

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

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CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, JANUARY

NO.

### Smriti Sanjiban.

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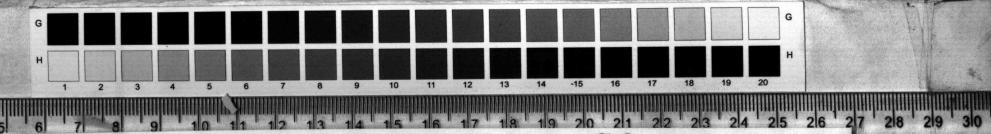
It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk. Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel user will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed,

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

(Before Justice Henderson and Geidt.)

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION Mr. Monnier with Babu Trailokya Nath Chackerberty Vakil moved on behalf of one Kalachand Khan to set aside the order of the Joint Magistrate of Midnapore dismissing the petitioner's complaint against Osman Khan and directing his prosecution under Sec. 211 I. P. C. It was urged that the order of dismissal was improper masmuch as order of dismissal was improper inasmuch as the Magistrate was influenced by the exparte statement of a Muktear who was prosecuting the petitioner in another case brought by n's brother; that the Muktear did not make the statement as a witness or upon oath and that the Magistrate illegally required the petitioner to furnish bail for Rs. 100. ed the petitioner to furnish ball for Rs. 100. It was further contended that the Magistrate is wrong in allowing the petitioner's witnesses to be cross-examined by the same Muktear on an enquiry under Sec. 202 Cr. P. C. when the accused had no locus standi to appear. It was also submitted that the Magistrate should have given the netitioner an appear. should have given the petitioner an oppor-tunity of proving his case before directing

Their Lordships while observing that the Muktear's statement and requiring a good ground for transfer, refused to inter-

A MURDER CASE FROM BIRBHOOM. On the 11th September, one Bonwari Mandal, who resided in the village of Sandı, went for a walk to the house of a man named Full Chand Sircar of the same village. As Bonwari did not return his brothers became anxious. On enquiry they learnt that Bonwari had left the house of Full Chand Sircar with two men Murari and Dino. Next morning the dead body of Bonwari was found in a pit. The police after enquiring arrested five persons, and placed them on their trial before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampur Hat, who committed the case to the Court of Sessions. One of the accused persons died while the case was subjudice. The other two persons were found not guilty by the Sessions Judge in agreement with the assessors and acquitted. Mahatab Hari and Sadanando Paul were found guilty of murder by the Sessions Judge in agreement with the assessors and acquitted. each of them was sentenced to death. An appeal was preferred to this Court against the order of the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the crown; Babu Shamatul Chundra Dutta appeared for the

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence passed upon Mahatab Hari.

As regards Sadanando their Lordships delivered the rollowing judgment: The confession is said to have been made by him before the Mag strate and it was relied upon. We find that this confession was not signed by him though it appears from the record of his examination before the committing Magistrate that he is able to write. Upon the document itself there is thumb mark

to the printed words 'signature or the accused," in the place where signed he would have placed his This is not a signature with n the Clause 52 c (1) of the General under which a mark is to be nature only in the case of a write his name. Provition 164 Cr. P. C have be taken before sturn the record to the and direct him to take eviden ther the appellant Sadanando made the statement recorded and as to circumstances under which he was taken before the Magistrate and the person by whom he was taken. On 'these evidence being taken the Sessions Judg will satisfy as to the result of his enquiry and send the evidence recorded along with the record of this Court. In the meantime we adjourn the appeal of Sadanando Paul."

(Before the Hon'ble Chief Justice and M: Justice Holmwood).

CAUSING HURT. Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose with Babu Troilokya Cath Chuckerbutty, Vakil, moved on behalf of one Dharanidhar Chanak who was con-victed under Sec. 342 with Sec. 114 I.P.C. victed under Sec. 342 with Sec. 114 I.F.C. and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Magistrate of Contai. Against this order an appeal was preferred before the Sessions Judge of Midnapore but to no effect. It was contended that the petitioner was only accused of giving the following order according to the complainant's statement: "The "Sala" is going to file written statement, seize the "Sala," beat him down and take away whatever property he down and take away whatever property he has and let see what the "Sala" can do." It was contended that as this order could not be said to cover the charge of abetment of wrongful confinement, the petitioner could not be convicted under that charge. It was also contended that the order amounted to instigation of "robbery" only and as the learned Judge of the Court below did not come to any finding as to the fact of "robbery," the petitioner had the right to be

acquitted.
Their Lordships after hearing the case declined to interfere.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW. Jinat Ali Sarkar who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Dinajpur for rioting and causing the death of one Deamet Ali and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment appealed against his conviction and sentence. The case came on for hearing to-day. Mr. E. P. Ghosh instructed by Babu Akhoy Kumar Sarkar appeared for the appellant. Mr. Ghosh in opening the case stated that the conviction appealed against was made in a supplementary trial and the only question before their Lordships was one of identification. The accused denied having taken any part or being present at one riot. The first information d.d not mention the name of the accused, six witnesses who identified Jinat Ali Sarkar who was convicted by the of the accused, six witnesses who identified him as being present at the riot and giving order to assault admitted that they had never seen the accused before and that they next saw him 12 months of the whole the never seen the accused before and that they next saw him 12 months after when he was arrested and put up on his trial. Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Douglas White for the Crown acquitted the appellant holding that it would be very unsafe to convict under the above circumstance and although the accused had been absconding for 12 months that should not preclude him for receiving the benefit of the doubt.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal appeared on behalf of the two appellants Daulat and Sree Narain who were convicted under Sec. 486 by the third Presidency Magistrate, on the complaint of one Trikam Dass Ramji of Messrs. Lakhmi Dass Gremji, Ghee merchants of Burrabazar, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 250 or in default to undergo 3 months' rigorous imperisonment.

The appellants were charged with counter-feiting the trade mark of the firm and also with having in passession materials for making the counter-feit marks on the eee canisters. The firm's canister-maker was a tinker named Rajoo Tinwalla who makes and brands tins of two sizes with the dice of the firm before sending. of two sizes with the dice of the firm before sending the manufactured canisters to Guntoor in Madras whereupon the firm used to get their supply of "ghee." A "ghee" dealer named Budri Dass getting scent of the counterfeit marks made by the accused brought this to the notice of the firm who, immediately after getting a counterfeit trade-marked canister from the same Budri Dass, lodged information at the Thans. A trial was then held with the result stated above. Their Lordships after hearing the case, allowed the appeal and set aside the con-

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Stephen.) SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

MRS. MARY ANN WILDER VS. THE

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY CO. LD. Mr. L. P. Pugh and Mr. Evans Pugh instructed by Messrs. Pugh and Co., appeared for the plaintiff Mrs. Mary Ann Wilder.
Mr. Garth, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Moses instructed by Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co., appeared for the defendant, the Calcutta Tramway Co. Ld.

In this case it will be remembered that

In this case it will be remembered that the plaintiff sued the defendant Company claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages owing to the death of her husband caused by a passing tram car at Royd Street.

His Lordship after hearing both sides remarked that there was no negligence on the part of the defendant Tnamway Co., taking all facts from the legal point of view. The judgment was accordingly delivered in favour of the defendant Tramway Co. No order was made at present as regards cost.

THE CLASSIC THEATRE.

This is a suit by Mr. R. Belchambers, who is the Administrator of the state of Gopal Lal Seal, deceased. The defendant Amarendra Nath Dutta, in this suit, is the lessee of the Classic Theatre, which is one of the properties of Gopal Lal Seal, deceased. This is a suit for the recovery of arrears of rent etc. It will be remembered that there were several other cases in connection with this Theatre. An application was made for the appointment of a Receiver by Mr. Belchambers in two cases. By consent, the court Receiver was appointed as Receiver in both these cases. Receiver was appointed as Receiver in both these cases. He was given the liberty to retain as manager Atul Chundra Roy. The applications for appointing Receiver made in other suits were ordered to stand over by consent until the hearing of these two suits. The suit by Mr. Belchambers would come on for hearing this day fortnight. The other suits would come on for hearing together immediately after the suit of Mr. Belchambers against Amarendra Nath Dutta. As bers against Amarendra Nath Dutta. As regards the costs of this application, His to the cost of this application to be paid by Amarendra Nath Dutta. The order of costs of other parties, His Lordship said, would

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson. hore Chief Court, will proceed home on early in April.

LL BENCH. Before

Ghosh, Ran Bepin Behari Mundle

Krishnal Dhan Ghosh.... Babu Hemendra Nath Se appellant and Babus Niln Chandra Sirkar and Pr for the respondent.

This was a neverence Full Bench by Justices R Full Bench by Justices Re. Ad Pargiter on the point that whether a land-lord could realize more than two annas in the rupee, if he could prove that the rayat had paid at that rate for a continuous period for more than 3 years. A reference was made to the decision reported in I.L.R. 25, Cal. p. 781 where their Lordships seemed to have favoured that view. Babu Hemendra Nath Sen for the appellant contended that the land-lord could not realize more than 2 annuas in the rupee incontended that the land-lord could not realize more than 2 annas in the rupee in-asmuch as proviso (1) to sec. 29 Bengal Tenancy Act referred to clause (a) only and not to clause (b). Their Lordships accepted this contention as sound and contention this contention as sound, and decreed the appeal with costs.

Mr. Louis Dane's Mission are all in good health at Kabul, and negotiations are apparently proceedings.

A case withdrawn.—At the High Court on Friday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale an application was made for the withdrawal of the suit of Robert Laidlaw vs. Nawab Salimulla Bahadur. In this c.se, it will be remembered, that the plaintiff Robert Laidlaw of Messrs Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., brought a suit against the defendant Nawab Salimulla Bahadur of Dacca, claiming certain sums of money for goods claiming certain sums of money for goods sold. Messrs Orr Dignam and Co., threared for the plaintiff and Messrs B. N. Bose and Co., appeared for the defendant. His Lordship granted the application.

A Serious Charge Against Sheristadar.—
Before Mr. Dentieth, Joint Mag strate of
Alipore Babu Haran Chatterjee charged Babu
Sarasi Chatterjee, Sheristadar of the second
Munsiff of Baruipore on behalf of one Nuno
Mondal, a local rice dealer with assault.
It is stated that the accused called the complainant to his place and asked him to sell
and deliver rice on credit which he refused and deliver rice on credit which he refused. Thereupon the Sheristadar Babu abused the rice dealer and gave him several kicks and blows. The Magistrate after examining the complainant has issued process and transferred the case to the Rajpoor Bench for SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bankipur, Jan. 21. The other day a sensational case, which throws a good deal of light on the inner working of the subordinate police, came to be disposed of in the local sessions. A writer constable of Pirbahlar thanna charged one Chamru Tewari a "C. Class Budmash" for having disposed of his sitar under the following circumstances. The complainent had given his "sitar" to one Luchman Kahar, another "C Class Budmash" for repair and, while going home on short leave he asked Luchman to make it over to Chamru Tewari which the latter was asked to keep in thanna during his absence. The accused having taken the "sittar" from Luchman sold it to one Bansi. who lives under the jursdiction of Khajkalan thanna and gave the complainant to understand that it had been seized from him by Bansi. The Sub-Inspector of Pirbahar having recorded the statement of Chamru Tewari sent him to Khajkalan to lodge his first information there inasmuch as the robbery by Bansi was alleged to have been committed within the jurisdiction of that thanna. The Sub-Inspecor of Khajkalan having recorded the first information made an enquiry into the complaint when it turned out to be totally false. Thereupon he prosecuted Chamru Tewari under Sec. 211 I.P.C. and he further sent him to Pirbahar thanna to be prosecuted under Sec. 406 I.P.C. But here the constable having expressed a desire and given the same in writing not to proceed against Chamru Tewari under Sec. 406 I.P.C., he was allowed to go away. Subsequently, however the matter having come to the notice of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police he compelled the complainant to was arrested and put on his trial before the City Magistrate. The accused. having had four previous convictions. was sent to the sessions.

The story of the accused was that the constables of Pirbahar thanna were in the habit of selling things to people through him and other notorious characters at a very much reduced price and subsequently they harasesd the purchasers for receiving stolen property until the latter could indemnify themselves by payment of a large sum of money. In the present instance, the same thing had happened but when the complainant took the accused to the thanna to make his statement before the Sub-Inspector, he had told him that there was a great "hulla" in the thanna over the matter and so under instructions from him, he had charged Bansi with the seizure of the "sitar". The accused when examined before the Sub-Inspector had made such a statement and produced some witnesses who admitted that they had purchased some articles from him. when later on they were pounced upon ed, himself cross-examined the prosecution witnesses and elicited the following facts that the (1) complainant was at first quite unwilling to proceed against him and that he did so at the instance of the Assistant District Superintendent; (2) that he used to sleep in the thanna now and then; (3) that he is not the only "C class Budmash" with whom the constable had his dealings; (4) the Sub-Inspector in 1's cross-examination admitted that some of the witnesses produced by the accused before him had stated that the police extorted money from them by a threat of prosecution for receiv-

ing stolen properties. The disclosures made very naturally startled the Judge and Jury and the Judge in his charge to the Jury although the Judge said that the accused had failed to establish is case, he admitted that the case of the prosecution was also very suspicious. After this everyone present in the court thought that the jury would give the accused the benefit of doubt but they having returned a verdict of guilty, the accused was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. Now the to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. Now, the Sub-Inspector in this cross-examination had said that he had brought to the notice of his superior Officers the conduct of the constables of Pirbahar thanna and it remains to be seen what notice they take of

A Rangoon correspondent writes: —The Chief Commissioner the other day left on a visit of inspection in connenction with the work of the exploration and survey party in North Andaman. Much useful work has already been accomplished, and it is hoped that the party will complete their interesting labours by the beginning of March next.

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 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 ourse and cures quickly for sale by

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Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem, ABOUT COLDS .- In all countries and

CALCUITA UNIVERSITY.

A meeting of the Senate was held at the Senate House, College Square, on Friday at 5 p.m. Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., the Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided. Sir Gooroo Das Banerjee moved the following resolution: "That having regard to the fact that the Provisional Syndicate has been constituted in contravention of Section 12 cl.(p) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, this meeting cannot consider its recommendat on."

Clause (p) of section 12 runs thus: 'The members of the Syndicate houlding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue to conduct the executive business of the University until the publication of the sad

to conduct the executive business of the University until the publication of the said declaration; and, upon such publication, the Senate shall in such manner as the chancellor may direct, appoint a provisional syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted under this Act."

In moving the above resolution Sir Georoo Daes Banerjee said that the law relating to the constitution of the Provisional Syndicate is laid down in cl. (q) and (s) in section 12 of the new Act. Clause (q) runs thus:—"The Senate as constituted under this Act may give orders for the provisional constitution of Faculties, Boards of studies and of any Board or Committee of the Senate, pending the constitution of such Faculties, Boards and committees in conformity with the regulations."

The submitted that the appointment of the Provisional Syndicate had been in contravention of the law.

Mr. A. Chowdhry seconded the motion. It was not necessary for him he said to point out any details. With recard to sec-

It was not necessary for him he said to point out any details. With regard to section 12 cl. (p) it seemed clear that what happened in the last year was in contravention of the law. At that time they did not understand what was the meaning of that section. He called attention to cl. (s). That clause runs thus: "The statutes, regula-tions and by-laws of the University in force at the commencement of this Act shall con-tinue to be in force, except in so far as the said statutes, regulations and by-laws shall be altered or repealed by competent

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter disagreed with Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee. He had given the best consideration he could on the matter during the short time they had the motion before them. The questions raised were extremely intricate. Those questions could have been best settled in questions could have been best settled in the Court of Law. It would be extremely rash for the Syndicate to proceed to discuss that question. He, therefore, proposed that the discussion he reserved for the present until some legal decision had been pronounced and that the current business be proceeded

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini said that they were not competent to decide the that they were not competent to decide the legal question. Many of them were not qualified to follow what had fallen from Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee. That point had been raised in Bombay. He thought t was much better for them to wait till the Bombay high Court decided the point. He supported the amendment of Mr. Justice Pargiter. The Rev. Father E. Lafont, S. J., C.I.E., said that they had heard all lawyers; let them hear that he had to say.

C.I.E., said that they had heard all lawyers; let them hear that he had to say.
He agreed that the question was extremely
intricate. He said that the amendment was
no remedy whatever.

The Hon'b'e Babu Bhupendra Nath Bore
said that he was in agreement with Father
Lafont. They had a legitimate grievance
against the constitution of the Senate. He
did not think it would be too much to pospone that meeting until the decision of the
Bombay High Court has been arrived at.
The decision of the Bombay High Court
would set the matter right.

Mr. N. N. Ghose said that it would be very well for them to wait until the point in question, raised in the Bombay High Court, was decided. The election of the

Senate by the Faculties was irregular.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee expressed sense of surprise at the attitude taken by the mover of the amendment and its seconder. Their entire wish was to brush away Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee's motion. The Bombay High Court would decide the question raised there. Suppose the decision was adverse; what would be the result then? hey should be bound to retrace their steps. Mr. G. W. Kuchler said that there was no need of wasting time. There were some who were prepared to say that the clause, which gives the Chancellor certain discretion in the matter, is sufficient to make all, that

had been done legal. As long as it was a matter of doubt why should they waste time. He, therefore, suppled the amendment.

Sir Gooroo Das Banerjee said that he was not aware that any similar case had anisen anywhere. The Senate might dispose of the items of business on its own motion. The business might also be proceeded with at the motion of any member of the Senate.

The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pargiter was then put to the vote with the result that thirty six voted for and

twenty-two against it. The amendment was carried. The Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose moved that the meeting be adjourned until Friday next. The motion was put and carried.

The meeting then separated.

Legislative Department.—Mr. R. Sheep nanks, of the Indian Civil Service, Barrister at-Law, has been appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the

A Mandalay correspondent writes: Some pious Buddhists of Mandalay are now busily engaged in erecting a statue of Buddha, in the preaching attitude, on the top of Mandalay Hill. Carvers are alrady at work, and occasionally the townspeople take up to them viands and cooling drinks by way of lightening their labours. The cost of the timber alone, which is being supplied by a Burmese trader, is set down at Rs. 400. The image will stand, when finished, thirty feet high. The covered enclosure in which the image will stand is to be of elaborate finish, and from the foot of the hill to the summit where the image is to be located steps are to be made and the whole stair-way will be covered so as to protect pilgrims going to the shrine from sun and rain, exactly like the covered path leading to the Shwe Dagon and other pagodas. The cost of the whole work will reach at least a lakh of rupees. Three collection boxes have been opened, one at Krauk togvee, one at the site of the works on the Hill and a third one near the Zegye Bazaar. The daily collections at each post amount to ay Hill. Carvers are alrady at work, and The daily collections at each post amount to Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The image is in place of an old one which was burnt down some

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY. EXTRAORDINARY SUIT.

Bombay, Jan. 26.
To day, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, arguments, were heard on the notice taken out by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and ten others, on behalf of themselves and all other members, of the senate of the University of

Court, arguments, were heard on the notice taken out by Sir Pherozeeshah Mehta and ten ethers, on behalf of themselves and all other members, of the senate of the University of Bombay for an application for a rule nist for an interim injunction, restraining defendants from carrying on the executive business of the University. In the suit filed by the plaintiffs they prayed that it may be declared that the only persons or body entitled to appoint the Provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted under the Act, is the Bedy Corporate mentioned and defined in section 4 (1) of the said Act, that it may be declared that the appointment and election of the defendants 1 to 12, is illegal and ultra vires, not being a validity appointed Provisional Syndicate and are not entitled, as such, to conduct the executive business of the University; that the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of the Honerable Court from conducting the executive business of the University that the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of the Honerable Court from conducting the executive business of the University that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit, and that such jurther and other relief may be given as the circumstances of the case may require.

