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VOL XXXV.

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.

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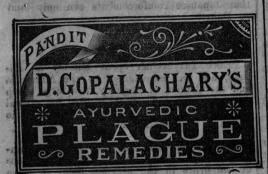
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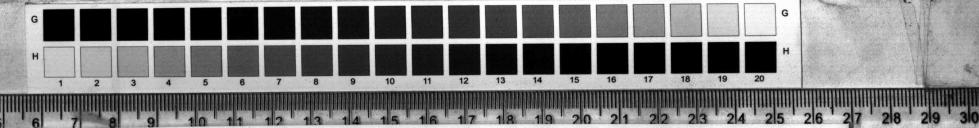
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M. P. O. VOTA

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

THE BAIDIBATI MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

In this case a rule was issued on behalf of one Troylokho Nath Mukerjee, who was convicted under Sec. 211 1. P. C. and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50 by the Sub-divisional officer of Srinampur, calling upon the District Magistrate of Hooghly to show cause why the conviction passed upon the petitionar should not be altered to one under Sec. 182 I. P. C. and why the sentence should not be reduced

reduced.

It will be remembered that the petitioner put in a complaint before the Sub-divisional Officer of Srirampur alleging that Babu Samapado Mukerjee, the Vice-Chairman-elect of that Municipality, whose election had not been then approved by Government, obtained his signature on a blank paper on the pretext that it would be used for the reduction text that it would be used for the reduction of Municipal taxes. The petitioner atterwards came to know that his signature had been used in approving the appointment of Samapada Mukerjee as the Vice Chairman of the said Municipality. The Sub-divisional Officer after holding an enquiry dismissed the compliaint of the petitioner and called upon him to show cause, why he should not be prosecuted under Sec. 211. The petitioner showed cause with the result that he was convicted as stated above. An appeal was convicted as stated above. An appeal was preferred to the Sessions Judge of Hooghly, who dismissed it. The petitioner then noved this Court and a rule was issued, which came

on for hearing to-day.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared to show cause. Babu Dasarathi Sanyal appeared in support of the

rule.

Their Lordships after hearing both sides delivered the following judgment: In his case the petitioner made a complaint before the Sub-divisional Officer of Srirampur against one Shamapado Mukerjee the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality; in that complaint he alleged that Shamapado Mukerjee lad come to him and several there and asked them to sign an application protesting against the recent assessment in he and asked them to sign an application protesting against the recent assessment in 'he rates; that he and others were thereupon induced by Shamapado Mukerjee to sign their names on a blank paper for the purpose of having the application drawn up; that the petitioner had come to know that Shamapado Mukerjee instead of using the blank paper for the purpose alleged had used it for the purpose of a petition in support of his cut-in to be confirmed in the Vice-Chairmanship of the Municipality. Upon these facts the petitioner submitted that Shamapado Mukerjee had committed offences of cheating and forgery under Secs. 417 and 465 of the dan Penal Code, and asked that the Sub-divisional Magistrate should issue process against Same gery under Secs. 417 and 465 of the dian Penal Code, and asked that the Sub-divisional Magistrate should issue process against Samapado Mukerjee upon these charges. Upon this complaint being made the Sub-Divisional Magistrate examined the petitioner and in succeed him to adduce evidence; an enqury was held under sec. 202 Cr. P. Code and a number of witnesses were examined in support of the allegations which were made in the complaint. In the end the Sub-ivisional Magistrate dismissed the complaint under sec. 203 Cr. P. Code and directed that the petitioner should be prosecuted under tions 211 and 193 of he Indian Penal He was prosecuted accordingly and

found guilty under &c. C. and sentenced to three montas was 211 I. P. with a fine of Rs. 50. Under imprisonment es a Rule was applied for these circums and Court, to show cause and granted by this der sec. 211 I. P. C. should not be altered to that case the of the same Code and why in the constituent in the complaint, made by the phad he submitted that Shamapado Mukerjee under the circumstances mentioned by limp committed offences of cheating and forgery it is extremely doubtful whether on these facts there was any statement of any offence. facts there was any statement of any offence having been committed by the Vice-Chairman. It may be questioned whether it can be said that the petitioner instituted criminal proceeding by his complaint; and having regard to the fact that the statements, made by him, may not amount to show that the offences mentioned incriminate him, also it may be questioned whether be falsely charged Shamapado Mukerice with having commuted Shamapado Mukerjee with having committed any offence. In the view, however, we take there can be no question upon the facts stated by him, that he gave information to a public servant, which he knew or believed to be false, intending that such public servant should take proceedings against Shamapado Mukerjee; and the case therefore comes under Sec. 182 I. P. C. We therefore alter the conviction, which he had, under Sec. 211 I. P. C., into one under Sec 182 I. P. C. but we do not think that this is a case, in which the sentence ought to be educed. The allegations which were made by the petitioner were of very serious character allegations of gross misconduct on the part of the Vice Onairman; and it is clear that the object of the petitioner in making these allegations was to prevent, if possible, Pabu Shamapado Mukerjee being confirmed as Vice Chairman of the Municipality. Subject to what we have said the Rule will be discharged."

A RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

A report was submitted by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Silchar, to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Madaripur praying that proceedings might be insututed under Sec. 145 Cr. 1. Code making Satish Chunder Chatterjee first party, Harendra Lal Roy second party, Sojar Manuel Howaldar, the third party Sojar Mamud Howaldar, the third party, Jogendra Chundra Bhattacharyya the fourth party and Rai Nrityananl Roy Bahadur, the fifth party. In that report there was not a wodr as to any likelihood of a breach of the peace. On the basis of that report proceedings were drawn up under Sec. 145 Cr. P. C. against those parties. The case was trued while the those parties. The case was trad while the Roy, the second party, had no notice of the place where the case would be trad and so was prevented from appearing with his witnesses before the disposal of the case. The case was decided in favour of the fourth and fifth parties. The second party being ag-grieved by the said order moved this Court to set aside the order and a rule was issued on the District Magistrate of Faridpur, which

came on for hearing to-day.

Mr. P. L. Roy with Babu Sarat Chundra
Ghose appeared for the petitioner.

Their Lordships made the Rule absolute.

ASSAULTING A POLICE CONSTABLE.

Mr. P. L. Roy with Babu Charu Chandra Ghose obtained a rule on behalf of one Hara Kanto Shaha calling upon the Deputy Com-missioner of Goalpara to show cause why the sentence passed upon the petitioner under sections 147 and 353 I.P.C., should not be

The prosecution story of the case was that on the 31st of August last some police constables were eputed to preserve order at a "namghar" at Goalpara. Where there was a meeting; but inspite of the presence of the police a disturbance took place at the "namghar." One constable received nather severe injury on his head and some other minor intunies were also caused to other constables injury on his head and some other minor injuries were also caused to other constables in the course of the disturbance. On those facts one Annada Ram Shaha and six others were placed on their trial before the Deputy Commissioner of Goalpara, who acquitted one of them; and convicted the rest under sections 147 and 353 I.P.C. Five of these continued as a contenged to one year's vioted person; were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and the last to one day's rigorous imprisonment on account of his old age. An appeal was preferred on behalf of the five persons who were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each before the Sessions Judge of the Assam Valley District, who altered the conviction of four of them and reduced their sentence to one of three months' rigorous imprisonment each. The conviction and sentence passed upon Hara Kanto Saha however emained unaltered. I beg then moved this Court. Their Lordships rejected the application of all the accused persons except that of Hara Kanto Saha on the question of sentence only on account of his youth.

RASH NAVIGATION.

Mr. B. C. Mittra, with Mr. G. B. McNair Mr. B. C. Mittra, with Mr. G. B. McNair moved on behalf of one Aminulla Serang for the issue of a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of the 24-Purgannas and on the opposite party to show cause why the case against the petitioner, now pending before the Police Magistrate of Sealdah should not be quashed

be quashed.

On the 26th October last a complaint was lodged against the petitioner by Peary Mohan Guna before the Police Magistrate or Sealdan for an offence under Sec. 280 I. P.C. on the allegation that the petitioner on the 16th October naugated his vessel "Vulture" at Kudarpur in the district of Dacca in a manner country and predigent, as to endanger the Kudarpur in the district of Dacca in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger the complainant's lite. The complainant alleged that the vessel was plying between Goalundo and Naraingunj and Chandpur, (all the places being outside the district of the 24-Purgannas). The petitioner filed a petition, before the Police Magistrate of Sealdah, stating among other things that he plied the vessel between Goalondo and Naraingunj, both the places being outside the local limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that the alleged offence, had ac-

the local limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that the alleged offence, had according to the complainant, been committed at Kadarpur, also outside the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction, the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to entertain the complaint. It was also stated that the petitioner had not in the course of the voyage passed through or into the local limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction and therefore he had no jurisdiction to entertain the complaint. The Magistrate, however, held that he had jurisdiction to entertain the complaint. The petitioner moved this Court for quashing the proceeding which is pending before the Police Magistrate of Sealdah.

Their Lordships issued a rule on the Dis-

Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate of the 24-Purgannas and on the opposite party to show cause why the proceedings should not be quashed on the ground that the Magistrate had no jurisdic-tion to try the case.

PLAGUE AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bankipur, Jan. 17. res are mounting up every adic, is becoming epideday. Wha Municipality has shewn no sign of activity yet. It is only the main the full share of the leading the Reckess to the nords of the leading to the Reckress to the needs of the people, asset to the grevances of the people, asset to the grevances of the rate-payers, are Municipality is doing nothing to arrest the progress of the disease. The municipal executives are attentive to the needs of the Europeans, but nothing is done for the improvement of the "native" quarter. To write anything about the defective administration of the Patna Municipality is no doubt, a tiresome task, The paucity of sweepers, the paucity of flushers and the paucity or carters are the only causes for the spread of the epidemic. With all those defects an our municipal administration, how can we expect that this large town will be free from plague? There are other easons which foster the raped spread of the disease. Whenever a plague case occurs in a family there is none to look after the proper disposal of the beddings and the clothings of the deceased. Yesterday there was a plague case in the house of a milkman just in front of the Gril's Boarding-House. After the removal of the dead body, the beddings and of the beddings and distributes the deceaded. Reckiess to the needs of the people, i House. After the removal of the dead body, the beddings and clothings of the deceased were sent off to a washerman's house along with other clothes. In order to present the spread of this disease some men should be appointed by the Government simply to induce and instruct the people how to avert the danger of further attacks in the house and in the neighbourhood.

A formal sanction for the great scheme of irrigation in the Punjab is expected shortly from home. The work will then be begun

The death-rate amongst wild animals in the Reserve Forests of Coorg during the late epidemic must have been higher than was supposed by those interested in wild animals and sport. Quite a number of very fine bison and sambhur heads have lately been found in these jungles, and local Nimrods are wondering how it is that they never came across the owners of these during their rambles after sport, prior to the epidemic.

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a great gavorite with the mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough. It contains no harmful substance

ad always gives prompt relief. Sold by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem,

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE EXHIBITION FUNDS.

Bombay, Jan. 19. A meeting of the members of the reception committee of the Indian National Congress and of the committee of the Industrial and and of the committee of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held on Wednesday. The Chairman, in submitting an account of the two committees, said Mr. Uthtaldas, one of the Honerany Secretaries of the exhibition had prepared a rough account which showed that there would be a balance in hand, after having spent a large amount in respect of the Exhibition. Mr. Uthlaldas had spent about Rs. 140,000 over the construction of the temporary structures and truction of the temporary structures and sheds; Rs. 40,000 for lighting; Rs. 20,000 sheds; Rs. 40,000 for lighting; Rs. 20,000 for machinery; Rs. 6,500 for printing; Rs. 17,000 for establishment, and Rs. 49,200 for miscellaneous purposes, the total expenditure being Rs. 272,700. The committee expected to realise Rs. 51,000 by the sale of the materials employed in the various structures, etc., and deducting that amount from the total, the expenditure might be roughly estimated a Rs. 220,000. The sum of the fees obtained from sightseers up to 17th inst., was Rs. 168,000, and as the exhibition was to continue for some time to come there would be an appreciable increase in income derived from that source. The total income was at present estimated at total income was at present estimated at Rs. 224,000. including Rs. 32,000 subscriptions. According to the figures there was a balance of Rs. 4,000 in the hands of the committee, and as the Exhibition would not be closed for some time to come there was every reason to believe that the balance would increase.

a or B AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN WIJDON'S JE MADRAS.

Madras, Jan. 19. In the Appellate Bench of the Madras High Court, consisting of Justices Subramania, Iyer and Davies, judgment was delivered to-day settling the scheme for the management for the control of the affairs of the Balaji Temple on Hirupati Hill in North Arcot district. Their lordships held that in the hands of the Mahants frequent embezzlements and general mismanherment. that in the hands of the Mahants frequent embezzlements and general mismanagement of affairs had taken place and that with a view to prevent this, their Lordships have directed the appointment of a trustee, paid from the temple funds, to be associated with the Mahants in the management. With the consent of the parties to the suit, their Lordships proceeding on the Cypres doctrine direct the utilisation of surplus funds for the following purposes, viz.: The establishment of a Sanskrit college with hostel accommodation for students, at an annual expenditure of Rs. 24,000; the award of prizes to persons proficient in the Hindu Sastras, to the extent of Rr. 12,000 rupees per annum; the foundation and maintenance of a hospital on Tirupati Hill for the benefit of pillenims; as also the erection of a rest-house and the introduction of a good water supply on the Hill and the improvement of comon the Hill and the improvement of com on the Hill and the improvement of com-munications. The judgment is an important one, as being the first of its kind, in which the provisions of Secretion 539, Civil Proce-dure Code, are availed of to settle a scheme for the management of religious and charit-able funds. The judgment has given gene-ral satisfaction to the Indian community.

teresting to note that the only museum of war in this city is that at the Washington navy yard, which has been in existence for any years, but is comparatively obscure owing to its location. This little museum is in a neat, but old-fashioned two-stery building not far from the main gateway at the Eighth Street entrance to the yard. O're its doorway is a signboard, bearing the simple legend, "Museum." On the inside are many implements of destruction.

of the art of we from the to the present time with its to the present time with its ward dealing inventions. Ancient war trated by a queerlooking breech-loading can non, made in 1490, in Spain, and brought over by Cortez in his conquest of Mexico. The breech block, into which was placed the charge of powder and the projectile, somewhat resembles a crude taillor iron of long ago. A Chinese breech-loader of the twelfth century is said to be on exhibition at Fort Mouroe.

Mc.roe.

A remainder of the American Revolution in the navy yard museum is an odd little Cohorn English mortar, or "bomb tosser," captured by the Americans at Yorktown, Va., prior to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his British Army.

Among the exhibits which represent modern warfare is an automatic propelling torpedo captured from the Spaniards at Santiago by the American naval forces in 1898. It is cigar-shaped and about sixteen feet in length, being made of a copper-like metal. The torpedo has rudders at its sternand a propeller, which is worked by automatic machinery in its interior, the lever being released and setting the machinery in motion when the torpedo is discharged from the tube. There are many other relics from the tube. There are many other relics of war in this museum, including a number from the battlefields of the South in the civil war.—"Washington Star."

When drought occurs in Upper India the irrigation canals are generally equal to the demands made upon them, for they are fed by rivers rising in the Himalayas, where the snows ensure a good supply of water during the summer months. The case is very different in other parts of the country, where the rivers take their rise in hills and forest tracts far helpy the snow line in the tropics. tracts far below the snow line in the tropics. A failure of the rains means that the springs dry up and that the streams dwindle to small dimensions. The canals are consequently short of water just when the need for it is greatest. Thus in the last Season Report from Madras it is stated that irrigation supplies are insufficient "except in the Sircars and the hills." As the drought continues the position will become worse and irrigation will be confined to comparatively small areas. The only remedy seems to lie in the creation of vast reservoirs, but experts consider that the cost of these would be almost prohibitive. tracts far below the snow line in the tropics

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A Scottish engineer resident in Italy claims to have made an important contribution to public sanitation. He has, in the course of research, discovered a microbe hitherto unknown, which devours all zymotic germs in dramage, and when it has done its work dies and dissolves. He has invented a novel automatic biological tank, of moderate oost, applicable to dwelling-houses of any construction, wherein his microbe transforms the sewerage into an odourless, colorless, liquid, which is perfectly immoxious to human life, and may, therefore, be safely permitted to flow off into street drains, and thence into rivers. This transformed liquid has been subjected to the public analyst by order of the commune of Florence, and it is pronounced to be "clear water, but undrimkable."

SUN SPOTS.

There exist, unquestionably, relations of great moment between changes on the sun's survace and many terrestrial phenomena. Mr H.I. Jensen, of Sydney University, New South Wales, has examined the data concerning sun-spot frequencies and the occurence of volcanic outbursts, earthquakes and climatic variations, and has arrived at conclusions agreeing largely with thos published. Sir Norman and Dr. Lockyer in this country. It might have been supposed that lunar attract on the earth's crust, which is much more powerful, when the moon is nearest to us, would have a predominating effect but Mr. Jenson ascribes to it only a secondary influence, though admitting that "volcanic outbursts and earthquakes seem to occur most frequently when the moon is in perigee," or at the least distance. He finds that periods of sun-spot maxima are those of excessive rainfall, possibly for tropical and sub-tropical lands. And this is true. In Britain 1903 was unparalleled for rain, not because of greatest sunspot frequency, but on account of a maximum of atmospheric depressions crossing these islands.

A NEW COMET.

It seemed as if the supply of comets must be running short, for there are generally about half-a-dozen of these wandering bodies found each year, although it is rare that one is bright enough to cause any popular interests; but the first ten months of last year had produced only one, although there was no reason for thinking that the astronomers who devote themselves to this special class of work had relaxed their efforts. In these last two months of the year, however, the two periodic comets Encke and Tempel have been reobserved, and information has just come through the usual Channel that M. Giacobini, a well-known discoverer of these for the management of religious and charitable funds. The judgment has given general satisfaction to the Indian community.

MUSEUM OF WAR IMPLEMENTS.

MUSEUM OF WAR IMPLEMENTS.

In view of the recent faction of the Spanish War Veterans at their annual encampment at St. Louis in adopting resolutions urging Congress to establish at Washington a war constellation Hercules, and can only be seen tellation Hercules, and can only be s in the early morning.

THE MOON'S SURFACE.

A few weeks ago a tele came from America announcing the discovery, by the Lack Observatory, of "a crack in the moon." The rugged surface of our satellite is so scored with chasms and fissures, out of all proportion to its magnitude, that it would have been more surprising to have heard of some part of its disc where no crack was tracesome part of its disc where no crack was traceable. The moon is a shrievelled little world, and this present crack differs only from others apparently in its length and depth. It is said to be eighty miles long, but only a few hundred feet wide. With the splend dinstruments and clear atmosphere which the Lick observers enjoy they may easily descry small details of the lunar hemisphere that are wholly invisible to us. Of the minute are wholly invisible to us. Of the minuteness with which the moon's face, that is always turned towards us, is known a fine illustration is provided by the new work on "The Moon" (John Murray) of Prof. W. H. Pickering, of (John Murray) of Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard Observatory. The pictures, mostly photographs, furnish examples of detail which only a few years ago would have been deemed almost impossible. They form, in fact, "a complete photographic atlas." The craters on the lunar disc are relatively enormous, but Prof, Pickering believes that all their features may be accounted for on the theory that they are extinct volcances of the type of Kilauea on the Island of Hawaji (Sandwick Islands.)

A CRACK IN THE MOON. A few days ago a telegram came from America announcing the discovery, by the Lick Observatory, of "a crack in the moon." Lick Observatory, of "a crack in the moon." The rugged surface of our satellite is so scored with chasms and fissures, out of all proportion to its magnitude, that it would have been more surprising to have heard if some part of its disc where no crack was traceable. The moon is a shrivelled little world, and this present crack differs only from others apparently in its length and depth. It is said to be eighty miles long, but only a few hundred feet wide. With the splended instruments and clear atmosphere which the Lick observers enjoy they may easily descry small details of the lunar hemisphere that are wholly invisible to us. Of the minuteness with which the moon's face that is always turned towards us, is known a fine illustration is provided by the new work on "The Moon" (John Murray) of Prof. W.H. Pickering of Harvard Observatory. tory. The pictures, mostly photographs, furnish examples of detail which only a few years ago would have been deemed almost impossible. They form, in fact, "a complete photographic atlas." The craters on the lunar disc are relatively enormous but Prof Pickering believes that all their features may be accounted for on the theory that they are extinct volcances of the type of Kilauea, on the Island of Hawaji (Sandwich Islands.) MAGNETIC STORMS.

A VANISHING LAKE.

France still suffers from that rare visitation a December drought, which, more strangely still, is felt most acutely in an Alpine region lake Grenoble. So serious is the situation that the waters of Lake Paladru, once the second largest in France, have receded an inch daily for some weeks. Last December the lake stood at ten feet below its normal water level, and grave fears are emertained that the sides may fail in, causing a serious landslip, as the lake is situated at an altitude of 1,500ft.

Many scientists seem to have drawn the conclusion that the moon, or the earth and moon together, in some way cause the outrush of matter from the sun's disc, which, as Mr. Maunder, F.R.A.S., of the Greenwich Observatory, has shown, produces our maginetic storms. Of course the terrestrial and lunar attractions do influence the sun's gignatic atmosphere; but sun spots and the projection earthwards of a stream of corpuscles are effects of the sun's internal heat, not of the attraction of small planetary bodies. The phenomenon which Mr. Maunder detected coincides nearly with a revolution of the moon round the earth, only because the sun's day is about the same length as a lunar month. These emissions touch not the earth only, but doubtless, every member of the solar system. If they can be projected 93,000,000 miles they can probably be shot forth 500,000,000,000, and more. Many scientists seem to have drawn the

NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. -: (0):-

KUROPATKIN'S PLAN.

"A COLOSSAL EFFORT."

The following telegram from St. Petersburg appears in the "richo de Paris":
"The Russians are preparing for a colossal effort in Manchuria, The Minister of Public

effort in Manchuria. The Minister of Public Works is at present studying the means of transporting troops and victualling them by all the roads and waterways of Siberia, so as to be able to put 600,000 or even 800,000 men at the disposal of General Kuropatkin. An attempt will then be made with an enormous army to turn the Japanese right by building a radway behind it and fortifying the line of communications. the line of communications.

"It is believed here that Admiral Kamimura, who commands some fast cruisers, will try to crush the inferior vessels of the Russ.an squadron. It is possible that Admiral Rozdestvensky will pass south of Australia in order to avoid the difficulties of navigating

in order to avoid the difficulties of navigating the narrow channels of the Archipelago."

The "Echo de Paris" St. Petersburg correspondent states that at the opening of the next campaign Kuropatkin's army will occupy as a base a line of positions stretching from Harbin to Vladivostok, where the principal commissariat depot and reserve troops will be placed.

In a recent council, held at Tsarskoe Selo, the decision was taken to recoil before no sacrifice to bring the war to end by the summer. That consummation is recognised to be necessary for the prestige of the empire abroad, and especially so at home.

TO MEET THE FLEET.

The "Jiji," a Tokio journal, states that, with a view to meeting the Baltic Fleet, a certain naval force, which the paper is unable to mention in more distinct terms, has been greatly strengthened.

The papers at Tokio continue to discuss the violations of neutrality, insisting that the refusal of certain Powers to amend their

refusal of certain Fowers to amend their conduct will ultimately force Japan to take steps for her own protection.

Other papers question whether the facilities extended by neutrals to Russia have been an unmixed blessing, because they will enable Japan to obtain similar favours from her ally.

Japan to obtain similar favours from her ally, Great Britain.

It appears certain' says the Edno de Paris, that Admiral Rozdestvensky will sail to the south of Australia to avoid a surprise in the Archipelago, where navigation is difficult.

