensations in the Heart or Stomach, Nausea or Vomiting after Meals, Costiveness, Diarrhea, Distaste for Food, Loss of Appetite, Giddiness, Lassitude, etc.

One dose will give immediate relief and, if con-inued for some time, will radically cure the disease, Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe, Poona writes :-"My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time but your SUDHA CHURNA has done her good."

ভাগ প্রকাশ প্রাথক হুই চুল () বুকু চিয়া your Sudha Chukka has done her good.

K. G. Kelkar Esqr., B. A., Principal, Poona Training College, writes:—

"I was suffering from Acidity and Colic. Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended to me your Sudha Chukka and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got with the sum of the sum of

Raghunath Sing Esqr., Post Master, Hoshangabad, writes:

"Kindly send two bottles of Sudha Churna, as I have derived much benefit by its use for Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave the Churna." Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar.

Maisadal, writes:—
"I am glad to inform you that SUDHA CHURNA has given much relief to the patient who was suffering from Acidity for the last few months."

Babu Srikrishna Mahanti, Cuttack

"SUDHA CHURNA is no doubt very efficacious in its effects and clears bowels regularly. Since I have been taking it, I have had no attack of Indigestion and it has done me immense good."

Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad,

writes:
"I have been giving the medicine to my wife thrice daily, for the last 5 days, and it has done her good."

Babu Krishna Prosad Maitra, Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur,

The torecommend to all the state of pregnancy."

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