Plaintiffs are ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay. On or about the 8th day of December, 1904, the Chancellor of the said University declared that the Body Corporate of the University had been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Universities' Act of 1894, and appended to such declaration was a list of the Senate. On the publication of the declaration the Syndicate holding office at the commencement of the Inidan Universities' Act, 1904, became functure, and it became incumbent upon the senate to appoint a Provisional Syndicate ander clause (p) of section 12 of the Act. On or about the 6th or 7th instant the plaintiffs received therein. Along with the copy of the rules a orinted notice was sent to each of the plaintiffs notifying to him the day and hour at which the group of Fellows in which he happened to be placed was to meet to elect the Syndics allotted to that group. Plaintiffs zeing advised that inasmuch as the rules directed the appointment of provisional syndicates by groups of Fellows, instead of by the Senate, the whole Body Comporate in whom such appointment was vested, as well as for other reasons, the rules were illegal and ultra vires. They addressed a letter to the Registrar pointing out the illegality of the course proposed to be adopted, nevertheless the twelve defendants were elected

Chobdarbagan Burial Ground.-The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the Chob-darbagan Burial Ground, at No. 245 Upper Circular Road, in the town of Calcutta, shall no longer be used for the disposal of the

syndics. Plaintiffs submit that the appointment and election of defendants to form a

vires and that they are not legally entitled to conduct the executive business of the University. Owing to some question as to notice, the hearing was postponed until

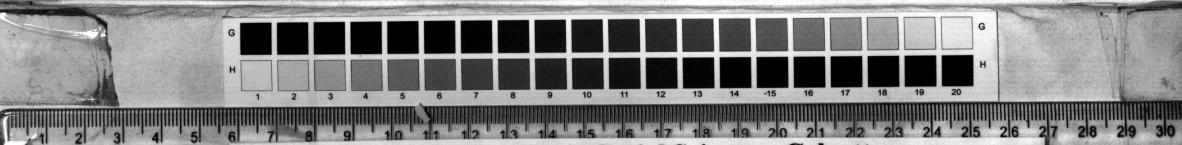
Political Department.—The following appointments have been sanctioned in the Political Department of the Government of India:—Mr. E. G. Colwn, Resident in Kashmir, to act as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, vice the Hon. Sir Arthur Martindale K.C.S.I., who will proceed on a year's leave in April next. Lieutement-Colonel T. C. Pears will act as Resident in Lashmir, vice

The Survey Committee.—The Survey Committee will meet in Calcutta on the 1st February, and after the completion of sittings will proceed to the United Previnces. The Committee is expected to finish their enquines towards the close of April, Colonel Grant, R. E., who has just joined the Committee is an expert on reproduction and mittee, is an expert on reproduction and he will advise Mr. Miller and his colleagues as to be best methods of reproduction of the Survey maps in India.

Attempt at Murder.—The Deputy Magistrate of Alipore disposed of a case on Thursday in which one Maher Gyan of Joynagore was charged with having attempted to take the life of his cousin, a girl, aged about ten or twelve years. The accused had a quarrel with his uncle and when the girl was tethering a cow he finding her alone, gagged her and a cow, he, finding her alone, gagged her and left her senseless. A passer-by found the girl on the ground, tended her and restored her to consciousness. The accused has been committed to the Sessions.

Kidnapping.—At the Alipone Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Harward, Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Bassiruddy Shaik of Dhakuria was charged with having snatched a married unitor Mahomedan girl from the lawful custody of her husband. The accused had attempted to seduce the girl but failing in that, one evening, when she went to a nieghbouring tank for water the accused finding her alone gagged her mouth and forcibly carried her off. The accused pleaded not guilty. The jury however repleaded not guilty. The jury however returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on a charge of kidnapping. The Judge sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprison.

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## Amrita Bazar Patrika.

#### CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29, 1905.

"INDIA: TIBET."

The above is the heading of an article in the "T.mes" to hand. The writer turns his attention to the "British Mission' into Thibet which, in his opinion, was the most memorable event of the last year in India, because of its "successful accomplishment.' He then gives a short history of the undertaking and reminds his readers of the following incidents. The advance to Gyangtse had been sanctioned on November 6, 1903, and the "Mission" came into collision with Tibetan "forces" near Tuna on March 31. But it was not till after the arrival of the "Mission" to Gyangtse on April 12 that "the Tibetans began to make was upon us in earnest. The "Times" then fires the following description of this war:— "INDIA: TIBET."

"They (the Tibetans) brought up large forces occupied the "jong" or fort, and kept up a steady bombardment of the Mission camp. The attempts to continue negotiations at this stage were, of course, abortive; reinforcements were hurried up from India, bringing the strength of the Mission's escort up to some 4.500 men; and on July 6 the "jong' was very gallantly taken by assault. With this blow the natives' power of resistance was finally broken, and the last stage of the advance to Lhasa, including the crossing of the Sang-po, was achieved pract-cally without opposition. Lhasa was reached on August 3, British troops marched through the streets, and the veil of mystery was lifted which had so long hung over the hidden city of the East." city of the East."

The "Times", however, forgets to mention one important fact. The so-called Tibetan forces were mere rabble who were armed with swords, while the British troops used Maxim guns to mow them down. Surely this was not a very gallant act, of which brave Englishmen could be proud. But could the veil of mystery be without shedding innocent and starving the starved ryots of India? In other words, was it really impossible to enter into a friendly relation with the Government of Tibet in a bloodless way?

Of course we are not competent to pass any opinion on the subject; but, surely, not so is Mr. A. Michie, who is an authority on Chinese questions. The reader may remember that the Competent of Indian ber that the Government of India sent another "mission" in 1891, which went from Calcutta to Pekin to demand a p ssport for entering into Thibet. This miss on, a cording to Mr. Michie, would have been successing to Mr. Michie, would have been successful if the Government had given a native of India—a Pundit a free hand. In the January number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review" of 1892 Mr. Michie thus bears testimony to the talent of the people of India, and explains how the Government might have gained its object, without spending money and shedding blood, if it had only relied upon the superior diplomacy of this Pundit. Referring to this mission of 1890 the writer says:—

the writer says: —
"The "mission," although of the blunderbuss order of diplomacy, nevertheless contained within it the elements of quite another kind of force. There was attached to the tail of the mission, in the capacity of interpreter, a certain Pundit of modest men but of subtle intellect, who had already, by his own moral resources, penetrated twice into Tibet. and who if allowed a free hand already. penetrated twice into Tipet, and who, it allowed a free hand, would have gone there just as often as the Indian Government might have required; and by working on the scientific principle of small beginnings, would have eventually established commercial relations on a solid basis, with the goodturb accomplished facts, for it is their traditional wisdom. Quieta Non Movere. This Pundit, while in Peking, managed to ingratiate himself with a class of people who are the most intractable towards foreign visitors —the Lama priests. Gaining entrance to their monasteries through his knowledge of Tibetan, he was soon able to exhibit such a mastery of Buddhistic lore, that he could expound the most abstruse points of the religion to these, its official professors. And he was welcomed as an honoured guest in the monastery. These he obtained information monastery. There he obtained information which would have saved much expense and disappointment in India, had it not been ruled out of court in deference to grandiose schemes already to for the court in the court

"Nor was it the Buddhist Lamas only that the Pundit was able to interest. He was a born diplomat, who could find a way int every heart, as indeed the narrative of his every heart, as indeed the narrative of his two journeys to Tibet had already abundantly shown. This, we may be sure, was not only one among the many millions in India capable of rendering high service to his Government; indeed, India must possess a perfect mine of wealth in the fine talent of the natives, for which a safer outlet might possibly be found in political life than in the judicial bench. The qualities in which the white Englishman is conspicuously de ficient, shire rously tough the dark skin of his fellow-subject of the Queen; and while the defence of the frontier is placed in the hands of tried soldiers and strategists, the frontier diplomacy-which ought to include relations with China-might be well served by a contingent of natives, not too vexatiously interfered with by su-periors on the look-out for stars."

schemes, already too far gone to be given

And Mr. Michie continues:-

Need we tell the reader who the "Pundit, referred to above, is? He is our Sarar Chandra Dass whose services have been so Chandra Dass whose services have been so miserably rewarded by the Government. What Mr. Michie says is that, the British Government would have got all it wanted if it had relied upon the superior diplomacy of the subtle Bengalee. But, in that case, the glory of the present expedition would have been lost, and the "Times" would not have got an opportunity of glorifying it as follows: "Thus ended this wonderful expedition. Never have honours been better earned than those bestowed on Sir Francis Younghusband and the ed on Sir Francis Younghusband and the gallant officers of his escort."

Imagine the nature of the hardships to which the expedition was subjected. The troops had to march and fight at altitudes varying from 10,000 to 18,500 feet, to face blizzards and snowstorms, and to endure a temperature ranging down to fifty degrees of frost. Under these conditions they fought no fewer than sixteen engagements with the enemy, and their casualty list in action exceeded 200, including 24 British officers.

Also take into consideration the sufferings also take into consideration the sufferings of the thousands of unfortunate camp-followers, many of whom no doubt died the fleas as they did in Afghanistan under Lord Roberts; indeed, it was impossible to save them from frost-bites and benumbing influences of blizzards and snow-storms. It cost also a huge amount of money to maintain such a large number of men in the snow-clad mountains, whose food, clothes and other necessities had to be supplied from India. And what is the outcome?

"The treaty of Lhassa," says the "Times,"

"The treaty of Lhassa," says the "Times, has not yet been formally ratified, and the situation is by no means free from difficulty!" We fancy Sarat Chandra Dass would have done far better—at least that is the opinion of Mr. Michie—if he were trusted and allowed his own way. The only palpable gain of "this wonderful expedition," as far as it is known, is perhaps the "wild ass" which has been brought down from 'wild ass' which has been brought down from Tibet to India alive with great care!

Mr. Michie is perfectly right when he says that Sarat Chandra Dass is not the only Indian capable of performing the wonderful feats which have rendered his name famous throughout the world. There are thousands like him in the country; only they are given no opportunities to develop their talent and serve the Government. He holds the opinion that "the qualities in which the white nion that, "the qualities in which the white Englishman is conspicuously deficient, shine conspicuously through the dark s' in of his fellow-subject of the Queen." But, Mr. Michie does not know that this is the very reason why the natives of India have no

### INVASION OF HYDERABAD BY EURO-PEAN PLACE-HUNTERS.

THE other day we took the liberty of making a present to the Viceroy in the shape of a list of Europeans employed in the Nizam's service, and which was compiled from the latest Civil List. The statement showed that, a single Indian State provided for no that, a single Indian State provided for holess than twenty-eight Europeans, drawing salaries of Rs. 4,200, 2,800, 2,500, 1,500, 1,200, 1,000, and so on per month. And yethe following memorable words, which will bear reproduction several times, were uttered by His Excellency at Jeypur about four

years ago:—
"There is no spectacle which finds les favour in my eyes than that of a cluster of Europeans settling down upon a foreign country and sucking from it the moisture which ought to give sustenance to its own

Let us repeat once more that, never wa Lord Curzon more sincere than at the time when he gave utterance to those noble sentiments. All the same, the wrong continues sometimes in an aggravated form: for when one Mr. John succeeds in securing a footing in an Indian State, he makes room for several other Johnlings to settle there and several other Johnlings to settle there and suck from it the moisture which ought to legitimately give sustenance to the children of the soil. We beg to draw the attention of His Excellency to the letter of our Hyderabad correspondent published elsewhere, which, on account of its importance, deserves the serious consideration of the Viceroy. Now, we have not the slightest desire to deprecate the services of Mr. Walker, or impugn the motives of the British Government when it lent him to the Nizam. We also freely concede that, it was with the purest of intentions that the Government asked the Nizam to avail himself of a European ed the Nizam to avail himself of a European honestly and made sincere efforts to improve the finance of His Highness. But the results of his administration, judging from the state-ments of our correspondent, show that, if there was confusion before, it is now con-fusion worse confounded. Our correspondent makes no vague assertions, but cites specific cases to prove that the Nizam, instead of benefiting in any way, has lost heavily by Walker.

When a European manager was thrust upon the late Begum of Bhopal, Her Highness, disgusted with the high-handed doings of Sir Lepel Griffin as Agent to the Governor General in Council, threw every obstacle in the way of the former to administer the affairs of her State. The Manager found the place too hot for him and left it in a short time of his own accord. But the Nizam, it will be seen, behaved in a quite different manner. He gave every facility to Mr. Walker to carry out his reforms. He empowered him to appoint his own subordinates. His H ghness instructed his Prime Minister by a special letter to render every help to Mr. Walker and treat him with the utmost confidence. The officer, therefore, can not complain of having been thwarted in the performance of his duties by the intrigue of the Nizam's Court.

We trust, Lord Curzon, taking the peculiar situation of the Nizam into his consideration, will be generous enough not to fasten Mr. Walker again, or any other Euro-pean Finance Minister, upon His Highness. It need hardly be stated that, a mere wish It need hardly be stated that, a mere wish on the part of the Viceroy is a mandate to a ruler of the Indian State. But, surely, His Excellency is too high-minded to be able to take advantage of that position, and trample down his own cherished principles under foot in order to secure a fat betth for a countryman of his. He has himself laid it down that, it is unjustifiable on the part of Europeans to fill the services in the Indian States, and he must not tolerate it. It should also be borne in mind that, though European Government, they somehow or other according to four thousand troops. "But", he continued, "in times of war every one of us is a soldier." This Rajput was a small run, and when he was reminded of it, his denisting the country immediately changed. "I don't look," said he, "quite a strong man, but, rest assured, I would never turn my back to an enemy, and would never permit any power to enter my country so long I have breath in my body." He then looked quite a different man, in spite of his small physique.

Indeed it is only the Napalese who have the bull-dog look of Tommy Atkins. The look of the Englishman shews that he is aware that he is the master of all he European Government, they somehow or other, prove failures when serving under an Indian Government. And why should not an Indian State? A competent Indian Financier can be easily had to take the place now occupied by Mr. Walker.

The fact is, the national feeling exists even now in Nepal, though not to the even tit did before. It has disappeared from every other Province. A Nepalese feels that it would be a disgrace to flee from an enemy who has attacked his country. But such a sentiment is absent in the

ropeans who have settled down upon the mind of every other Indian. He feels that mosture which, according to the Viceroy, ought to give austrance to the Viceroy, but is give austrance to the Viceroy. ought to give sustenance to its own

Rs. 3,500 and 625 contribution. A. J. Dunlop, Revenue Secretary, Govt.

Rs. 2800.

3. A C. Hankin, Inspector-General of District Jails, Govt. Rs. 2000 and 100 compensation allowance and 210 contribution.

4. G. J. Pernam, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Gt: Rs. 1500.

A H Stevens Secretary, Municipality.

5. A. H. Stevens, Secretary, Municipality.
H. S. Rs. 1500.
6. C. Lawder, Postmaster-General, Govt:
Rs. 1200 and 57-8-0 contribution and 59-6-0 Camp allowance.
7. W. Fraser Biscoe, Conservator of Forests, H. S. Rs. 1200.

9. E. A. Seaton, Principal Nizam's College, H. S. Rs. 1150.
10. H. Gough, 1st Assistant Inspector Genl. of Police, H. S. Rs. 1,000.
11. J. A. Heenan, Asst. Accountant General, H. S. Rs. 1,000.
12. T. M. English, Superintendent Stamps and Mint Department, Govt. Rs. 900 and 56.40 contribution.

56-4-0 contribution.

13. P. H. Sturge, Vice Principal, Nizam College, H. S. Rs. 800.

14. G. M. Warner, Superintendent Municipality, H. S. Rs. 800.

15. Capt. J. E. S. MacCarthy, Chief of the Staff, H. S. Rs. 764. 56-4-0 contribution.

the Staff, H. S. Rs. 764.

16. L. P. DeClosetts, Executive Engineer, H. S. Rs. 750.

17. J. H. Devlin, 2nd Assistant Financial Secretary, H. S. Rs. 700.

18. W. H. Fallen, Capt;: commanding Nizam's Own 3rd Infantry, H. S. Rs. 650.

19. E. J. Stevenson, Assit: Inspector General, Detective Branch, Govt. Rs. 600.

20. K. Burnett, Professor of English, Nizam College, H. S. Rs. 575.

21. G. Cornish Superintendent, Public Gardens, H. S. Rs. 575.

22. W. J. Prenderghast, 1st Assistt: House Master, H. S. Rs. 525.

House Master, H. S. Rs. 525. 23. Lt. Col. G. H. D. Gimlette, Director 23. Lt. Col. G. H. D. Gimbette, Director, Medical Dept H. S. Rs. 500.
24. Capt: S. Edwards, 1st Infantry Regular Troop, H. S. Rs. 500.
25. Miss Evans, Head Mistress, Zenana School. H. S. Rs. 360.
26. H. J. Strelly, Mechanical Engineer, H. S. Rs. 350.

27. Lieut: R. C. L. Carey, Riding Master, H. S. Rs. 258. 28. J. Gribb, Medical School, H. S. Rs.

190. It will be seen that a sum of Rs. 29,054 is swallowed up every month by a cluster of Europeans which ought to have fed and clothed the people of Hyderabad. Such an arrangement is unjust on the face of it and Lord Curzon himself said the same thing et Jeypur. It cannot be that His Excellence merely used some fine phrases when he uttered the memorable words quoted above. Here is an opportunity for Lord Curzon to show that he is not a mere talker like the much-abused Congressman, but he does what he professes.

EXTINCTION OF NATIONAL FEELING ONE residing in a place where there is a Hindu Temple, renowned throughout India, for its sanctity, has apportunities of seeing different types of the races that reside in India. For instance, pilgrims from all parts of India, especially the North-Western Provinces, visit Jaggannath and Baidyanath. All the Hindu races have deteriorated physically: and one who has an experience, say All the Hundu races have deteriorated physically; and, one who has an experience, say, of the past forty years of the country, can testify to this fact. Every old man in Bengal will tell you that the Bengalees were at one time a bold and strong race, nay, it is a historical fact, though it has been forgotten by our rulers, that in the beginning of British advent in this country, the English found Bengal a fine field for the recruitment of soldiers, and that Behar was conquered with

diers, and that Behar was conquered with the help of these Bengalee troo. But curious as it may seem, there are at least two districts in Bengal, though not least two districts in Bengal, though not actually in Bengal proper, where the people do not shew much physical deterioration, we mean the districts of Monghyr and Bhagulpur. People born there are of good stature, yet what of that? They have no fight in them. One feeble Bengalee peasant is enough to frighten two of these stalwart men. The fact is, the fighting propensity, which every free man has, has disappeared from India. Of course the Sepoys trained by the Government as soldiers retain the propensity to some extent, but the bulk of the population has lost it. has lost it.

There is no doubt that the Indians have lost their manliness under the enlightened rule of India. Of course this state of affairs may give pleasure to a class of our rulers; but, it is very naturally a matter of the it is very naturally a matter of the deepest concern to the people themselves. There is, however, yet one Hindu race in India, which has been able to retain a portion of its previous manliness. We refer to the Nepalese. The other day, we happened to meet a young Rajput, following a Brahmin, both visiting sacred places. The Rajput was a Shaha, and the Brahmin an Upachya. During the course of conversation it transpired that the Rajput was a Nepalese. and he said: "We have a ruler of our own, as Ouser Victoria is the state of the state." as Queen Victoria is the ruler of the Indians.' He had no knowledge that Queen Victoria

was dead.

The Nepalese said, with a tinge of pride in his tone, that his countrymen have their Shamshere Bahadoor as the Indians have their Queen in England to obey. He further said that the standing army of Nepal consisted of four maltans, each consisted of four paltans, each paltan being composed of four to five thousand troops. "But", he continu-

though India is his mother country, it is yet not his. It belongs to the British Govprople:—

1. G. C. Walker, Finance Minister, Covt.

will defend it, he has no business to in-

terfere.