If Admiral Rozdestvensky proceeds by the south of Australia, he will find there are few islands, and all the coaling stations, being British will, of course, be closed to him. The distance he has to sail will be vastly increased.

JAPANESE HARDSHIPS.

Letegram has been received at St. Petersburg from Mukden regarding the desertion of Japanese soldiers. The telegram states that the desertions from the Japanese army have become almost epidemic in character. The deserters complain of hunger and cold, and state that the Japanese soldiers are exhausted.

The markets of Southern Manchuria depend entirely on the imports via Dalny. The transport from Dalny to the Japanese army is exceedingly slow, only four trains arriving daily and these carry insufficient rolling

The "Novoye Vremya's" Mukden corres-The "Novoye Vremya's" Mukden correspondent states that the Japanese army is suffering severely from the cold, and declares that there were 2,000 deaths or cases of illness last week among the troops quartered at Palasiantsa and Chelichs.

The Orenburg Cosacks who captured a Japanese patrol of six men, found four of them frozen. Two of them had to have their large amputated

their legs amputated.
The same Cossacks, surrounded 17 Japanese who were not even capable of firing

Yingkow Bay is frozen, with the result

that Japanese reinforcements can only land

Prince Inayatullah spent Sunday at Pa-

tiala, 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 Ban-galore Orty. Every morning the appearance of the brute in the previous night in some place or the other is heard of. A Government Orcular has just been issued to the effect that any one person bagging out the brute will be given double the usual reward.

Th latest reports show the total area under The latest reports show the total area under sesainum in the British districts and Native States, inclusive of Sind, at 854,000 acres against an estimate of 597,000 acres in October last. The total area now returned is 31 per cent in defect of last year's area and about 1 per cent short of the decenial average. Except in the Panch Mahals, Barida and Thar and Parkar, the area is everywheer below last year, and except in the British and Thar and Parkar, the area is everywheer below last year, and except in this British districts and Native States of Gujarat, under the average The season has been far from favourable. The early crop suffered through the prolonged break after sowing. In places the damage was so severe that the crop had to be removed. A portion was saved by the late September rains which also induced sowings of the rabi crop. This faned well for some time, but suffered equally with the early crop owing to the absence of subsequent rains. The total outturn for both the early and the late varieties is estimated at 57,000 tons only, which is about one-fourth of last year's yield and five-eighths of the everage.

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22, 1905.

AGITATION IN ENGLAND. MR. J. MACLEAN, who is now the London correspondent of the "Englishman," was, some fifteen years ago, an ardent opponent of the interests of India. Since his severance from Parliament, he has however considerably modified his views; and, now and then, he shows his ameere sympathy with the aspirations of the people of this country. It is of course too much to expect that he would support the Congress programme in its entirety, but he does not speak of this national organization with the contempt of an Anglo-Indian. In his last letter to the "Englishman" he gives a piece of advice which deserves the serious consideration of all our public men, specially those who are connected with the Congress. Says he: "It the Indians are ever to acquire independence the Indians are ever to acquire independence they must get it by their own efforts, and not by getting help from England. Their plan should be to attack excessive administra-tive charges and to try to get control of the Mr. Maclean's other advice is contained in

the following passage which we quote from

the following passage which we quote from his letter:—

"I may recall the warning Sir William Harcourt gave me, that the Front Opposition Bench make it a rule to abstain from intervention in Indian affairs. This may be due to ignorance, laziness, or cowardice, but it undoubtedly str.kes at the root of Sir Henry Cotton's belief that the Liberal party, when it comes into office, will make fundamental changes in Indian Administration. Sir Henry himself believes that the reforms he desires must be initiated in England, and must represent the settled judgment of the English people, and it appears idle, therefore, to expect that they can be the work of one party only. So far these reforms are concerned, is there any chance that they will ever be carried out? Tharty years ago, I remember, we had a great demonstration in Bombay in favour of separating the judicial and executive powers. All the leading Anglo-Indians and natives took part in the agitation, which was strongly backed by the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, but nothing came of it, and nothing will come of the present mild remonstrance. The English people accept the complacent optimism of Lord Curzon, and will leave things alone in India till the Viceroy, if ever, makes a bad blunder."

Mr. Maclean further reminds Sir Henry

Mr. Maclean further reminds Sir Henry Mr. Maclean further reminds Sir Henry Cotton that, when he prophesied "a great electoral upheaval in England which would turn the present Government out of office" he forgot that it would "probably restore Sir Henry Fowler to the place he held ten years ago." True, the cup of India's m. sfortune is now almost full, but there is no doubt also that it would over-flow if Sir Henry Fowler were again made the Indian Secretary of State. From this point of view, the expected success of the Liberals at the forthcoming General Elections can hardly be regarded as an unmixed good. an unmixed good.

Every one will agree with Mr. Maclean that the Indians must not cast in their lot with one party, but must avail themselves of the services of both Liberals and Conservatives. If the Indians, however, run to the Liberals for help, it is because there are at least some members among the latter from whom they expect something, but there is scarcely one in the other camp who is likely to show them even some sympathy. We further agree with him that we must fight our own battles and that in India; and, for this purpose, we must first in India; and, for this purpose, we must first put our own house into order.

At the same time, we think, we can

both friends the Liberals and the Conservatives, if we know how to put our case before the English public. Indeed, as the real masters of India are Englishmen at home, and not the Anglo-Indian rulers, we can very easily secure our salvation if we can make them acquainted with our real situation.

Now there are, say, forty millions of Englishmen in the world, of whom thirty-nine millions and live hundred thousand have every reason to be friendly to the indians. For though India is said to be the brightest possession of England, only an minites mai portion of the England people derive any direct profit from it. The thirty crores of Rupers sent out annually from this country to England as tribute are distributed only among a few thousand Englishmen, the vast majority getting not even a half-pence of this

majority getting not even a half-pence of this huge amount.
So the vast majority of Englishmen have no interest in impovershing India. Neither have

they any interest in introducing a rigorous system of criminal administration in this country. why should an ordinary Englishman approve of a ferocious sentence passe, upon a native of India which the accused upon a native of India which the accused did not deserve? Thus if you can manage to approach the leaders of these therty-nin millions of Englishmen, and convince them that India, which was before the richest country in the world, is, under British rule, the poorest, because of the systematic drain to which it has been subjected; that about two millions of men die here of starvation every year: that plaque, cholera and malarial two millions of men die here of starvation every year; that plague, cholera and malarial fever are decimating the fairest districts in the country; that the higher classes have largely disappeared and are disappearing very fast; that dracon ian criminal laws and their vigorous operations are taking away the manliness of the people—will they not hang down their heads in shame and sorrow? If the real condition of Inclia is pressed home to the notice of these English people, they will surely in a body object to the methods adopted in ruking this country.

surely in a body object to the methods adopted in ruling this country.

And why? Because, the economic drain does not benefit the thirty-nine millions; the decimation of the country does not benefit them; neither does the process of emasculation benefit them in any way. Of course every one of these forty millions of Englishmen will fight to the last to retain this Empire of India. But that they will do not for securing any material advantage as they derive none or very little, but, because, their just pride would be hurt if their vast Empire were desmembered.

their just pride would be hurt if their vast Empire were desmembered.

These Englishamen might be informed of another fact of which they are ignorant, namely, that the rulers of India themselves have no confidence in the beneficence of their administration; and this is quite evident from the circumstance that they cannot manage the Empire without stringent laws to put down, so-called sedition; without disarming the whole mation; and without maintaining seventy-two thausand

British soldiers in this country at the cost of

And will not they burn with indignation when they come to know that these seventy

when they come to know that these seventytwo thousand British troops, who are recruited from the best yeomanry of England, for
the benefit of the Indian authorities who
have no faith in their own rule, are treated
otherwise than fellow-countrymen? They
are fine specimens of humanity, but the English people have very little notion how they
are kept chained in barracks like bull dogs,
and sought to be brutalized with rum and
other unmentionable abominations.

If the leaders of the thirty-nine millions
of Englishmen can be approached and our
case properly presented to them, they cannot
but tell us this that, they never thought
that India was so unsympathetically ruled.
Their other answer would be that if they
could not grant independence to India, or
tolerate sed thom, but they were decidedly of
opinion that the Indians should have the
best rule possible, to compensate them for
the loss of their libery. In short, they
would make it quite dear that they never
intended that India should suffer under
British rule; on the other hand, their ardem
desire had ever beer that the people of
India should proper is a manner the country
never did before.

They might possible also cive us this piece
of advice, namely, that it was the fault of
the Indians themselvs that they had suffered
so long. For, if wehad represented to them
that the people wer being misgoverned, and
contradicted the rocate official reports, they
would have adopte proper steps to remedy
this state of thirs. To this the Indians

would have adopte proper steps to remed this state of thirs. To this the Indian

have no satisfactor reply to give.

Well, then, on of the easiest and surest ways of saving hdia from extinction is to approach those laders in England who have approach those laders in England who have no interest it misgoverning India, and acquaint them of the the real situation in India. This harnever been done or attempted before. Of ourse some of our men have visited Englandand addressed public meetings, but they coul make no impression. Very few Englishme attended such meetings; and those who die forget all they heard the moment than let the place.

those who dictorget all they heard the moment they le the place.

The Congres has taken upon itself to stump Englad through three delegates. But if they ollow the old methods, their mission is lund to fail like its predecessors. We must 'opt other methods than those bitherto frowed if we want to produce any tengible sults. We have had enough of tangible sults. We have had enough of show, sord and fury; we must now try to do some sal work, if possible. We hope to exclain, a future issue, how, in our humble cinion, some substantial work car be secure in England.

THE EFORMATION OF POLICE. THE or easy way of reforming the Police to realt its officers from educated men is to react its officers from educated men-nolding spectable position in society. Such men willry their best to act honourably and faithfull: It is also a fact that the Police authoriti do try to encourage such men-but educed Indians do not choose to enter the deparent for various reasons. One ithat, of time half-educated 'Poor Whites are entrted with the task of controlling the

These en are always jealous of their educated Iran subordinates, especially if they have sor independence and self-respect. The have sor independence and self-respect. The latter, one can easty imagine, have a hard life to li under such District Police Superintender. They are snubbed frequently, and, as rule, unnecessarily, and unjustly. So forhe purpose of attracting educated Indians to the police force, it is necessary that the should be put under well-mannered and weducated Superintendents.

To see such Superintendents from the Europes community means huge expense:

Europes community means huge expense; for, no lightened and cultured langlishman will care hold the post of a District Police Superindent for Rs. 800 or Rs. 1000 month ut this sum is quite enough to attract tibest educated men of India, who being treatives of the soil, are bound to do the work as Police Superintendents better the foreigners. The other reason why educateren do not seek to enter the Police Departit is that they are much safer, say, in the ducation Department than in the

The tion of an Indian Police officer always afe. He is absolutely at the mercy of his per or. Innocence, merit, or past services not save him if he finds himsel services not save him if he hads minuse suddenin object of displeasure to his superior. From the position of Babu Kan Chandrullick. After a brilliant career found lelf extinguished at the end of official eer. Thus educated men, thou earning small salary and having no propects, for to remain humble school. mastered give a wide berth to the Police

ment name then enter the Police when tney cambitious, or have been unjustly treated their superiors. What led Bahu Radhiktosad Sing to enter the Police De-partmenue know not. He was a school master a B.A. of the Calcutta University. master a B.A. of the Calcutta University. He waswever, led to apply for a post to Mr. Mo a former Police Inspector-General, and Latter took him in with great pleasurche result is that, Babu Radhika Prosad w decidedly one of the best Police as in the Department. If he is not a Police emintendent as yet, it is due to his skinch is brown.

his skinch is brown.

Babu ti Chandra Mullick also came from thlucation Department and proved an efficiofficer, but his career, as stated above, d in a most disastrous manner. We kno another, Babu Nanda Kumar Bose, Ba late teacher in a private education stitution, who also found a place an Police Department, and became a very assful officer. There are other successfuniversity men in the Police Department as Moulvi Mohamud Khan and a fthers, though they did not come and a fthers, though they did not come from Education Department. The Superintut of the Police Training School, Dina Nath, is also a graduate who has confidence of his superiors.

Anotheduate of the Calcutta University, Balussick Lal Ghose M.A., a Professor design and a good methomatican

sity, Balussick Lal Ghose M.A., a Professor ofsics and a good mathematician, has also sred the Police Department. And whyecause Mr. Pedlar would ignore him, pro his inferiors over him, and leave him to the in the cold shade of neglect. In this er his claims were overlooked on severeasions, and the injustice done to him ad a scandal at the time. In disgust ayed to be transferred to the Police Iment, which gladly took him in. He sady in the confidence of his superiors, will, we dare say, make his superiors, will, we dare say, make his

The authorities in the Police Department | English, take both beef and pork." are aware that they cannot shew a large number of educated men in the force; they are, therefore, anxious to patronize such men. But the mischief is, Indian members of the Police force are not always treated as gentlemen, even those who are highly educated. It is this which prevents a good many educated Indians from entering the Department which, otherwise, they would gladly do.

MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

The full text of the speech, delivered at the Bombay Congress hall by the Honble Mr. Gokhale was published yes, terday in these columns. It deals very little in sound and fury; it is a rober statement of facts in very clear and forcible language which is plain to the meanest apprehension, and which, we need hardly say, will be read with thrilling interest by the entire educated public. Mr. Gokhale's arguments are also faultless, while the position he takes is unassailable. The Government of India has been boasting all these half-a-dozen years that it has at last secured a magic wand by which it has been able to drive away budgetary deficit from India. As a matter of fact, it has been spending money like water for military expeditions and other matters in which the people have no interest, and yet its cash-balances are increasing. Is this not a miracle? Does not this show that the poverty of India is a myth?

a miracle? Does not this show that the poverty of India is a myth?

Mr. Gokhalle has, however, pricked the bubble. He has been able to show as clearly as possible, and which must have struck every careful student of the situation, that the so-called prosperity budget owes its origin to the ruin of the people. First of all, taxation was raised to its uttermost limits, and in this way a large amount of surplus was obtained. And, secondly, the deprenation of allyer was utilized for adding to the coffers of the Government, at the cost of the people, how, we refer the reader to Mr. Gokhale's speech to understand clearly.

ment, at the cost of the people, how, we reser the reader to Mr. Gokhale's speech to understand clearly.

Mr. Gokhale has not fully described how disastrously has the depreciation of silver affected the people of this country. This we intend showing as shortly as possible. First of all, why should India suffer if silver were cheap in the world? We need silver for our currency as we want steel for our plough-shares. If we get steel still cheaper, we should gain and not lose. Why should we then suffer when silver is cheaper? The answer is not dubious. The countries that produce silver may lose by its cheapness, but we, who consume it, must gain by its fall. Why should we then blame silver? It is not our enemy but our friend, for it gives us the best currency suitable to our needs. Well, it is not the cheaper silver but the dearer gold which is at the root of the evil. We must purchase gold for England, and that is the cause of all our sufferings.

In other words, silver being much cheaper than before, we have to pay our gold debts in England with an increasing quantity of silver, and this means an increase of our burden. If these debts were in silver we

than before, we have to pay our gold debte in England with an increasing quantity of silver, and this means an increase of our burden. If these debts were in silver we would have gained and not lost. But who contracted these gold debts in England? Surely not the people of India! And yet their existence is being madmore and more miserable through no fault theirs. The fall in the value of silver has resulted in draining many crores of rupeer from the people of India. What crime had the tax-payers of India committed to deserve such treatment at the hands of the rulers?

Nor is this all. The members of the Coviand some other services were previously paid in silver, but they are now practically ladding gold. Thus if we had to pay Rs. 2,000 to a District Magistrate before, we have now to pay him Rs. 2,500, for, previously the value of a gold coin like guinea was Rs. 10, and it is now Rs. 15. We have thus not only to pay an increasing quantity of silver to the tune of ten or twelve crores of Ruper annually to meet the Home Charges or the gold debts in England, but also a very large gold debts in England, but also a very larg mount as salaries of the Civilians and oth Government officers, since the value of silv

was reduced from sixteen to ten annas.

But we have not yet stated the greatest mischief which the depreciation of silver has caused to the people of this country. The only valuable property the vast majority here possess is uncomed silver. As a matter of fact, the savings of the people are converted into ornaments and made over to their wives for use in times of distress. Previously by lor use in times of distress. Previously selling ten tollahs of silver they got Rs. Now the same que tity of silver western them me

in the country is now it thing like 75 crores! The question that naturally occurs is tha when the Government has been able to secure such a large surplus why should not it apply it to useful public works, or to the reduction of public debts, or to the repeator remission of taxes? Instead of doing all this, the Government is only borrowing and adding to its debts, and, while its nesource are mexhaustible when military expenditure are concerned, it has no money to meet ever the cost required for separating the judicia and executive functions, now vested in the same official! then the Government has b

HERE is a nice story which hails from town in the Sonthal Pergunnas. The parconsisted of four individuals belonging four different races, namely, Hindu, Mussaman, English, and Sonthal. Said the Mussaman to the Handu: "You Handus are ver b gotted and superstitious. What objection can you have to beef? The whole work thrives on it. If it had been a forbidder food, it would not have been so universally

The Hindu was not discomfitted. He replied: "What objection can you have pork? It must be also wholesome food. pork? It must be also wholesome food, or the Engreze could not have thrived on it."

The Mussalman was ready with his retort. He said if the Mussalmans adjured pork they took fowls which the Hindus did not. The Hindu again replied that, if a Mussalman could take fowls, turtles were an abomination to him.

In this memory the

mination to him.

In this manner they quarrelled, though the Mussalman had this advantage that he took beef and fowls, while the Hindu took none. The Hindu hung down his head in discomfiture when stepped in the Englishman to his rescue. Said he addressing the Hindu and the Mussalman: "You both are barbarians. If one does not take beef, the other does not take pork; but, we enlightened

English, take both beef and pork."

This time, both the Hindu and the Mussalman were silenced and acknowledged defeat, when the Sonthal came forward. Addressing the Englishman with his Sonthaligrin he said: "You are all a superstitious and stupid lot. The Hindu will take no meat. The Mussalman takes beef but he has a prejudice against pork. You Engreze claim to be the most free and enlightened, because you take both beef and pork. But you have not yet attained to Budh or the because you take both beef and pork. But you have not yet attained to Budh or the highest enlightenment. If a roasted jackal or a dog were placed before you, you would make a wry face. We Sonthalis are the most enlightened in the world; for, we are free and have no superstation whatever in that respect. You Englishmen of course come next to us, and after you the Mussalmans. But the stupid Hindus belong to the last class and are good for nothing."

"Tr is practically settled," says the "Madras Standard," "to send an Indian deputation to England." This is not the first time that this project has been brought to the front. About fifteen years ago, the experiment of stumping England through more than halfadozen Indian delegates was tried. We had at that time a number of powerful Liberal friends to back our cause. Yet the experiment did very little good. Since then the project has been before the public several times, and we have found it necessary to oppose it every time. This is our last trump card and should not be lightly used. As the deputation will not be received with open arms by the people of England, and as the English public will remain wholly engrossed in their affairs during the General Elections, it will be a mere waste of money and energy to send any delegate to the ruling country just now. Says the gnat to the bull sitting on the horn of the latter. "If my weight oppresses you, tell me I shall fly elsewhere;" and the bull replies. "You are quite welcome where you are for I would not have even perceived your presence if you had not told it to me." That is what the deputation may hear from John Bull. As stated above, what the deputation of three men is expected to do was attempted to be done without any result by a deputation of double that number under far better anspices. The deputation may not choose to receive the members at all, and close his doors against them. It is useless to send a deputation when there is no force to back it and when it risks the chance of a rebuff. Mere sound and fury will not impress England at all. If Mr. Brodrick insults the deputation, the "Morning Leader" may possibly cry shame, but the "Times." which carries greater influence, will praise the strength of the Indian Secretary of State. Before you send a deputation, put your own house in India in order, and get an assurance that it will receive some sort of recognition in influential quarters in England. "IT is practically settled," says the "Madget an assurance that it will receive some sort of recognition in influential quarters in

Our Dacca correspondent has raised a discordant note in regard to the scheme of village government in Bengal which Mr. Savoge has been entrusted to carry out. He points out two difficulties in the way which are rather serious. The one is that, all are rather serious. The one is that, all Bengal villages have been practically denuded of respectable and higher classes owing to various causes, pestilene and want of good drinking water being no doubt the most prominent of them. Then, those who could escape from the ravages of cholera and fever have migrated to the district towns. There is thus a dearth of men who can command the confidence of the village public and be elected as leaders to guide them. The other is the party feeling which is rampant in every village. There is no doubt that, the measure is based upon an excellent principle. Its object is to revive the old village communities and thus deserves support. But how can the scheme be made successful there are no sufficient men of position the rural tracts? If this measure were ceeded exceedingly lages teemed men.

at time made the village on thome. But, within the last ve years, there is scarcely a village at which has not been decimated cholera or malarial fever, and those decimals of the cholera or malarial fever. ther by cholera or malarial fever, and those ho could afford, left their native villages the town. The first duty of the Government is thus to make the villages habitable. For this purpose, all that the villagers need are a supply of wholesome drinking water, good drainage schools and dirensaries. We think many townspeople will gladly go back into the rural tracts if they get the above necessary things. But if the villages remain deserted, as they must under the present aircumstances, the good measure introduced by Sir Andrew is bound to fail. As for party spirit, that is inseparable from every society, and is therefore not a formidable obstacle.

Our attention has been drawn to a review in the "Madras Mail" of a book called "Things as they are," by Miss Amy Wilson Carmichael, a missionary lady, which is reproduced in another column. A glance at the review will show that the object of the authoress is to undo, if possible, the noble services done by Miss Noble (Sister Nivedita) to the Hindu society, by her work, "The Web of Indian Life," which has already obtained a world-wide celebrity. First of all, compare the opportunities of the two ladies to pass an opinion upon the subject matter of their an opinion upon the subject matter of their respective works. As a Christian and an unsympathetic critic, Miss Carmichael could see things only from a distance. Miss Noble on the other hand, has not only taken a Hindu name, but her dwelling house is at Present the other hand, has not only taken a Hindu name, but her dwelling house is at Bosepara, Bagbazar, the most orthodox Hindu quarter of Calcutta, in the midst of numerous Hindu families. She has access to every Hindu house, on all occasions and at every hour of the day and the night; and in spite of her costume, she is regarded more as a Hindu than as a foreigner. Her writings show that she has an intelligent and observant eye; and those who know her intimately will testify to the fact that she is not much given to imagination. For nearly three long years she passed her time almost constantly with the Hindu ladies as if she were one of them, and watched their mode of domestic life in all its minutest details in a manner which no English lady had ever been nermitted to do. After having undergone this

immense sacrifice, she ventured to publish her book to the world, knowing full well that, as her assertions would be revelations to most people in the West, who, thanks to the efforts of our missionary friends, had been prejudiced against the Hindu women in a way horrible to contemplate, she could not afford to talk like a globe-trotter but must base her statements upon personal experiences. base her statements upon personal experiences of not days; weeks on even months, but of years. No one, unless he or she is devoid of every vestige of fairness and commonsense, can dispose of the deliberate conclusions of such a writer with a light heart.