The highest desire of the vast majority in India is to live so long he is allowed to do it by God, without molestation, free from the pangs of hunger and the clutches of the police and the Penal Code. Of course there is a class of rulers who think, as we hinted before, that this condition of things is exceedingly good for the perpetuity of British rule in India. We do not agree in this view

The best policy of the British Government was to teach the Indian troops to defend their own country in times of danger, under the guidance of British Officers, and backed by European soldiers. This was done before

when India had life. But now the task of defence has devolved almost entirely upon the seventy-two thousand British soldiers who are stationed here. And the time is approaching when the British Government will find very few Indian soldiers competent to face an enemy. Indeed, when the present race of Indian Sepoys is dead and gone, a regiment of Indian Sepoys will be a rarrity in this country. We cannot concede that the emasculation of the Indians is an adventage to England. vantage to England.

The mischief that must result from the extinction of a national feeling in the Hindu mind is immense, especially when it is well-known that it is not a very difficult affair known that it is not a very difficult affair to win over a gentle, unambitious, domestic and simple race like the Indians, and who are so grateful that they will never turn against the British Government for the manifold blessings it has conferred. A contented and devoted India would be of greater use to Englishmen in general, than an India which has lost all heart, all energy and all here, and which does not live but. and all hope, and which does not live but drag its existence.

HERE are the particulars of a sensational ase that cropped up at Amballa in June last and which has just come to a close, shewing in a very clear manner the evils of combining the judicial and police functions in the same official. In this case, not only did the District Magistrate of Amballa allow himself to be led by the nose by the District Superintendent of Police but the Divisional Commissioner also stepped in and indirectly prompted the District Magistrate to adopt illegal proceedings by passing extraordinary orders in the matter. Fakir Chand, a well-to-do Bania of Jagadhri, brought a complaint of assault and wrongful confinement against the Deputy Inspector of Police of the place. In due course, Lala Damodar Das, a Subordinate Magistrate, began holding a local enquiry into the case under orders of Mr. Parker, the District Magistrate. Now, it so happened that the Deputy Inspector was a favorite of the District Superintendent of Police and the latter came forward to champion his cause. He wrote a letter to the Magistra e complaining that the case in question was being inquired into without a

of Police had taken of the case. He submitted that it would be awkward to have an enquiry made by the District Superintendent of Police after the one that was being made in his court. The best solution of the difficulty, he suggested, was to refer the case to the District Superintendent of Police after the enquiry had been finished in his court. Mr. Parker accepted the proposal of Lala Damodar and wrote to the District Superintendent of Police to that effect. This, far from mollily ng the District Superintendent of Police, offended him the more. He wrote an angry letter to the Magistrate in the course of which he said :-

"I therefore strongly protest this case being dealt w Magistrate's Court. consideration shown officers, and their "ir consequence. Lal Police Office for assault in the es, and not as you still think that the deal with the case, I shall obliged by your kindly notin and forwarding the paper n the Deputy Inspector-General ace to the Commissioner for disposal." He was not content with writing the above but added a note in which he found another

fault with the District Magistrate and "I am sorry you have allowed this correspondence to pass through both of our offices instead of strictly treating it as D. O."

At this stage a strange thing happened. Mr. Parker began to tremble and, knowing not what to do under the circumstance, sent the papers to the Divisional Commissioner for orders. It never occurred to him that the Commissioner had no authority to interfere in a criminal case pending in a court of law! The part the Commissioner took in of law! The part the Commissioner took in the matter was no less extraordinary. He ought to have returned the papers for reference to the Chief Court. But forgetting the A. B. C. of all law and procedure, he passed an order in which he sided with the District Superintendent of Police, praised the country and spoke ill or the complainant. District Superintendent of Police, praised the accused and spoke ill of the complainant. Nay, he went to the length of observing that the influence of a Deputy Police Inspector would be weakened, if a process were issued for his arrest! Lastly he directed the case to be withdrawn from the Magistratic Country with a contract the Discontinuous Country with the Discontinuous Country with the Discontinuous Country with the Country of the trate's Court with a request to the District Superintendent of Police to make a preliminary enquiry and submit his report to the District Magistrate.

Well, while all this correspondence was Well, while all this correspondence was going on Lala Damodar Das completed his enquiry and sent the papers to the District Superintendent of Police with the following finding:—"Upon the above evidence, the case does not seem to be unfounded, nor do I think I am justified in throwing it out summarily under Section 203 Criminal Procedure Code." And what did the District Superintendent of Police do on receipt of the papers and why he had another fling against papers and why he had another fling against the District Magistrate, the following letter will show :-

"It is absurd to think of sending the file to me now. The complaint should in the first instance have come to me for departmental enquiry. I decline to take any ac-

S. F. Gorden, Superintendent, Central, when India had life. But now the task of attrate's attention to the fact that all such Jail, H. S. Rs. 1150 and 150 personal allow- defence has devolved almost entirely upon papers as the present should come through papers as the present should come through him to me and not be sent direct by sub-ordinate Magistrate to me."

And Mr. Parker now acted against law and

procedure to appease the wrath of the D. S. P. He wrote two letters to the District Superintendent of Police, entreating him to make the enquiry. The District Superin-tendent of Police now relented, and, in his report after the inquiry, found that the accused had used his stick on the complainant because the latter had disregarded certain rules of travelling in the night. In his opinion, the assault was a trivial one and in view of the excellent service of the accused, a censure would meet the requirements of the case. The District Mag strate acted to the dictation of the District Superntendent of Police, by dismissing the case with the remark that the District Superintendent of Police would doubtless censure the accused. The complainant not being satisfied with the result applied for revision to the Sessions Judge Mr. Kennedy, who upset the District Magistrate's order.

In due course, the case came before Lala Damedar Das for disposal. The accused admitted in court that he had stopped the Ekka of the complainant because it was going ahead of others and gave him a slap or two, when the latter said that he would telegraph the matter to the Magistrate. The complainant dd not produce any evidence about the use of stick by the accused and was not, willing to press the matter and was not willing to press the matter hard. The trying Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10. And this is all the complainant got after 6 months' trouble. We are indebted for the facts of this interesting case to our Lahore contemporary, the "Tribune."

MR. MACPHERSON, late of the Calcutta Customs Department, is now in charge of the Sonthal Pergunnas Division as Commissioner. He left his he d-quarters the other day for the winter tour, and we are informed that he is delighting everyone in the interior by his courtesy and kindly acts. We are told hat, whenever he comes across Indian gentlepion his cause. He wrote a letter to the Magistrate complaining that the case in question was being inquired into without a reference to him, contrary to the provisions of a circular of the Chief Court which dects that when any Government servant is accused or is suspected of the commession of any offence in the course of his official duties, the Magistrate taking cognizance of the offence should cause a preliminary enquiry to be made, either by or in consultation with the official superior of the accused person.

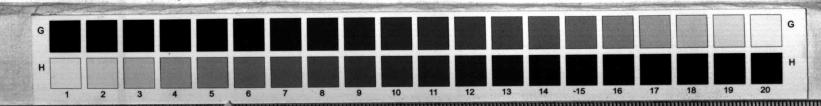
Mr. Parker got frightened, and, at once wrote to Laia Damodar Das to see the Chief Court Circular and "to kindly have an inquiry made under section 202 by the District Superintendent of Police before summoning accused unless you from the inquiry made by you think that the case should be dismissed under section 203." But if Mr. Parker had lost his head owing to the threat of the Police Superintendent, his subordinate Laia Damodar kept his senses about him. He clearly saw the illegality of the District Superintendent of Police had taken of the case. He unmitted that it would be awkward to have an enquiry made by the District Superintendent of Police after the one that was being made in his court. The best solution of the difficulty of the District Superintendent of Police after the one that was being made in his court. The best solution of the difficulty of the District Superintendent of Police after the one that was being made in his court. The best solution of the difficulty of the District Superintendent of Police after the one that was being made in his court. The best solution of the difficulty of the District Superintendent of Police after the one that was being made in his court. The best solution of the difficulty of the parties to engage the services of pleaders, some of the trying Magistrates are led to go so far as not to take down the expositions of witnesses properly and act must arbitrary manner. Here is a position of place of the case in the Macphers

THE lively scenes enacted the Fellows of the Borwhich have been columns, thave at Bombay High Court by eleve and twelve o aiready been published. on of eminent counsel to the effect that and of eminent counsel to the effect that the formation of the Provisional Syndicate was illegal and "ultra vires," the defendants onvened two such meetings and elected Syndics. The plaintiffs have now sought the help of a court of law for its decision on the matter. There is no doubt that the progress of the case will be watched with great interest by the Indian public. The full text of the plaint appears in the Indu Prokash" and is reproduced elsewhere.

Sometime in October last a female passenger on the B. N. Railway, by name Hariprya Dassi, brought a complaint of alleged horrible outrage against a Euras an Ticket Collector of the same Railway before the District Traffic Superintendent, Kharagpur station. On receipt of the above report from our correspondent we referred the matter to the Traffic Superintendent who in reply said that such a complaint was really brought by the girl and he went into the matter thoroughly but was unable to obtain any proof of the alleged offence beyond her statement support-ed by her companion. He then made over the case to the police for investigation but with no better result. The Ticket Collector was, however, dismissed for irregularities in his work. The matter attracted the attention of the Government and the Inspector of the Railway Police, Kharagpur, was specially asked to investigate into the matter and asked to investigate into the matter and produce the aggreeved girl before a Magistrate. In compliance with the above order the Inspector was on the track of the girl and the last succeeded in producing the the Inspector was on the track of the girl and at last succeeded in producing the girl before Mr. J. N. Ray, Joint Magistrate of Midnapur on the 24th instant. We are greatly obliged to the Government of Sir Andrew Fraser for its deep sense of justice in a matter like this about which the people are very keen.

THE 'London Times' to hand begins an The 'London Times' to hand begins an article on India with the following sentences:—"For India the year has happily been one of prosperity and peaceful progress. The rainfall has been good, foreign trade has flourished, and the public revenue has largely increased. Every indication points to a large and steady growth in the prosperity of the Indian masses." Having proceeded thus far, the paper remembered that there was such a thing as "plague" which has been raging in the country in a virulent form, and it disposed of this event in the following two sentences:—"Amid so much that is hopeful, it is sad to record that the ravages of the it is sad to record that the ravages of the placue continue unabated, and that the morplague continue unabated, and that the mortality from this cause reached during the last week of March the terrible figure of 47,000 deaths a week. One province alone, the Punjab, lost over 120,000 of its people from plague in a single month." And is tion or give expression to my opinion in the matter now. I have already reported the irregularity in this case to Inspector-General of Police and must again draw District Magis
from plague in a single month." And is can you say that the year was one of "prosperity and peaceful progress" for India?

28



But it is not plague alone that is decimating the fairest districts of this country. Cholera and malarial fever are carrying off far larger numbers annually since the last forty or fifty years. The "Times" is of course not aware of this terrible fact, nay, even the responsible rulers of the land know or care to know very little about it. And these diseases were practically unknown in Indian villages only one hundred years ago.

THE Government of Bengal, it is stated, will shortly publish a Resolution on the Rolt case; but, judging from what "Max" says in Thursday's "Capital," one does not expect much from this official document. As the reader is aware a commission of two District Officials is enquiring into this case, but, we are surprised to learn that Mr. Rolt is not present at the same of the same is not present at the enquiry himself, nor is the represented by counsel. We are further told that no specific charge has been made and no witnesses are being examined on oath. It is upon the report of such a curious commission that the Government Resolution will be founded; and it is not difficult to imagine how the matter is likely to end.
But whether Mr. Lea, the Magistrate of
Purnea, is censured for his blunder; or Mr.
Rolt is restored to his post, the AngloIndians must not lose this opportunity
of joining with the Indians and entering a united protest against the pernicious system of vesting the same officer with judicial and executive functions, and praying for a separation of the two without further loss of time, both in the interests of the people as well as those of the Government

Is there one country in the British Empire where plague, cholera, and malarial fever are committing havor in this fearful way? Of course, not. And why? Because the people there are free from money famines, and more than one-third of them do not drag their existence upon half or quarter ration. In short, title increasing poverty is at the root of the evil. When Dr. Lyons, we believe here of the we believe he was one of the members of the Bengal Epidemic Commission, inculcated the theory in the sixties that one of the main causes of the malarial fever was the poverty of the people he was not heeded. Yet nobody can deny the fact that, five or six decades ago the people could nourish their bedies better then now as they had then decades ago the people could nourish their bodies better than now, as they had then abundance of milk, fish, fruits and other healthy food in the country, and means enough to buy them. When attacked with fever, they could thus expel the poison more easily than at present when their systems have been weakened by want of nourishing food. Cholera is generally due to the eating of new rice or raw fruits, as well as to the drinking of foul water. Circumstanced as the masses are, they are obliged to break all drinking of foul water. Circumstanced as the masses are, they are obliged to break all these sanitary laws; for, they can't wait without starving till the rice or other staple food becomes old and healthy, or till the fruits ripen and become wholesome. As for good drinking water, there is practically absolutely none now in the interior of the country. The plague was an off-shoot of the Bombay famine, and it has now spread all over India. Does not the "Times" therefore tell the reverse of the truth when it says India is prospering and making peacendia is prospering and making peace-gress? It is appalling poverty from of the country to the other, and ty is deepening year after year, teach and disease all along the

THE SPI given alarm Pundita Rang America Baba
Mukerjee) is Vaishnavan athered a following, and hished a book in that country of nava religion. Then Babui Shish.

Chose's book "The Lord Gauranga" led some highly cultured Americans to tax shelter under the lotus feet of Sree Krishna and Sree Gauranga. Ram Tintha, who lately came back to India after a long stay in America, has left behind him a good many followers; and the followers of Ram Krishna are allowers working in the same direction. Naturally Pundita Rama Bai has lost her sleep and appetite. The Chicago "Sunday Tribune" of December 18, publishes a letter of the Pundita with her portait. The Pundita and her letter are thus introduced by the

The Pundita in her, letter attacks the Hindus and their religion, and declares that her countrymen are permitted by their sacred books to speak lies! And the Pundita might have very we'll strengthened her case by citing herself a ; an evidence, declaring that though she is now a Christian, she has not yet been able to fully overcome the effects of the phile sophy in which she had been trained in h er early days as a Hindu.

It is an ill bi rd that fouls its own nest. But we can excuse her slandering her country's religion on the ground that he r object is to collect funds for her Widows! Home, and she must therere abuse her countrymen for that purpose.

The chief, defect of the Indian Congress is that it is an affair of only three days' enthusuam. The delegates desperse as soon as the Congress meetings are over, and forget everything they resolved to do in the Congress hall. True, there are Congress Committees in every Presidency town, but they exist in mere name. We are therefore glad to find that an attempt is being made in [Calcuttai to re-organise the local Congress [Committee on a sound basis. A scheme in this connection has been prepared by Babu Prithwis Chander Roy, whach is published elsewhere. Of course it is not an elaborate one, but, the lin's laid down by him are quite sufficient for the purpose, though they can be developed. What is most needed is the political education of the masses. That is the main work of the Congress. We dare say, the re-organized Committee will turn its first attention in this direction. Prithwis Chander is a thoughtful man, having practical experience of the condition of aniars in the interior. His scheme is therefore deserving of the best consideration of those who are in charge of the Congress Committee. His idea of utilizing the Indian Congress Sir Henry Cotton spoke very nicely about the coming Liberal Secretary of State for Indian Congress is the remain about the coming Liberal shout the coming Liberal shout the coming time to late. The Liberals have no more intention of doing justice to India to Indian rule. It is so pretty and so useless and so very much too late. The Liberals have no more intention of doing justice to India than the Conservatives have. They have not the remotest desire to sacrifice the £30,000,000 we annually drain out of our long-suffering dependency. Not they. "Justice" adds a few sentences to the above which are again unquotable.

We shall now quote a few paragraphs from some other organs of the Social Democrats to show how the working lasses in England are not for far better off than the more proposed in 1880."

"Justice" adds a few sentences to the above which are again unquotable."

We shall Association for Congress purposes is excel-lent and will no doubt be accepted by all.

Some of the missionaries in India are doing yeoman's service to the cause of suffering humanity for which they are entitled to profound public thanks. The other day the Rev. Hahn, Superintendent of Purulia Leper Asylum, gave a lecture on the work among lepers at the hall of the "Young Men's Christian Association," which was eminently interesting. He said that the Purulia Leper Hospital consisted of 50 huts which at present contained 610 lepers. Most of these lepers were drawn from Beerbhum, which is one of the hot-beds of leprosy, and where, according to his estimate, from 1,500 to 2,000 lepers resided. The Purulia Asylum owed its origin to the disinterested efforts of the late Mr. Uffman of the German Lutheran Mission, and about whom Mr. Hahn told a most pathetic story. His eldest daughter was struck down with the fell disease and eventually died of it at the age of 15. The sad incident made such a deep impression upon his mind that he would rather give his life than turn a leper away. He suggested the Purulia Asylum, and it was opened.

"Mr. Herney Acade Anexes of the laters will continually occur as long as our adaministrative afflairs are practically in the mands of small classes and sections who administer the business of the public interests but in their own interest. When the public is tured of mal-administration, the remedy lies close to hand. The gublic, of whom the workers constitute the great majority, must replace the present administrators by a different type of men, men with judgment and conscience, who will not only see that public business is carried on with due regard to efficiency, but who will remember that honesty is not only the best policy but the best principle."

The "Day Light" of Norwitch has the following:

"So while a nation is mafficking and yelling Rule Britannica and glorifying the Absent-Minded Beggar, the shouters are oblivious as to the dismal "per contra" which in due time will assuredly present itself."

And this paper then give the following dismal picture of the condition o ter was struck down with the fell disease and eventually died of it at the age of 15. The sad incident made such a deep impression upon his mind that he would rather give his life than turn a leper away. He suggested the Purulia Asylum, and it was opened. Mr. Uffman took charge of the lepers, some two or three hundred in number, and cared for the partitions wilding his own health. for them without minding his own health, which at last broke down and compelled him to go to Germany, where he subsequently died. So here was another died. So here was another missionary who, like Father Damien, lived among the lepers and lost his life while serving them, though, like Father Damien, he did not contract the disease. After his death the Revd Hahn took charge of the asylum, and he is also doing splendid service in this connection. The names of these gentlemen naturally remind us of Pundit Kriparam, the leprosy curer. This gentleman has not only cared for hundreds of lepers, but cured them all. He not only gives shelter to poor helpless lepers, but tends them himself, as no servant will oftentimes agree to touch these unfortunate men. In this way he has to wash their sores and pick out maggots from them with his own hands. He himself caught the disease, but was able to throw it off. Pundit disease, but was able to throw it off. Pundit Kriparam does not appeal to the public for funds. He feeds, clothes and treats the poor, free of charge; but he takes money from those who can pay. The medicines he uses are very costly, and the course of treatment extends from three to six months as a rule. Hence he needs money. The missionaries would do well to utilize the services of the Pundit. At least they can test the efficacy of his medicines by placing a the efficacy of his medicines by placing a few lepers under his charge. It is really a pity that there is not one big man in the country to give encouragement to such a man as Pundit Kriparam, who has got a small asylum at Sulkea, on the other side of

WHY does "Justice." Mr. Hyndman's paper, express its sentiments, in such strong language? The result is, we cannot reproduce them here in India without endangering our necks. Referring to the victory of the Japs the paper says:

"We take little credit to ourselves, except for bloomer than the same transfer.

Two take little credit to ourselves, except for having been at great pains to obtain correct information, that we have so far been quite right in our prognostications about the war between Russia and Japan. Undoubtedly, we thought, however, the Japanese would have taken Port Arthur before this time. It is a question whether as things have turned out, their enemies have gained much by the delay. The prolongalegacy of increased taxes and inevitable gained much by the delay. The prolongation of the struggle has had the effect of concentrating the attention not only of Europe but of Asia, upon the tremendous fight for the fortress, and the effect of the Japanese final capture throughout China, for one thing, can scarcely fail to be very great. Russian prestige is ruined in the East, and it is extremely doubtful, in spite of all the bragging at St. Petersburg, whether it can ever be re-restablished. Of course, we are Jd that Japan would never fight. We legacy of increased taxes and inevitable industrial reaction."

So, by umpoverishing India, the Imperial state are doing no service to the millions un England. These millions have therefore, no interest in seeing India misgoverned.

Mr. V. Madanjir, who has settled himself in South Africa and is doing immense service to the Indians who have gone there, is in our midst. The object of his visit to Calcutta is to secure the co-operation of this Province in the good cause for which he is fighting and which has cost him a large ured that Japan would never fight. We elieve as much of that as we like. The

that the rising Asiatic power at mistress of nearly all she btair: that maintaining a a single line of railway Russia; wnile can be regained any calculable period, can be driven out of Man under any circumstances, scarrealm of what is conceivable Pundita with her portait. The Pundita and her letter are thus introduced by the Editor:—

"The Pundita Ramabai, now in India, may visit America shortly, largely with the idea of starting a crusade against the spread of the Hindu philosophy as nong the women of America. The Pundita, in a recent letter intended for American publication, strongly deprecates the adoption of Hindu ideas by American women."

The Pundita Ramabai, now in India, may possibility that if the war continues her internal affairs will improve? Assuredly not. This is another instance out of many in modern times where war, hideous as it is in itself, has been of the greatest advantage to humanity. The fall of Port Arthur foretells the uprising of the Asiatic in Asia and the overthrow within a reasonable period of the uprising of the Asiatic in Asia and the overthrow within a reasonable period of reaction in Europe. Social-Democrats may have more reason than they yet wot of to thank the Japs heartly for the splendid work they have done for humanity throughout the Old World."

This is all right, but immediately after the paper begins its next paragraph with the question, "And of India?" It says:—

"Yes, we rejoice the more at this g'orious victory because from one end of India to the other this Japanese triumph win give the natives the fullest assurance that if they have even a tenth part of the pluck of the

the natives the fullest assurance that if they have even a tenth part of the pluck of the islanders of the Land of the Rising Sun."

What "Justice" means to say is that to improve their condition, the Indians ought to have more pluck. "Justice" has no faith in respectable classes in England, Tory or Liberal, and, it continues to say:

"We note that at the Indian National Congress Sir Henry Cotton spoke your picely."

We shall now quote a few paragraphs from some other organs of the Social Democrats to show how the working lasses in England are not far better off than the millions in India. Referring to the "Jobbery on the Guardians," "The Leicester Pioneer" says:—

"We can only say in conclusion -at thes Some of the missionaries in India are doing a cases will continually occur as long as our ad-

classes in England:—
"Among these is the too frequent melancholy spectacle, seen just now in the streets choly spectacle, seen just now in the streets of London and other large towns, of processions of the unemployed. And this grum fact again leads up to all sorts of schemes by well-meaning people—well-informed or ill informed—and self-seeking schemers, "et hoc genus omne." We boast our great national poor law system, under which no one whether deserving or the reverse, shall be suffered to perish from want; and vet to read the many appeals in the press or to talk to interviewers engaged in relief work, one would think that no national provision of the kind existed in England. Hence various plans and sporadic efforts some more or less plans and sporadic efforts some more or less confused and overlapping, and sometimes even positively mischievous. Legging and beggary are becoming unpleasantly prominent traits in the national character. It is grim observe of a tinselled and gnandiose Imperialism. Just now in fact the social edfice suggests a base of poverty and an

edfice suggests a base of poverty and an apex of plutocracy."

So England is also going to be converted into another India. The protracted industrial depression in Great Britain, with resulting lack of employment, has produced a terrible increase of distress and pauperism in all the large centres of population. Here is a dscription of the situation in an American paper:

this morning states that in London alone there are twenty thousand more paupers than there were three years ago. Among the theoretical remedies proffered on every hand there are some that mak for serious social disturbance in the future.

"Two of these are cited in our special cable. The Bishop of Manchester calls for "a sweep-

"There are many evidences that socialism is making progress among British working classes. Chief among the causes of the present depression—the greatest in twenty-five years—is the Boer War. The feverish stimulus it cause mulus it gave to industry is over and the country feels the result of its waste, its legacy of increased taxes and inevitable industrial reaction."

ne here a few years ago. Here is there a matter in regard to which Euroans and Indians may inaugurate a joint ovement. The Chamber of Commerce is neeting, where a memorial may be adopted for submission to the British Government in England, praying that, as British subjects, the Indians deserve every protection from the oppressions of the white population in the Transvaal. Mr. Madanjit is staying at 11. Wellington Square.

Chief Constable was in charge of the both and he was assisted by several police Sepoys. As is usual on such occasions, each candidate tried to influence the voters and there was a rush. The Sepoy was unwilling to allow persons to go near the polling booth as they liked and this naturally gave offence to the candidates and their partizans. Mr. Sulakhe of the local bar remonstrated with the Sepoy and this led to an altercation. Another pleader Mr. Tilak who wanted to go near the pleader Mr. Tilak who wanted to go near the polling booth was alleged to have put his hand on the shoulder of the Sepoy. Then followed a criminal prosecution by the police, for the all powerful police thought that their prestige would be lost if the authority of the Sepoy were not maintained and if possible the pleaders were not taught a lesson. In due course the pleaders were placed on their trial before the District Magistrate and each posting was ably represented by a galaxy of

the sentence passed by the Magistrate, but | The announcement that Lady Curzon will this much we must say that if it were appropriate and legal, their Lordships would not have interfered under Sec. 435 Cr. P. C. Their Lordships thought that the remark made by the Magistrate in rejecting the defence evidence amply justified them in revising the Magistrate's order. Their Lordships in delivering judgment beserved that the sentence passed by the Magistrate was excessive and wholly disproportionate and that the presders should not have been was excessive and whonly disproportionate and that the pleaders should not have been detained even for an hour. Their Lordships however found that Mr. Sulakhe d d put his hands on the shoulder of the Sepoy and that Mr. Tilak did commit a "technical assault." In the end the High Court reversed the sentence of imprisonment and sentenced Mr. fine of one rupee. The decision will hardly give satisfaction to the public. The accused ought to have been acquitted. Surely, they have suffered far more than what the requirements of a "technical assault" needed.

#### SCRAPS.

It is officially announced that the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Thirkell White, K.C.S.I. Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma is appointed to be Lieutenant Governor of Burma, in succession to His Honor Sir H.S. Barnes. K C S I.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. William Graham, Barrister-at-Law, to be a member of the Mining Board in the place of Mr. R. P. Ashton, resigned. Mr. Graham was nominated by the Indian Mining Association on behalf of the owners of mines

A remarkable operation was, it is stated, recently performed by the extraction of a large nail from a man's lung. After six preliminary experiments, the foreign body was located and sen through he broncho-cope. The first attempt at extraction failed, but a second was completely successful, the nail being dislodged from an inner ramifica-"A special cable despatch to the Herald of ton of the right lung, and removed up the windp pe by means of a magnet, the operation lasting only five minutes.

Is it a fact that the French Government is going to transfer some of its territories to the India Government? It is said that the French will retain only Pondichery and Mahe and hand over Chandernagore, Yunnan The Bishop of Manchester calls for "a sweeping reform of the land laws" that every man may get hold of a patch of soil, while the Countess of Warwick, addressing a meeting in the East End of London, demands "collective production and a co-operative complete production and a co-operative complete the frontier is such and the frontier in South Arcot. The frontier now is a difficulty to both the French and English. Pondicherry is a free port, barring tobacco, and every export is taxed on the frontier, and very few residents know where

In July last year additional police were appointed for a period of six months in the mauza of Elenga, police station Kalihati, in the district of Mymensingh. The period expired on 29th December last. The Leutenant-Governor now orders that the additional police shall remain quartered in the said Mauza for a further period of six months. We are however not told why this

Province in the good cause for which he is fighting and which has cost him a large amount of money. Although these Indians are in British territory they are treated by the white men there as if they were outcastes Now the sympathy of the Indian Government is entirely with the object which Mr. Madanjit has in view. The Benga. Chamber of Commerce also gave support to Mr. Gandhi, another disinterested and self-sacrificing friend of the South African Indians, when he have a few years ago. Here is there-Indian princes and was subsequently translated to the post of the officiating Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. It is hoped he would not feel the affice by much, for there is Brigadier-General Macdona'd the hero of the late massacre at Tibet and Mr. Claude White the immediate Lieutenant of Colonel Younghusband at Tibet and they will be safely placed under Mr. Fraser.

Or all the railways in India the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is the best managed h-court in the Barsi Assault case, which created a good deal of sensation, as some respectable pleaders of the local har were sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment each by the District Magnetrate on a charge of alleged assault on the police. The case was the outcome of a Municipal election, and the alleged assault was said to have occurred at the polling station. At the last Municipal election at Barsi the contest for the election of Commissioners was the greatest. The Chief Constable was in charge of the booth and he was assisted by several police Sentenced as to correct as to correct and he was assisted by several police Sentenced for the left of the convenience of visitors, and he was assisted by several police Sentenced as to correct and he was assisted by several police Sentenced as to correct and he was assisted by several police Sentenced as to correct and he was assisted by several police Sentenced as to correct and he was assisted by several police Sentenced as to correct and he was assisted by several police Sentenced as to correct and he was assisted by several police Sentenced as to correct and he was assisted by several police Sentenced as to correct and he was assisted by several police Sentenced as to correct and he was assisted by several police Sentenced to the substitution of the word "Indian" for "matter" in all their carriages and stations. The cluster. Mr. F. C. T. Muiler, Supervisor, Ist cannot constitute the match was assisted by the Engineer Branch of the Public Works as sistent Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed to the Customs. Mr. F. C. T. Muiler, Supervisor, Ist carriages and stations. The cluster, which carriages and stations. The cluster, which carriages and stations. The trailway difficution of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed to the Customs. Mr. F. C. T. Muiler, Schmidt, and their carriages and stations. The cluster of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is app concerns and the authorities are ever ready arranged as to correspond with the map, etc. We wish other railway companies in India would soon follow in the wake of the O. R. Ry. and thus make railway travelling easy and pleasant.

A resolution has been issued to the effect that the Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the desirability of limiting the tenure of the appointment of Secretaries to the Government of India.
Under the present practice, an officer may, unless he is promoted to a higher appointment within a reasonable time, hold the appointment of Secretary for an indefinite period, with the result that he loses touch with the present of secretary for an indefinite period, with the result that he loses touch with the present of the secretary for an indefinite period, with the present of the secretary for an indefinite period, with the present of the secretary for an indefinite period, with the present of the secretary for an indefinite period, with the present of the secretary for an indefinite period, with the present of the secretary for an indefinite period, with the present of the secretary for an indefinite period, with the present of the secretary for an indefinite period, with the present of the secretary for an indefinite period, with the present of the secretary for an indefinite period, with the secretary for an indefinite period of the secretary for an indefini with the practical work of administration. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that Sepoy were not maintained and if possible the pleaders were not taught a lesson. In due course the pleaders were placed on their trial before the District Magistrate and each party was ably represented by a galaxy of gentlemen of the learned profession. The Magistrate disbelieved the story of the defence, namely, that they did not commit the offence they were charged with, and rejected the evidence they produced with the remark that "the witnesses for the defence are all men who are connected with each other by ties of one kind or other, and natural allies of the accused, and who would do their best to get the accused off," and sentenced the accused as stated above. We do not like to say anything about the correctness, legality and appropriateness of

at an early date come to India will be re-ceived with a wide-spread feeling of pleasure. Her ladyship will embark with her children on the P. and O. steamer Arabia at London on 10th February and should accordingly arrive in India at the beginning of March.

So at last the obnoxious circular of Mr. Pinhey, Collector of Malabar, which had created so much sensation in southern India. has been cancelled by the order of the Madras Government. It will be remembered that the circular dealt with the manner in which petitions and communications should be addressed to the District Officers and be addressed to the District Officers and their subordinates. The circular was made the subject of an interpellation at the last Meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, when the Government admitted that the circular was irregular and was issued with-out authority. Its cancellation has given out authority. Its cancellation has given much satisfaction not only in Malabar but in the whole of Madras and the thanks of the public are due to the Government of Madras for the prompt steps taken by it in compliance with the wishes of the people.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal intends to make Ranchi another capital city and is transferring all sorts of institutions there. Besides educational institutions, the Police training School will be transferred there. Burma, in succession to His Honor Sir H.S.
Barnes. K C S I.

A farmer living near Marse'lles has discovered that by 'watering' his melons with milk they will grow to twice the rordinary size. He carries off all the melon prizes at local horticultural shows. Will somebody try it here?

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the appointment of Mr. William where the salitherous climate and other lum, where the salubrious climate and other advantages are calculated to produce a far more healthy effect upon their body, mind and constitution. The contemplated removal of the Central Asylum to Ranchi must be a question of time, and in fact the project can not be taken in hand until Ranchi is linked with the metropolis and adjoining districts by Railway communication. The question that is now engaging the consideration of Government is how to utilize the newly constructed building and offices for which a large cost has already been incurred. The "Hindu Patriot" is informed, the Government contemplates converting the Asylum building into offices for a Central Jail, as the author was seem to consider that the fashion in which the buildings have been made can better suc the requirements of

#### GAZETTE OF INDIA-JAN. 28.

The services of Mr. H. F. Howard, of the Indian Cicil Service, are placed at the dis-The services of Captain A. Miller, M.B.,

The services of Captain A. Miller, M.B., 1.M.S., (Madras), are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The services of Lieutenant ... W. Greig, i.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for em-

ployment in the Jail Department. Captain H. M. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, s granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for fifteen months with effect from the 11th March 1905, or

the subsequent date on which he may avail h mself of it.

Mr. L. F. Morshead, I.C.S., is placed on special duty under the Government of India n the Finance and Commerce Department, with effect from the 19th of January 1905.

Mr. J. Cornwall, Postmaster General, united Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th of December 1904, and the following acting ppointments are made in the Postal Dep ment during his absence on privilege leaver or until further orders: -Mr. E. A. Dorar or until further orders:—Mr. E. A. Doran, rostmaster General, 2nd orade, to officiate as Postmaster General, 1st grade; Mr. J. Owens, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, to officiate as Postmaster General, United Provinces and in the 2nd grade of Postmaster General; Mr. P J. Gorman, 4th Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India, to officiate as Presidency Postmaster. to officiate as Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta; and Mr. G. W. Stanyon, Superintendent of Post Offices, to officiate as 4th Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India.

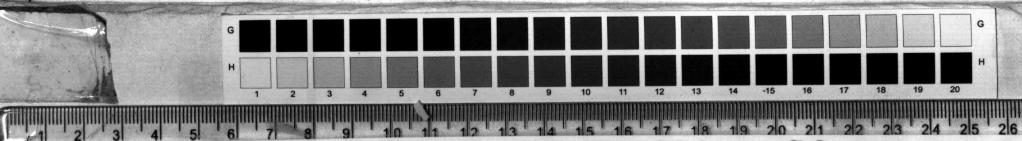
Mr. K. L. Datta is placed on special duty in the Financial Secretariat with effect from the 21st. of January 1905.

Mr. E. B. Robey, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, was granted leave on menical certificate from the 16th

The Rangoon Port authorities have received a telegram to the effect that the crew of the Government Tug "Mary," which was wrecked on the 24th at Simma Point, arrived safely at Bassein. The Tug is still lying in the same position.

From a report of the Sanitary Commissioner after his recent visit to the Nawpara Trenching and Skinning grounds and that of the Magistrate of 24-dregamas dureting the stoppage of all skinning operations at Nawpara it appears the agitation set on foot by Babu Lakit Mohan Ghosal has lafter all proved a success and he deserves the thanks of the local people for the long-sought relief.

A Quetta correspondent writes:—Sunday witnessed a snowfall and arctic blizzard here, witnessed a snowfall and arctic blizzard here, the thermometer registered twenty degrees below freezing point in the verandah, and the icy continuous gale which lasted for twenty-four hours was the cause of many deaths amongst cattle, and of half a dozen amongst the poor classes of the population. The accounts from the districts testify to the serious last of high particularly as regards sheen king. counts from the districts testify to the serious loss of life particularly as regards sheep, kine and donkeys, also amongst the rural population especially the wayfarers. Though a late winter it means to be a severe one evidently, as it has been snowing for the last three days off and on with every signs of continuance.



### TELEGRAMS.

#### REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

#### THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 24.

Yesterday evening's firing at St. Petersburg was an isolated encounter with strikers in one of the streets abutting on Nevski Prospect, which were all barred by troops.

The City was quiet last night, except petty depredations by bands of hooligans, but many shops have been wrecked and pillaged in the suburbs.

There is a temporary lull at St. Letersburg which, however, reassures n-body. Many are sending their wives and children away. Thousands of strikers are now concentrating at Nevski Prospect. An official statement says the exact number of killed on Sunday was 96 and 333 wounded.

London, Jan. 24.

London, Jan. 24. The fire at Sevastopol dockyard broke out simultaneously in different parts, directly after the signal to begin work. The whole of the buildings were rapidly involved, but the fire was got under by 1-30 p. m. and the docks

The "Standard" correspondent at Kleff says that the fire at Sevastopol was the outcome of the revolutionary outbreak. 8,000 sailors from the Black Sea Fleet, and the troops were called out and refused to fire.

were called out and refused to fire.

London, Jan. 24.

The employes in the large iron works at Moscow have struck in sympathy with their St. Petersburg comrades, and paraded the city, caliling out the workmen from all establishments, who mostly responded immediately. The movement is following the same lines as that at St. Petessburg.

The strike at Moscow is spreading rapidly. The Police have cleared the gunsmiths shops.

A Prodiamation of the Prefect of Police at Moscow warns everyone that, if necessary, the same severe measures will be employed as at St. Petersburg.

London, Jan. 23.

The strikers have looted the Arsenal on the outskirts of St. Petersburg and are marching, armed, on the capital. They are being aided by Nihilists, and, it is said that to-night thep will use explosives on the troops.

troops.

The Tsar and the Dowager Empress are departing for Livadia.

Hundreds of children were slain by the troops on Sunday.—"Statesman."

London, Jan. 24.

No strikers have hitherto been arrested at St. Petersburg. The workmen's unions are deficient of funds, and distress is beginning to be felt. In consequence of the non-publication of the newspapers, the public at St. Petersburg are unaware of the extensive movement in the provinces, which is apparently the result of a genial elaborate plan.

The Norski Prospect to-day was filled with crowd offspectators, despite warnings to remain indoors. Business is at a stand still, and the houses and shops are barricaded.

Owing to an extension of the strike among London, Jan. 24.

Owing to an extension of the strike among the electric light employes, the capital is again partly in darkness.

partly in darkness.

London, Jan. 25.

M. Trepoff, who was lately fired at by a student at Moscow and whose name, when he was Chief of Police at Moscow, was synonymous with martial la has been appointed to the new office of Governor-General of St. Petersburg with dictatorial powers, and was installed in the Winter Palace yesterday afternoon, when he immediately summoned the Chiefs of Police and ordered them to act with highly summoned the military sour. vigour. He then summoned the military commanders. The "Daily Telegraph" says whole sale arrests of Liberals has begun inauguratreign of terror. The prisoners are now as full as hospitals.