That Miss Carmichael is utterly unfit to deal with the subject she has taken in hand has been frankly admitted by the "Madras Mail," who has no reason to be partial to the work of Sister Nivedita. There is a Sanskrit Sloka which says that most people judge of others by their own standard. From this point of view, Miss Carmichael must be possessed of jaundiced heart, or else how could she see "debauchery" among Hindu women who are models of chastity, and who are described as such by another English lady, who is at least fully her peer, and who had far better opportunities to know the inner workings of the Hindu society than herself? Indeed, it is impure and depraved hearts which see sim and wickedness in the midst of purity. If Miss Carmichael had a "Look into Hell" in the Hindu life, it was, because, she was a most unfortunate woman, THAT Miss Carmichael is utterly unfit to "Look into Hell" in the Hindu life, it was, because, she was a most unfortunate woman, who is destined to see "The Brand of Hell," "The Coils of the Snake," and such other pleasant things in which her heart apparently delights, even in Heaven. Miss Noble being sure-hearted did not see these things, but love, affection, beauty and heavenly bliss in the domestic arrangement of the Hindus, though she spent more than three years incessantly with them. And why does the vulture soar high? It is not to enjoy the beauties of nature but to seek carrion. No wonder, therefore, the dancing girls in some temples in Madras, who are little short of prostitutes, attracted the fancy of Miss Carmichael, and were regarded by her as the representatives of the millions of Hindu women in this country! It is, however, her fault, and not of the Hindus, millions of Hindu women in this country! It is, however, her fault, and not of the Hindus, if she saw prostitution in every direction she cast her eyes. And would the reader be surprised to learn that a missionary of Poona, named the Rev. Nicol MacNicor, M.A., hails this lurid volume of Miss Carmichael as "a remarkable book?" Rut of this missionary's review of the "Web of Indian Life" in a future issue. Mis Carmichael's book has done one service. The moon-light has of course its own beauty, but it is also true it would not have looked so beautiful if there was no darkness. Similarly, "The Indian Web" of Sister Nivedita no doubt stands on its own merit; but, its lustre will be considerably enhanced by a contrast with Miss Carmichael's "Things as they are," as it is full of "The Works of the Devil," "Deified Devilry" and so forth, while, every wage of the other book teems with divine sentiments and breathes purity and sweetness.

WE understand that Captain Rost of the Indian Medical Service has left Rangoon for the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, with a view to furthering this method of preparing a leprosy cure which, it is said, has recently been tried with encouraging results. We are not aware what his method of treatment is and to what extent it has already proved successful, so we cannot speak in one way or the other about his experiment. But this we know that India, with its ancient civil tion, must have some remedies for it we know that India, with its ancient civil tion, must have some remedies for it but who cares to enquire about the 17 The phenomenal. We had an exceent treatment for small-pox, but it is los as the race of only 25 years ago the government had learnt have benefited by it. Similarly, we have a the secret from the race, the world would have be efited by it. Similarly, we have a method so been very lucidly described in y a Hindu gentleman in a booklet, consakes, Snake-bites, and their Cure."

Then, we have a live sprosy which is infallible. He cannot be a humbug, for, as a matter of fact, he has treated scores of cases, many of them of the worst character. He has photos of these cured lepers; and surely a photo can't lie. But they would go to Kasauli at the Pasteur Institute, but will not test whether the Pundit has really a treatment or not. And when the Pundit is dead, we think, this invaluable secret will die with him.

The judgment of the Full Bench in the case of Corporation of Calcutta versus Shyam Churn Paul and others disposed of the other day, ought to prove a good lesson to the executive others of the Corporation. This case shows in what a heartless and irresponsible manner the money of the rate pavers is ble manner the money of the rate-payers is wasted by those entrusted with the sacred duty of protecting their interests. His Lordship the Chief Justice remarks:

harder, Su Anone

"I cannot, however, leave the case without expressing my regret in the interests of the rate-payers of Calcutta that this suit should have been contested, as it has been, by the Corporation. The defandants have not in this appeal challenged the correctness of the view of the Court below on the merits; they have only argued the point of limitation. I have made a calculation and find that apart from the costs of this appeal and their own costs of litigation, it has cost the Corporation roundly Rs. 5,500, and if their own costs are anything like the plaintiffs merely another Rs. 3,000 would have to be added and apart from the costs of this appeal "I cannot, however, leave the case without added and apart from the costs of this appeal, the litigation has cost the rate-payers over Rs, 8000. I do not know who is responsible in these matters, but more supervi-sion or more care might apparently be exneuli problem. The

When it is remembered that the Municipal authorities are paid princely salaries for their duties, there is absolutely no justification for their conduct. They should never forget that they are only the servants of the rate payers, and they are responsible to them, both morally and legally, for the way they manage the affairs of the Municipality. It is, however, solely not their fault if they thus play ducks and drakes with others money. For, is not the powerful Government at their back? The other day Sin Andrew Fraser was good enough to give the Municipal executive a good certificate in his Resolution. We trust, His Honour will carefully read the judgment in this case, and see for himself how another sort of certificate has been given to these officeers by the Honois High Court: When it is remembered that the Muni-

An American in detailing his experience of the execution of a condemned man by electricity expresses horror that capital sentence should be countenanced in the civilized world. From the Scientist's point of view, the result of the method of execution was as could be desired. Death was instantaneous and the condemned man showed no signs of pain at his last moment. But the spectators present on the occasion were seized with an idea—how cruel was it to take one's life, though he might he the worst type of though he might be the worst type of humanity. The writer expresses a fond hope that those who have a bit of humanity in them should combine to champion the cause of abolishing capital sentence from the face of the civilized world and not to rest until eir object had been accomplished. It is a noble heart which can give expression to sentiments like the above. But in India, they would be regarded by some of our officials as sick sentimentality, which no strong man should entertain. They would not cruple to send their fellows too—sometimes in a batch—to the gallows on insufficient evidence; who were afterwards found by the appellate court to be innocent. Such is the effect which the system of criminal administration obtaining here has produced on some officials in hardening their finer sentiments.

Tun right royal reception given to the Kabul Prince need not cause surprise. For the Afghans have the same claim upon the Government of India that the Kulin Brahmins have upon their fathers-in-law. Hence they are called the "State sons-in-law." The pensions which the Afgnan refugees in India nave drawn and are still drawing must form a huge amount. And yet their only merit is that they can level their guns at us. No people have put the British Government in India into so much trouble as the Afghans ndia into so much trouble as the Afghans and no people have loeen so generously treated by the same Government as these Afghans. Need any body now wonder where the money of the Indians goes and why there is a famine in the land after every five years?

ONE of the greates t of the Bengalees passed away on Thursday. Need we say who he is Maharsh Devendra Nath Tagore, the partiar chal head of the Jor asanko Tagore family and the pillar of the A.di Brahmo Samaj, is no more. If Dwarks Nath Tagore was a great man, so was his son Devendra Nath, though an another and no doubt a higher sphere of life. The Bengalee nation was proud of him, and the whole of Etengal and mourn for him. There is no doubt 's is now in the highest heaven, for his was decidedly a pure spotless, and saintly life. Consider spotless, and saintly life. Considering his extreme old age, death must have been a great relief to him. All the same, his loss will be keenly felt from one end of the country to the other. We hope to publish a detailed account of his life in a future issue Our sincere condolence is due to his bereaven sous, every one of whom is worthy of his great father.

The other day we quoted a passage from a letter of Sir A. Fraser no the Ranchi College Committee to show how His Honour seeks to prove that the establishment of that College does not mean any danger to the Presidency College. The gist of his argument is that it is not likely that the capital of the Empire will allow a College like the Presidency College to die. Quite possible; but the question should be viewed in another way. Will the Government maintain both the Colleges—the old and the projected one, way. Will the Government maintain both the Colleges—the old and the projected one, when the latter is eachlshed? That is the interest issue; and, so long we don't get the poll "yes" from His Honour, the public work tinue to hold the opinion that if the will consider flowers, the Government Ranchi Course flowers, the Government Ranchi Course flowers such costly institutions, work tinue to hold will converge flouring Ranchi ward as will come for wors cannot support having the same or that the we such costly institutions, nect in view. Our belief, to on each College has little chance of achieving such the residency College will condition making the Presidency College Will a condition.

Of course there will be no difficult the buildings at Ranchi and equipment with all the necessary paraphernals. Class College; for the money required for purpose will not have to be brought for Scotland but will be wrung from the real build the proposed hostels; for, there is several big fools in this country who, simply to please the nuler of the Province, will gladly borrow money, if necessary, to meet the cost of these institutions, provided their names were labelled in big types over them. As a matter of fact, one of our big men, though theavy debts are hanging round his neck like millstones, has, we hear, promised fifty thousand Rupees for one of these hostels! We trust, nowever, Sir Andrew will be generous enough not to take subscriptions from those who are involved in debt, or who have to borrow money to oblige him. Funds will thus not be wanting in constructing have to borrow money to oblige him. Funds will thus not be wanting in constructing palatial buildings for the College and suitable boarding houses for the students. But it is very doubtful if the people of Bengal will care to send their sons to a place like Ranch —the abode of the savage Sonthals—for their education. It was for this reason that we prayed over and over again to His Hopony. prayed over and over again to His Homour not to launch his scheme before ascertaining the fact whether the requisite number of students would be available or not. Then students would be available or not. Then again, His Honour should have been absolutely sure of the Ranchi railway before undertaking his project. All the troubles taken in this connection would all go for nothing if Ranchi were not connected with Calcutta by rail.

One of the tengible feats of the Thibet Mission is that some wild camels, which were hitherto unknown to the civilized world were Mission is that some wild camers, which were hitherto unknown to the civilized world were captured and brought alive to India. Who will after this condemn the expedition? We also find that the small-party of British officers, who journeyed from Gyantse to Gartok and has just returned to Simla by way of the Sutlej valley, has solved what was so long considered a difficult problem. They are in possession of facts to prove that Mount Everes is the highest mountan in the world, as it is regarded to be. Then the party have succeeded in tracing the scurce of the Sutlej, which is in the Mansarovar Lake. No doubt they are important discoveries; but, fancy the huge amount of expenditure and blood they have cost. As to the other important political or commercial advantages by India's connection with Thibet, time can alone show how far such expectations are justified.

We may or may not count upon the sympethy and help of those Englishmen in England who are 'respectable,' but there is no doubt that the leaders of the working classes have always been friendly to the Indian cause. The "Licester Pioneer" is an

An American in detailing his experience of organ of the Labour Representative Com-

organ of the Labour Representative Committee, and this is what it says about some important matters relating to India:

"The Thibetan raid has not by any means satisfied the ambition of Lord Curzon, nor has the fiasco with which that expedition ended taught him any lesson for the future. He has dispatched a political mission to Afghanistan under the pretence of discussing the agreement, which existed and revising the agreement which existed between the late Premier and the Indian Government. The present Amer has been repeatedly invited to visit Lord Curzon in India, but he is too wise in his day and generation, so now the Indian Foreign Secregeneration, so now the Indian Foreign Secre-tary has gone to visit him, and is now re-ported to have reached Kabul. Not satisfied with this, a mission has been sent to the South of Persia, ostensibly to make arrange-ments for more extended commerce; this latter mission is attended by a military escort and commercial missions to semi-civilised countries, attended by military escorts, are like playing with fire in a powder magazine.

chester Guardian' writes: "The public must be surprised in it should hear during the chester Guardian' writes: "The public must be surprised if it should hear during the coming year of considerable activity on the part of the Indian authorities in Southern Persia, and indeed in the whole region lying between India and this Ruphrates. Lord Curzon did not visit the Persian Gulf lately for nothing. The railway from Quetta toward Seister is being pushed forward. Mr. Dane's mission has arrived at Kabul, and it may be that a mission will before long go to Teherran. It is not the opinion, I am told, of the Indian Government that even Northern Persia has passed irretrievably under the economic and political domination of Russia, and an attempt is likely to be made to show the Shah and his Satraps in Khorassan and down thence to the Gulf, that India has to be reckoned with also, and that equal treatment and favour must be given to British merchants." This is the sort of tall talk that preceded the Tribetan mission, and, as in that instance, the Indian taxpayer pays the bill."

The bill."
Yes, it is the Indian tax-payers who will have to pay the bill. The "Leicester Pioneer" refers to the Political Mission to Afghanistan, and the "Manchester Guardian" refers to the Commercial Mission in Southern Persia. The letter of our American correspondent which we intend publishing in our next, throws considerable light on these subjects. He furnishes several items of information which, as far as we are aware, are not known

A CORRESPONDENT, no doubt, a school boy supports our contention that the metapho of the 'Indian Daily News', in which the latter said that "a celebrated rat" wanted to bell the cat, has no meaning. He, the correspondent, agrees with us that the bold correspondent, agrees with us that the bold creature, who wanted to bell the cat, was not a rat at all but a cat, only a small one, smaller than the other whom he wanted to bell. Our correspondent thus eloquently describes the situation: "The so-called celebrated rat of the "Indian Daily News" never squatted on a mat like a rat, but h always sat with his hat on like a cat. Does not this shew that he did not belong to the rat species? His only fault was that he never spat on the fat Bengalee rats as other cats did, but was always seen to pat them on the back."

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.) London, Dec. 30.

IMPERIALIST PHRASES AND IMPERIAL

FACTS. In a speech delivered on the night of 14th Nov. last to the Oxford Colonial Club, Lord Rosebury took credit to himself for naving "invented the toast of the British Empire."
It was at a dinner given a number of years
ago to Lord Carrington on the occasion of it had been customary to ritain and Her Colonies," "but at the Carringown account

the toast has taken a form."

form."

As autobiography goes, this is included but provocative of question. What, to Rosebery, is the significance of a for which, on the face of it, affects to retain a specific but provocative of it, affects to retain a specific but anticipated by the British Empire as a political unity his speech he partly anticipated and answered the question, as follows:

"He was going to avoid any temptation to dilate upon the proper constitution of the Empire, the fiscal conditions of the Empire—he observed the warm cheer with which unat was greeted—or any prophecy of his own as to the future of that Empire. He was one of those old, steady-going folk who believed in developing the prosperity of the Empire upon the lines on which it had hitherto been developed—that was the absolute freedom of every part to develop itself by to been developed—that was the absolute freedom of every part to develop itself by its own methods and in its own way. (Cheers.) Freedom was of the essence of the British Empire, and when a better method was found for developing the British Empire he would unhesitatingly subscribe to it. Until that time he remained a reactionary philosopher of the British Empire as it was and as it had been.

as it had been.

It is such utterances as these that have led many British Liberals of late years to doubt whether Lord Rosebery with all his literary gifts, will ever be anything more than a phrase maker. Phrases and formulas, for him, seem to have no connection with conviction and purpose, no bearing on action

In the strict sense of the term "empire," Ind a is out of all comparison the main constituent of that British Empire of which Lord tituent of that British Empire of which Lord Rosebery loosely speaks. It is really a verbal perversion to apply the name to a number of colonies which have "absolute freedom to develop themselves by their own methods." Empire means dominion: and Britain has practically no dominion over her self-governing colonies. But even in the current popular sense of the term, as signifying both the colonies and the "dependencies" of Great Britain, India is so greatly the most roomlons section of the empire that of Great Britain, India is so greatly the most populous section of the empire that Lord Rosebery cannot conceivably leave her out of his thought when he uses his favourite word. And yet his phrase about self-development, and his maxim that "freedom is of the essence of the British Empire," have no more actual bearing on the life of India than on the life of the moon. They are no

more true of India than they would be of the empire of ancient Rome. In effect, Lord Rosebery defines "freedom" as absolute freedom of self-development. If India has that freedom, no country on the earth ever lacked it; and the "essence" of every Government in history is the same. The utterance is in fact only so much after-dinner rhetoric. Lord Rosebery, figuring as a Liberal leader, although still "outside the tabernacle," has apparently no more intention of doing anything to further the self-development of the peoples of India than has Mr. Chamberlain who avowedly left India entirely outside his argument for an imperial system of mutual protection. Lord Rosebery in fact, is not so much a Liberal as a Liberal-Imperialist; and it may be taken as a law in polities that the people in Britain who really care about the welfare of the bulk of the people of the Empire, and in particular care for the welfare of the people of India, are invariably the non-Imperialists—the men, that us, who regard "empire", in its true sense as a tremendous responsibility, to be anxiously borne because it cannot be put aside without great harm, but not to be deliberately increased on any account.

THE LOT OF ENDIANS IN SOUTH more true of India than they would oe of !

THE LOT OF INDIANS IN SOUTH

There could be no better proof of the emptiness of Imperialist phrase-making in these days than the revelations which have emptiness of Imperialist phrase-making in these days than the revelations which have been and are being made as to the utter disregard of the rights of Indians in "imperial" South Africa. After the most unscrupulous use had been made by the British ministry for the purpose of provoking war feeling, of the grievances of Indians against the Government of the late President Kruger in the Transvaal, that ministry allows new wrongs, new disabilities, to be inflicted on its own Indian subjects in the Transvaal, under a political system in which the Boers have no power whatever. The parade of ministerial sympathy for the Indians before the war is now shown to have "In either gross hypocrisy or mere opportunism. In the words of Sir M. Bhownaggree, which have ere this doubtless become familiar to your readers "Taken as a whole, the grievances of which British Indians complained before the war remain unredressed: Indeed, so far from the pledges of the Government having been fulfilled, the position of British Indians has in most particulars been rendered more intolerable than under the Boer regime".

But it is not only in the crown-ruled "colony" of the Transvaal that the rights of British-Indian subjects are thus trodden under foot. There has lately been published an unpretending but important little book entitled "Labour And Other questions in South Africa: being mainly considerations on the rational and profitable treatment of the coloured races living there," by "Indicus" (London: Fisher Unwin); and there

coloured races living there," by "Indicus" (London: Fisher Unwin); and there coloured races living there," by "Indicus" (London: Fisher Unwin); and there is here quietly set forth a mass of facts going to show at once the great part actually played by Indians in the life of Natal, and the utter injustice with which they are there treated by the Colonial Government. "Indicus", it is explained in the preface, is a business-man who has resided many years in India, and who for purely commercial reasons undertook in 1903 a tour in South Africa, where "he was greatly astonished at the extent to which Indians have contributed to the prosperity and well-being" of the region. "He was not less surprised to notice the treatment meted out to Indians and other coloured races in the South African colonies—a treatment which, in his opinion, is as impolitic as it is unjust".

In support of this preamble the author gives a steady stream of dispassionate evidence. To those of us who know something of South Africa, his work is peculiarly convincing. He has filled his note-books with faithful records of hundreds of conversations, on shipboard and on land, with all manner of people, holding all shades of political opinion; and evrey one who knows South Africa will recognise the quiet faithfulness of

of people, holding all shades of political opinion; and evrey one who knows South Africa will recognise the quiet faithfulness of the transcript. The first chapter introduces us on boardship to a young British officer who personally would far rather lose India than offend the South African colonists—an unusually thorough going declaration from a mulitary man. He notes that the colonists desire that all natives of India shall be sent back after five years' indentures, whatever the feeling in India may be on the subject". This is witness "No. 1". No. 11 has nothing pecial to say on the Indian question; but an ex-official of the Transvaal who

ould not work ould be glad to get. ists do not object to them "Natal would simply be a desert

Here, it will be observed, it is made a grievance against the Indians that they take away their savings," when all the while the colonists insist that they shall go a variant fire years' indepture saving. after five years' indenture-service. Mean time, there are actually more Indians that British in Natal; and it is incidentally noted that at Mozambique, "as at other places on the coast of East Africa, Bombay Indians, (Borahs, Bhattias, and Khojas) abound, and carry on nearly all the trade." The same is said of Zanzibar.

said of Zanzibar.

At Durban begins the record of actual experience of the colonial treatment of Indians. The British Resident at Aden, at the express request of the Supervisor of Asiatics at Johannesburg, had given a certified pass to a Multani who had been engaged by an Indian firm at Johannesburg. This pass the Nata Government refused to recognise, because the Multani had not £10 in his possession. "Had he been able to write any European foreign language, Italian or modern Greek, for anstance, he would have been allowed to land; but Urdu, the general language of India, which the could write, was not sufficient." The man had accordingly to go on to East London, in Cape Colony, on the fare chance of being allowed to land there. "The ships' agents—Germans—were mirthful as to the advantages of being a subject of the British Empire. If the man had been a Frenchman or an Italiam, no difficulties would have been raised.

raised.
Such is the official attitude; and to make matters worse, ruffianly letters were printed in the Durban newspapers, in which Indians in general are spoken of as "paupers, drunbards, theres, and murderers, these being their leading characteristics even in India itself." In strict fact, they are the most law-abiding and industrious people in Natal. An Englishman in the sugar trade testifies

that "that industry depends entirely on In-dian labour, Madrasis being preferred; and those interested are much concerned at the those interested are much concerned at the possibility of the Indian Government's stopping emigration, as the sugar works could not be carried on without it." At the same time, "the market place is half full of Indians, white and black talls alternating; and even in the former, Indians are employed as assistants". And a Natal fruit-grower, an Englishman, mentions that "he has always employed Kaffirs, but is going to change to Indians, for when he has applied to the Government Immigration Department for the last twelve months, but so far has not got any, the demand being so great. Many of his neighbours, employed Indians, as the Kaffirs are irregular and lazy". "Like every one here", adds our diarist, "he evidently approves of Indians being either sent back to India at the end of their five years or reindentured. He does not want them as thriving neighbours."

thriving neighbours.'
Concerning the character of Indians in business, we have no mDurbar this decisive fact:—"On one point all were agreed, which was that though the European merchants did not like coloured men, they would give the Indians better and longer credit than they would to dealers of their own race." And would to dealers of heir own race." And yet we have also this testimony from a lady who has lived in Naal for many "ears. "The Indian coolies employed on gardens," she says, are slaves, and nothing more. They are bound for fiv years, at what she evidently considers to be miserable wages, and can be lent out to ther masters. Some are well treated and ome very much the reverse. The masters can, in point of fact, inflict any punishment bey think fit, short of murder; and the colies are practically helpless. A lot of them adds our author, "men and women, driven along like a tack of sheep, by a native with a stick, passed me on the road."

Thus is the "essence of the British empire"

on the road."

Thus is the "essence of the British empire" maintained, as regar is the population of its largest "dependency", in one of its colonies where the immigrants of the population cutnumber the British and whre the latter in most cases do not intend t settle for life in the country. It is Indians who do most of the fruit and vegetable growing in Natal as it is Kaffirs who do most of the heavy abour. "Until the Indians arrived, not a abbage was grown;" "until they came there was not a pineapple in the country, nor in fact, anything but mealies." Yet, whilethere are at least 50,000 Indians in the Colty, of whom 35,000 are out of their indentus, and a number own land and propert it is the fact—not noted by "Indians"—hat practically all are excluded from the franchise. There is no prospect of redressfrom the present imperial at administration. An Indian Mahomedan at Maritzbur told Indians" that "a deputation had vaited on Mr. Chamberlain, but had not een able to obtain any satisfactory assuranc that their grievances, so far as they weren inquiry found to be real, would be redssed. He (the Mahomedan) had receivednotice to quit his shop, which he rented om a white man, and would not be grante he feared, a license for a shop elsewhere, ierely on account of his race. The peop who thus oppress the Indians, adds our auor, "are always complaining of the boycting habits of the Cape Dutch, contrasti, their behaviour with the absolute freech from discrimination that they are foun of alleging prevails under British rule." Thus is the "essence of the British empire crimination that they are foun of alleging prevails under British rule."

If the solution is to be left, the imperialists, the evil will evidently allowed to subsist till the system in Natal es to pieces. It is therefore not to be desired the interests of India that Lord Roseb who mere. ly stands by and frames complant phrases should become Colonial Secreta under the next Liberal administration, as me cabinet makers propose that he should! But bar ring imperial interference sorthing could undoubtedly be done from the idian side; an india to do it. In the wor or our author:—"Natal depends entirelyn coloured labour; and it is therefore in a power of the Indian Government to see their subjects from oppression. If the igration of Indians were stopped for owear, Natal would repent, and in five ye she would repent in sack cloth and ashe

SCRAP

a sign of the time theur countrymen rare starting such enterses which were the monopoly of Eurans in this country. Hertofore Railways India were managed and financed either the state or British capitalists, the child of the soil having no hand in it. But we now glad to find that our countrymens beginning to direct their attention tos direction. In Bengal we have our Bei Provincial Railway manned by purelindians. In Bangalore they are trying tort a similar hight railway, the Bangalorhickballapur Light Railway. It will a pu Indian enterprise in Mysore, its objecting to get an insight into the railway munistration and find out openings to Inc. The project was conceived as early all and after four years the Government Mysore has sanctioned it and submitted sport to the Government of India for fil sanction. We however understand thaher Railway Companies are trying to secure line. We are sure that the Government India will accord its sanction to this in enterprise without unnecessary delay.

The annual Arts and Haafts Exhibition opened at Rangoon uesday last This year an exhibition of res and pnotographs was added. On My the judges awarded the prizes in the ire and photographic section. The owing were amongst the recipients:—For statuette presented by he Lieutenanenor for the best picture exhibited by amateur or professional was won by St. John. The prize of Rs. 100, presemy the Judges of the Chief Court, for pis in any medium for a series of nos than three sketches from nature, was by Me. H. E. Tilly. The following twon by Mrs. C. E. Mural:—For the photograph in any class. Rs. 100, pred by Mr. C.—Kirkman Findley; for a scape or seascape, with or without figa silver bowl, presented by Mr. Klier; for the most artistic photograph in any, Rs. 50, presented by Mr. D. J. Mori The annual Arts and Haafts ExhibiHigh Court - Jan 20.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

A RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

In this case it appeared that the police Sub-Inspector of Manbazar Thanah, reported that there was a dispute with regard to cer-tain lands and that a breach of the peace tain lands and that a breach of the peace was likely to take place. Upon that proceeding were taken on the 28th June 1904 under sec. 107 Cr. P. C. against both parties viz: petitioners Bonwari Lal Mukerjee and another as second party and Hridoy Chuckervertty and six others as first party, by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum. Thereafter pleaders for both parties appeared and contended that proceeding should be taken under sec. 145 Cr. P. Code to decide the question of actual possession. The case was adjourned until 30th July, in order that the parties might produce evidence with regard to their respective claims to possession. On the 17th August after certain amount of evito their respective claims to possession. On the 17th August after certain amount of evi-dence had been taken the matter was refer-red to arbitration; on the following day the second party made an application to the court stating that they were unwilling that the arbitration should go on and stating that they had reasons to fear that their witnesses would speak in their favour at the arbitration. The Magistrate refused to withdraw the case from the arbitrators. On the 21st August the arbitrators made an award finding that from the arbitrators. On the 21st August the arbitrators made an award finding that the first party was in actual possession. On the 26th August the Magistrate passed his orders under sec. 145 Cr. P. C. in which he said that he considered the effect of the evidence and that he was of opinion that the first party was in actual possession. He also stated that the arbitrators to whom the parties had referred to their disputes had made award in support of that finding. No proceeding under sec. 145 Cr. P. C. was ever drawn up nor any order served on the first

ceeding under sec. 145 Cr. P. C. was ever drawn up nor any order served on the first party. Against that order the second party moved this court and a rule was issued, which came on for hearing to-day.

Babu Jipoti Prosad Sarbhadikari appeared for the second party. Babu Digambar Chatterjee appeared for the first party.

Their Lordships held that in their opinion the objection taken by the second party was a valid one. The Magistrate would have exercised a wise discretion if upon the application made by the second party to withdraw from the arbitration he had allowed their prayer. Their Lord-hips made the rule absolute and set aside the order of the Magistrate.

FORMING UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

This is a case under Sec. 143 I. P. Oode, hailing from Mymensingh. The name of the petitioner is Gobindo Chundra Chlowdhery and that of the opposite party is Ramkumar De. The case arose out of a dispute over the erection of wire fencing.

Mr. Jackson with Babu Dasarathi Sanyal

appeard for the petitioner. Babu Harendra Narain Mittra appeared for the opposite

judgment: "The petitioner in this case has been convicted under Sec. 143 I. P. C. and been convicted under Sec. 143 I. P. C. and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months. The trial lasted for a considerable number of days and was in a summary procedure provided for by the Code of Criminal Procedure and a very large body of evidence has been recorded. The Magistrate has gone very carefully into the evidence and has dealt with a number of matters, which were apparently raised before him by the pleaders on both sides, but we find notwithstanding this he has omitted to find one essential point which is necessary ni a case of this kind. He has not found that the common object of that unlawful assembly was by means of criminal not found that the common object unlawful assembly was by means of criminal force or show of criminal force to dispossess. the other side. A rule was granted upon this point and upon this ground we think that the rule must be made absolute."

KUMBAKONAM NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Kumbakonan, Jan. 17. GAMBLING #

Gambling is in full swing in this city. The police arrangements are anything but desirable. Only very recently a case of diabolical robbery was reported, from Mr. Justice T. S. Iver's house. However, to their great credit, a band of gamblers was arrested by the local police only two days back. We believe that no occasion will be afforded us to perceive the inactivity of the police in such vital

Some days back a respectable gentleman complained to the postal authorities that ten Tapals are missing. During the recent visit of the personal Asstt. to the Post Master General that gentlemen represented the matter personally. The Personal Asstt. finding reason to suspect the peon, requested the police to search his house, where the said Tapals were found. The postmen was arrested and the case is now before the Magistrate.

MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE

While the Indian leaders of Bombay and Calcutta have taken pains in selecting representatives and are trying to collect subsoriptions, I am astonished to see the leaders of Madras in a state of slumber. Should not of Madras in a state of slumber. Should not our leaders, now, at least, wake up from their sleep to select a competent representative to co-operate with Messrs Gokhale and Banerjee? Where are the friends of Mr. V. Kirshnasami Iyer B.A., B.L., and the Honmembers of the Legislative Council Are they taking respite after the Congress session. But who is the proper person to rethey taking respite after the Congress session But who is the proper person to represent Madras? Certainly, no one else, but Mr. G. Subramania Iyer of Madras. The leaders can earn the people's gratitude only by selecting such a disinterested and noble and highly cultured gentleman like Mr. Iyer. We have Messrs. C. Sankaran Nair, 1.S. Siva Samy Iyer, V. Krishnasami Iyer and others. The last two gentlemen will never consent to leave India, for they are orthodox Brahmins and as such they are against foreign travel. At least these gentlemen, can do what I propose above.

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

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The Committee of the Motor Union have now received the opinion of the judges in connection with the award of the "times" Cup. This Cup was originally awarded to Mr. R. J. Vakil, the owner of the 6 H. P. Wolseley car, but as Mr. Vakil has declined to accept the Cup the Judges unanimously award at to Mr. Lionel Inglis, the owner of the 12 H. P. De Dion car. The editor of the Car Illustrated having offered to send a copy of his paper for one year to the three most meritorious performers residing in India the judges have selected the following:—12 H. P. Darnacq, Mr. P. C. Savyer; 12 H. P. De Dion, Mr. Lionel Inglis; 6 H. P. Wolseley; Mr. R. J. Vakil. The same gentleman having offered to send a copy of the Car Magazine for one year to the next three most meritorious performers residing in India, the judges have selected the following gentlemen:—6 H. P. De Dion, Mr. B. H. Hewett; 6 H. P. Oldsmoble, Mr. K. D. Wadie; 12 H. P. De. Dion, Dr. A. H. Deame. PROPOSED MUSEUM FOR BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 19. Bombay, Jan. 19.

The Royal Asiatic Society's Centenary celebrations were marked last night by a conversazione in the Town Hall, when the Governor and large gathering were present. Speaking on the subject of a Museum for Bombay, Lord Lamington said: "I do not wish it to be thought that I myself am pressing for the starting of a Museum. What I should like to see would be spontaneous desire on the part of the people taneous des.re on the part of the people of Bombay to have in their midst a place of Bombay to have in their midst a place where treasures of various interest may properly be housed. It is to be assumed that if the Museum was started it would be visited by numbers of people. Equally before the Museum is started I should like to see an illea of the scheme having the support of the multitude at large. I do not see why the public in the first place should not show that they are intent upon being the possessor of a Museum."

THE DAWN AND THE DAWN SOCIETY'S MAGAZINE.

(New Series.)

This magazine, as its name indicates, is the organ of a very well-known society in Calcutta whose proceedings we have from time to time noticed in these columns. We desire to time noticed in these columns. We desire to invite the attention of teachers and guardians of students to the fact that the Society is doing very real work among our College-youngmen, as an educational institution. the Society is doing very real work among our College-youngmen, as an educational institution of a very movel but very useful kind supplementing the work of our Colleges in various directions. The country sadly needs workers; and this Society seeks to turn out workers who shall be also thinkers and as far as possible capable writers. Its students shall be scholars as well as men of action; and it has devised many novel methods to give effect to this idea. Another peculiarity of the Society is that it is a philanthropic institution which charges no fees to its members and yet has been able to award during the last three years of its existence four monthly scholarships, medals, prizes and certificates of merit of various classes to its more deserving students. The society counts among its patrons and active supporters men like Sir Gooroo Das Banerjee, Kt., Honble Justice Ashutosh Mukherjee, M. A., D. L., F. R. S. E., Dr. J. O Boe, M. A., D. E. C.I.E., Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore, Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, M. A., D. L. C.I.E., and many other distinguished Indian gentlemen, with Mr. N. N. Ghose F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Calcutta University and Editor of the "Indian Nation" as Permanent President and Babu Satish Chandra Mukherjee, M.A., the "Indian Nation" as Permanent President and Babu Satish Chandra Mu'sherjee, M.A., B.L. Editor of the "Dawn" as Honorary

The magazine is one of the chief innstruments of education at the hands of the Dawn Society. The chief note struck in the pages of this very ably conducted journal is that no Indian nationality, no true Indian brotherhood or patriotism is possible which is not based on a sound and intermate knowledge of India—her provinces peoples, princes, nobles and great men. We need hardly and we are also prepared to give express on to our conviction that the manner in which the idea is being steadily pursued through the pages of the magazine is bound to win general approval. It is only necessary for us to give a some-It is only necessary for us to give a somewhat detailed notice of the articles that what detailed notice of the articles that have already appeared on the pages of the magazine to show that the conception of an Indian patrilitism based upon a sound and intimate knowledge of India and Indians is being steadily kept in view by the conductors. Some of the articles appearing in Part I and Part II of the magazine:—

(1) The Land we live in (Continued as a in Part I and Part II of the magazine:—
(1) The Land we live in (Continued as a series—giving an account of the whole of the people of India, part by part, province after province, class by class); (2) The Food our Agriculturists eat: A Measure of their Poverty and destitution; (3) The Bengal Village: Some Characteristic Features: (4) Cities and destitution; (3) The Bengal Village: Some Characteristic Features; (4) Cities and Towns of India; (5) the Indian Peoples of the Himalayas; (6) Bengalees in Tibet; (7) Bengali as spoken by Bengalees; (8) Hindu Practices in the Panjab; (9) Indian system of Training Workmen for the Mannal Industries; (10) The People of India: Four District Grades; (11) The Indian Training Classes; (12) The Internal Traffic of India; (13) Different Types of Existing Technica. Schools in India and (14) the Indigenous system of education pursued in Bengal Schools, until very recent times, etc. etc. There are various other classes of articles in Part III of the magazine; Part IV being devoted to an account of the work of the Society. We have given this rather detailed notice of the work of the Society and of its magazine, because of its philanthropic characters. magazine, because of its philanthropic character and because we think that the Society with its magazine is capable of being developed into an indigenous national educational institution. In keep ng with the philanthropic character of its work, the Society guarantees to refund to a subscriber his subscriptions if he would dealers in writing on his antees to refund to a subscriber his subscriptions if he would declare in writing on his honour, that he has not found the paper interesting and instructive. In keeping with its own ideals of disinterestedness the Society makes a free gift of the Magazine to 500 F.A. and B.A. class students (every scholarshipholder reading in the F.A. classes. Calcutta University: every First grade scholarshipholder reading in the F.A. classes. and the other super or B.A. class students (Calcutta University) Price Rupe one (for students); Rs. 2 (teachers and clubs); Rs. 3 (for others); Rs. 4 (superior edition). Issued every two months; size—60 to 64 pp. of large Royal size.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Japan is constructing a first class armoured

cruiser at Kure.

General Stoessel and 245 officers have sailed from Nagasaki for Europe.

London, Jan. 17. Secretary Hay has called to the American Minister at Peking, calling attention to the Russian neutrality note, and hoping that Ch na will earnestly consider the charges.

London, Jan. 17.

Kuropatkin in reporting a cavalry raid, says that the Japanese cutflanked a column of Russian cavalry, which was retiring northward when an engagement, ensued. The Japanese suffered severely from the fire of the Russian artillely. The Russians retired in good order, losing five officers and 50 men killed and wounded.

London, Jan. 17.

Notwithstanding the resentment at Tokio over the prolonged ojourn of the Baltic Squadron at Madagacar, there is unlikely to be any further oucome of feeling which, it is believed, is based upon a misapprehension regarding Frenc neutrality regulations. The latter differ totaly from the British and place no limit on the stay of the belligerents in French ports, tiless accompanied by a prize. It is moreover pointed out that the Japanese may enjo similar advantages at Salgen.

Sagen. London, Jan. 18. French correspondents at St. Petersburg state that the Baie squadron has sailed from

Madagascar.

London, Jan. 18.

It is announced at Washington that China is issuing a geneal denial to the charges made in the Russian circular of the 12th instant. Officials at Wishington consider that joint action of the owers with a view to preserve antrality is necessary, owing ing China's rutrality is necessary, owing the dangerof an anti foreign ou break China. Secrary Hav will circularise the Powers to the effect if circumstances compal

The "Tirs" Post Arthur correspondent says that a inspection of the Russian warships in the har)ur has shown that the Peresviet in the har)ur has shown that the Peresviet, Poltava, Plada and Bayan may be saved at great exanse and difficulty. The Retvisun is hopeless and the Pobieda doubtful, the Sevastopols sunk in 150 feet of water.

Despatcls from Washington state Russia Despatcls from Washington state that Russia hashanked Secretary Hay for calling China's aention to the violations of neutrality

trality.
Count (ssini, Russian M'nister at Wash ington, deares that Russia has positive proof of the viocions and that unless China mends her ways tussia will be forced to look to her own ierests.

London, Jan. 18. A Rusa squadron has passed Perim going in e direction of Jibutal.

Botrovcy's squadron has arrived a The Gean steamer "Bengalia," with a

cargo of al for the Baltic Squadron, has struck a k off Madagascar and sunk. London, January 18.

Reuter'correspondent at Tokio says the
Japanese ave captured the British steamer "Bay," carrying contraband from
Kravchano Vladivostock.

the Russi cavalry, with whom were many Chinese, st of Niuchwang on the 14th. The Russi casualities were over 300. London, Jan. 19.

It is scofficially announced at St. Petersburg that the scene of Mistchenko's opera-tions west the Liao were specifically in-cluded ime area of hostilities at the beginning out.

The Coander of the "Rechitelny" ha been deced with the second class Order of Stanish for bravery included the area of hostilit at the beginning

I I Lond The Jaese have captured Steamer ley with coal for

London, The put sitting of the North sea Enquiry Cossion in Paris has commenced. The Brit and Russian cases were read as an officitatement.

London, Jan. 20. The Bri and Russian Statements befor the InquiCommission have aroused but little inter The Russian statement is especially dipointing, and mentioned no new facts.

London, Jan. 20. It is assd that Rozhdestvensky did his duty in asig the safety of his fleet.

London, Jan. 20. Russia ring to the note issued by Secne tary Hay erates the complaints regaring China oilation of neutrality.

tary Hay circularised the Powersubject of nese integrity the che war, has received a risfacory assurate villaging at the () offer

It is noated in official circles at St. Petersburgt the shrapnel shell was inadvertently in a gun of the Horse Artillery Battene most aristocratic Corps in Russia, aftactice on Tuesday. The ceremony was ed out according to programme the occurroccasioned wild rumours that the affair we outcome of a military plot. The men or saluting battery have been

London, Jan. 20. The strikvement in Russia continues to spread, seeting of employers held at St. Petersb uncompromisingly rejected

Bands of ers about 5,000 are parading St. Peterstenforcing a general strike, even in the rument Printing Warks. A petition to sar is being circulated at the workman's ings, which complains of a desperate con, and deprivation of human rights and udes "It would be compassionate to a live under research." sionate to s live, under present condi-tions we pito die."

The Tear espected for Tearkoeselo.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

GENERAL.

London, Jam. 17. The Putiloff Iron Works are the largest in St. Petersburg. The strikers disclaim any Socialist connections, but the police and military are taking precautio

London, Jan. 17. It is stated at St. Petersburg that Mistohenko's cavalry has regained the Russian lines with all their wounded.

London, Jan. 17.

The Putiloff strike is due to the dismiss of four Unionists. Three other works strike to-day in sympathy; the strikers will then number 40,000.

Owing to a blizzard in England yesterday the Thames Estuary was frozen to a considerable distance from the shore. Showers of ice fell in London, where the traffic was disorganised. The coast is strewn with wrecks, and several deaths have taken place from cold.

The strikes at the Bakir oilfields have finished, the employers having yielded to the men's demands.

London, Jan. 18. One hundred and sixty thousand miners have hitherto struck in Westphalia threatening a general paralysis of the industry.

Ing a general paralysis of the industry.

London, Jan. 18.

A sudden German demand has raised the prices of coal, especially bunker coal, in England, and prices yesterday in some cases were two shillings a ton higher.

London, Jan. 18.

The Australian Commonwealth has rejected the amended Orient Company's mail tender of 140,000 pounds sterling.

London, Jan. 18.

Tong Shaoyi, the special Chinese Envoy to Lhassa, is travelling via Szechuan.

London, Jan. 18.

The great strike or ironworkers and kindred trades at St. Petersburg is assuming a menac-

rades at St. Petersburg is assuming a menacing aspect. 50,000 men are already out on strike and all work has ceased in the Government dockyards on the Neva.

The whole movement is directed by capable organization.

London, January 18.

M. Combes has formally tendered his resignation this afternoon. In a letter to the President he declares that coalitions, impatient, ambitious, and Clerichl and National hatred have worn down the Government majority, but in future the Government must continue his policy. M. Rouvier is mentioned as a possible successor.

London, January 18.

The Fall River cotton strike, which began on the 25th July, has been settled.

London, Jan. 19.

Strikes in Westphal a now number 1,85,000.

Strikes in Westphal a now number 1,85,000. There has been some rioting.

London, Jan. 19.

Eight thousand cotton operatives struck work at St. Petersburg. Employes on the St. Petersburg Warsaw line of railway threaten to join the strike.

A "Standard" telegram from St. Petersburg states that three meetings of strikers have been held, and besides an eight hours day they resolved to demand the convoca-

day, they resolved to demand the convoca tion of a popular assembly, the cessation of war, the amnesty of political prison-ers, the freedom of the press, creed and

Japanese ave captured the British steamer "Bay," carrying contraband from Kravchano Vladivostock.

London, January 18.

The offil Japanese report says a Japanese detement surrounded and dispersed to include poverty, the redress of the opto include poverty, the redress of the op-press on labour by capital. Attached to these are large demands for free education; po-pular liberties and a representative Govern-ment. Other trades are joining the strike. Just as the guns announced the comple-tion of the blessing of the Neva this morn-ing a bullet was fired through the window of the Winter Palace, injuring nobody; the in-cident is yet inexplicable.

London, Jan. 19. Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent say

that during the firing of the usual salust that during the hand the blessing of the teries, near the Bourses & charge.

at some distance from the Palace.

London, Jan. 19. The statement that the Marquis of Bath is appointed Under-Secretary for India is confirmed.

London, Jan. 19.

An Express train from Scotland collided in a dense fog at Leeds with a Sheffield mail train near Darfield. The express from St. Paneras ran into the wreckage which ignited. Six passengers were killed and twenty seriously injured.

London, Jan. 20. Mr. Brodrick speaking at Shalford said he was glad to hear of assolution rumours because it would strengthen the Government which last year profited by similar rumours.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

PORT ARTHUR'S FALL.

STOESSEL ANSWERS CRITICS.

General Stoessel, his wife and 300 Russian General Stoessel, his wife and 300 Russians arrived at Woosung. The General did not land, but the Russians are remaining behind, Stoessel's head was bandaged. He was given a touching reception on the steamer Stoessel states that the 11-inch guns were unbearable. There was no possibility of not surrendering, for three or four days only would have seen the end. Sixteen miles of forts had to be defended by 5,000 men, exhausted with fatigue and want of sleep. The General derides the possibility 5,000 men, exhausted with fatigue and want of sleep. The General derides the possibility of raising wardships and praises the excellent order maintained by the victors. He says that there were no humiliating circumstances and no looting, and adds that the shells which remained with the garrisons before surrender were all of small calibre and insufficient for even four more days. They had enough cartridges to repel one assault only. During the last days only horseflesh was served out, and that twice weekly. There were no vegetables, and in consequence the garrison suffered terrilly from court. ad territly from scaryze

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN TELECRAMS

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

WAR FEELING IN JAPAN. WHAT SHE WILL GAIN IF SHE WINS.

Colombo, Jan. 17.

Japan is feeling the pinch of warfare very Among the new taxation proposals that which is regarded with most alarm is the imposition of a duty of fifteen per cent. on

Despite the rich harvest, the price of the staple food is advancing, and will go up with a leap when a duty is placed on imported

The Press is now discussing with some freedom the question as to how much Japan will gain if she wins in thie war.

An article, concerning the lattitude of Great Britain and America, in the "Jidai Shidho," says:—"We shall have opened up Manchuria to them at the price of blood and treasure, and we shall have to look on with folded arms while the English and Americans, who, during the war, remained quiet spectators, and from whom we obtained the favour of loans at high interest reap the profits of our labours."

The "Temps" publishes a despatch from Tokio, stating that General Kodama has been recalled from Manchuria for striking Mar-

shall Oyama.

General Kodama, who was Chief of the Staff, was considered the most capable of the Japanese Generals, but the attack on General Oyama was such that it was impossible to overlook the insult.

LAW EXAMINATION IN THE

The following are the results of the Law Examination in the Punjab University, held in December. The number of successful candidates is the same as compared with that for some years past, a very small number only of 10, 11, 20 and 18 candidates having passed the L. L. B., and L. L. first certificate in law and intermediate in law examinations respectively. All the 59 passes are entitled to practise.

THE PERSIAN MISSION.
DISTURBANCE IN PERSIAN BALUCISTAN Lucknow, Jan. 18.

The following message has been received from Kerman:—The Mission has arrived at Bam, all well. The itinerary has been altered. After Narmashir, the return will be 'wia" Jirut, Kerman, Yizd, Shiraz, and Bushire, revisiting Bander Abbas.

The Governor of Persan Baluchistan is a single ill and the province disturbed. The

seriously ill and the province disturbed. The Sirdars, refusing to pay revenue have fied to the hills.

SER HUGH BARNES.

The vacancy in the Ind.a Council to which Sir Hugh Barnes is appointed was caused by the retirement of Sir Antony MacDonnell. Sir Hugh Barnes will not leave till April or May, unless summoned Home earlier. In that case, the Southern Shan States tour will be undertaken at the end of February or early in March.

THE DROUGHT IN MADRAS.

Madras, Jan. 19. The Hon. Castle Stuart Stuart, Settlement Commissioner, has been assiduously, during the last few weeks, through the districts affected by drought. He has visited two districts and has now practically comple the task of inspection, so that Governm should soon be in possession of full parties of the amount of land revenue results. necessary, together with proposals work for labourers until field

THE RO ABAY TRAGEDY. EXCITING CAPTURE.