Father Gapon has issued fresh letters to the

troops and various classes of society urging them to unite for vengeance on the blood thirsty Tsar and all his reptile brood, and his Ministers, who are pillagers. These are being manifolded and distributed in thousands.

Maxime Gorki is stated to have been arrest ed while other papers report that Gorki has

Apparently the censorship is being enforced, for news from Russia is scanty, but the authorities seem to have gained complete mastery at St. Petersburg.

London, Jan. 25. The Municipality of Moscow has re-elected Prince Galitzin as Mayor (which post he had larely resigned) by 113 votes to ten.

London, Jan. 25.

A telegram from Moscow, dated January
24th, which has been delayed by the censor,
stated that the Cossacks on that day fired on 3,000 demonstrators and wounded many

The Tsar has issued a decree conferring on M. Trepoff the most drastic powers of administration, and conferring on him the rights of Minister of the Interior over local

authorities in the Petersburg district. Sunday's victims were buried at five o'clock Sunday's victims were buried at five o'clock this morning by order of M. Trepoff. Relations were not permitted to see the bodies. Trepoff posted notices at the works ordering the workmen to return in 24 hours, otherwise they will be deported to villages. Two tobacco factories resumed work; meanwhile the movement is apparently spreading in the provinces. Strikes are declard at Smolensk, Kertchsaratoff, Riga and Reva.

London, Jan. 26.
By order of the Tsar Trepon and the Minister of Finance have issued a proclamation explaning to workers that they are being exploited by self-seeking and evil disposed persons, who have misled them in a manner rendering the intervention of armed force inevitable. The workers forgot that Government always were careful of their needs and ready as always, to listen to just desires and now as always, to listen to just desires and satisfy them wherever possible, but they must assist Government by the restoration of order, returning to work and boycotting inciters to disorder. Their needs were the inciters to disorder. Their needs were the fallen, the war is objectless. inciters to disorder. Their needs were the Emperor's heart as were those of all loya subjects. Only recently the Emperor ordered the consideration of Workman's Insurance and had now directed the Ministory of Finance to draft a law for shortening in hours of labour, and measures for making it legally possible for the working classes to discuss and make known their needs. The Government would protect all returning to work. The St. Petersburg Municipality has voted by a large majority £2,500 for the relief of the wound d and families of those killed, and £200 to improve ambulance stations in view of the repetition of the trag dy. The resolution was originally coupled with a strong demunciation of Sunday's brutality, which however the President refused to put.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### REUTER'S TELEURAMS.

#### THE UNRE IN RUSSIA.

The Proclamation of the Governor promises the juliest protection to men remaining at work. The Cossacks apparently fired blank catridge on 24th instant, as there are no wounded in hospital.

London, Jan. 26. A party of terrorists are marching through the streets at Libau compelling workmen to

London, Jan. 26.

Moscow is quiet.

A Daily Chronicle message from St.
Petersburg says that 5,000 were arrested on Wednesday evening, including a hundred lawyers, who are now en route for Siberia. Thirty strikers were killed and wounded in the encounter with the troops at Riga. A Sub-Chief of Police and two soldiers were killed. Minor disorders have taken place in other large towns.

London, Jan. 26. The police at Moscow yesterday posted notices alleging that the strike was a movement due to Anglo-Japanese intrigues, and that the strikers were supported by British

noney.

Sir Charles Hardinge protested to the Russian Government that this was a calumny, and received assurances that measures had been taken to prevent a repetition of its publication. The British Embassy at St. Petersburg is now guarded by sentries. A similar notice to the Mcscow one was posted at Odessa today.

st. Petersburg is resuming its normal aspect. Shops are re-opening and some troops withdrawing and there is a partial resumption of work.

Government is confident that the movement is checked, though it is resolved to continue repressive measures. There was a demonstration at Helsingfors

esterday evening. The police attacked five housand workmen with swords and whips.

thousand workmen with swords and whips. There were a few casualties.

London, Jan. 27.

The Councils of the Civil Engineering, Polytechnic and Mining Institutes at St. Peterslurg have sent to the Ministries to which they are subordinate, resolutions denouncing the butchery that took place at St. Petersburg on the 22nd instant and refusing to the time the courses. The University Senate has suspended its re-opening on the 28th February.

#### THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Jan. 25. Though the recolution is smouldering in St. Petersburg, it is blazing in Russian Poland. Petersburg is going on, buildings are being blown up by dynamite.

It is reported that, as the result of confer-

ences granting concessions, many strikers are resuming work at St. Petersburg.

Austria (?) officially supports the Tsar and is prepared to send troops to his assistance.—
"Englishman."

London, Jan. 24.

Court and resolved upon declaring their solidarity with the strikers, and declining to plead in the Courts.

London, Jan. 24. Kuropatkin reports that Mistchenicos' total losses in the late fight we

Low, Jan. 25.

A Washington telegram states that China has replied to Secretary Hay's note regarding her violation of neutrality, and denies having swerved an idea from her neutrality, and considers at Russia has violated neutrality. a number of times.

London, Jan. 25. The "Times" Pekin correspondent, who has visited Port Arthur, speaks of the astounding mis-representations of General Stoessel about the conditions of the garrison, and says there is no more discreditable surrender recorded in

London, Jan. 25. Reuter's correspondent at Mauritius says it is rumoured that the Baltic Squadrons are still at Madagascar and will remain there till the end of the North Sea enquiry.

London, Jan. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the formation of a special service squadron is an-

Singapore, Jan. 26.
Three warships have been sighted near
Singapore. It is believed that they are

Japanese warships steaming south. Jan. 26.0 There have been three fatal cases of plague

London, Jan. 27. Reuter with Kuroki's army wires on the Reuter with Kuroki's army wires on the 26th instant, that a heavy and continuous artillery fire has been going on to the westward all day, and apparently an important engagement is proceeding. It is stated that a Russian force has crossed the Hunho River on the Japanese left, and that the Japanese are now attacking it.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent at St. Petersburg states that Kuropatkin telegraphed to the Tsar that his offensive power is seriously hampered by the reluctance of the European regiments to advance against the enemy, arguing that now Port Arthur has

London, Jan. 27. A despatch from Washington states that Mr. Secretary Hay has suggested to Russia the submission of the questions regarding the violation of Chinese neutrality to a Confernce of the Powers.

Hongkong, Jan. 23. quarantined on arrival here to-day, as one of the Russian officers abroad is down with small-pox. General Stoessel is accompanied by a number of paroled officers.—"Englishman," The M. M. steamer "Australien" has been

### TELEGRAMS.

#### REUTER'S TELECRAMS

#### GENERAL.

London, Jan. 24.

Lieut. I. D. Grant, of the 8th Gurkhas, is gaze ted to receive the Victoria Cross for gallantry at the storming of Gyantse Jong.

London, Jan. 24.

M. Rouvier has completed his Cabinet. M. Etienne becomes Minister of the Interior;

M. Benvenu Martin, M. Berteaux, Minister for War, and M. Clementel Minister for Colonies.

The Dominion Government has disallowed the British Columbian Act, establishing the educational test, with a view to the exclusion of Japanese, and regards the Act as a menace to Imperial interests.

London, Jan. 24. The Bishop of Llandaff is dead.

London, Jan. 25. Lady Curzon has completely recovered and returns shortly to India with her children.

London, Jan. 25.

The commercial treaty between Austria and Germany was signed after most difficult negotiations.

Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser has been appointed Commissioner regarding the Anglo-Tibetan agreement.

London, Jan. 26.

The "Standard" states that a Siamese loan
of two millions sterling will shortly be
issued in London.

An influential Southern Cotton Convention at New Orleans has adopted a scheme for reducing the acreage under cotton cultivation by 25 per cent.

#### INDIAN TELEGRAMS

#### SURVEY COMMITTEE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Jan. 25.

Mr. J. O. Miller, President of the Survey Committee, will reach Calcutta on the 5th February, and remain there some days as a guest of the Viceroy.

#### HOME CHARGES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, Jan. 25.
With over two months of the financial year still to run the remittances to meet the Home charges have covered the Secretary of State's wants, as estimated in the Budget Statement, and £1,679,000 besides.

#### THE AMIR AND HAZARAS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, Jan. 25.
It is apprehended that the endeavours of the Amir to induce the Hazara settlers to return may have a bad effect. The Hazaras have refused the grant of land offered them by the Government because the country has a bad reputation for mosquitos.

#### THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

A general strike has broken out at Kovno and Vilna. This extension in the Provinces regarded as a serious symptom.

The leading Liberal journa at Hissen has been arrested at St. Petersburg. A workman's lib har been closed. Several other leaders of the movement, professors, advocates and diteratures were arrested last night.

Barristers and solicitors met at the Law Court and received a resolution of the use of more powerful locomotives. The rails are also being doubled from motives. The rails are also being doubled from Moghal Serai to Naini Junction, so that a double tract will extent from Howrah to the point, where the Jubbulpore extension takes off. These changes will facilitate running at high r speeds, but in the meanwhile an effort is to be made to ensure the punctuality of the main service.

### SEISTAN MISSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Jan. 25.
The last demarcation pillars of the Seistan toundary has been erected, and the work has practically been completed.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, Jan. 25. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is expected to arrive in Madras at the end of this week, and will be a guest of the Governor.

### THE AMIR'S SON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, Jan. 25. Sardar Inayat Ullah Khan delayed his de parture from Jamrud for a day, so that his date for leaving Landi Kotal was the 24th

### PARS FROM "PIONEER,"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Allahabad, Jan. 26.

Allahabad, Jan. 26.

The East-Indian Railway in end making permanent electric light installation instead of temporary as at present and provide incandescent lighting for the offices in the passenger yard at Delhi station.

Severe cold is experienced in Allahabad. The Railway guards from Jubbulpur section state that the hills close by Sutna were covered with snow.

covered with snow.

The Imperial Service Troops are now being rearmed with Lee-Enheld Rifles.

The work of the Seistan boundary com mission as regards the demarcation of the Perso-Afghan frontier has been completed. Some further survey operations alone remain to be done before Colonel MacMahon and his

to be done before Colonel MacMahon and his party return to Quetta.

The Indian postal authorities will shortly ntroduce an improved kind of embossed envelope to replace the square pattern which has never been very popular, owing to the extra sum charged to cover the cost of the paper. Among other postal reforms now in contemplation is a reduction in the registration for an letters from two amass to one fee on letters from two annas to one

anna.

The "Pioneer" states that on arrival of Sardar Inayatullah Khan in British Territory, a cash z'n'at of 21,000 was presented to his Highness on behalf or the Government in accordance with time-honoured custom. When the Durand Mission went to Afghanistan the late Amir offered a ziafat of 33,895 Kabuli rupees and was a cepted and indebted to the Government 80

#### THE BOMBAY FIRE.

Bombay, Jan. 24. The damages in the recent warehouse fire at the Viotoria Docks are officially stated to be 41 lakhs. The origin of it is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

THE AMERICA DARAM

#### INDIAN SURVEY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Indian Survey Committee continued their sittings yesterday at the office of the Director of Land Records at the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. All the members were present with the exception of Colonel Grant. Mr. J. O. Millar, I.C.S., C.S.I., presided. Evidence was given bp Mr. Clifton, Superintendent of Irrigation, C.D., Mr. Beale, Superintendent of Irrigation, on special duty, and Mr. McIver, Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, C. D. The Committee will continue their investigations to-day and will close their sittings probably to-morrow, when they leave for Bombay.

#### THE WEATHER IN THE PUNJAB.

Lahore, Jan. 24. At Wano yesterday, at 9 a. m. the thermometer went down to zero. The minimum during the night was nine degrees below zero. The maximum temperature in the low zero. The maximum temperature in the shade on Sunday was twenty-two degrees. Nine inches of snow lie on the ground since Saturday morning and there was a heavy snowfall on Sunday night between Hangu and Thall and also at Khushalgarh and Rawalpindi Indeed, a few flakes are reported to have fallen at Lahore, where the cold on Sunday and Monday was of quite unusual intensity.

#### HEAVY SNOW IN MUSSOORIE.

Lucknow, Jan. 24.

A correspondent from Mussoorie writes that it was snowing hard all Saturday and Sunday the snow coming down as low as Jherrapann. A severe frost set in on Sunday night. Icicles eighteen inches long are hanging from the roofs of houses. The whole place is white, the snow lying from 10 to 12 inches deep.

#### SIR C. RIVAZ.

Lahore, Jan. 24. His Honour Sir Charles Rivaz, accompanied by Lady Rivaz, Mr. Diack, Chief Secretary, Major Robertson, Private Secretary, and Captain Drummond, A. D. C., left Lahore on tour on Monday night and will be absent a month. Sir Lewis Tupper, Financial Commissioner, has also gone on a short tour. tour.

#### SIR HUGH BARNES.

Rangoon, Jan. 24. Sir Hugh Barnes leaves Rangoon for Akyab on the 29th instant and will arrive at Akyab on the 31st January. After remaining there two days His Honor will go on visiting other points on the Arrakan Coast, including Kyaikpyu, Singaung, and St. Andrew's Bay. He will return to Rangoon via Preparis and the Cocos Islands on the 6th February.

#### GOVERNMENT TUG WRECKED. Rangoon, Jan. 24.

Telegraphic information received by the Port Office here states that the Government Tug steamer "Mary," while on her way from Bassein to Moulmein to-day was wrecked at a place called Simma. Assistance has been asked for and the R.I.M.S. "Mayo" is likely to proceed shortly to the scene of the accident. No particulars are yet to hand.

'RANGOON ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

Work in connection with the lying of lines for the electric tramways in has been started.

#### LORD LAN SERIOUS

Jan. 25.

little son, who
Jphoid, is very ill
that he contracted the ned to Bombay. All Governe festivities have been postponed.

### NCLEMENT WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

Unusually severe cold which has been experienced in Bombay especially since Sunday last has had a baneful influence on the general health of the city. This has been particularly so among the poorer classes, who have been the greatest sufferers. Plague mortality in consequence of it has gone up more than ever, although the scourge now accounts for a large number of deaths. A great number of the population, which at the present time may safely be estimated at a million, succumb to other can es induced by the inclemency of the weather, and the the inclemency of the weather, and the general unhealthiness of the city. The epidemic of small-pox now raging in Bombay has been a matter which has reciously engaged the attention of the municipality.

#### CROP PROSPECTS IN THE FRONTIER PROVINCES.

The recent rainfall in the frontier province has benefit ad the standing crops almost everywhere and enabled the spring sowings to be comp leted. The crop prospects are now average, in Dera Ismail Khan and fair elsewhere.

### THE COMP LAINT AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

Rangoon, Jan. 25. In connect tion with the complaint recently brought by a Burman cultivator against Mr. Newland, so licitor, who was warned by the Judges of the Chief Court, the solicitor has, in compliance with the orders of the Court, returned the documents belonging to the petition or to the Registrar of the Court and has der osited the money he had taken from

### THE LICLEMENT WEATHER.

Lahore, Jan. 26.

The sn owfall this year on the Murree
Flashmir mo doubt crops in the valley later on. By the last fall, whi ch com menced on Friday evening, the road I was blooked from Srinagar to Uri for about the sallegraph was interrupted from the telegraph was interrupted for one day, but the mills have the received and delivered pretty regularly to far.

GARRISON CLASSES IN INDIA.

Allahabad, Jan. 27.

It is not yet settled what garrison classes in India will be retained; definite orders will be issued, when various questions connected with the Indian Staff College and the course to be followed there have been disposed of.

Schools of Musketry will continue, the only difference being that now, instead of officers of the musketry staff being specialists, they are interchangeable with the district staff. The latter will take it in turn to conduct

#### BOMBAY EXHIBITION AWARDS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

The following gold medals have been awarded in the Ladies Section of the Bombay, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition:

—The Infant Jesus Orphanage Mulagamude, South Travancore, for handmade laces; Mrs. Flewker, Bombay, starfish for crochet cake d'oyly; the Head Parsi Priest Navsari Kasti, used by Parsis; Miss Blanchard, embroidered muslin teacloth; Miss S. S. Daniel, Bangalore, handkerchief border; Miss W. F. Darcy, Baroda, print lace teacloth; Lady Ali Shah, Bombay, satin door purdah; Miss M. P. Kharegas, handpainted silk; Mrs. Soonabai S. Miztry, Bombay, embroidered cushion; Parsi women's work class, Bombay, silk gown; the Rani of Hill, Chittagong, piece of handworked cloth (also another gold medal for a similar article); Mrs. Scrinze, Bombay, Venetian lace; Miss K. Campbell, Neemuch, d'oyle. Ruttonbai Pundaji School, embroidered jabla; St. Josaph's Convent, Bandora, cushion (also another gold medal for some crochet shawls); Mrs. R. M. Rustomjee, Bombay, oil painting, a silver medal.

#### THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by Prince Marasaraj, Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, Dewan of Mysore, left by special train last night for Madras on a visit to Lord Ampthill. He is leaving Madras on the 4th February for Calcutta to visit the Viceroy. The Maharajah's party consists of Mr. Maconochie, Private Secretary; Ragnavendra Rao, Assistant Private Secretary; Lieutenant Heale, Tutor to the Yuvaraja; Colonel Megann, Durbar Physician; Mr. Gopalraj Urs, Palace Assistant, and others.

### COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN THE

Lahore, Jan. 26.

A conference will shortly assemble to consider the question of commercial education in this province. At present there is a commercial school at Amritsar, and commercial classes are attached to a few high schools in the province. Students reading in these classes prepare for the clerical and commercial entrance examination of the Punjab University. A conference will shortly assemble to con-

#### THE KARACHI PORT.

THE KARACHI PORT.

Karachi, Jan. 27.

Mr. F. Palmer, the Hon. Mr. Hughes and the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway have been selected by the Bombay Government to serve on an expert committee in connection with improvements to the port of Karachi. The administrations concerned have been asked to make the services of the above gentlemen was islable to serve on the have been asked to make the services of the above gentlemen available to serve on the committee. The Manager of the North-Western Railway has been asked by the Karachi Port Trust to nominate a gentleman to serve on the committee; the Port Trust also requested the above gentlemen to inform the board what they would consider adequate remuneration for their services, and whether they could conveniently meet at Karachi and the 13th proxima

#### the 13th proximo. AFGHANISTAN.

The following news reaches nistan. Pir Muhamad Laghman, who is a son of uncle, on account of has been suspend in Jail till, h years are Bara Khushdill Khan APir Muhammad Khan Nijrab has also been sus scrut

me governor pended is aking bribes, and will be made to refund the money.

Habibullah Khan, grandson of Sikander Ahan, of Shinwar, who was detailed to enlist 12,000 recruits, in the district of Shinwar, having enlisted 9,000, and having got them passed by one Governor of Jelkalabad, has sent them to Kabul, where they will be sworn in on the arrival of Sardar Inayatullah Khan.

The British Mission having returned their camel transport on the 12th, will have to stay in Kabul until the 25th, about which time Sardar Inayatullah Khan will be back with the Viceroy's replies to the desires which

with the Vicercy's replies to the desires which his father had made over to him in writing and it is believed that the Amir will not make any final settlement with Mr. Dane until he has received the above documentary proposals

### PROPOSED TRANSFER OF A MUNSIFFI.

for an ultimate treaty.

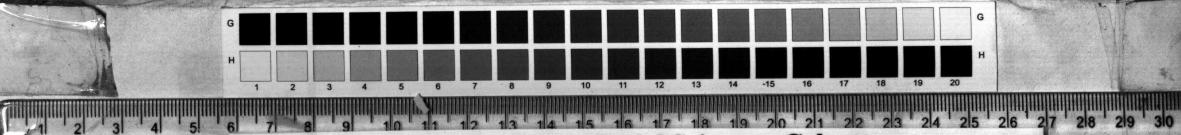
Mymensingh, Jan. 27.

People of Pingna and surrounding valages assembled in public meeting on January 25 last humbly protested against the rumoured abolition and transfer of the Pingna Munsiff's Court either to Jamalpur or Tangail. Five resolutions were passed. The delegates came from distant moffusil places. Telegrams have been sent to Chief Secretary, Bengal Government, and the Hon'ble High Court. Memorials will be submitted later.

#### BANQUET AT MYMENSINGH. A PRINCELY DONATION.

Mymensingh, Jan. 27.
Last night's banquet at the old Town Hall was a grand success. Thirty-four covers were laid. Pelti had the catering. Lobo's band played during the dinner. Mr. Inglis, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, in a nice little speech proposed the health of the Maharaja and of the married couple. The Maharaja in reply made an excellent speech strongly advocating the cause of social teform. He said he saw no reason why we should keep out all such that have lived or travelled in foreign countries specially as they were the best amongst us in point of education and culture. He further said he had no desire to seven his connection with his own community. The Maharaja very, generously promised fifteen thousand rupees in aid of the local Town Club. In the evening there was a grand display of fire-

## GARRISON CLASSES IN INDIA.



Railway Board.—We learn that legislation will probably be be required to put the Railway Board on a sound footing. A decision on the subject will shortly be arrived at.

The Rolt Case.—The Reports of the various officials concerned with the Rolt case are before the Bengal Government, but the Committee, which is inquiring into the case, has not yet completed its investigations.

Coin Reserve.—The total value of the Indian silver coin reserve on 22nd January was Rs. 10,57,13,335 and of gold coin and bullion Rs. 17,06,39,325. The silver held as security notes amounted to Rs. 1,81,80,829.

The Chittagong Port .- The Chittagong Port Fund opened the present year, 1905-06, with a credit balance of Rs. 80,854, which it is estimated at the close of the year to be raised to Rs. 1,22,354. he estimated receipts for the current year are Rs. 1,31,000 and expenditure Rs 2,11,854.

Furloughs .- The last "Gazette" states that the the total number of furloughs available for allotment to officers of the Indian Civil Service under the Bengal Government, before twenty-eight are at present available, while three will soon be open by the return of officers at present absent.

Financial Department.—The vacant post of

Under-Secretary in the Financial Department, due to the appointment of Mr. J. Campbell, C. S., to a similar post in the Department of Commerce and Industry, will be filled by Mr. H. F. Howard, C. S., Bengal, now on special duty in connection with the revision of the "Imperial Gazetteer."

B. N. Ry.—We understand that the Bengal Nagpur Railway is just now experimenting a new system of interlocking of signals and points by means of cold steam. The system, if it proves successful, will despense with the services of signalmen and pointsmen, and the Station Master will be able to easily manipulate the signals and points from his room.

Motor Cars and Cycles.—Certain amendments are proposed to be made in the rules for regulating the use of motor-cars and motor cycles in Bengal. As they appear in the last issue of the "Calcutta Gazette," the draft amendments will extend certain sections of the law as regards lighting-up the trailers drawn behind motor cycles. Any objections or suggestions upon this alteration must reach the Government before March Ist.

Assam Weather and Crops.—Slight rain in some districts. Hoeing and pruning of tea continue. Harvesting of late rice nearly finished. Gathering of pulses and cotton and pressing of sugarcane in progress. Cutturn of late rice and cotton generally good. Prospects of mustard, pulses and sugarcane fair. Cattle disease prevalent in four districts.

Prices of common rice—Sichar 19 Sylbat 18 Prices of common rice—Silchar 19, Sylhet 18, Sibsagar 17, Dhubri, Tezpur and Nowgong 16, and Gauhati and Dibrugarh 14 seers per

Excise Reform.—It is understood wat an mportant scheme of Excise Reform in Benga s now under the consideration of the Go-ernment of India. The Government will early await the submission of the report or Bedford, I.M.S., who is now on ut making enquiries about the the country liquors. The chief eform is to restrict the area of m in Bengal, and the gradual vior qualities of liquor by

Rengal.—Rain was every district Jalparguri, Bengal, exc. Darjeeling, Rangoon, Darjeeling, Rangoon, fall wos moderately heavy rt and Chota Nagpur. Prospects of the many and chota nagpur.

crops are generally good. Har ing of winter rice is almost over and threstaing continues. Cattle-disease is reported from eight districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, has fallen in six, and is stationary in the remainder.

An Acquittal.—Says the "Kayestha Messenger' of Gya: The sensational case of Hara Nand Jha which was transferred by the Hon-ble High Court to Gaya and in which H.rable High Court to Gaya and in which H.ranand stood charged with having committed an
offence under section 193 1.1. C. was heard by
S. C. Multick Esq., Joint Magistrate of Gaya.
The hearing lasted for 5 days. The accused
did not enter into defence, the case was argued on the 13th instant. The learned Joint
Mag strate having entirely endorsed the point
taken by the defence acquitted the accused
Hiranand under section 258 Cr. P. Code.
The judgment has given meneral satisfaction.

A Post Master in Trouble.—The Dibrugar. Citizen" writes :- The Post Master of Post Office is undergoing trial before Munshing and giving false information to the police. It appears, towards the end of the last menthe wrote a letter to the Manager of the Sissi Saw Mills informing him that his office room had been broken into by burglars and a considerable amount of Government money taken. The Manager sent the letter to the tolen. The Manager sent the letter to the nquiry. Inspector Sarafat Ali who was leputed to investigate the case found that he Post Master had embezzled Government money to the extent of over a thousand rupees and that the information given by him through the Manager of the Sissi Saw

Accident on the Hughli.-The steam launch Success" belonging to Annada Mohun Roy of Brownipur sank of Sulkea early Wednesday norning. The launch was anchored on Sulkea or the night, being fastened to the flat Kaiserina." About 3 o'clock Wednesday morning it was discovered by one of the crew on board the launch that she had suddenly sprung a leak and was rapidly filling with water. The crew forthwith commenced to take steps to save the vessel. Hawsers were fastened to her and several attempts were made to haul the launch ash ore but would avail and at 6 o'clock, three hours after the leak had en discovered, she heeled over and settled down in about five fathoms of water. Fortunately the whole crew managed to get clear and no lives were lost. One man, however was slightly injured in attempting to spring back into the 'Kaiserina" as the "Success" was beedling over neeling over. It appears he was caught be-ween the roof of the launch and the deck of the flat but managed to extricate himself of the some little difficulty. On the news be-order communicated to the Harbour Master's epartment books were sent down immediate-and arrangements made to raise the vessel id it is expected that the launch will be re-

Bank Rate.—The Bank of Bengal rats for Demand Loans remains at 6 per cent

Postal Congress.—The International Post Congress, which was to have been held Rome in May, has been postponed.

The Viceroy's Party.—The Viceroy on his shooting trip to Goalpara will be a companied by the Private Secretary the Military Secretary, the Surgeon to the Viceroy, and two Aides-de-Camp.

Wireless Telegraphy.—Messrs Schroder Smidt and Co. have been given permission to give a demonstration of the Slaby Arco system of wireless telegraphy between Dia-mond Harbour and Fort William.

Plague Mortality. —There was another serious increase in the plague mortality last week, the total number of deaths being 28, The United Provinces with 12,435. Punjab with 5,606, Bengal with 3,808 and Bombay with 2,952 deoths were the principal contributors to this total. The deaths last year during the same period were 21,103.

Cold in Calcutta.—The cold vave is still continuing to affect the whole area of the Province of Bengal, and temperature on Thursday was again abnormally low. In Cal-Thursday was aguin abnormally low. In Calcutta — e maximum registered was 678 deg. which is 9.7 deg. below normal, and the minimum was 48.4 deg. below normal. On Wednesday the minimum was 48.9 deg. and the maximum 72.8 deg., so that the fall is continuing, and throughout Thursday the cold was, comparatively speaking, intense. The timperature reading at 8 a.m. on Thursday morning was 52.7 deg. as against 61.3 deg. on Tuesday at the same hour, and Wednesday 52.7 deg.

Durbhanga Maharani's Case.—We hear the District Judge of Tirhut at Mozafferpur has taken up the above case in his own file. It was first laid before the lst Subordinate lands of Mozafferpur in late was first laid. Judge of Mozafferpur in whose jurisd ction the case arose but the

the case arose but the case has been transferred to the Court of the District Judge. The suit was brought on the 15th December last and the Maharaja Bahadur left Durbhanga the very day for Calcutta to join the Legislative Council and he has not yet returned and it is not probable that he will return before the end of the month. However, we hear the first date of the hearing of the case comes

Public Works Department.—The following Public Works Department.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1905:—Turnbull, D. R. G., from Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade to Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade; James, A. E. Supervisor, 1st grade temporary rank to Supervisor, 1st grade and Amulya Krishna Bhuttacherjee Supervisor, 2nd grade. Babu Rajendro Nath Biswas, Supervisor, Akhoypada-Jaipur Division, is granted combined leave for two years. Babu Krishna Dhone Banerjee, Supervisor, first grade, Champaran Division is granted privilege leave for one month. is granted privilege leave for one month. Mr. N. A. Williamson, a passed student of the Civil Engineering College, S.bpur, is appointed Overseer, first grade, permanent, on probation, and is posted to the Eastern Circle.

NOTES FROM MIDNAPUR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Midnapur, Jan. 23.

A MORAL NUISANCE. The town of Midnapur is unique in more respects than one. The filthy drains, the polluted tanks, which dot the entire area almost like the cells of a bee-hive, and the pollute of the cells of a bee-hive, and the cells of a bee-hive a bee open spaces in the heart of the town which are freely used for answering the calls of nature, are features peculiar to this town. But this is a small matter when compared h a graver evil that taints the moral at

The main streets of the town the most frequented, are unforlost potent centres of moral es that line these streets blic prostitutes. stalls, and lian orgies

have also found ing the heart of the mass of corruption, porthing but good. Can't the do something to drive these mointo the back parts of the town, they can, if they will. Calcutta has an example; and we earnestly request the authorities here to see if any strong the authorities here authorities her the authorities here to see if any strong measures similar to those adopted in Calcutta may be enforced in this town for the good of

public in general.

THE MANIKYA RAM CHALOSPATHI. THE MANIKYA RAM CHATUSPATHI.

The Manikya Ram Chatuspathi, founded by the liberality of Babu Kshetra Nath Pal in memory of his late father, has been dragging on a listless existence. The constant change of Pundits bespeaks a state of things at does not reflect credit on the management of this benevolent institution. We hear that Pundit Abinash has just resigned his appointment. Pundit Braja Nath, his predecessor, was also forced to take a similar step. We will not discuss the causes that brought about this unfortunate result. We shall for the present content ourselves with shall for the present content ourselves with asking the Board of Trustees to see that the place is not made too hot for deserving

student community as well as of the

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION. A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the meritorious students of the local Mission School was held to-day at 8 a. in. Our District Judge, Mr. Brockman, presided on the occasion. Many respectable gentlemen were present. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and buntings. The recitations were well performed. It is a pleasure to find the school showing signs or recipromation under the able management of uvenation under the able management of its present Head Master, Mr. B. B. Ghosal. We hope that under the guidance of its young and energetic Head Master the school will attain a prosperity unknown in the past history of this institution.

THE MIDNAPUR AGRICULTURAL

EXHIBITION. The Midnapur Agricultural and Industrial show is going to be held at the old jail building on 9th February and the six succeed-

building on 9th February and the six succeeding days. All arrangements are now in full swing; and we hope the exhibition will be a complete success. One noteworthy feature in the programme is that the Department of Land Records and Agriculture will show improved agricultural implements, fishes, manures, insecticides and fungicides; and lectures will be delivered by one of the Assistants to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The total amount of prizes has at present been fixed at Rs. 1,200.

NOTES FROM KRISHNAGAR

(From our own Correspondent.) Krishnagar, Jan. 25.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

A case is reported from Harinarayanpur in which a Brahmin widow, a girl of 14 years, is alleged to have been most brutally outraged by a Mahomedan. The case has created mmense sensation. It will be taken up to-day at the Sessions Court. The prosecution story is as follows:—In the village of Harinarayanpur there lives a very poor Harinarayanpur there lives a very poor Brahmin family consisting of three members—mother, an invalid and malaria-stricken son of 19 years and the widowed daughter of 14. of 19 years and the widowed daughter of 14. They were very poor, utterly destitute, and had none to help them. The boy used to beg and with what lattle he got in begging the poor family passed their miserable days. The girl's beauty smote Polam, a very ugly Mahomedan of the village. The widow had inherited some land from her husband, but she was not in peaceful possession of it, her claim was disputed and she could not peacefully enjoy the property. The accused knowing the poverty of the family went to their house and proposed to purchase the land for Rs. 40 if the girl would consent to sell it. His plan was successful and the girl's mother and brother finited with delight the proposed. proposal. When the proposal was accepted the accused came one night at about 10 p. m. to the house of the widow and asked her to accompany him as they both would have to go to the Registration office at Kumarkhali to get the sale deed registered. He also said that he had, with considerable difficulty, secured one boat to convey them to the Registration office and if they would not go Registration office and if they would not go then and lose that opportunity the payment of consideration and the registration would be deferred for a long time as the would leave his village next day and would not return very soon. Being in extreme poverty the prospect of Rs. 40 was an allurement which they could not withstand, and believing the accused and suspecting nothing the mother allowed her daughter to accompany the accused. The invalid brother was also sent with her. After a mile's journey the accused landed the boat at the ghat of his house. The accused then asked the brother of the girl to come with him to his house in order to take delivery of Rs. 40 which he did, leaving his sister alone in the boat. Afterwards the accused managed to send the brother of the girl away and committed wards the accused managed to send une brother of the girl away and committed outrage upon her. He then kept her con-cealed in an adjoining village in a Mahome-dan house. On the following morning the boy informed the Choukidar and village Punchayet of this event and a vigorous search was instituted. The accused Polam was arrested and was sent to the Police station in custody of two Choukidars and the boy. On one way Polam proposed that if they would not proceed against him, he would find out the girl. The Choukidars accepted his terms and went with him to the house of the Mahomedan where she knot converted. with him to the house of the Mahomedan where she kept concealed. In the meantime Polam managed to escape and information was lodged at the Kusthia police station. With considerable difficulty the Sub-Inspector arrested the accused again and he confessed his guilt before the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Kusthia. He admitted everything but said that the girl was a consenting party. But of Kusthia. He admitted everything but said that the girl was a consenting party. But before the Deputy Magistrate, Babu J. C. Sen, who committed the case to the Court of Sessions he retracted his confession and said that the case was false and his confession was extorted from him by the police officers.

A CASE OF MURDER.

The case of Nibaran Pramanick, which was committed to the Court of Sessions by the District Magistrate, Mr. Greenshield who, out of his own motion, got the case retransferred to his own file from the file of Babu Chuni Lal Roy, a Deputy Magistrate, simply

Chuni Lal Roy, a Deputy Magistrate, simply because the latter charged the ascused under Sec. 323 instead of Sec. 304 under which the police sent up the case, and which case was referred to the Hon'ble High Court by the District Judge on the ground that the com-District Judge on the ground that the commitment was not legal, came up before the Sessions Court for trial day before yesterday, the High Court declining to interfere. The accused was found not guilty and acquitted. The facts of the case have already been reported.

PANACHAT-KRISHNAGAR LIGHT

RAILWAY.

Since the assumption of this line by Governent no improvement has been effected ough much was expected of the Government. he timing of the train is very inconvenient the court-going people. No intermediate turn blockets are allowed for the intermediate diate stations. The 1st train reaches Krishna ghar at 12-30 p. m. and many people who come to this district town to conduct their cases are put to great inconvenience for this delay. We hope the attention of the authorities will be drawn to this fact. As once arranged, if an additional train be arranged. which will leave Krishnagar in the evening and reach Krishnagar in the morning inconvenience of the people will be removed and traffic will greatly increase.

The Mayor of Pondichery, Vonsieur Paslin Pierre, proceds to Europe to arrange the finances of the Cuddalore-Pondicherry Railway.

The numerous types of motor cars which have recently been seen in Bombay have now been added to by the arrival of some large omnibuses which have attracted considerable omnibuses which have attracted considerable attent on while running about the main thoroughfares of the city. One of these, capable of seating 18 passengers, has been ordered by his Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur for the purpose of carrying his staff while he is travelling in his own car. Another large vehicle, which is capable of seating 20 peopl, is to be sent up to Mhow for the purpose of being run on the passenger service between that place and Dhar, a distance of thirty-five miles, and forms the third omnibus of the kind that has been built for this service.

The total exports of cotton from Burma in

The total exports of cotton from Burma in November amounted to 11,004 cwts., of the value of Rs. 3,38,790. Of the total quantity 9,475cwts., of the value of Rs. 2,95,490. went to foreign port out of India. "Apropos" of the extension of cotton cultivation in Burma several new firms, of which the Burma Cotton Company with Messrs. Finlay Fleming and Company as their agents, is the most promnent, are now interested in the revival of the industry in the Province. Experiments with foreign cottons such as Sec Island, Egyptian the Pernambura tree cotton, and other varieties. the Pernambura tree cotton: ad other varies, are being tried all various centres. The Provincial Agricultural Dipartment is giving money advances to the principal cotton growing districts, and is inviting the co-operation of the principal cotton-buying firms in the Province in their measures for the improvement of cotton pultivation. . Box Mg vime of all and mothin

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE RE-ORGANI-SATION OF THE INDIAN ASSO-CIATION AND THE CAL-CUTTA STANDING CON-GRESS COMMITTEE.

(By Babu Prithwish Chandra Ray.)

1. That the Calcutta Standing Congress Committee be amalgamated with the Indian Association. (This suggestion is made with the view to save much trouble and expense. in keeping up two different offices for carraging on a work of 'xactly the same nature. When the newspaper 'India' was a Congress Concern, the Calcutta Congress Committee used to collect subscriptions to that "Journal" and see to its wider circulathat "Journal" and see to its wider circulation and thereby justified its existence. Now all worksin connection with "India" have been taken off the Committiee's hands by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Joint-General Secretary of the Congress, who is maintaining a separate establishment for the purpose. It is also necessary to add that there are no such separate Standing Congress Committees in either Bembay or Madras and all Congress works are now being done in all Congress works are now being done in those cities by the Bombay Presidency Association, and the Mahajana Sabha of Madras. The amalgamation of the Calcutta Committee with the Indian Association would feel into one body the energy and the activity of the two and relieve the members of both from attending their meetings convened for one and the same purpose au paying sub-criptions to both for the one and the same purpose.'
2. That a political club and Library is

established in connection with the Indian Association. (In these days, man has become a social animal and he wants to transact ail his business not as a talking, a moving auto-maton but as a friend and co-adjutor. Even the Governments of Empires ultimately appeal to the social instincts for their popularity and success. We must also rice equal to rity and success. We must also rice equal to he occasion, meet together more frequently and talk politics over the tea and dinner table. This reform would attract to our Association meany persons who now keep away from it and would greatly vivify our propagandist work in many important directions. As for a library being attlached to the Association no one, I think, would deny its benefits in the 20th Century. Knowledge has been power for a long time in the world, but never has it been a greater power than to-day. If we want to assail the Government on any point our criticism must be 'informed' and well-reasoned.' And to do this we must have recourse to a well-stocked library. At present there is no public library in Calcutta in which you can find all the Parliamentary Blue Books in relation to India and Eastern Questions from the days of Plassey onwards, Questions from the days of Plassey onwards, nor can you find outside the Imperial Library all books in connection with general Indian all books in connection with general Indian Adn listration and on Indian Finance and Economics. This is one of our greatest wants and orght to be met at once. In Bombay and Madras they have sat their heart on this matter and have already met with considerable support from the public. There are no reasons why the same support should not be expected in Calcutta.)