Bombay, Jan. 17. oudoff Carl Vanderlinden, who shot his ther-in-law Mrs. Nadler dead and wounded his wife after successfully evading the police since Sunday evening was tracked down by Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department and Sub-Inspector Shewring and was arrested in an open goods truck or the B. B. and C. I. Railway goods siding at 7 o'clock this morning. At 11-30 he was placed before the Chief Presidency Magis placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and formally charged with murder and causing grievous hurt. No evidence was taken for the prosecution, but Inspector Favel made a statement regarding the arrest. He stated that on receiving information accompanied by Sub-Inspector Shewring he went to an open goods truck lying in the B. B. and C. I. Railway goods siding at Carnac Bunder. He climbed up from one end of the truck and Sub-Inspector Shewring from other. When he lifted his head over the side of the truck he saw the prisoner lying side of the truck he saw the prisoner lying at full length with his feet towards him. On at full length with his feet towards him. On carching sight of Inspector Favel Banderlinden sprang up and drew a revolver from inside the pocket of his coat and pointed it at Inspector Favel who simultaneously sprang into the waggon and closed on the prisoner with his revolver, when the latter held up his hands and called out in German "Don't fire, I give myself up." Sub-Inspector Shewring in the meantime had also clambered over into the truck and seized the prisoner's hands from behind. On examination oner's hands from behind. On examination Favel found the revolver, a five chambered one, fully loaded. Superintendent Grennan asked that the accused be remanded to police custody for 24 hours, and hearing of the case adjourned until the 24th instant which

was granted.

Vanderlinden was first seen this morning at about 6-45 by Mr. J. J. Counsell, Goods Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. At Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. At first Mr. counsell's suspicions were not aroused, as Vanderlinden went by him quite carelessly and Mr. Counsell took him to be a seaman who had been having a night of it in town, but on noticing Vanderlinden jump into an empty truck and occasionally peer over the side, it struck him that there was something strange about the man. It eventually occurred to him that his appearance tallied very much with the description of the murderer which has appeared in the papers, and in consequence he wrote to Instor Favel, the next police officer. that your delectable my,

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The English mail steamer was signalled at Bombay at 8-58 a. m. today. The mail is expected to arrive at the Calcutta G. P. O. by special train on Sunday at about 3-17 a.m.

STATE BALL AT RANGOON.

Rangoon, Jan. 19.

Last night the Lieutenant-Governor gave a ball at Government House. The number of the guests was large and were received by Sir Hugh Barnes and Mrs. Mallaby.

BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The Bombay branch of the Royal Asiat's Society commenced its centenary celebration to-day, and it will continue during the week. Papers were read on the history of the Society, archaeology, and Persian.

LORD AMPTHILL.

Madras, Jan. 19. Lord Ampthill will hold an investiture of the Order of the Star of India on the 9th proximo. The ceremony will be followed by a presentation of badges of the Order of the Indian Empire and of the Kaiser-i-Hind me-

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY.

Madras, Jan. 19.

The Madras Corporation are making experiments with Dr. Moore's process of purifying water with sulphate of copper (bluestone). A number of stagnant temple and other tanks are being treated. The experiments are exciting a great deal of interest among the local sanitary officers. A series of bacteriological experiments with sulphate of copper will be undertaken to ascertain its effect on the bacilli of plague, typhoid, and other diseases.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Madras, Jan. 19.

The "Madras Mail" understands that it is practically settled that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will visit India next cold weather, if nothing untowards occurs in the mean-time, and that H.H. the Princess of Wales will accompany the Princess of Wales time, and that H.H. the Princes of Wales will accompany the Prince. According to present proposals Their Royal Highnesses will arrive in India in October, and Madras and South India will be visited in January. In the ordinary course Lord Ampthill would vacate the Governorship of Madras next December, but, in view of the Royal visit. The "Madras Mail" presumes that His Excellency will be given a short extension of office to cover the period of the visit.

MADRAS EXAMINATION SCANDALS. Madras, Jan. 18.

The Government of Madras, routies in to-day's assue of the Fort St. George Gazette the dismissal of a number of public servants in the Subordinate Service for complicity in the recent special test examination frauds, which formed the subject of prosecution by the Crown before a Madras High Court Criminal Sessions. A, number or candidates who negotiated for the purchase of advance copies of the question papers are permanently

THE KANGRA DACOITY. THE KANGRA DAUGHT. SMART CAPTURE OF THE GANG. Lahore, Jam. 17 Besides the murder of a Subadar-Major

the recent daconty in the Kangra Distr three other persons, including a Brahmin what tempted to interfere with the ruffian were wounded. The plunder was west about Rs. 25,000. The cepture of the gar was made in the Ferozepore district appears that Duffadar Hari Singh Mahipet Singh, of the 7th Har were proceeding in charge pay to the cavalry ween Katora ne police of the dacoity

ae booty. Hari Singh and Mahiall but one of the dacoits, after a serimmage, in which several of the dacoits were badly knocked about with lathies.

PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO INDIA. Allahabad, Jan. 20. is understood that definite news regard-

ing the Prince of Wale's proposed visit to India next autumn is likely to be received before the Government leaves Calcutta for the Prince of Wale's proposed visit to

THE CHINESE ENVOY.

Reuter's statement that Tang-Shao-Yi, the Chinese envoy for. Tiberan affairs, is travelling via Szechnan needs confirmation. His descunation is Calcutta and not Lhassa and no intelligence regarding any change of route has reached India.

TIBETAN EXPLORATION.

Allahabad, Jan. 18.
Accurate observations have been made by Captains Ryder and Wood, during the march up the Brahmaputra Valley, establishing the right of Mount Everest to be considered the highest mountain in the world. A splendid view of the snowy range to the south was obtained and eventually Mount Everest was seen standing out in all its majesty and r.sing several thousand feet above the peaks to the east and west of it. It dominated that part of the Himalayas and there was no possibility of confusing it with any other peak. The survey work about Gartok itself was most interesting. Within a small circle the sources of the Brahmaputra, Sutlej and Indus were all found, while just over the range to the south was a glacier, where the Ganges takes its rise. The Gartok branch of the Indus is said to be shorter than one more to the north, but south was obtained and eventually be shorter than one more to the north, but there was not time to examine the jun there was not time to examine the junction of two small streams which unite some distance away to the west. The source of the Brahmaputra was easy enough to find, as the party were journeying along the banks of the river. It is established that the source of the Sutlej stated that only during four summer months does water flow down the narrow channel, connecting the lake with Rakastal. Mr. Lador's affirmation as with Rakastal. Mr. Lador's affirmation as to the existence of a range of hills, 1,000 feet or more in height, separating Mansorawar and Rakastal has been entirely disproved. The party also examined the sacred Kailas hill, over 20,000 feet above sea-level. Both Buddhist and Hindu pilgrims circumambulate this hill as well as Mansordwar lake, as small rest-house with sumples heing astale small rest-house with supplies being established at various points to give them shelter on the way. The local Tibetans welcome these visitors as the object of their pilgrimage seems quite understood; the Tibetans in their turn visit certain sacred places in India, Amriter among others.

The Viceroy.—Lord Curzon leaves Calcutta on tour on 12th February. He will be ac-companied by Lord Lamington.

Postal Conference.—Two officers of the Indian Post Office will be selected to represent the Government of India on the International Postal Conference in Range.

P. W. D .- Mr. G. W. V. de Rhe Philipe Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Revenue Department.—Mr. E. A. A. coeph, Under Secretary to the Government Joseph, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department, will proceed on combined leave in April, being succeeded by Mr. A. L. Danson, who is at present officiating as Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.

Plague Statistics.—The mortality from plague continues to rise steadily and reached 25,719 deaths last week, an increase of 1,400 over the previous week's figures. There were 11,777 deaths in the United Provinces, 5,569 in the Punjab, 3,318 in Bengai, 2,886

Commerce and Industry Dept.—The Commerce and Industry Department will be located in the old Foreign Office buildings in Council House Street. The Secretary will shortly be selected, and an additional officer will be appointed to assist Mr. Robertson, Director General of Commercial Intelligence. Geological Survey .- Mr. T. H. He and F. R. S.; Diretor of this cal Survey of India, has written a Review of the Mineral Production of India

during the years 1898 to 1903, which is published by the Geological Survey among its

Full Bench References.-The hearing of the appeals from the Original Side of the High Court having come to an end, a Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Ghose, Mr. Justice Rampini, Mr. Justice Harington, and Mr. Justice Brett sat yesterday to dispose of references.

The Rolt Case.—The Committee, consisting of Mr. T. W. Richardson, I.C.S., and Mr. J G. Cumming, I.C.S., appointed to inquire into matters connected with Mr. Rolt's case, began its sittings on Thursday. Mr. H. N. Morison, barrister, was allowed on behalf of Mr. Rolt to represent certain matters. The Committee also resumed its sitting yesterday.

Judicial Changes .- We understand that Judicial Changes.—We understand that Ar. H. Holmwood has been appointed to officiate as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court to enable one of the senior judges to go on inspection tour. Mr. H. C. Carnduff, Sessions Judge, Ranchi, acts for Mr. Holmwood, in the 24-Parganas. Mr. Vincent from Bhagalpur goes to Ranchi "vice" Mr. Carnduff, and Mr. Skinner to Bhagalpur.

A Huge Royal Tigress Killed.—A correspondent writes from Mohungong Tea Estate jeeling, Terai:—We have had lately an welcome visitor in the form of a tigress o was making havoc among the cattle. Babu P.C. Mukerjee, Manager, Mohungong Tea Estate, has done a great service to the helpless people, by killing her, on the evening of the 15th instant, with much skill. ne dead body measured nine feet in length ne bullet was found by the side of her lower and another shot in her left eye.

and Crop Report .- Ra a is realmost every part of the prowas moderately heavy at in is needed in arding rabi crop-leman. Slight damage s reported from Champarar Prospects otherwise good. ga. Prospects otherwise good. continues. Cattle-disease reported from districts, but there is no want of fodder or water. The price of common rice has risen in 8 districts, has fallen in 10, and is stationary in the remainder.

Railway Extention.-H.s Majesty's Secre tary of State for India has sanctioned the completion of the connection between Katihar Bengal State Railway from Kat bar through Malda to Godagari, with provision for cross the Ganges river by a ferry. The usion, which will be about 105 miles in length, will be constructed on the metre ge as an integral part of the Eastern gal State Railway System and has been ed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction. The extension will be known as the Katihar Godagari Railway.

Travelling Majarra Commissioner.-The Assam "Times" understands from the recedings of the Assam Branch, Indian Tea Assosiation, for the month of December 1904 Association, for the motion of December 1921, that the planting community of Assam approves the appointment of a Travelling Malaria Commissioner, provided that the latter is in every way (beside being an expert) a enoroughly practical man of business and for-mulated his measures with a due regard to the financial aspect of the question when applying such measures to particular tea gar dens or localities and provided also that the Industry should not be asked to pay for him but by the Local Government.

Rebbing a Soldier.—On Friday, Inspector Ballentyne of the Alipore Thana charged one Shaik Notha, a notorious "budmash" of the locality before Moulvi Senajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore with having picked the pocket of a soldier of the 2nd Rajput Regiment stationed at Alipore. The soldier happened to be one of the spectators in a crowd of people witnessing "nauches' in the Orphangunge Bazar, and the accused took out the purse from the complamant's pocket at an unguarded moment and was making good his escape when he was overtaken and arrested by the latter. He was convicted and nced to two years' rigorous imprison-

The Bhor Gang Case.—On Friday, at the Adipore Criminal Sessoins before Mr. Harward the Additional District and Sessions Judge one Mothera Chamar and one Mangal Pasee were charged with having formed themselves with several others into a gang commonly known as the "Bhor Gang" and committed several daooities throughout Bengal. These two men could not be tried along with the two men could not be tried along with the rest of the gang who were sentenced to different terms of imprisonments, an account of their illness. Evidence was gone into and the jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused. The Judge sentenced the accused No. 1 to transportation for life and accused No. 2 to ten

Theft of a Ranee's Cash-box.—Ranee Theft of a Ranee's Cash-box.—Ranee Jogmaya of the Pikeparah Raj Family went with her retinue to the Sagore Island on the occasion of the last "Paus Sankranti Mela" for batching at the junction of the Gamges with the sea. As soon as she alighted from the steamer, she and her party were surrounded by a gang of coolies who clamoured for orders for erecting temporary accomodation for her when it was suddenly discovered that a cash-box containing cash to the extent Rs. 300 and jewellery of considerable value was missing from her luggage. The Police were immediately informed who hastened to the spot and succeeded in arresting four upthe spot and succeeded in arresting four up-country men of Barrabazar, Calcutta and discovering the box in a broken condition in a neighbouring jungle.

A Serious Charge against a Police Officer.—
On Thursday, Inspector B. B. Singh of the Ballygunge Thanna charged one Tabarat Hussain a Corporal of the said Thanna and a Constable before Moulvi Serajul Huq, Police Magistrate of Alipore with having taken illegal gratification as public officer from one Ballgobindo Saha, a local shop-keeper. It is stated that the accused induced the shop-keeper to pay them Rs. 12 for releasing him on bail during the investigation of a case brought by them against him in the Thannah. It is further stated that another Corporal of the said Thanna having come to know of this said Thanna having come to know of this reported the matter to the Inspector who brought it to the notice of the Commissioner of Police under whose orders this prosecution was instituted. Babu S. N. Mullick is defending the accused and the trial is

Premchand Roychand Scholarship.—On the recommendation of the Board of Examiners or the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination of 1904 a studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year on the subjects of rure and Mixed Mathematics, has been awarded to Phanindralal Gangopadhyay, M.A., of the Presidency College. The studentship will be tenable in the first instance, for two years, during which the student will be expected to carry on some special investigation or work in the subjects in which the studentship has been awarded. The studentship will be extended to a further period of three years, provided the student satisfies the Syndicate hat he has carried out such investigation or work, and he continues it during this further period. At the end of each year after the first year, the student will be required to sub-mit to the Synd-cate a report of the work in which he has been engaged during that year.

Import by Sea.—Writes the "Englishman":—Calcutta Imports by sea from foreign countries during December 190± were most satisfactory in comparison with the same month of 1903. The total value is declared at four and a half crores or an advance of no less than 120 lakes. To this marked mcrease general merchandise contributed over seventy-six lakhs, the balance of forty-four

seventy six lakhs, the balance of forty-four lakhs, was the result of very large imports treasure. Receipts of silver were only takhs in value and were smaller, but corded a value of 104 lakhs consisting mann. The continued heavy importations of color of the marktations of color of the past months cotton of the past months cotto piece goods we received seventy-seven yards, whate piece goods nearly sevel millions, and of colored piece goods over elemillions yards. Under machinery and Rahway materials there was a greater trade and imports of refined sugar rose by over eight lakhs in value. The largest imports consisted of Japanese sugar, but a considerable amount dame from Austria-Hungary: from Mauritius imports were small. Imports of metals were not on so large a scale owing to a reduced demand for copper and steel. Kerosine oil was also received in smaller quantities from foreign countries, none coming from Russia but heavier receipts from Burma largely made up the difference.

The Chinese Envoy.—The "Englishman" writes:—It now appears that the Chinese Envoy Tangshi-yu is not coming direct to Calcutta, but is travelling to Imasa, via Szuchuan. There have been so many comtradictory reports with regard to the actual position of this gentleman and the purpose for which he was appointed that it is difficult to say whether his avoidance of an interview with Lord Curzon is to be construed favourably or not. At times it appeared that the British Government had refused to recognise him, and that the Indian Government had refused to give him permission to make his refused to give him permission to make his journey through Indian territory. Then it was given out that he was charged with ratifying the Treaty signed at Ihasa. The next report was that he wished to treat direct with the authorities at home but had been told that he mist come to India. This last impression prevabled for some time, and there are indications that preparations were here impression previoled for some time, and there are indications that preparations were being made in Chlcutta to receive him. From the latest teller gram it appears that the very first report re garding him was the correct one. This report was to the effect that Tangshi-yu, then Chinese Magistrate at Tientsin, had been appointed a Special Commissioner to Lhasa charged with the duty of reporting to Pekin on the actual condition of affairs in the Tibstan capital. It may be ffairs in the Tibetan capital. It may hat he will come on to India after tour that he will come on to India after touring libet. If he is also charged with the duty of ratifying the Treaty the Indian Government will be obliged to await his pleasure. It would be cur ous if the events preceding the Sikhim war of 1888 and the recent Mission were again repeated in this connection, and the Indian Government forced into arms as a consequence of the Oninese representative loitering at Ith as and putting forward one excuse after an other in order to avoid leaving that very delectable city.

Dy. Director of Agriculture.—Mr. Fred Smith is appointed to be Deputy Director of blooded murder was committed at Chondi-Agriculture, Bengal, with effect from the 28th December 1904. Agriculture, Bengal, with effect from the 28th December 1904.

Dacoity at Diamond Harbour. Very recently a daring dacoity was committed in the house of a rich Hindu resident of Gomackbara in Diamond Harbour. One night when all the immates of the house were fast asleep a local gang consisting of fifteen men and armed with deadly weapons forcibly broke open the doors of the house and after entering the immer apartments tightly bound the master of the house with ropes, fastened him to a post in the corner of a room and branded him severely with the burning torches they had carried with them. The ruffiatns then ransacked the house and decamped with cash and jewellery worth several hundreds. Three of the gang were recognised by the inmates as people in habiting their their own neighbourhood but all the dacoits are still at large.

Blooded niurder was committed at Chondipore in Diamond Harbour very recently. It appears that one Bhoot Nath Nascar used to live in the same house with his young and widowed sister-in-law and he began of late to suspect some intrigue between her and one Romesh Chander Sirdar who was rather of an idiotic turn of mind. Bhoot Nath there upon in concert with one Sita Nath Tali, a neighbour, invited Romesh to dumer both of them fell upon him with sharp weapons, immediately hacked him into pieces and strew the mangled parts of his body in a neighbouring "khall." Both the accused have been arrested and placed on their trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Diamond Harbour and the trial is proceeding.

Public Works Dept.—Lala Triloke Nath, Assistant Engineer, first grade, is transferred from the Arrah to the Eastern Sone Division.

Public Works Dept.—Lala Triloke Nath, Assistant Engineer, first grade, is transferred from the Arrah to the Eastern Sone Division.

Mr. A. E. Silk Sanitary Engineer, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 14 days. Babu Sailendra Nath Banerji is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the P. W. D. as an apprentice and is posted to Bengal, and is posted to the Gandak Division. Mr. A. S. Thomson. Thomson, Superintending Engineer, appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and cretary to the Government of Bengal, P.W. D. Buildings and Roads Branch. Mr. E. Blaber D. Buildings and Roads Branch. Mr. E. Blaber Executive Engineer, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, in addition to his own duties. Mr. E. Blaber, Executive Engineer, Brahmani Byturni Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Orissa Circle, in addition to his own duties. Mr. T. Butler is appointed Superintending Engineer of the Gandak Circle. Babu Jnanes Chandra. Bhuttacherjee Assistant Engineer Ist Calcutta Division is transferred to the 2nd Calcutta Division. Engineer Ist Calcutta Division is transferred to the 2nd Calcutta Division. The services of Mr. H.H. Green, Executive Engineer replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal Mr. H.H. Green is appointed Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division.

NEWSPAPER DEFEMATION SUIT.

THE "PIONEER" AND MR. KIRKPATRICK
At the High Court on Thursday, before Mr.
Justice Steppen, Mr. Godfrey, instructed by
Mr. Sowton, of Messrs. Sanderson and Co.,
asked to be allowed to mention this suit of
Clarence Kirkpatrick vs. Sir William Rattigan and others, which was on his lordships
list. He (Mr. Godfrey) appeared on behalf
of the defendants other than Sir William
Rattigan who is dead, and asked for an order,
the suit having been settled, directing the
defendants to publish the statement, which
he would read to the Court, once in the
"Pioneer," and allowing the plaintiff to withdraw the suit, and directing the defendants THE "PIONEER" AND MR. KIRKPATRICK Pioneer," and allowing the plaintiff to withdraw the suit, and directing the defendants to pay to the plaintiff the costs of the suit and the reserved costs up to and not exceeding Rs. 750. The suit to be withdrawn on those terms. Mr. Godfrey next said that the statement that had been put in he would read to his lordship.

His lordship.—You need not read it. You can put it in.

Mr. Morton, instructed by Mr. Mitchell, of Messrs. Morgan and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, and said that he agreed to the terms.

terms.

His lordship.—Let the terms be put in.

The following are the terms:—"The plaintiff to withdraw the suit. The defendants, other than Sir William Ratitigan, who is dead, to publish in the "Tioneer" the statement put in. The defendants to pay to the plaintiff his costs of this suit and all reserved costs to the extent of Rs. 750, to be taxed if necessary, by the taxing officer, on scale No. 2."

The following is the statement:—The defendants who are the proprietors of the "Pioneer," wish to say that the report was published in the ordinary course as an account of a commercial case of public interest, and that they had no intention in publishing it or throwing any imputation on Mr. Kirkpatrick's character or reputation, and take this the first opportunity, that has been given them of disclaiming any purpose of this nature."

His lordship allowed the suit to be with-drawn, and the terms and the statement to be recorded.

recurred.

once) the by the plaintiff,
ong at La re, against the
Pioneer' h
the recovery of s. 1,00,000 as dan
an alleged libel published in an issue of that
paper.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the project estimates for three huge irrigation works in the Punjab, amounting to 782 lakhs. These are briefly: (1) An Upper Ihelum Canal to irrigate portions of the Upper Jech Doals and convey the surplus waters of the Jhelum to the Chenab River tailing in above the head-works of the existing Chenab Canal. The cost of this Canal is estimated at 299 lakhs. (2) An Upper Chenab Canal with head opposite Sialkot to draw off as much water as tailed in by the Upper Jhelum Canal to proceed through Gujranwals to the Ravi as may be necessary, and to irrigate portions of The Secretary of State has sanctioned through Gujranwals to the Ravi as may be necessary, and to irrigate portions of the Upper Rechma Doab. This will cost 300 lakhs. (3) A lower Bari Doab Canal from the tail of Upper Chenab Canal for the irrigation of the Lower Bari Doab tract. This third Canal will cost 183 lakhs. The canals with their tributaries will be respectively 562 miles, 1,092 and 1,060 miles in length, and will irrigate 344, 648 and 882 thousand acres respectively. The annual net revenue from each is estimated at 131-1, and 38½ lakhs respectively.

The "New York World" recently told a wonderful story of how the Crown Prince of Siam had been staying at the Hotel Vivtoria Blatritz, during the season, and had fallen in love with a charming Princess whom he met there, the daughter of Duke Constantin of Oldenburg, and sister of Princess Yourievski. The telegram continues:—"It is believed the Prince of Siam's suit will be favourably regarded by Russia, as the Caar will be only too ready to oppose the friendship of Siam to the intrigues of the Japanese. The Court of Bangkok, however, it is believed, may hesitate to sanction the marriage fearing complications with Japan. marriage fearing complications with Japan. This mingling of high politics and romance makes a pretty enough tale, says the "Bangkok Times," in view of the fact that

GAZETTE OF INDIA .- JAN. 21.

Mr. F. D. Kiernander reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class 1, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways on the forenoon of the 31st October 1904.

Babu Gainde Rai Supervisor, 1st grade United Provinces, is appointed to the Provin cial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to the United Provinces.

The services of Mr. J. A. Devenish, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces, were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Bharatpur State from the 18th October to the 18th November 1904. both days inclusive.

The services of Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the desposal of the Finance Department, with effect from the afternon of the 10th January

The services of Mr. R. E. Arbuthnot, of the Indian Civil Servie, are placed tempor arily at the disosal of the Finance Department, with effet from the date of his return to India fron leave.