3 That the Indian Association be divided into the following sections with independent in connection with general Indian

into the following sections with independent S- retaries to each of them with Mr. Surendranath Banerjea as the general Secre-

2. Educational Section.
3. Agricultural Section.
4. Sanitation and Public Health Section.
5. Municipal Section.
6. Political and Economic Section. (The work of political agitation in Bengal has become too much engrossing for any one man to control or guide with efficiency. The idea of splitting the Association into different Sections ought to be seriously entertained to enable students and experts an expertained to enable students and experts an opportunity to guide every department of our agnation and take an active interest in

our general propagandist work. The Sectional Secretaries will also be in a position to issue occasional leaflets and progress reports on the various questions of public interest and all this would go a great way in educating public ownion in those subjects much more wide man we can conceive at the present day A Grant of Rs. 29,000 has been made for

Mian Mar water supply. trace has yet been found at Poona of van Singh, the your Sikh, the sepoy shot his comrade in the lines of the h Pioneers on Friday morning the 20th instant.

H. H. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati, Maharaja o Kolhapur, accompanied by twenty-five Sardars of his State and attended by sixty followers, left Bombay for Bhavnagar on Saturday hight by the Ahmedabad mail train. He stays there as a guest of the Maharaja of Bharnagar for

The Resolution on the Forest Administration Report of Burna for the year ending June 30, 1904, says that the year has been one of steady development and progress. New areas of valuable forest have been less r.cd. fire protection of reserved areas has been generally successful, and useful experiment; have continued to be made with a view to the determination of the most suitable methods of reproduction of teak and other trees.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K.C.I.E., M.P. left Bombay on Saturday for London by the P. and O. Company's steamer 'Oriental's Mr. Munchenjes, who was accompanied by Lady Bhownaggree, and his daughter. Mrs. Bahadurjee arrived at the Ballard Pier at noon, and was greeted there by a large number of his friends who had gathered together at the pier to bid him "bon voyage." Presentations of garlands and bouquets of flowers were made by representative citizens.

It is not generally known that years ago Baron Brampton, better known as Sir Henry Hawkins, could have earned the borest fee Hawkins, could have earned the 1 rest fee that has ever been offered to a barrister. A brief which, had he accepted it, would have necessitated a visit to India, was marked twenty thousand gameas. This the famous advocate declined, upon which the fee was increased to fifty thousand guineas, but to no purpose. The future judge preferred not to let anything interfere with his lucrative practice at home.

A Dehra Dun correspondent writes, the 23rd instant:—The assertion of the old st inhabitant that "there has never been anything like tant that "there has never been anything like t" (the weather) goes quite unquestioned now. The continuous pitter patter that Dehra has been treated to during the last six days recalls the conditions of the mid-monsoon. Sunday the 22nd was a day of rain ushered in by a hailstorm at dawn. As I write the sky is beautifully clear again, and the Mussoorie hills are enveloped in a thicker mantle of snow han anyone can remember to have seen before. fore balancintonia a basenil

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The plague in Ferozepore is active again, so much so that the city school has been closed for a fortnight.

Advices from the frontier show that the Ameer has summoned to Kabul a number of distinguished Sirdars and Khans to meet Mr.

Mr. H.W. Schmidt, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, and Mr. N. C. McLeod, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Central Provinces, is transferred to Bombay.

Sr Frank Younghusband will deliver his address on the geographical results of the Tibet Expedition to the Royal Geographical Society, in London, on the 13th February, either at Burlington Gardens or at Queen's Hall. Sir Frank Younghusband already holds the Sciety's gold medal for his explorations in Kashmir, as well as the Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

Rubber cultivation at the foot of the ghaut near Mondekajam, Travancore, is engaging attention. The first pioneer in that part of the country was Mr. J. G. Murphy, followed by Mr. Drummond Deane on Yendaar and Elderado Estates. Both these estates are now being extended. Mr. H. M. Knight and the Rami Co., have also cleared land for rubber this year in the vicinity.

The P. and O. Chusan, which arrived in Colombo from Bombay recently sighted four ships within five index of the Indian coast. The vessels were heavily laden, and were proceeding very slowly in a N. N.-W. direction, between Quilon Point and Mathu Point. They looked like colliers, and this led to the supposition that they were probably Japanese but they were without lights and it was too dark to identify them.

Superintendent Wilkins of the Dock Police, Superintendent Wilkins of the Dock Police, in a supplementary report to the Commissioner of Police with regard to the fire which broke out in the Port Trust's warehouse at the Victoria Dock, Bombay, on Friday, states that the total damage cause by the fire amounted to four and a half lakhs of rupees. Of this the value of the goods destroyed is estimated at Rs. 400,000 and that of the build ng at iRs. 50,000. The fire is supposed to have been due to spontaneous combustion.

An item of import to the Rangoon rice trade given in the consular report on the trade of Rode Jane to im Brazil for the year 193. According to Consul Rhind, the incouragement of activity in the country is 'ikely to do much harm to the British trade in rice from Rangoon, inasmuch as, it has been considered necessary to discourage its importation, not only by increasing the Federal import tax by 50 per cent., but by further hand capping it with a State import tax of 2s. 6d. per bag, and by conceding preferential railway freights for the Indian articles.

Further particulars show that the sepoy named Bhagwan Singh shot a comrade named Nathu Singh in the latter's room in the regimental lines. Bhagwan Singh carried his rifle from the armoury as if to attend parade. When he entered the room he shot Nathu Singh who was lying asleep. The shot entered the left side of the breast. Bhagwan Singh then flung away his rifle and Shot entered the left side of the breast. Bhagwan Singh then flung away his rifle and botted. Both Bhagwan Singh and his victim are very young men, about nineteen years of age. Nothing could be elicited as to the m tive of the attack. A police enquiry was held recently. Inagwan Singh is a native f Tanda in Gujrat. The Poona and Kirkee Police, as well as the regimental men, are actively searching the district, and all roads are being watched.

Dr. Forster, the Assistant Port Medical Officer of Hongkong, did a brave deed recently. While out in his launch he saw a sampan overturn, and proceeding at once to the scene of the collision, divesting himself of part of his clothing on the way, he dived for two children, whom he found underneath the boat entangled in the wreckage. He had great difficulty in releasing them, and was under water himself quite a lang time, having in fact, become entangled them, and was under water himself quite a long time, having, in fact, become entangled too; and to add to his peril some Chinese, who were using bamboo poles in an attempt to right the sampan, unwittingly struck him a heavy blow on the shoulder. The gallant doctor succeeded with much difficulty in bringing the two children to the surface, and they were restored to life after working hard they were restored to life after working hard for about an hour and a half.

The Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Rangoon, issue the following summary of the rice crop forecast for the month of December 1904:-The area under month of December 1901:—The area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice producing districts is now reported to be 6,745,512 acres, or 5,443 acres more than the area reported last month. There are no changes of importance in the district figures, except in Bassein where the cropped area has gone up by 6,204 acres and the fallow area by 10,283 acres, and in Henzada where the estimate of outturn has been where the estimate of outturn has been lowered by 14 per cent. owing to damage from floods. Reaping and threshing are in progress: prospects are the same as last month. The surplus available for export is estimated at 2,284,700 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 38,723,729 cwts of cleaned rice.

Although the Secretary of State has not commended the outlay of R400.000 for the ourrent year may, for various reasons, be considered "off." Government says the "Times of Caylon" will not at a present considered "off." Government says the "Times of Ceylon" will not at present, restore the items which were struck out of the supply Bill in order to make provision for this amount; but the additional large work which first it is to be devoutly hoped will be taken in hand this year, and that were sacrificed six weeks, ago, is the new Public Works office for Colombo R150,000. A land registrar's office at Chilaw. R15 000 Works office for Colombo R150,000. A land registrar's office at Chilaw, R15,000, was another item which the Sub-Committee abandoned with great reluctance. There are also a number of bridges and reads which it may be possible for the Public Works Department to undertake—unless the curtailed programme for the year is up to the full capacity of the department—for besides the saving of the four lakhs of Rupees, we are permitted a fairly good addition to revenue from the approaching pearl fishery.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RURSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Jan. 15.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh reports that a large portion of General Nogi's army has been hurriedly despatched to Liaoyang. Kuropatkin is urging the authoriteis at St. Petersburg to send him reinforcements promptly, plead ng he expects a general attack during February. Increasing dissatisfaction is being felt at St. Petersburg because of Kuropatkin's inaction, and his incessant demands for reinforcements. In some quarters it is suggested that he ought to be recalled. The "Immes" military critic states that it is now beyond doubt that the Russian casualties resulting from the fight at the Shaho numbered 20,000, while the Japanese losses were not more than 16,000.

None of the ships of the Baltic fleet actually entered the ports of Diego, Suarez, Tamatave or Majunga in Madagascar. The French cruisers on the station are insufficient to watch the whole of the Madagascar coast. The "Eclaire," a Paris journal publishes an extraordinary story. It declares that the Russians intend to testify before the International Commission that Japanese emissaries engaged a dozen Danish pilots to wreck the Baltic fleet. Admiral Rozhd stvensky took them aboard and sent them below; then he selected others. According to the same them aboard and sent them below; then he selected others. According to the same journal the Russians will testify that the Japanese chartered small vessels and transformed them into torpedo boats which mingled with the Hull fishing fleet. At the opening of the Commission Admiral Beaumont strove hard, but in vain, to secure public sittings. He succeeded in obtaining the aumittance of reporters during the taking of evidence, summaries of which and the Commissioners' decision will be communicated to the public. sion will be communicated to the public.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" states that on the

night of the Dogger Bank affair an ethergram in Russian was received at Shorncliffe, and forwarded to the Admiralty by whom it was deciphered as follows:—"What damage has been sustained by the "Orel" and "Oleg." At that time the Admiralty was unaware of the outrage. It was imagine for some hours that the "Orel" and "Oleg," the two Russian warships mentioned, had collided. The 'Daily Mail' states that various Russian ethergrams received at British stations during the passage of the Baltic fleet show that the Russians were aware that they had attacked their own ships, mutually mistaking them for Japanese vessels, and that the torpedo-boat story was an afterthought.

General Nogi's figures with reference to the Russian garrison at Port Arthur, show that five Russian regiments, which at the beginning of the siege numbered 12,000, still have 206 officers and 5,451 rank and file. In the course of an interview with General Nogi's Stored and his received for the Milesda's night of the Dogger Bank affair an ethergram

206 officers and 5,451 rank and file. In the course of an interview with General Nogi, Stoessel said he was grateful for the Mikado's kindness in allowing the Russian officers to retain their swords. He acknowledged General Nogi's considerate conduct throughout the war. The real gause of the war was, he said, Russia's ignorance of her enemy's fighting qualities. He said the turning point of the seige was the arrival of the Japanese 11-inch guns. He expressed surprise at Kuropatkin's defeats and added it was useless for the Baltic Fleet to proceed to the East. General Oyama informed General Kuropatkin by letter that Port Arthur has capitulated and expressed his admiration for the gallant defenders of the citadel. The effect of the news on the Russians was overwhelming,

letter to the Novæ Vremya. He says that Britain is behaving like a model ally in apying upon Admiral Rozhdestvensky's movements. He adds, that England's alliance with Yellow Skins will ensure her downfall, since contact with savages is demoralising.

### THE RUSS J-JAPANESE WAR

GERMAN AND FRENCH OPINION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Allahabad, Jan. 25.
A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, 24th January, say:—The comments of the Paris papers on the state of affairs in Russia are almost as strong as that of London. And "Times" correspondent pondent says that the Russian autocracy has not only excited the scorn and execration of the whole civilised world, but has alienated what little sympathy it retained in the only country in Europe, were it still counted friends.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" is apparently the only European paper attempting to excuse the massacre. It says:—"An onset of this character must be opposed by the full authority of the State, or else the State is lost."

The "Times" Vienna correspondent says that in official quarters the shooting of workmen appears to be regarded as a painful

PORT ARTHUR PRISONERS.

Colombo, Jan. 25. The delivery of Russian prisoners at Port Arthur is completed. The number total officers and officials, and 23,491 men. Eight Generals and four Admirals are among the

THE BALTIC FLEET.

STOESSEL CONSIDERS USELESS.

Colombo, Jan. 25.
The French Mail Steamer "Austrailen" is quarantined at Hongkong owing to one of the kussian officers abroad being down with small-pox. General Stoessel is accompanied by a number of paroled officers.

In the course of an interview General Stoessel said he was grateful for the Mikado's kindness in allowing was Russian officers to

Stoessel said he was grateful for the M.kado's kindness in allowing the Russian officers to retain their swords. He acknowledged Nogi's considerate conduct throughout the war. The real cause of the war, he said, was kussia's ignorance of her enemy's fighting qualities. The turning point of the siege was the arrival of the Japanese eleven-inch guns. He expressed surprise at General Kuropatkin's defeats, and added that it was useless for the Baltic fleet to proceed east.

The Hamburg-American Liner "Dartmund" arrived yesterday at Colombo after supplying the Baltic fleet with eight thousand tons of poal.

A fell below to the first of the second formal of

MR. G. C. WALKER I. C. S. FINANCE MINISTER OF THE HYDERA-BAD STATE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hyderabad, Jan. 22. Hyderabad, Jan. 22.

The three-year period for which Mr. George Cassan Walker I.C.S. was sent down here, by the Government of India, expired last November. Then, much against his will, His Highness the Nizam was persuaded to extend Mr. Waker's term of service by five months, Mr. Wa ker's term of service by his months, because, at the very outset of his career here. he had been compelled, by ill health, to go on leave to Europe for that length of time. This extention comes to a close in March next. In the meanwhile the rumour is strong that Mr. Walker is to stay on for another three In the meanwhile the rumour is strong teat.

Mr. Walker is to stay on for another three years. His Highness is of course not anxious to keep him on. And he cannot be for very good reasons. Mr. Walker came here with a flourish of trumpets—these were the Government of India's He was to cut down unnecessary expenditure, improve the resources of the country, put our finances in a sound footing, and cleanse our Augean stables generally. Three years have passed since we were called upon to contemplate this exceedingly satisfactory forecast and repress our emotion. And now what is our pration? Stands it where it did! If not, what has our Financier accomplished in his time?

A very partial Anglo-Indian critic trued an appreciation, in this direction, not long ago, in nearly two columns of leader type. There was great talk of the ground-work done, but only two items of it were mentioned for our benefit. One was the minting of a new rupee,

benefit. One was the minting of a new rupee, and the other was an alleged attempt to re form the irregular Troops. Even these, on a subsequent examination, turned out to be not subsequent examination, turned out to be not such great achievements as the critic had at first imagined them to be. The "Madras Mail" desovered that the fixity of exchange upon the effecting of which he had congratulated the new Rupee was yet to come; and, also, that the so-called reform essayed in the Irregular Troops had gone no further than the passing of an order against the fixing up of future vacancies there. And if your contemorary had pushed his researches further afield, he would have found also that there financiers in the State before Mr. Walker who had minted a new rupee, and that a much sounder one than the present that a much sounder one than the present one, without laying claim to any great financial genius on that account; and, further, that Mr. Walker's suggestion in connection with the Irregular Troops was nothing new and had occurred to benighted Hyderabadees long before his advent. There are many lakes of the old 'new coin' of the pre-Walker days, still current; and the authors of them are nowhere remembered in our financial annual. As for the proposal in regard to the Irregular Troops it really originated with his Highness the Nizam about 14 years ago that is, 10 years previous to Mr. Walker's appointment as our Finance Minister. In a Firman addressed to the late Minister V ar-ul-umra

His Highness made these remacks:—
"The existence of the Irregular Troops is subject to much adverse criticism. of the seige was the arrival of the Japanese at Kuropatkin's defeats and added it was useless for the Baltic Fleet to proceed to the East. General Oyama informed General Kuropatkin by letter that Port Arthur has capitulated and expressed his admiration for the gallant defenders of the citadel. The effect of the news on the Russians was overwhelming, since a longer defence was expected.

The "Standard" declares that one-half of the Russian officers at Port Arthur are choosing captivity in preference to parole, because of the cold terms of the Tsar's message, intimating they might take their option.

Count Leo Tolstoi, son of the famous Russian reformer, has written a remarkable letter to the Novæ Vremya. He says that I fear, after the death of Salar Jung the ex-

compensated and their appointments abolished. Otherwise a regular arrangement should be made to protect their rights.

(b) Where there are no hereditory rights, or when commutation can be carried out, reductions should be effected to the following lines: (1) Those who are fit for the regular military service or for the police are to be transferred to these branches of the service.

(2) The officers of the Regular Troops and the Police Department are to be warned that whenever recruits are required, they are to consult the Nazim of the Irregular Troops and only when they fail to find fit men in it they must return to their usual sources. (3) The Moin-ul-Maham (Departmental Minister) to find the consultation of the consultation of the large consultation of the lar must return to their usual sources. (3) The Moin-ul-Maham (Departmental Minister) of Police the Peishkar, the Prime Minister, and the Cabinet Council should consider the carrying out of the above order their first duty, and they should at once check and reprimand any breach of this regulation in either of the Departments of Nazm-i-Jamiat and Police."

So much for the two "reforms" of Mr. Walker's which were selected for special com-

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in nourishing and strengthening the system and eradicating diseases of Lungs, Heart, Throat and other Organs.

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Nervous Debility, Prostration, Brainfag and similar complaints due to any cause or

causes.

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"I am very glad to say that the bottle of CHYAVANA PRAS, which I got from you a month ago, has done me much good. It has checked the COLD and TENDENCY TO FEVER which troubled me, and the SHAKING OF HAND owing to NERVOUS DEBILITY is somewhat less. Please send me another bottle to last for a month."

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USING IT

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ditto for one week's use Re. 1.

Postage, packing and V. P charges extra.

MANAGER,

BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA,

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mendation by the "Madras Mail." Others which for some reason or other, were not mentioned by him, are easily enumerated. Among these the first place must be given to his steady systemate effort to encourage and elevate the European at the cost of the natives of the soil. Indubitable evidence of it is furnished by the many concessions granted to Messrs Parry and Co of Madras (in preference to Indian prospectors) and the electric concessions given to Messrs Deck, Kerr and Co of London on the one hand, and the undeserved and absolutely unnecessary increases persistently recommended and in some cases secured, for "uropean employees in the State. Next comes the ruinously heavy expenditure he has incurred, in several directions, without any very great necessity for doing so. A new mint has been constructed at a cost of 6 lakhs of rupees, though the old mint might have been improved sufficiently to serve our have been improved sufficiently to serve our purpose at one-tenth of the money. The cost of the Financial office has increased by nearly half a lakh a year. A donation of 4 lakhs ha been given to the Victoria Memorial Fund. An "advalorem" duty of 25 per cent duty has been imposed upon silver, directly forming thereby the smuggling of large quantities of the metal in various ways. Lastly, there are Mr. Walker's unforgetable vagaries such as his order to the Teach Office. Mr. Walker's unforgetable vagaries such as his order to the Treasury Officer not to enter in the books some seven lakhs of newly-minted rupees, and his payment, to a Europeau painter, of Rs. 18,000 in discharge of a claim which existed only in his imagination. This is, excluding those proposals of his which have not been carried out. If they had been approved of both Nazim, we should not have to-day a treasury of our own,—Mr. Walker wished to utilize the Bank of Bengal as Government Treasury.—our coins would have

Indian Postal Department, Mr. Walker is strongly in favour of the amalgamation sug-gested by the Director General of Post office for British India.