The services of Captin L. Gilbert M.B. I.M.S, are placed penmanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Holiwood, I.C.S., to officiate temporarily as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at lort William in Bengal.

The services of Mr. R. G Watling, Assis tant Superintendent of Polic, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of te Honourable the Chief Commissioner of usam.

Mr R. R. Dickinson, Etra Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade Survey of India, is appointed to be Erra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 6th January 1905.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, M.R.C.P. has been appointed to the Indian Civi Veterinary Department, with effect frn the 19th December 1904, and is posted or training to the Punjab Mr. J. Patterson, Professorof Physical

Schenge, Muir Central Colege Allahabad is appointed to be Deputy Metrologist to the Government with effect fromhe forenoon of the 6th January 1905. Mr. T. P. Srinivasa Sasi, Assistam

Accountant General, Bombay is granted privilege leave for 20 days, wit effect from the 6th of January 1905.

Mr. W S Meyer, C.I.E.Indian Civn Service, is appointed substantily as Secretary to the Government of dia in the Finance and Commerce Departent, with effect from the 11th of Januar 1905.

Mr. W. B. Rostam, Chief Serintendent in the office of the Comptrolleand Audior General is appointed to be substantive Chief Superintendent in thatoffice, with effect from the 1st of Januari 905.

in the office of the Comptrolleand Auditor General, is topointed to office as Chief Superintendent in that offic with effect from the 3rd of January 05, or until

The services of Rai Nrity Gopal Basu Bahadur, an officer in the Ened List of the Financial Department areaced at the disposal of the Foreign Detment, with effect from the 19th of Decem 1904.

luckley, Assistationmissione dia | Salt Reve is granted ve for one mor and fifteen effect from the ! of January

Mr. Nijayaraghavan is ed as Assist ant Accountant General Mad with effect from the 10th of January 1

His Honour Sir Charles vaz, accompanied by Major Robertson, ivate Secretary, has arrived at Lahore n Calcutta. Sir Edward Law reached dras yesterday en route to the Str Settlements, and will be the guest of thevernor.

There were 31 deaths i plague on sunday, 16 on Monday, 33 Tuesday and 51 on Wednesday in the city tucknow.

Hundreds of starving be are raiding the towns and villages on east coast of the Kamtschatkan Penin in Siberia.

Grafting experiments in United States have produced a hardly varief orange tree which bears fruit in frostytudes. Lake Chad is gradually ing up, and ecent researches tend toow that its recent researches tend toow that its complete disappearance is a question

The "Daily Times" of Le is informed that his friends of Lahore toing to form an association to agitate to next Muni-

Mr. Casson-Walker, Find Adviser to

the Nizam, will proceed hon leave this spring. He will subsequence to his appointment in the Punjammission. It is expected that the anent railway bridge over the Ganges annamau on the Allahabad-Fyzabad lill be ready for traffic by June. The trains cam then be quickened up.

Sir David Barr Residet Hyderabad sails from Bombay on 4thrch, and Sir A Martindale, Agent to the ernor-General in Rajputana, proceeds I on leave on the 25th March.

Lieutemant-Colonel G. Tunter. Royal during the Biarritz season the Crown Prince of Siam was wearing the yellow robe of the Buddhist monk in a monastery in Egyptian Army and join appointment.

MAHARSHI DEVENDRA NATH TAGORE

We have already announced the sad death of Srimat Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore, the patriarch of the Brahmo Somaj and one of the venerable, pious and much respected sons of Bengal, which melancholy event took place on Thursday afternoon at his ancestral house at Jorasanko, Calcutta, at his 89th year. The Mahanshi was born in 1818 and was the eldest son of the late Prince Dwarka Nath Tagore.

His first awakening to the things of the spirit began at an early age. When quite a youth he had an occasion to go to his zemindary at Kaligram on the bank of the river Padma. While returning to Calcutta by a boat over the mighty river, one evening, there arose all of a sudden a tempest accompanied by heavy ranis. The boat, which was at that time at mild-stream, was brought to tibe shore and anchored. The Maharshi was rather eager then to return to town and he did not like to stop on the way. But he was bielpless, the elements were against him. Sometime after the fury of the storm subsided a little and he ordered the Manji to stant the boat. At first the old Manji was unwilling to obey his master's order, for the storm was not yet then over. Thus passed half-an-hour and the Maharshi lost all his patience. He peremptorily ordered the boatmen to start and this time they could not disobey him. But no sooner the boat was pushed some way off from the shore, the storm grew in fury and intensity and other boatmen from the shore in the voice condemned such a rash act. Just at that time a strong gale dashed the boat to mid-streams amidst the frothing and foaming waves and waves as high as big bills. All became afraid and desperation seized them. Soon a tiny little boat was seen and the men on that boat said "fear not." From that moment the Maharshi be sought the man to say "fear not" in his strucgle in this ocean of life.

After studying first at Ram Mohun Roy's School and subsequently at the Hindu College, he was placed for a time in his father's firm of Carr, Tagore and Co. in order that he might qualify himself for commercial pursuits. His thoughts were, however, fixed on things spiritual and when he was barely of age, he founded the Tatwabodhini Society, for the purpose of religious inquiry and discussion; but he afterwards joined the Brahmo Samaj and established a Brahma School in Calcutta. He was one of the original projectors of the "Indian Mirror" which was edited in the first instance by Babu Mono Mohan Ghose; and on Babu Keshub Chandra Sen, who had succeeded that gentleman in the editorial chair, separating from the Samaj, he started the "National Paper."

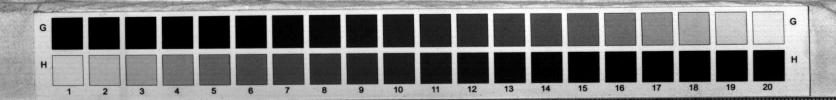
Beyond acting for a time as Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association. he had taken little part in secular affairs, and he at one time retired for some years to the Himalayas for the purpose of religious The following is the statement:—"The de- Babu Ram Das Sarkar, a btrintendent meditation. He was however a voluminous author of a large number of treatises and tracts chiefly dealing with the tones of

TUMLOOK TIRMS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Tumlook, Jan. 19.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. The exhibition of he agricultural and industrial products of the district, of which I had occasion to write last, is going to be held at the Sadar Town on the 27th Magh and the days following. The old jail premises have been secured for the purpose as the only convenient place obtainable for accommodating all the stalls and the crowds of visitors expected. Babu Krishna Chandra Banerjee, Secretary, Exhibition Committee, is energetically working to make the show as much instructive as attractive, specially to the agriculturist and the industrial portion of the visitors. All sorts of dome animals and fowls will be on show side by side with the ordinary and improved implements of agriculture and horticulture. The varied products of the field and the orchard will present a lively contrast with the best specimens of embroidery and the cotton and the silk goods of the district. Nor will the simple but much wanted articles of cane, bamboo and the greatly admired specimens of fine matting in which some portions of the District do a roaring trade, be neglected. Even the product of the Jun- Mehals will be assigned their due place. But by far the most instructive portion of he show will be the working of the hand loom side by side with the working of the country loom in ordinary use in the District. Great indeed under the patronage of the officials. The Exhibition promises well for the final success. The Exhibition is to last for seven days of which, the 30th Magh is set apart for exclusive show of the flowers, the fruits, the vegetables and such like articles of per-ishable nature—the best, of course, the Disriot can produce.



FULL AND CORRECTED TEXT OF MR GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and fellow delegates, I beg (a) That, in the opinion of this Congress, the large and recurring surpluses of the last six years—amounting in all to about twenty millions sterling—so far from being the result of any increased prosperity of the people, are only an indication of the fact that the level of taxation in the country is maintained much higher than is necessary, inasmuch as these surpluses have been rendered possible mainly, if not exclusively, by the artificial apprecation of the rupee and the consequent saving of between three and four millions a year on the Home remit-

four millions a year on the Home remit-tances of the Government of India.

(b) That both for the sake of giving re-lief to the classes which have suffered most from the currency policy of the Government and to remove from the path of Government a direct temptation to increase expenditure, which the existence of large surpluses year after year undoubtedly constitutes, this Congress strong ly urges (1) a further reduction in the salt duty. duty, (2) a reduction in the land revenue demand of the State in those Provinces where the agriculturists have had a series of calamitous years, and (3) the abolition of the excise duties on cotton goods.

(c) That till such reduction is effected, the Congress urges that part of the surplus-

es be devoted to purposes which would directly benefit the people, such as the promotion of scientific, agricultural, and industrial education, and increased facilities of Medical relief, and that he rest be employed in assisting Local and Municipal Bards. whose resources have been seriously crippled by famine and by the annual recurrence of Tague, to undertake urgently-needed measures of san tary reform and the improvement of means of communication in the iu-

Gentlemen, for the last six years, a most extraordinary phenomenon has been witnessed in this country. The Account sheet o the Government of India has been showing a succession of very large surpluses, such as were beyond the wildest dreams of the were beyond the Finance Ministers of previous years. If you take the last six years, you will find that the total of the surpluses comes to bout thirty crores of rupees and this in spite of the fact that these six years include two of the most disastrous famines that this coun try has ever known. If you take the six years immediately preceding, you will fi d that not only was there no surplus at all but that there was a total deficit of two crores. A deficit of two crores trimed into a surplus of thirty areas the results that of thirty crores—this marks the extent to which the financial position has shifted—this indicates the startling change which has come over the finances of the country. And the question naturally arises, who has wrought this miracle? What has brought about this change? Some indeed may exclaim—Oh, it the Vicercy and I dare say there are people innocent enough to ac ept this explana-tion as satisfactory. But not all will be so easily satisfied and many of us would certainly like to look into the question a little more

Gentlemen, to my mind the real explana tion of these surp'uses appears to be so simple and it lies so clearly on the surface that and it lies so clearly on the surface that I am astonished it should be necessary for any one to point it out year after year, and it only those who are in authority were a little less wanting in candour the facts of the situation would be freely admitted at once, whatever conclusions different people might deduce from those facts. Well, what has been apply termed the golden era of the been aptly termed the golden era of the Indian administration—the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon—came to a close in 1884. That was a period when frontier troubles were kept in check, taxation was reduced, local self-government, education and such self-government. ent, education and such other reforms were taken in nand, the natural as-pirations of the educated classes encouraged pirations of the educated classes encouraged and everything done to promote the internal progress of the country. Now, Lord Report left us in 1884, and from 1885 the military problem began to dominate the situation. Almost simultaneously with this, exchange began to give trouble to the Government of India. And between growing military charges and a falling exchange, the Finance Ministers of the country had for a period of nearly 12 years practically no rest, the greatest difficulty being experienced in making the proceeds meet.

The Government of India, however, was sternly determined to adhere to the ordinary canon of mance that the year's charges should come out of the year's revenue, and ones a series of measures were adopted to increase taxation and secure relief in other ways, or which the income tax, this enhancement of the salt duty and the re-imposition of Import duties, with a countervening excise on cotton goods were the principal ones. There were, moreover, the automatic periodical enhancements of the Land Revenue demand of the state; and last but not least, there was the closing of the mints to the free comage of silver, which, though it brought relief to the Finance Ministers of the country and the European officials, who had to make remittances to England, largely depreciated at one stroke the small savings in suver in millions and millions of our poor people. The result of all these measures was to push up the level of taxation so high that even n the worst days of the exchange difficulty the Government of India was able not merely ; maintain a budgetary equilibrium between the maintain a budgetary equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure but also to provide for a surplus. The worst year from the point of view of exchange was 1894-55 when the rupee touched the lowest level ever

rupee. I have already said that the Home Charges to-day stand at about 18 millions sterling, but they have not always stood at that figure. During the last 6 years, they have ranged between 16 and 18 millions. So for the purposes of our calculation we may take them at an average of 17 millions. Now let me give you a simple sum in arithmetic. If you have to remit 17 million pounds to England, when the rupee tands at 13d., how many rupees are required for the pumpose? Well, you may take the cal-culation from me—the number of rupees reculation from me—the number of rupees required is about 31 crores. Again take another sum. How many rupees are required to remit the same 17 million sterling at 16d., to the rupee? You will find that this time You require about 25½ crores only.

With the rupee at 16d., therefore, the Government of India spends about 5 crores less on its Home remittances than when the rupee stood at 13d., and as taxation had been pushed up so high as to secure not

been pushed up so high as to secure not merely an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure but also a surpus of 70 lakhs when the rupee stood at 13d., it is quite obvious that with this saving of nearly 5 crores of rupees on the Lome remittances, the Government of India should show year after year an average simplus of 5 or 6 crores. And this is exactly the present

A total surplus of 30 rores in 6 means an average surplu of about 5 crores a year. But the good fortune of the Government of India ha not ended here. Government of India ha not ended here. The opium revenue, which is one of our largest items of income and which is contributed to our exchequer by the foreign consumer—the Chinamar—began to decline about the same time a exchange. At one time this revenue was pout 10 crores a year, then it went down to 8, then to 7 and about 7 years ago it eached its lowest level namely about 5 crores of rupees. Since then however there has seen a recovery again. however there has een a recovery again, and it has again goe up to about It was this improvement of 2 crores in opium revenue whih enabled the Government of India 2 yers ago to reduce the salt duries and raise the taxable minimum of the Income tax an yet retain its surplus of 5 crores a year. his, gentlemen, is briefly the real history our recent surpluses. cause there has seen some improvement of a nominal charactr under some of the heads of revenue which I have not taken into of revenue which I have not taken into consideration on his occasion, because it has been absorbed y what may be termed the normal growth f expenditure, which is nvitable in the lovernment of a country like

Now I want t know what there is in either a saving on the Home remittances or an improvement in the orium revenue contributed by the reign consumer, which has any the remote relation to the prosperity or otherwise of the people of this country.

And yet we has been told again and again by those who ight to know better that our recent surpluseare a conclusive proof of the increasing procrity of our people. Of course no onextually says that the surpluses are thelirect result of an improvement in the colition of the people—a statement like thatwould be a downright usapprehension—it what they say is that the surpluses indice in some way the prosperity of the people. When you press these authorities for a ree definite proof the correctness of the contention, they point to certain incree of revenue under cerrecent surpluseare a conclusive proof of the certain incree of revenue under cer-tain heads. Th our Finance Minister, Sir Edward L, argued last year that a certain increas of revenue under customs and another uer excise were sufficient evidence of the sadness of the official energy. But are they illy so?

Our venerab friend, Mr. Samuel Smith whom we are aglad to see on the platform. will tell you to an increase of excise revenue is no ination of the increasing of the ople. It no doubt leans increased drunkness in the land, which means increasenisery—a smaller margin for but it can note accepted as indicating as improvement inhe condition of the people, as regards the crease under customs, that is partly due the currency legislation of the Government of it is well known that the Government of it is well known that a lower exchan operates in favour of the exporter and the rates in favour of the importer and the roducer.

years past truction has be at a rapid pace, road opened, ne open to foreign dso thrown ch displace corresponding nuttles of home made articles. This mic revolution, which has been going ormany years past and which is throwing tcountry more and more upon the singecarious resource of agriculture, is noching an acute stage, and is largely reside for our growing imports. And iture to think that while we have reascregard the state of thing with anxiety alarm, we can not subscribe to the which looks upon the situation with great satisfaction.

But, gentle because I hold that the figures or revunder excise and customs do not afford able test of the increasing

do not afford able test of the increasing or diminishingsperity of the people, do not mean that there are no branches of revenue w supply a fairly accurate measure for see of comparison in the matter. I think there are two sources of revenue thoseeds of which may be regarded as tidications of the material condition of teople—the Income-tax for the upper anidle classes and the salt duty for the yelasses of our community. and the rev under both these heads has been vir stat onary. Indeed the proceeds of alt duty have not even kept pace be growth of population during the last section and all so far therefore as the rupee counsed the lowest level even in that year the Account-sheet of the Government of India showed a surplus of 70 takhs. Shortly after that, the closing of the mints began to have effect and the exchange value of the rupee began to rise and the rupee finally established itself firmly about seven years ago at 1s. 4d. and from that time commenced the era of large surpluses.

Now, gentlemen I will tell you briefly on the surpluse have arisen. The covernment of India has to spend every year more anyoned the net revenue is about 65 crores and the Home Charges stand at 18 million sterling or about 27 crores. The revenue of the Government of India, however, is raised in silver and the exchange yalue of the people.

And the rev under both these heads has been virgous that duty have not even the growth of population during the state of all duty have not even under both these heads has been virgous that duty have not even the state of all duty have not even under both these heads has been virgous the duty by all the duty have not even when the growth of population during the state of the order of errors another piece of evidence is even more conclusive. Our local which, if a given more conclusive. Our local which, if a

One more observation I would like to make in this connection. In a speech which the Viceroy made the other day at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London he claimed that Mayor's banquet in London he claimed that by whatever test it might be judged the wealth of the country would be found to have increased during the last six years. Now, this is a statement too bold even for the Viceroy of India to make. Since Lord Curzon challenges us to apply any test we like, there is one that I would propose to apply. It was once computed by so competent an authority as the late Mr. Ranade that the annual saving of the people of India that the annual saving of the people of India can not exceed, on an average, about 8 crores a year. Now when Mr. Ranade's name is mentioned in connection with any proposition you may take it, that the statement is under rather than above the mark. I will tell you briefly how his calculation was made. He took for the average income of the people of India, the figure arrived at by Lord Cromer and Sir David Barbour, and he took for our average expenditure a scale of living very slightly higher than that of the famine labourer, but not so high as that which the Government provides for the convicts in its own jails. A whole population living on a scale lower than that of convicts in jails—this surely is not a very extravagant scale of expenditure. And in these bases Mr. Ranade came to the conclusion that our annual saving can not be more than 8 crores at the outside. Well I will take it at 10 crores for Lord Curzon's sake. This means that, during the last six years, there has been an increase in our wealth of about 60 crores of rupees. But it has been calculated by a competent Famine Commission that during recent famines have amounted to are still on the wrong side of the account to the extent of 240 crores! This does not look as though our total wealth has been

acreasing in recent years. The truth, gentlemen, is that it is an exceedingly difficult thing to determine whether a people's material condition is going forwards or backwards in such a brief space of time as six years, and all sweeping generalizations, from what-ever quarter they may come, must be de

So far, gentlemen, I have dealt with the So far, gentlemen, I have dealt with the origin of our recent surpluses and the interpretation which those who are in authority have been pleased to put on them. The next question which arises is what is the duty of the Government in view of these surpluses? I think that duty is clear. It is to reduce taxat on and give relief to those classes that have been hit the hardest by the currency legislation which has rendered these surpluses. egislation which has rendered these surplus ficial appreciation of the rupee are the agriculturists, who form the vast bulk of our population. Not only have their small sav-ings in silver been largely depreciated, but as prices get adjusted to the new rupee, they will have to part with a larger and larger quantity of their produce to make their fixed cash payments to the Government. On this point, no difference of opinion ough o be possible and we are entitled to as that the margin of reverue over expenditure grant whatever relief is possible to our agri-cultur sts. The resolution which I have read out to you proposes three forms of relief—a further reduction of the salt duty, a reduction in the land revenue demand of the State in those Provinces where there has been a succession of calamitous seasons and the abolition of the excise duty on cotton goods.

I think, gentlemen, these are eminently nature of a poll tax and our poorest classes must benefit most by its reduction. As must benefit most by its reduction. As regards land revenue, you have no doubt perused with satisfaction a recent paper of Mr. O'Conner, in which he has advocated a general reduction of 33 per cent or so. We do not go as far as Mr. O'Conner—we merely ask that as much reduction as the state of the finances permit be made in the land revenue demand in these. have suffered during the last decade from a succession of calamitous seasons. The aboli-tion of the exise duties also must benefit th poorer classes of our community. Since it is they who consume the coarse fabrics which the Indian milk turns out, and the duty that is levied, though in the first instance paid by the producers, must eventually fall on the consumers. Gentlemen, I am aware that in this matter the overnment are not free agent and

is not free agent ar Go or India
blocks the I that Lancashire recab way. It only shows how
who is all-powerful in dealing with the indian people, is absolutely powerless against a single English constituency. But our demand is just and we must continue to press it on the attention of Government, however small may be our chances of

Gentlemen, it may be said that that the Government of India has this large surplus year after year, it would be a pity to sacrifice it in giving relief to the taxpayers as proposed, and that it would be a much wiser policy to utilize it for objects of national advancement. I am not prepared to say that there is nothern to be said in to say that there is nothing to be said in layour of this view, but I am old fashioned enough to believe that after all, the best use to which a surplus can be put is to utilize it for reducing taxation and let the money fructify in the pockets of the people. In all countries, a large surplus at the free disposal of the Government as a temptation to that Government to increase expenditure. In India, there are special curcumstances which go to emphasize this evil. Of course if the Government will devote the surplus to the objects specified in the resolution, namely, for the promotion of industrial agricultural and scientific education in the and for providing increased facilities of and, for providing increased facilities of medical relef and to assist local and municipal Boards in undertaking urgently needed measures of samitary reform and the improve ment of communications in the interior—the people might be reconciled to the present level of taxation, which has been maintained after the need for it has passed away. But I do not think there is any great chance of this being done and I fear the surpluses will continue to be employed as at present the disposal of the Government, or for Ballance and I fear the disposal of the Government. Railway construction under capital account, thereby avoiding a portion of the Public Works Loan which is raised every year, or to reduce debt. And this will go on, until the expenditure is so increased as to overtake the revenue. I think therefore, that the safest course for us is to increase on a reducsafest course for us is to insist on a reduc-

of financial questions at the feet of my great master, Mr. Ranade, and since then, I may claim to have been a fairly close student of Indian finance. Never before and I make the statement with due deliberation the was the financial position of the country so disquieting as now. This plethora of money at the disposal of the Government makes an irresponsible administration still more irresponsible. It enables the Viceroy to disspecial ands to Local Governments out of his own abundance, as acts of grace, to send expeditions under the name of Political Missions into the territories of helpless farmers and priests, to undertake large schemes of Army reorganization and to listen to the deceivings of his vast designs to play a great role in the heart of Central Asia. It enables him to do all these things and yet escape that particular unpopularity, which attaches to all measures of additional taxation, such as he would have had to resort to, had he had no surpluses at his disposal, to, had he had no surpluses at his disposal, and which, in a country like India, is the only check-however feeble and indirect-on the extravagance of the Administration. on the extravagance of the Administration. Then these surpluses constitute a direct temptation—as we have recently seen—to the Government in England to come forward with proposals to pass on to the Indian Exchequer charges which ought to be legitimately borne by England. And here again we have seen how a Viceroy, who is all-nowerful in dealing with us, is practically powerful in dealing with us, is practically powerless to prevent such injustice. Further these surpluses enable our friends over the way to represent that everything in India was as it should be and that all talk of grievances was manufactured by interested gitators for their own purposes.

agitators for their own purposes.

Finally I object to these surpluses because I think they are morally wrong and indefensible, that the Government has no right to retain them. The Government has all through adhered sternly—aye, relentlessly—to the canon of finance that the year's charges should be met out of the year's revenue and for the purpose, on every occasion of a deficit that arose, additional taxation was put on so as to secure a surplus even in the worst days. Having done this, what right has the Government to retain taxation at the level to which it was forced up by successive additions, now that the meed for such a high level has passed away? Thirty crores or rupees taken from the people in six years beyond what the Govern-

nent actually required.

Gentlemen, just consider what this means. Gentlemen, just consider what this means.

Let me recall to your minds a
statement which the Viceroy made last
year in the course of the debate on the Universities Bill, which then struck me as harsh,
I had almost said ungenerous, and which is
still ringing in my ears. I had said in my
Minute of Dissent that if our Universities
were to be turned into teaching bodies and
University obtains instituted for the nurroge University chairs instituted for the purpose the money in the present state of things in In Wa would, for some time to come at any rate, have to be found by the Government. Referring to this observation of mine, Lord Curz on said—I well remember the words— Exactly. But will the Hon. member tell me, vhy, There a plenty of money among his own people. Then why does he not look to the m, why does he look to the Government for the money which is needed for inspection of the money which is needed for inspection. Viceroy spoke as though the money at the disposal of the Government had not been condisposal of the Government had not been contributed by our people, as though it had been brought there from beyond the seas! But these thirty crores taken beyond the requirements of the Government—that money at any rate is our s! And if only the Government of rate is our sl. And if only the Government of India will restore it to us or spend it in the directions we suggest, how greatly will the best interests of our people be promoted! Why, with one crores out of that, we could launch into existence that Institute of Research which poor lyfr. Tata laboured—and perhaps laboured in vain—to create, and over which I fear he broke his heart! With another crore, we could wipe off those plague I ans which are hanging like mill-stones round the which are hauging like mill-stones round necks of so many of our local bodies! a few more circures, we could enable the surers of sanitary reform, whisent condition of destitut it is hopeless undertake! I think ever to expect them

etter way of using the stereotyped "reduction or or the increase of cash Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you longer. The present policy of maintaining the revenue et a higher level than is neces-

sary and then forcing up expenditure so as to overtake the revenue is absolutely unjust in principle and indefensible in practice. Against this policy, we, in Congress assembled, enter our most earnest and emphatic protest. It may be that our protest will go unheeded. I, for one, do not think that it will. I have a feeling of faith that it will produce its a feeling of faith that it will produce its effect, if not now, on a future occasion. And in any case,—whether it is heeded r not—it is better to have protested and some than not to have protested at all.

The amount of cargo rice available for export in Burma is now estimated to be

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda intends leaving for Europe in the beginning of the ensuing summer for the benefit of his health.

Reports from Dir show that the intertribal fighting is confined to Bajour. It has not been considerer necessary to move the Nowshera Column to Chakdarrah.

Sir Hugh Barne s will hold a durbar at Gov-ternment House, R angoon, on February 15th. This will be the first durbar in Rangoon since H's Honor became Lieutenant-Governor.
His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur's
Branch Railway from Merta Road Junction to the City of Me ta, a town of some importance, has been sanctioned for opening to public passenger; and goods traffic.

Just before his ret irement from the service Colonel Yate submit thed to the Viceroy and transfer of his Steward.

report of his Steward-The report has now extremely interesting ship of Beluchstan. The report has now been ssued in the i orm of a Blue Book.

The Sakra-Jainagar Branch of the Tirhoot State Railway, which has been constructed and completed by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Con pany on behalf of the Government, has been authorised to be open-Government, has been authorised to be opened for public passenge r and goods traffic.

Mr. E. B. Howell, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner r, North-West Frontier

he revenue. I think therefore, that the afest course for us is to insight on a reduction of taxation.

Gentlemen, it was more than sixteen years of that I first imbibed a love for the study the Chief Commissioner.

Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has been ap pointed to officiate as Political Agent at Wam a. During his absence Mr. T. B. Copeland, A saistant Commissioner, Kohat, officiates as Assi stant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

PLANTAIN CULTIVATION .- III. (Special for the "Patrika.")

Fencing should be put immediately after the land is prepared and long before planting begins. Otherwise there is apprehension of the young plants being damaged by cattle. Fencing must be strong enough to prevent cattle trespassing into your plantain field. Hegdes of hedge roses or thorny shups or agaves are best as they are pense in the style of a great oriental ruler, special ands to Local Governments out of his own abundance, as acts of grace, to send expeditions under the name of Political

> Plantain trees hardly require any manure.
>
> They are self-fertilizing plants. In India, especially in Bengal, they require no manure.
>
> Application of leafmould mixed with good new soil obtained from turf is however beneficial. to plantain-trees. Dig out three to six inches soil around the stump of the plant and apply soil around the stump of the plant and apply the above composition in a heap and keep the old earth above this heap. They will again become fertale by atmospheric action. The carth thus applied should always be loose. Never allow them to be consolidated into a mass. If the earth thus applied is allowed to be kept loose, light, air and heat shall have easy access to the sub-soil. Besides it will easily abesorb ingredients of the atmosphere which are best plant food. Nothing else except renewing earth, at intervals of atmosphere which are best plant food. Nothing else except renewing earth, at intervals of three months is required to be done. They are generally nourished by natural supply of food from the atmosphere and sub-soil. They spread endless roots on all sides and thus get their food from the land on which they stand. They are succulent in nature. They should not be allowed to remain in the same place for more than two to three years. If they are been in the same they are kept in the same place for several years, they will gradually fade and die and the shoots coming out from the stump will bear no good fruit. The reason is that owing to their standing in the same is that owing to their standing in the same place for years together they make the soil destitute of the materials they require for their food. They take away these materials from the land easily and readily and leave nothing for future. This is the reason why you should dig out the old earth and replace a new supply. The old stumps and roots should also be dug out and thrown away. The vacuum should be filled up by new earth. This should be done when the crops are cut i.e. when the ripe fruits are cut and taken. The old stumps and roots make the cut i.e. when the ripe fruits are cut and taken. The old stumps and roots make the land fertile by their decomposition no doubt, but this does not help them to take successful growth—owing to the continual decomposition of the stumps and roots in the same place, the land becomes the rendezvous for earth worms and grubs, which seriously mjure plantam trees and make them unful for fruit bearing. They become diseased, as these worms eat up the sheaths of the plant and thus obstruct their growth. Besides the soil below being heavily decomposed bethe soil below being heavily decomposed beorder. In two or three years you will see them becoming sickly and fading. This being so, you are required to transplant the young shoots to some other land, at the interval of three years or it possible yearly. The above instructions are intended for those who have some plants for domestic use. For general cultivation the following processes should be observed. One wishes to be a professional grower tains, must follow them strictly.
>
> PREPARATION OF I

Dig your land by a depth of a foot en y hoe up to its alf (a cubit). Plough for three times at the clods to powder by adversely your "Khet" to an uniform out impres and throw it up over Then draw parallel lines all over the Then draw parallel lines all over the s at a distance of 12 to 15 feet. Dig p. 12 to 15 feet apart over these lines. The depth of these pits should not be less than 13 to 2 feet and the width about a foot or a foot and a half. Let them remain in this condition about two or three weeks, so that they may absorb the materials required for the food of the plants, from atmosphere. The materials thus absorbed by the soil will help the young plants to thrive well, after they are planted. This will not of course be sufficient for future requirements. When they will be in growth they will require fresh supply. PLANTING.

Now plant one healthy shoot in each pit and cover up the open space around it with powdered earth. Medium sized plants are best. Eyes obtained from the division of best. Eyes obtained from the division of stumps will also serve the purpose. But they will take sometime to bear fruits. Bigger plants are worst. Because they may be in blossoms before they settle well in the soil, after transplantation. In that case they will bring no hopeful result and if they blossom, they will bear poor fruits. These plants will cettle in two to three months, lif they are planted before the rains set in. If they are planted during dry season they will take long time to settle.

TIME FOR PLANTING.

There is difference of opinion as to the time

TIME FOR PLANTING.

There is difference of opinion as to the time of planting. Some say August to October is the proper time for planting. But in my opinion it is not so, as it is followed by cold weather, when plantain trees do not thrive well. It is therefore advisable to plant from March to June which time is followed by rains. Rainy season is best time for the plantain trees to thrive. In October also they may be planted. But the plants will not thrive well till the approach of next rains.

Isvar Chandra Guha.
Jamalpore. (Mymensingh)

No less than 58 able bodied mendicants were tried before the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Rangoon, on the 6th instant, for begging in the public streets, and were convicted and sentenced to pay fines running from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 or three days' simple mprisonment in default of payment.

Rev. Mr. Thomas was found on the 6th

Rev. Mr. Thomas was found on the 6th instant by a policeman at Amarapura, says the "Upper Burma Gazette" of the 4th instant. It is said that he is suffering from loss of memory due to overwork or recent illness, and that he refused to come with the policeman, when the latter told him that his friends were anxiously looking for him. Mr. Soord, Inspector of Police, has gone to Amarapura to bring Mr. Thomas back to Mandalay.

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One dose will give immediate relief and, if continued 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."

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 CHURNA and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got rid of my complaints."

Packwanth Sing From Post Master Hos.

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 efficacions in its effects and clears bowels regularly. Since I have been taking it, I have had no attack of Indigestion nd it has done me immense good." Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad,

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

writes:—
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Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Ma-

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Magistrate, Burdwan, writes:—

"The phial of Sudha Churna which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last 3 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 good to the patient."

good to the patient."

Dr. Shrikrishna Chinnaji G., Medical Officer, Shriwardhan, Janjira State, writes:

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constantly.

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Registered Trade Mark-Dumbor. By its regular use the face becomes free from all sorts of eruptions, pimples, and other black spots and makes the face smooth and glossy. It is a quite new article. If it be used twice daily, within a very short time black spots on the face disappear for ever. It beats ifies the face and hair.

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MAGIC PILLS.

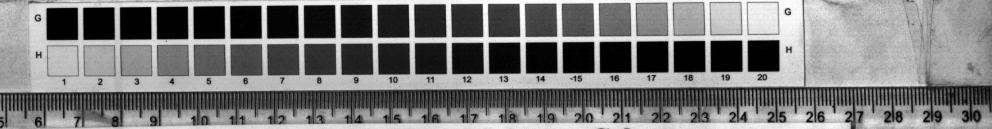
YE youngmen, do you want to make your lives more enjoyable? Ye old men, do you want to get back the vigour and charms of youth? Ye men of all ages, have you got young and beautiful wives whose heart you want to win. It is Dr. Biswas's magic pills which are acknowledged by all to work such miracles Take a pill 2 or 3 hours before going to bed and the next morning you will be convinced of its wonderful efficacy. Weak and impotent husbands need no more corse their lot for. Dr. Biswas' Pill is ready to lend them a helpfing hand. Indeed, these Pill are a sovereign remedy for the evil effects of youthful excesses, Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, fitful discharges, loss of manhood, in short all varieties of seminary and wasting diseases. It prevents premature decay and is a potent cure for nervous exhaustion of every kind under its influence the retaining power is wonderfully increased. Give the Magic Pill a day's trial and you will never like to be without it. Price Rs. 2-8 per box. V-P. & Postage extra DR. H. BISWAS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Reports from Kabul show that the winter

Lady Jenkins, and the other members of her Somal land shirkar party returned to Bombay on Saturday, after a most successful and enjoyable fortnight's shoot.

Mr. Sly, Officiating Director-General of Agriculture, proceeded to Calcutta on the conclusion of the Pusa Conference, and has now rejoined his head-quarters at Nagpur.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad will probably visit Bombay first and then come to Ca cutta via Ajmere. His projected visit to Kashmir this spring will be settled later.

Mr. Todhunter, C.S., who is engaged in the examination of the abkari systems in the various Provinces, has now proceeded on duty to Central India, having completed his work as regards the Central Provinces.

Further experiments with wireless telegraphy between Diamond Island and Slipper Island, north of the Andaman group, show marked success. Messages have also been got through intermittently from Port Blair

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service have passed in Bengali by the Colloquial Test:—Major E. H. Brown, Captains W. W. Clemesna. H. Innes. J. G. P. Murrav. V. E. H. Lindesay, and W. D. Hayward.

Burmese astrologers predict that their year 1267, which commences on the 15th April, will prove a somewhat disastrous one, and that war and disease will be particularly prevalent. Good Buddhists, however, can escape misfortune by attending to their devotations.

Another case of incendiarism has occurred in the 90th Berar Infantry lines. While a schoolmaster had proceeded to his native country on leave some one set fire to his tiled house. Fortunately the owner had removed his household goods into another friend's house. The fire was extinguished by the weekly fire picquet. The perpetrators of this deed have not been discovered.

Messrs. Menesse and Co., auctioneers, Bombay, put up by public auction on Saturday last the motor cars exhibited at the Bombay Inc. strial and Agricultural Exhibition. There were it all thirty-nine motor cars and cycles, of which only a few were sold, the others being bought in by their owners, as they did not fetch the reserve prices.

Recent work in the New York subways "Indian Engineering" points out, has proved that in soil of comparatively recent alluvial formation, the work of forcing the shield forward, in order to construct the masonry rings to form the tunnel, do not involve the cutting and removal of soil. The earth can be pieced by a gritable contribute in much be pierced by a suitable contrivance in much the same way as a conical bullet penetrates wood, with the result that the surrounding material becomes compacted in the operation. This is encouraging in regard to schemes mooted for subways or tunnels in and near Calcutta, and perhaps the American methods might be enquired into.

It is curious, remarks the "Rangoon Times" how succeeding Municipal Committees in Rangoon shirk dealing with the question of private market in town. When Mandalay was annexed the private owner of the market was vested in the Municipal Committee. Rangoon, the most important city in Burma, is the only one which allows private market to exist. In every other town in the province market rents belong to municipalities and form the principal item of revenue for the respective Municipalities. Here in the the respective Municipalities. Here in the town, where Municipal taxes are highest, we allow private markets, the profits of which go to shareholders and not to the town. Is this state of things to go on for ever?

Bears seem to be either more pientiful or are more in evidence this winter, says the Darjiling Visitor. On the 4th ultimo, a Bhootia milkman was badly mauled and is still in the Kurseong Charitable Hospital. The man went towards the head of the Pugla Jhora to get grass for his cows and suddenly came upon the bear, which attacked him furiously. He tried to defend himself with his kookri and must have done so valuantly, for kookri and must have done so val antly, for though he became unconscious, when he recovered the animal was gone, and the poor
man was able to drag h mself to the road,
where assistance was rendered. Another
case was that of a Napalese lad of 18 on
the Rungmook Tea Estate. He was out
shooting birds with a pellet bow and all at
once came upon a hear. In trying to essente once came upon a bear. In trying to escape he got entangled in some jungle and the animal caught and killed him, tearing the scalp off his head. Several planters went out to get Master Bruin, but the quest was unsuccessful.

At the Colombo Police Court an interesting case was heard. The booking clerk of a railway station charged a Sinhalese man with assault and abuse. The accused he said, came for a ticket to the next station and paid a 5-cent piece. The fare was only 3 cents. The complainant had no change and told the accused that he had better go and fetch change. The accused said that it and fetch change. The accused said that it was not his business to bring change and demanded his ticket. A short discussion ensured as to who was sued as to who was to furnish the change, and the train arrived and left and the and the train arrived and left and the accused was left behind. He was taken to accused was left behind. He was taken to the station master who commenced writing out a report. While the latter was busy with his report the accused bus ed himself with assaulting the complainant. "Are you not expected to have change" Mr. Thorpe asked the clerk. "No, the passengers must bring their own change," the witness answered. "It is rather extraordinary," Mr. Thorpe observed, "that passengers must bring their own change. It is not so very surprising that this man acted as he did." The accused was discharged.

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these ailments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. It is made especially for these and similar ail-ments and can always be depended upon. For

Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem.

A very bold irrigation project is now under donsideration. The proposal is to drive a tunnel through the Malakand and tap the Swat river near Chakdairah. The water thus provided would irrigate a large area at present not protected by the lower Swat river danal.

The Government of India have sanction The Government of India have sanctioned a survey being undertaken for two branch lines to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Ranlway from Balamau to Misrikh, a distance of 25 miles, and from Rosa to Bokharpur, a distance of 22 miles, and have placed the same under the control of the Director of Ranlway Construction. The projects will be known as the Balamau-Misrikh and Rosa-Bokharpur Branch Surveys of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

in a departmental examination white others belonged to his uncl who was employed in some other department. The man has however been arrested by the police and is at present in the lek up.

The Madras Government in concluding a general review of he working of the Local Boards and Unio: Panchayats in 1903-04 remark that they "continued to be on the remark that they "continued to be on the whole satisfactory in all Districts except Anantapur and Ellary, where the administration was much hampered by plague, and Kurnol, where the expenditure on public works avenues and satisfactory. The reports, and the statements submitted with them, were generally prepared with more care than in 102-3, and there was improvement in thirten of the Districts. The reports and statements received from Americana. ment in thirten of the Districts. The reports and statements received from Amantapur Tanjore and Suth Arcot contained the largest number of erors discrepancies and omissions, while those fom South Canara and Vizagapatam were he least inaccurate."

A curiousincident which has taken place A curiousincident which has taken place on Devon Istate in Selangor proves how deadly is de bite of the black cobra. As Mr. Tanner says the "Malay Mail," was walking alog a road on the estate with four dogs, black cobra, about four feet in length gied across the road and entered the jungle n the opposite side. The dogs, on espying he reptlie at once made a dash for it, one sizing it by the tail, and another below the mk. However, the snake managed to bite botlof these dogs, and also a third. Mr. Tannerat first thought it was an ordinary black nake, but when he saw the extended how he realised that the situation was seriou He at once attacked was seriou He at once attacked the snake with stick, and killed it. All the three dogs hich had been bitten died within five mintes.

Petroleunand rubis continue to afford increasing reviue to the Government of Burma. The administrop report of that province for The administrop report of that province for last year stes that royalty paid by the petroleum field of Yenangyaung and Yenangyat yielded twee lakhs of rupees in the twelve months. Il outturn of oil in Yenangyat alone was trety-two mill on gallons, though the revenue was only three lakhs comen lakhs from Yenan s appear to be also for twenty-eight year the rece fifteen lakhs, lakhs.

groundnut in Deccan and to the short prospects to irrigation the total crop 18 crop, of whic Kolhapur. The is similar to the the districts and a estimates 11,600 tons, out four-fifths

EDI

Esq., editor Star," Hokit found Cham

cold, and as a its excellent I my family".

benefit

but 67 per c over the average

The stream Afghan exiles steadily tows Kabul. The Amir has just ded Badshah of asanebdal, per-fehanistan. He s still settin sent a firmae Syed Mahon Kunar, nowsiding at Hymiting him return to has also beerovided with of money to er his tray the is prepig to learn Kunar ralle the start dera elling expenses and ave in Mardh. The derable power in the orth of Jellalabad but north of Jellalabad but a when Abdur Rahaman g his power in that direction. also issued a proclamation to n India, Persia, Russian, Yarkand inviting them to remes. The restoration of their mused whenever this is pesure also offered service in the expiration of a year. Grants ne new Ghazni canal ane held inducement to them to come to families that settled in the great rebellion in the nd to the proclamation, there ty in recruiting the Hazara on now being raised at Sibi. had to flee Ind was consol dat The Amir has turn to their army after

S OPINION.—John S. Dawes of proprietor "Guardian and proprietor "Guardian and I have lain's Cough Remedy a very ine, having received great so use whelf suffering from a reventive for croup in children operties have been testified in For sale by Stanistreet and Con an and Abdool Karsem, Calcutte.

"THINGS AS THEY ARE."

Two interesting books on Indian life and custom have recently appeared. One is from the pen of Miss Noble (Sister Nivedita) "The Web of Indian Life", which we reviewed a short time ago. The other, "Things as they Are," is by Miss Amy Wilson Carmacheal. they Are," is by Miss Amy Wilson Carmacheal. It Sister Nivedita's ideas of India and its peoples, with their past history and their possibilities for the future, lead one to say that her crows are all swaps, then Miss Wilson Carmichael's book provokes the remark that her swans are all crows. The description of a few demoralised and depraved men and women who live on debauchery in providing "servants for the geds" cannot and does not give a fair account of the vast maway.

A clerk in the Rawalpindi Post Office has been suspected of stealing a watch from a foreign postal article received in the Pindi Post Office. It seems that sometime ago, when a foreign postal article supposed to contain a watch was pened it was found to be full of stones. The suspicion fell on a poor clerk of the loca Post Office whose house was searched by the police. Instead of the watch two old bank books belonging to the Postal department and a new pieces of lac were found. The man alleges that some of these books he had got for appearing in a departmental examination white others belonged to his unch who was employed in some other department. The man has the value of the terming mill ons of india. It would be manifestly unfair to sample the people of England by the desperate Hooliguns of Whitechapel, but there they are and they flourish in the metropolis of civilisation, to say nothing of Christianity.

We do not desire to be unnecessarily severe, and it will suffice if we quote from the book itself to which we refer. Here are some book itself to which we refer. Here are some of the headings of the pages and chlapters:—
"The Works of the Devil," 'A Nightmare of Sin," "The Voice on the Procipic-edge," 'Deified Devilry," "The Coils of the Snake," "A Look into Hell," "Devil's Toys," "The Brand of Hell," "Simply Murdered," "Skirting the Abyss." These titles alone suggest the spirit and style of the accounts given, which are often enough realistic, touching and ought to be soul-stirring, "if true." With this proviso let us dip a little deeper. This book and "The Web of Indian Life" are both written by ladies, both of whom have been some time in India and have lived amongst the natives; and both books afford internal evidence not only of the sex of the amongst the natives; and both books afford internal evidence not only of the sex of the writers but also of their temperaments. Whilst Sister Nivedita has learnt something of "Karma" and Indian fatalism, Miss Carmicheal breathes the spirit of advanced Puritauism and uncompromising proselytism. The Psalmist said, "They have all become abominable and there is none righteous, no not one"; and this would be an appropriate text to describe this book. But it would even then be far-short of what we read.

describe this book. But it would even then be far-short of what we read.

Here are some pictures. The husband of a chill-wife "would drink, and then hold his little wife down on the floor, and stuff a bit of cloth into her mouth, and beat her and kick her and trample upon her and tear the jewels out of her ears—and he did more, but it cannot be told". This story is given as a specimen of "one look into Hinduism, this ghastly whitened sepulchre, within which are dead men's bones." A visit to a high caste house is described. "The walls were decorated with mythological devises, and even the old wood carvings were full of idolatrous symbols. An old lady came in.

She sang as I never heard anyone sing before.

She got madily excited and swaying to and from seemed lahsing herself into fury. Nearer and nearer she drew to us (we were on the floor beside her); then she stretched out her arm with its closed fist and swung it straight for my eye.

Her form dilated and she seemed as if she would spring upon us.

It was quite dark.

and an eerie influence fell on us all, almost mesmeric in effect. I did not need the ave-struck whispers round fell on us all, almost mesmeric in effect. I did not need the awe-struck whispers round me to tell me what it was. I felt the reality of the presence of unseen powers and I knew

that the Actual itself was in the room with me. At last she fell back exhausted—the old face torn with fury of hell and for light the darkness thereof." If there is one touch of nature which makes the world kin it is that universal love parents have for their children. But our tells this story of a child of three ts who was suffering from opthalbeen ill for two or three months been ill for two or three months ance!) because it ance!

Orv said the rela-"Crv pepper mixed with alum." dered by caste; but the narra-ly provides evidence that the ld remedies had been resorted and whether pepper is an appropriate eyedicine or not, ordinary village people do
not know. It is constantly made use of with
the best of intentions all over India and not,
as the writer of this book suggests, purposely
to increase a child's sufferings. The point,
therefore, of the whole story is lost and what
is left conveys a wrong impression

therefore, of the whole story is lost and what is left conveys a wrong impression

The last story we shall quote amongst the many in this book is about a young Brahmin girl who wished to become a Christian and was, of course, prevented by her relatives. She remained constant and her people appointed a council of five to investigate the matter. She remained firm before them all, and declared boldly that she was a Christian. Her baptism was at length arranged and she wrote to the Missionary from her grandfather's house where "she had been sent and put in a room alone." Now comes the sensational part of the story. "On the following day, hearing a rumour of her death I went to the house, and there found her body outs de the door. I caused it to be seized by the Police, and the "post mortem" examination revealed the fact that the poor child was poisoned by arsenic." By means of bribery and corruption the case was hushed up and no one was punished. Miss Carmichael quotes this from another Missionary's experience; but she instances it as a custom of the country and adds:—"We know there are houses where at an hour's notice any kind of poison can be prepared and administered; quick poison to kill within a few minutes; slow poison that undermine the constitution and do their work so safely that no one can find it out; brain poisons worse than eiter, perhaps more comfonly used, as they are as effective and much less dangerous." With all this surfeit of so-called evidence, given as samples of daily occurrence and practised everywhere, we must record the deliberate opinion that the writer has recklessly generalised from particular and exceptional facts and made deliberate use of them as a sample of the linary occurrences of the country.

The primism of Sister Nive in of Miss A 19 Wilson

MUSICAL GHOST.

WEIRD STORY OF A HAUNTED HOUSE AT BRIGHTON.

From Brighton comes a story of a haunted from Brighton comes a story of a haunted house where a ghost has been seen.

Brighton's ghost has selected an ordinary two-storied house in a very ordinary street as its residence. For obvious reasons, we refrain from publishing the names of those who claim to be able to substantiate every detail we give below, and in the interests of the landlord we also withhold the name of the street.

of the street.

of the landlord we also withhold the name of the street.

A middle-aged lady, who formerly occupied the house, says that one Sunday evening she was startled to see standing by the piano in the drawing-room the figure of a woman. There was an awful look on the face, but the apparition vanished before the terror-stricken occupier could gather any further detail.

A gentleman well known in Brighton lived in the house with his wife and children for fiffteen months. Sturdy and muscular, with a partiality for mountain-climbing as a pastime, this gentleman, who was seen by a "Daily Mail" representative the other day, is certainly not the kind of man to suffer from "nerves."

recreasing not the kind of man to suffer from "nerves."

He said that he had not seen the ghost, but a very curious thing happened in the corner of the drawing-room where the figure is said to have appeared.

"We had our plano there," he said, "and over it hung a guitar. One night, just as I had got into bed, the guitar suddenly sounded three notes in quick succession. PLAYED ON THE GUITAR.

PLAYED ON THE GUITAR.

"I exclaimed, 'Whatever is that?' and my wife and I walked up to the instrument and looked at it. It was hanging on the wall as usual, but as we looked at it it gave out the same three notes again, and then a third time. We took the guitar down, and saw that it had not 'run down' in any way. We could find nothing whatever to account for the sounds." the sounds."

"These were the notes," said his wife, who was standing by, "a minor chord"; and she played on the plano the notes A.C.E. "On more than one occas on after that," she added, "I heard notes sounded on the plano by an invisible heard."

by an invisible hand."

Friends who slept in the house spoke of strange noises they had heard, and a servant declares that on one occasion she was awakened by what seemed to be the falling of a

basket of crockery outside her door.

Towards the end of his tenancy the gentleman was visited by a clergyman, who informed him that the house wa haunted, and that he knew of three tenants who had been driven away by the sights and sounds.

BARRISTER'S EXPERIENCE. A barrister, now living in a fashionable

part of Brighton, says that some time ago he and two friends decided to sleep in the house and investigate. He took with him a revolven and a terrior.

a revolven and a terrior.

"During the night," he says, "my dog became strangely agitated, and suddenly I heard my friends, who were in another room, cry out, For Heaven's sake, come here at once, Jack."

"I ran down, and in the room I saw,, as clearly as I are

"I ran down, and in the room I saw,, as clearly as I see you now a woman crossing the floor. I looked straight at her, and I can tell you that I shall never forget the sight of her face. Its look of agony was awful. I could see right through the figure, which was transparent. I got the impression that she was wearing a brown dress. She walked up to the way, and then vanished. walked up to the wan, and then vanished. We all three of us felt that we had seen enough for that night, and came out at once. It had a great effect upon our nerves."

It is said that some years ago a young woman, driven mad by the cruelty of a man, hanged herself in a bedroom of the house.

POWER OF MODERN GUNS.

Speaking of the development in the dive powers of the modern guns rican navy, as illustrated at naval gum factory, an and advance worker

pment is not due alone
a guns or powder, or prothe simultaneous and progres-"This general siopment of all three. ass than half a century ago the heaviest

known was the 68-pounder. This guns about nine inches bore and fired a 68-pound projectile, with a 16-pound charge of gu apowder, but was powerless against four and a half inches of wrought iron. Our attleshaps to-day are equipped with 12-inch guns, whath, with a charge of 400 to 425 pounds of smokeless powder, are capable of driving an 850-pound projectile through fiftyone inches of solid wrought iron. In olden times it required nearly four minutes to load times it required nearly four minutes to load and fire one of the new obsolete 68-pounders, while the new and terrible 12-mch guns can be loaded and fired in about fifty seconds

with perfect safety.

'If a projectile from one of the old 68-pounders hit its mark it was due to good tuck rather than to good management, but it is a matter of proud record that our modern 12-inen guns have scored seven hits in less than six minutes target practice. less than six minutes target practice, while our 6-inch guns has a record of nine shots and nine hits in one minute."

The statistics of a modern 12-inch breech-

The statistics of a modern 12-inch breech-loading rifle, as turned out by the naval gun-factory, makes an interesting showing. Its weight is 101,300 pounds, or over forty-five tons. Its total length 36 feet 8 inches. The greptest diameter of gun body is 45 inches; total length of bore, 419.20 inches; capacity of chamler, 12,043 cubic inches; total ca-pacity of bore, 51,355 cubic inches; travel of projectile, 346.06 inches; weight of charge, service velocity, 425 pounds; weight of proservice velocity, 425 pounds; weight of projectile, 850 pounds; ratio of projectile weight to weight of gun, 1-119; chamber pressure, 15 tons; muzzle velocity (service), 2,100 feet per second; thickness of steel which shell will perforate at muzzle 24.16 inches; at 1,500 yards 20.04 inches at 1,500 yards, 20.94 inches .- [Washington

Dr. Rost, I.M.S. has left Rangoon for 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.

A BAD COLD can not be cured 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 Rahaman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

A NEW EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The Madras Government has recently, sanctioned the opening of a small experimental farm in South Arcot temporarily for two years. The object of the farm is to carry on experiments in the cultivation of groundant, sugar-came and indigo. South Arcot is the home of the groundant industry, and an important proposal made by the Government Botanist in this connection is to undurtake the study of groundants and their diseases. Groundants cultivation is being gradually given up in the district, for, what with offe poor yield obtained from the Mauritus seed," and the existence of leak insect and fungoid diseases affecting the crop, the industry is by no means in a prosperous condition at present. The cultivation of sugar-cane in South Arcot is also in a bad way, and there has been a gradual falling-off in the area cultivated. In the opinion of Mr. Barber, this is due to the poor quality of the cane grown. He suggests the introduction of superior canes, and to use the new farm as a nursery for their distribution to remedy this defect. Mr. Barber's third proposal is that as Scuth Ar. is peculiarly suited for the growth of "indigo" in point of soil and climate, and as the cultivation of the crop, which is of great manurial ralne, has been gradually falling-off in the district, an attempt should as made to assertain whether by increased care in cultivation and by the importation to new varieties a better yield may not be obtained and a better produce secured. he object aimed at by Mr. Barber was to find, if available, a plot of grown; and after careful examination of various spots he has selected a suitable plot consisting of wet and dry lands in the Ouddalure taluk. Mr. Barber suggested that the management of the farm might be entrusted to an influential ryot of the ionatory but this is deemed undesirable by the Government, who have directed that as should be worked by Mr. Barber in suggested is far too wide. It is to be hoped thest a close study will be made of such a profitable industry as groundand and foreign, in order The Madras Government has recently,

and for this purpose proposes

1. To test all useful varieties, boun indigenous and foreign, in order to discover the best disease-resisting varieties and the remedies to be applied for the eradication of the several disease.

the several diseases;

2. To test the value of the various manures that can be applied for preventing the exhaustion of the soil incidental to the continuation of groundnut:

exhaustion of the soil incidental to the cotti-nuous growth of groundnut; 3. To test the comparative values of different modes of working the soil and planting the seed; and
4. To determine the relative value of the

groundnut crops grown on wet and dry lands with and without the aid of irrigation.

SERIOUS DACOTTES IN SHIMOGAL

ALLEGED POLICE IMPLICATION. A Shimoga correspondent writes to the Mysore paper: A series of docoities have

Mysore paper:—A series of docoities have taken place in several parts of the Shim Za District and have created very greating the people of these parts. On the people of these parts. On the in Thinthally head-quarters, come to the Amildar's house and a Brothim clerk of the Amildar's house and a Brothim clerk of the Amildar have is the victim. The details are harry to a degree. On the night of the compact of the Amildar, his Brath all gone to a neighbouring villary and the compact of the clerk had for the compact of the compact of the clerk had for the compact of the comp acturned there with their rich jewellery etc. for a festival. There was also an old woman in the house. The reports so far received sav that on the night in particular, the old woman in the house got up to answer calls of nature and having opened the outer door went out. But before she returned the door was bolted from inside and cres were heard. Evidently the docoits found their way in and having evidently known that there was no male member but that three girls richly bedecked in jewellery, gagged and robbed property valued, it is estimated, about Rs. 2,500. The old woman seems to have raised a hue and cry and even ran to the Police Jamadar and asked for help. It is alleged he spoke very indifferently and refused help. How far this is true we cannot say, but such is the rumour. After the dacoits escaped with their booty, the girls were found seriously hurt, some being roughly clubbed on the head, and the fingers of one horribly mangled. They were all removed to the hospital. It is stated that somebody in the Police was suspended for something but was excused and taken back by the Amildar. Also it is rumoured that some one connected with the police, a brother of somebody, had undergone rigorous imprisonment for two years. The local opinion is that the crime has been perpetrated with the connivance of the police and the public are in great terror. The Police Superintendent has gone with armed police and vigorous action is required at present. Another dacoity has taken place in Honnahally where also a Brahmin is the victim and the property lost is about Rs. 1600. The Deputy Commissioner had been there and has returned.

ABOUT COLDS .- In all countries and ABOUT COLDS.—In all countries and 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 prohas 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.

Smith Stanistreet and Co.,
Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co.,
Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem.
Calontta.

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

Few other commodities possess a larger bibliography than sugar, which now is so prominently before the public. Nevertheless, the early history of sugar is wrapped in obscurity. Formerly chemists called verything a "sugar" which had a sweet taste, but the term in its scientific sense soon came to be restricted to the sweet principles in vegetable and animal juices. Only one of these —came sugar—was known as a pure substance until 1619, when an Italian chemist isolated the sugar of milk, and proved its individuality. The original habitat of the sugar cane not known, but it seems to have been first cultivated in China, and to have extended thence to India and Arabia at a comparatively late date. Sugar is not mentioned by either Grecian or Roman writers until the time of Nero, and sugarcandy was the first and only species known to the European ancients. It was the original manufacture of the East, particularly China, and found its way into Europe as reas sugars did in offer ages by particularly China, and found its way into Europe as raw sugars did in after ages by way of India, Arabia, and the Red Sea. Sugar, when first introduced into every country, was used only medicinally. Almost all physicians, commencing with the Arab leeches, employed it originally to render unpleasant and nauseating medicines grateful to the sick, and recommended it in complaints of the chest, and lungs.

of the chest and lungs.

That which preserveth apples and plums.

Will also preserve liver and lungs is an old adage. But the use of sugar in syrups and preserves came later, while barely three centuries have elapsed since it became three centuries have elapsed since it became an ingredient in the popular diet of Europe. The Venetians were the fathers of the European sugar trade. Anterior to the year 1148 they both imported considerable quantities of sugar from Ind's and planted the cane in the island of Sicily. With the produce of this island and the Indian imports, the Venetians carried on a great trade, and supplied all the markets of Europe with this commodity. However, the exact date when lugar was first introduced into England is difficult to ascertain. One of the earliest references to ascertain. One of the earliest references to sugar in this country is that of 100,000 lbs. of sugar being shipped to London in 1319 by one Loredano, a merchant of Venice, to be exchanged for wool. In the same year there appears in the accounts of the Chamberlain of Scotland a payment at the rate of 1s. 9½d. per pound for sugar. Writing in 1980 Chaucer mentions the sweetness of sugar allegorically. to ascertain. One of the earliest references

REFINING.

The art of refining sugar and making what is called loaf sugar was invented by a Vene-tian citizen towards the end of the fifteenth century. This same art was first practised in England in 1544, the adventurers being Thomas Gardiner and Sir William Chester, assisted by three Venetians. They were proassisted by three venetians. They were proprietors of the only two sugar houses in England, but the profits arising from this concern were at first small, as the sugar refiners at Antwerp could supply the London market cheaper. Eventually war stopped the intercourse between London and Antwerp, and these two houses supplied all England and these two nouses supplied all England for a space of twenty years, and greatly enriched the proprietors, whose success induced many others to embark in the same trade. In 1596 Sir Thomas Mildmay tried reate a sugar trust. On the pretext that were practised in refining sugar, he Elizabeth to grant him a licence sive right of refining sugar for a exclusion but the Queen refused the years, their turn to the reat disseminators their turn to cane was sugar cultivation.

term of years, request. Meanwhite

come in their turn to the sugar cultivation planted by them in Madeira carried to the West Indies in a carried to the West Indies in a spread over the occupied portions. America during the 16th century, sugam continued to be a costly luxury, article subject to the control of the physicia and confined to the apothecary's shop till the increasing use of tea and coffee in the 18th century brought it into the list of principal food staples. Sugar was believed to be an antidote to alcohol. Bacon warmly supports the theory of the power of sugar not only to render wine less intoxicating, being mixed therewith at the time of drinkbeing mixed therewith at the time of drinking it, but also when eaten afterwards to remove the ill-effects of too copious libations of unmingled wine. Falstaff, it may be remembered, always took "sack and sugar." A curious echo of this theory cropped up at the Lamson murder trial. The prisoner pleaded that the sugar brought into the room to serve as a suitable vehicle for the aconitine which he intended to administer to his victim, was really introduced to commutate the which he intended to administer to his victim, was really introduced to counteract the influence of some strong sherry they were drinking. The great Duke of Beaufort, who was a heavy drinker, for forty years 'efore his death used a pound of sugar daily in his wine. After his death at the age of 70, an autopsy revealed his viscera to be as perfect as in a person of twenty

as in a person of twenty.

The increased use of sugar was credited The increased use of sugar was credited with having extinguished the plague in Europe; it certainly contributed to suppress the native malady of England, the scurvy. There used to be a custom in Wales on Ascension Day for children to form parties to take sugar and water at a neighbouring well. Each child was provided with sugar and a cup. The day was usually designated "Sugar and Water" day. The superstition was that all who drank of the mixture there on that day would be proof against illness and proday would be proof against illness and pro-tected from evil spirits for twelve months. Hone mentions a similar custom being pre-valent in Derbyshire on Easter Sunday, under the name of 'Sugar-Cupping.'

"No Doctoors TreatMent'

"In my distant village home, and the consequence 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 PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a foctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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SOME ANECDOTES.

Sugar tongs at meals came in during the reign of Queen Anne, and the use of them was long confined to British households. Dr. Johnson is commonly supposed not to have been over nice about his table manners, but he pronounced the French "an indelicate people" because they knew not the article when he visited Paris in 1775. The incident when he visited Paris in 1775. The incident that excited his disgust occurred at a party at Mdme. Du Bocaze's. The footman took the sugar in his fingers, and threw it into the doctor's coffee:—'I was going to put it aside, but hearing it was made on purpose for me, I e'en tasted Tom's fingers.' A formers appeliamentary appedent. for me, I e'en tasted Tom's ingers." A famous parliamentary anecdote hinges on sugar. Pitt (Lord Chatham), when speaking, probably, on the West Indian slave question, began his speech, "Sugar, Mr. Speaker," the peculiarity of its commencement eliciting a roar of laughter from the House. Nothing daughted Patt began "Sugar, Mr. Speaker." daunted, Pitt began, "Sugar, Mr. Speaker."
The laughter was nanewed, but not so vehemently. A third time the great rator rator the same formula in a voice of thunder the same formula in a voice of thunder the same formula. reiterated the same formula in a voice of thunder, turning round about with a look which effectively stopped any further display of visibility, and amid perfect silence continued his speech. All other "sugars" besides cane sugar and sugar of milk were unknown until the year 1747, when a German chemist, named Margraff, first produced sugar from white beetmoot. No practical use was made of the discovery during his lifetime. However, in 1799 his pupil and successors, Achard, established a beet sugar factory in Silesia, soon after which the chemists of France, at the instance of Napolean, largely France, at the instance of Napolean, largely extracted sugar from the beetroot. It was not, however, till after 1830 that the industry secured a firm footing, but from 1840 onwards it advanced with giant strides Now t is an industry of national importance, especially in Germany, controlling in the meantime the market against its older rival. The increase in the accommunication in the consumption of sugar is exemplified by the fact that while in 1700 the amount used in Great Britain was 10,000 tons, in 1800 it had risen to 150,000 tons, and in 1903 the total quantity used was about 1,300,000 tons, or 78.7 lbs. per head of population.—"The Globe."

A FAMOUS AERONAUT.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN M. BACON.
Science is the poorer by the death of the Rev. John Mackenzie Bacon, who for years made of ballooning an engrossing study, and whose exploits in the air are matters of common knowledge. Mr. Bacon died at his residence at Cold Ash, near Newbury, on Christmas Night, at the age of fifty-eight, pleurisy bringing to an end a life which was full of enthusiasm. It is a pathetic circumstance that he lost a brother a few days ago in the person of the Rev Harry Vivan Bacon, the

rector of East Tisted.

It was not until 1888 that the Rev. M. Bacon, a protege of Kingsley's, made his first balloon ascent. He had been overworked and worried, and some mental diversion became essential. Becoming acquainted with Captain Dale, an enthusiastic balloonist, he ascended with him from the Crystal Palace, landing outs de Lord Salisbury's gates at Hatfield. On that occasion he caught the ballooning fever, and was ever afterwards an enthusiastic aeronaut. On one occasion he ascended as far as two miles above the earth.

HIS VOYAGES IN THE ATR. "Many persons feel so utterly insecure in a balloon that they want to descend immediately," he said once "but to me an excursion into space is extraordinarily exhilarating. The prospects one gets from a great altitude are glorious. One is in a new world. As the aeronaut gazes down upon the surface of the clouds, a veritable fairyland presents itself. In the clouds in my balloon I find eternal peace, eternal silence." Mr. Bacon took part in three eclipse expedi-

of the British Astronomical Association
Lapland, in 1896, to Buxar, Into Wadesboro, North Carocharge of the two lastrestigated acustics, mamed experimental many was the author of several subjects, and

His passion for the air was infectio. daughter Gertdude is as great an enth

daughter Gertdude is as great an enth as he was, having accompanied her fat a second wife, who survives him, has also seen a member of the party.

The possibilities of the balloon in warfare, the effect of distance upon sound, and that chances of dispelling fog were among the especial studies of the deceased aeronaut, and he made innumerable voyages in the air merely in order to test his old theories and to evolve new ones. Busmarine signalling and wireless telegraphy were also objects of his study. When he went aloft his balloon looked life the shop of a maker of scientific instruments. Cameras, telesopes, sunbeam-traps, electro GONOCOCCI—The germ the main c.

Healing Balm and hence the cure effects.

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tried Healing Balm in cases of acrate Gonorrhea with success.

4 Dr. U. Gupta M. D. M. C. Edin) F. C. S. (Lo
and Co's Healing Balm and found lit really a very excellent
acute Gonorrhea. Cameras, telescopes, sunbeam-traps, electrometers and thermometers, and meters of every possible description and name were crowded in every corner, and all were used before the balloon came down again. The help of the public was frequently solicited, too. Mr. Bacon wanted every one to take notes when he was sailing overhead.

LOST ABOVE A MIST.

On one occasion Mr. Bacon and his daughter. Miss Gertrude Bacon, were in space for ten hours, finding themselves completely lost above a mist. Becoming possessed with the conviction that they were being carried out to sea, they dropped from the car a number of telegram forms with a message explaining their situation, and asking that the coast-guards should be warned to look out for the balloon and to go to the rescue of its occupants if it became necessary.

By great good fortune their descent was made within a mile and a half of the coast, but it was the reverse of a pleasant one; for the balloon on nearing the ground crashed into On one occasion Mr. Bacon and his daugh

is ... I-marked

Dr. R. G. Kar, L. R. C. P., (Edin) Secretary, Calcutta Medical of the land of the lan the balloon on nearing the ground crashed into an oak tree, which it partially demonshed, and collided with two fences, one of barbed wire, with the result that Miss Bacon sustained a broken arm, and her father more fortunate, escaped with torn clothes.

The bolloonist was once within an ace of landing in the middle of the Thames at Tilbury; and on a third occasion he was becalmed just above the crowded residential neighbourhood of Brompton, and was about to risk a descent when the lamps were lighted in the streets below. To have come down in such circumstances would have involved the practical certainty of a horrible disaster by fire; but luckily a current of air came to the rescue but luckily a current of air came to the rescue at the critical moment, and the balloon was wafted to a safe anchorage at Willesden,

SAXON COURT SCANDAL.

ner letter remained unanswered, as did the second, written in beseeching terms. Eight days ago Countess Montignoso wrote again, declaring that her longing to see her children was unceasing, and had affected her spirits and health. If, she said, the King refused to grant her wish, she would put an end to her life.

KILLING FIELI MICE.

A distinctly twentieth certury method has been adopted in France for be extermination.

ORIGIN OF THE WHITE MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.

KING AUGUSTUSS POSITION.

The "Standard's" Vienna correspondent says the Countess Montignoso had informed her relations of her intention to visit Dresden for some time past. The correspondent has received from a distanguished quarter the following authentiae details. The members of the Toscana family, to whim Countess Montignoso belongs, were pressed for several months past by her to endeavour to obtain leave from the Saxon Court for her to see her children, if only for a short time. So her children, if only for a short time. So her children, if only the Grand Duke of Tuscany her father, but also other relations, who became fully reconciled last summer to the Countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the Countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the Countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the Countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the Countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the Countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the Countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the Countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the Countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the Countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the countess declared repeatedly to her that it was impossible for her to take the white hall which, however, was never done. By-and-by the colour changed to a purer white father refused this permission.

When King George died on the 15th October 1892-93 fr. Blau sold flowers of the supposed Niphetos to various persons in the Grann Empire, also to air. Westphal his father refused this permission.

When King George died on the 15th October the Countess gathered fresh courage, and her relations promised to intercede with the new King on her behalf, upon the condition that she herself previously wrote to him on the subject. The Countess wrote first to the King about three weeks ago, but her letter remained unanswered, as did the second written in beseeching terms. Fight

was unceasing, and had affected her spirits and health. If, she said, the King refused to grant her wish, she would put an end to her life.

King Frederick Augustus was so moved by this letter that he shed tears and was resolved to grant his former consor her wish, and to arrange a meeturg-place beyond the Baxon frontier, where mother and children could meet. The King, however, would not venture on this step without the sanction of the Ministers of State who declared on the ground of the arrangement made during the life time of King George, in which the Crown Princess pledged herself to raise no more protensions as to her children, that the meeting could not be allowed. When the Countess heard this decision through her the Countess heard this decision through her to-day (22nd Dec.) was chosen for the attempt, as it was known the Rountess failed, from the circumshance that she was always secretify watched, and all her doings reported to Dresden, so that yes ported to Dresden, and all her doings reported to Dresden, so that yes ported to Dresden, so that yes ported to Dresden, and all her doings reported to Dresden, so that yes ported to Dresden, so that yes ported to Dresden, so that yes ported to Dresden, and all her doings reported to Dresden, so that yes ported to Dresden the security method of destruction has len recently varied to the ported to take this step. This breach of the forms are porte

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