This version of the case, of course, never appears in the news papers large'v read by Europeans. On the other hand these only hear of the Herculean efforts made by disinterested Anglo-Indian financiers to benefit the Native States in the face of the thousand and one obstacles placed in their way by those who ought to help them. But, in sober truth, the obstacles do not exist. For proof I need only quote the orders issued by His Highness the Nizam to his Minister soon after Mr. Walker's arrival here. I reproduce them in extenso below:—

ernment Treasury,—our coins would have ceased to be,—Mr. Walker wanted us to adopt the British Indian currency,—and our Post offices would have become part of the British

HIS HIGHNESS'S FIRMRAN, DATED

THE 5TH SHAWAL 1319. H. Your Arzuasht of the 26 Kamzan 1319 H. elating to Shamsul Kilk's objection and Mr. Walker's guzarish, has been perused. Washould give Mr. Walker every opportunity for the performance of the work for which we have called him. We should be given per have called him. We should be given permission, as suggested by you, to send for any official below the grade of a Secretary and make any inquiry or him, provided the two conditions mentioned in Mr. Walker'sguzarism also are observed, viz. (1) No official should be sent for arrect, on the other hand his immediate superior should be addressed on the matter. If the latter raises any objection to send official in question, you should be informed of it to enable you to pass suitable orders. (2) Before Mr. Walker forms an opinion or submits any proposal based on the statement submits any proposal based on the statement of such an official, his immediate superior should be informed of the statement made, with a view to its being verified by him or his statement or objection being heard. I feel sure that Mr. Walker will never submit any proposal on the strength of one-sided representations, but will consider every question in all its aspects and will perform his work after oftaining the opinion of parties, both for and against it. When and so long as Mr. Walker is in our service, the attempt on the part of other officers to conceal any official matter from him, or their suppos-tion that he is working against the interests of Government, is simply absurd. On the other hand, as Mr. Walker himself has assur-ed us in his guzarish, we should all believe that he will never use any information he may obtain in a way which the Government may think inappropriate. Under the circumstances, just as the Government places confidence in Mr. Walker, every officer of Government should likewiz rely upon him, and afford the every possible assistance in the discharge of the discharge of the discharge of any office with a wight look into he affairs of any office with a view to improve the finances of the State, he can do so after obtaining your permission, but to avoid misapprehension it will be better of he first gives notice of your permission to the head of such office and then proceeds to inspect it at his leisure. When Mr. Walker submits for your sanction any proposal relating to a Department of the State, you are at liberty, in accordance with Kanoorcha either to place it before the Cabinet Council or to ask for the opinion of the Departmental minister concerned."

With these facts before him, would any mortal man in His Highness the Nizam's

With these facts before him, would any mortal man in His Highness the Nizam's position care to have Mr. Walker in his employ for a day longer than be could help? Yet His Highness may apply to the Government of India for the extension of Mr. Walker's term for a further period of three years. The Government of India insists, it is said, on having Thuropean at the head of the Financial Department of the State. And if so, His Highness, like the prudent man he is, may well make up his mind to bear with the ills he is used to instead of rushing to those he knows not of.

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MANAGER,

Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,

SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

SUIT AGAINST THE PROVISIO AL SYNDICATE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

1 Sir Pheroshah Mehta; 2 Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; 3 Prof. Gajjar; 4 Hon. Mr. Dikshat; 5 Mr. Sham o Vithal; 6 Mr. D. G. Padhye; 7 Mr. Chodnilal Saraiya; 8 Mr. N. P. Gokhale; 9 Mr. M. B. Chaubal; 10 Mr. N. M. Samarth 11 Mr. L. A. Shah. Plaintiffs. vs. 1 Dr. Mackiehan. 2 Father Dreckmann; 3 1 of. M. Macmian; 4 Prof. W. H. Sharp: 5 Prof. A. M. Macsani; 6 Lt. Dreckmann; 3 rof. M. Macmi. an; 4 Prof. W. H. Sharp; 5 Prof. A. M. Masani; 6 Lt. Col. Dr. H. P. Dimmock; 7 Dr. Temulji Bhikal Nariman; 8 Hon. r. J. Chandavarkar; 9 Mr. G. S. Rao; 10 Kn. B. M. K. Mursban; 11 Major W. J. Scud.more; 12 Hon. Mr. E. J.les; 13 University of Bombay.

-Defendants.
The Plaintiffs above-named state as for

lows:1. The Plaintiffs are Ordinary Fellows of the University of Bombay.

2. On or about the 8th Day of December 1904, the Chancellor of the said University declared that the Body Corporate of the said University had been constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, and appended to such declaration was a list of the Senate.

The Plaintiffs are included in the said List.

The Flanning are included in the said In-The said declaration and the list way duly published by the Governor-in-Council in the "Gazette of India."

3. On the publication of the said declaration the Syndicate of the said University holding office at the commencement of the Indian. Universities Act, 1904, became "functus officio," and it became incumb nt upon the said Senate to appoint a Provisional Syndicate under clause (p) of second 12 of the said Act.

Syndicate under clause (p) of sec. on 12 of the said Act.

4. On or about the 6th or 7th instant, the Plaintiffs received from the Registrar of the said University a printed copy of certain rules over the signature of the said Registrar, purporting to have been issued by order of the Chancellor Rule 1 directs that the Provisional Syndicate shall consist of the Vice Chancellor and Director of Fubble Instruction and ten elected Syndics, and then proceeds to distribute the said ten Syndics to represent Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering in certain proportion of the said Syndics shall be Principals or Professors of affiliat d Colleges. Rule 4 directs that the four Syndics in Arts shall be elected by and from among the forty-five individual Fellows therein named, that the two Syndics in Law shall be elected by and among other twenty-five individual two Syndics in Law shall be elected by and among other twenty-five individual l'ellows similarly named that the two Syndics in Medicine shall be elected by other twenty-two individual Fellows and that the two Syndics in Engineering shall be elected by other nine individual Fellows named therein. Along with the copy of the said Ru'es, a printed notice was sent to eath of the Plaintiffs notifying to him the day and hour, which the group of Fellows, in which be happened to be placed, was to meet to elect the Syndics allotted to the group. Copies of the Said Rules and Notice are hereto annexed and marked A and B respectively.

5. The Plaintiffs being advised that in as much as the Said Rules directed the appointment of Provisional Syndicate 'v groups of

ment of Provisional Syndicate 'v groups of Fellows instead of by the Senate, the whole Body Corporate, in whom such appointment was vested, as well as for the reasons, the Said Rules were illegal and "ultra vires," addressed a letter to the Registrar pointing

addressed a letter to the Registrar pointing out the illegality of the course proposed to be adopted. A copy of the said letter is hereto annexed and marked U.

6. In pursuance of the Notices as aforesaid a meeting of the group of Fellows, which was direct to elect the four Arts Syllics, met on the 16th instant and elected Defendants 2,3,4 and 5 as such Syndics. At such meeting, before the election was held, the illegality of the course proposed to be adopted to the course of the course proposed to be adopted to the course proposed to be adopted to be adop meeting, before the election was held, the illustrative of the proposed election was brown to the notice of the Charman of the ing by the sixth Plaintiff above moved an adjournment of

order to allow the of the proposed the author said mo rion. by the withdrew from the directed to elect Syndies met and elected d 11 as such Syndies.

On the 17th instant, the group of ws directed under the said Rules to the two Medicine Syndies met for the oses of such election. At that meet-the second and seventh Plaintiffs drew attention to the illegality of the course pro-posed to be followed, and moved an ad-journment of the meeting, but the seventh defendant, Chairman of the meeting, ruled such motion for an adjournment out of order and declined to pit it to the meeting, and thereupon Plaintiffs 2nd and 7th withdrew from the meeting. The meeting subsequently elected Defendants 6th and 7th as syndics in medicine.

8. On the same day, the group of Fellows directed to elect the two Law Syndics

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

It rejuvinates the old—recuperates the wasted frame—thereons the memory—purifies the blood—seemed the memory—purifies the blood me—sharpens the memory—purifies the blood—wonderfully increases the power of retention—arrests the decay of age—brings on appetite.

Try VIGOR PILL once and you will use VIGOR PILL always.

Babu Jagdamba Prosad, Vakil, Rannepatti, Mirzapur writes:—
"I really find your Vigor Pills useful."
Dr. Modhoosoodun Goopto, Moradpore, Patna writes:—
"Your Vigor Pill is an excellent medicine for Nervous Debility and Loss of Manhood. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity, Flatulance and Diarrhosa. It is also a good medicine for Sleeple, ness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

Price Rs. 2 per phial. Postage etc. extra.

Manager, Bharat Valsajyanilaya. No. 129-1-2, Cornwallis Street, Shambazar, Calcutta,

met for the purposes of such election. fore the said meeting proceeded to the election, one of the rellows present rated, a point of order that it was full vires, of the said meeting to elect any part of the Provincial Syndicate. The Chairman having, however, ruled against the said point of order, the first Plaintiff moved adjournment of the meeting for one month but the Chairman ruled such motion of order and declined to put it to the meeting for one month. of order and declined to put it to the n ing, whereupon Plaintiffs 1st 4th, 8th, 9th 10th and 11th, who were present at it said meeting, withdrew from the same. The meeting subsequently elected Defendants and 9 as Law Syndies.

9. The Plaintiffs submit that the appoint

ment and the election of the defendan ment and the election of the defendants to our the Provisional Sydicate is illegal an "ultra vires" and that they are not legall entitled to conduct the excutive business of the University. Unless they are restrained by an injunction and order of the Henous able Court the Defendants will immediatel act as such Syndicate and conduct in House are the executive business of the Henous are the executive business of the Henous bay the executive business of the Uni

within the jurisdiction of this Honourab Court and all the defendants except 4: 5th, 11th and 12th reside in Bombay.

11. The Plaintiffs will rely on document the Plaintiffs accordingly, pray:

The Plaintiffs accordingly pray:—

(a) That it may be declared that the only persons or body entitled to appoint the Provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate has been constituted und if the aforesaid Act is the Body corporate mentioned and defined in section 4 (1) of the said Act.

(b) That it may be declared that the appointment and election of the Defendants 1 to 12 is megal and "ultra vires" and that they are not a validity appointed Provisional Syndicate and are not entitled as such to conduct the executive business of the University.

That the Defendants one to t may be restrained by an order and injunc-tion of this Honourable Court from con-ducting the executive business of the Uni

versity.

(a) That pending the disposal of this suit the Defendants I to 12 may be similarly restrained by an order and injunction of this

Honourable Court.

(e) That the defendants 1 to 12 may be ordered to pay the Plaintiffs costs of this (f) That such further and other relief may be given as the circumstances of the case may require.

We learn, says the "Rangoon Times," that the Burma Postal Department is shortly to be placed in charge of a Postmaster General, and that Mr. Lalkaka is to get the appointment, whilst Mr. Stuart, the present Postmaster of Rangoon, receives promotion accordingly. This would seem to point to Burma being converted nto a Presidency and believe that this is the intention of Government, Burma ranking as a Presidency. In connection with this we wonder whether Sir Hugh Barnes will prove the last Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and the last Lieutenant-Governor of Burms whether in future a Governor will rul Province—or are we to say Presidence

30 YEARS' T HAS CONVINCED MANY, CIANS & THOUSANDS

SUDHA

ana Colic. EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC -

ATTEND WITH

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

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." Raghunath Sing Esqr., Post Master, Hos-

hangabad, writes:

"Kindly end two bottles of SUDHA CHURNA, as I have derived much benefit by its use for Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave the Churna."

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar Maisadal, writes:

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

Babu Srikrishna Mahanti, Cuttack

"SUDHA CHURNA is no doubt very efficacious in teeffects and clears bowels regularly. Since I have een taking it, I have had no attack of Indigestion and it has done me immense good." Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Mursidabad,

writes:—
"I have been giving the medicine to my wife thrice daily, for the last 5 days, and it has done her good."
Babu Krishna Prosad Maitra, Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur,

writes:—

"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit within a counle of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA'S) use and have every reason to believe that by continuing the medicine for some time I shall be completely cured of the Indigestion from which I have been suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allopathic and Kabiraji, but none of them has given any benefit." any benefit " 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 dyspepsta since last 3 years. Please send 3 targe 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 St dha Churna. The one you sent has done much got to the patient."

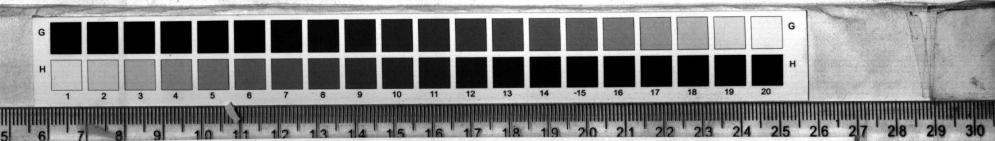
Stidha Churna. The one you sent has done much got it to the patient."

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

"Your Sudh Churna, I am glad to say, has proved wonderfully efficacious in a very troublesome case of Flatulent Colic. Kindly send one large phial at your earliest convenience."

PRICE—A large phial Re. 1-8, and a small phial Ans. 14. Postage and packing extra.

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129-1-2, CORNWALLIS STREET,
Shambazar, Calcutta,



#### VIVIDE HE DAY.

Sirdar Inayat Ulla Khan has been delay do no day at Landikotal by the blizzard in the less but was to cross into Afghamistan on Tuesday, on his way back to Kabul.

Re is calculated that 150,000 coolies will be quired on the construction of the new canals the Punjab. These figures show the great mand which will be made upon the local bour market for severtly ears to come.

The Hon. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., who had ren over the office of Agent to the Governor-neral and Chief Commissioner in Baluchis at Sibi from Major Ram-arrived at Quetta by

rdinary mail train on the 23rd instant. The members of Mr. Dane's Mission at The members of Mr. Dane's M. soin at tabul are having skating, among others encreamments, provided for them by the Amir. Iwenty-two degrees of frost have been regarded and a portion of the compound attached to the house in which the Mission is staying as been flooded to provide ice. The pond thus formed freezes hard every night, thawing again when the sun gets up in the day time.

The Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited, The Burma Ruby Mines Company, Limited, obtained a new lease for 28 years on the 30th April last, fixing the royalty at two lakes, with 30 per cent of the nett profits. The Company's receipts last year were 14½ lakes, and the expenditure 8 lakes. License fees from Indian miners rose from two to over three lakes, owing to the Company threving Kyauklongy open to them. The industry seems to be in a fairly flourishing condition.

A Malabar correspondent writes: A Sudra girl named Gouri belonging to Cheriankeel Taluk has the other day been found dead near her house. It appears that the deceased had, some months ago, eloped with her lover and as the latter gave her up she came back to her mative place. The police having suspected that the death was not natural, drew up a "yadast" and sent the dead body to Cheriankeel Hospital for post mortem examination.

There are no means of ascertaining accurately the number of Indian immigrants who settle in Burma. The majority return-

who settle in Burma. The majority returned when they have made a little money, but a considerable number do settle down in Burma. The only statistics available are of persons arriving and leaving by steamer at the ports of Rangoon and Akyab. At Rangoon last rear 165,555 arrived and 115,770 left, whilst at Akyab 14,670 arrived and 24,029 left. This leaves a balance of 40,426 to increase the population. But the increase is really great-

The proposal to drive a tunnel through the Malakand and tap the Swat River near Lak. darrah for irrigation purposes may seem a very hold one, but it is believed to be perfectly tensible and the expense would not be in any way prohibitory. The present wat River canal takes off at a point west of abazai and runs eastward to Mardan, hus tertilising a considerable tract of country and viciding a handsome return on capital nd yielding a handsome return on capital ntlay. But it fails to touch the Yusufzai buntry to the east of the Nowshera-Dargai way, where water is badly needed by the tors. With the Malakand tunnel in a canal could be made from Dargai be south-east. As the Swat River nows, it attains its greatest nmer months, and thereater at the driest period

estimates are now ject must be re-

wn. At the same time, it would to ignore the potentialities of the gre bination of German jute manufacturers of bination of German jute manufacturers who has been formed to continue for the next six years. Its details have now been announced, the principal being the following. Instead of a general agreement existing as hitherto, not only will prices be definitely used, but production will be strictly regulated to demand. The proposal to establish a central belling office has not been carried. Each factory will maintain its own selling organisation. On the other hand, arrangements have seen made to establish a central depot, to which all the establishments can turn over for realization any unsold part of their output.

for realisation any unsold part of their other for realisation any unsold part of their output. With the exception of one firm at Landsberg, every German jute mill has joined the Cartel, and it is believed that even the Landsberg mill will shortly be obliged to join the ring.—

Tree cotton was once a well-known product

Tree cotton was once a well-known product in South Canara. According to the account of an Italian priest who travelled through the District in 1858, a translation of which appears in the "Mangalore Magazine," "a good deal of cotton is also gathered from trees, but is not raised from seed; hence the number of cotton webs woren here, which is the ordinary occupation of the common people."

Some time ago the occurrence was reported of a cocoanut pest in the shape of a fungus which was eating into the vitals of the cocoanut palm in North Travancore. It will be remembered that this was one of the subjects brought to the notice of the Dewam at the recent conference of merchants at Alleppey. The subject was enquired into by Mr. A. M. Sawyer, of the Travancore Forest Department. He sent a few specimens to the Museum authorities here, who were consulted as to the best way of combating the disease. It was found that the only way of destroying the pest was to rear another variety of fungus which was time deing any injury to the which will eat the present fungus without, at the same time, doing any injury to the trees. The matter is under the consideration

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THE UNRIVALLED BLOOD PURI-FIER & TONIC,

It is a sovereign remedy for the radical cure of all kinds of syphilitic, mercurial and other poisonous sores which have their origin in the impurities of blood. As a tonic and alterative it is also highly beneficial to ladies in their weak state after confinement. From the very commencement of its use, the poison will be gradually eliminated from the system, and cheerfulness and vigorous energy will take the place of despondency and lassitude. It may be freely taken at all seasons by young and old of both sexes alike without any apprehensions of bad effect.

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etc., are always in stock.

People, stricken down by diseases, will be good enough to write to us, with full description of their ailments, and prescriptions from competent Kabirajes of this firm will be sent to them free.

Letters should enclose a half-anna postage stamp.

The Editor of the Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:

"I can confid ntly recommend the BHARAT VAI SAJYANILAYA to the public as the medicines are prepared by expert with great care." Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhatta-chajpy, Retired Sub-Judge writes:—

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

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

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, R Ired Jallor, writes:—

"I placed some of the members of my family under the treatment of KABURAJ KESHAB LAL ROY.

\* In some of the cases he has shown exceptional them. skill and discretion in curing them. There is no doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can

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

MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, CALCUTTA.

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all to work such miracles. before going to bed and the mill be convinced of its wonderin efficacy, and impotent husbands need no more course lot for. Dr. Biswas's Pill is ready to lend the helping hand. Indeed, these Pills are a soveleign remedy for the vil effects of youthful excesses, Spermatorrhæa, Gonorrhæa, 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 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.

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I is the most useful Liniment for females in the of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathetic ting and nausea (morning sickness) in its early a ;, prevents miscarriage and at the same time e sures safe and easy delivery, etc.

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

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

Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.

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Dr. Tarini Charan Dutt, Graduate of the Medical Colle; e, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surge on, writes:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your "Santan Rakshak which is being used by many respectable persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

Dr. K P. CHACKRABURTTY, M. B., Late. Superintendent, Lowis Sanitarium, Darjeeling, writes:—"I mave tried your specific, "Santan"

Superintendent, Lowis Sanitarium, Darjeeling, writes:—"I have tried your specific, "Santan akshak," in several cases of tedious labour and hreatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that he results have been very satisfactory. I would like to recommend it to all females who are in the

the torecommend it to all lemales who are in the tate of pregnancy."

DR. J. CHOV/DHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superin ndeat of Paccination, Calcutta Corporation rites:—"I have great pleasure in testifying te efficies of your "Santan Rakshak." The title which you gave me for trial was used with the satisfactory and astonishing results in seves, me sof prolonged labour amongst lmy friends, l, heafly recommend in to the public,

### Lemo Salis.

LEMO SALIS is a specific for Indigestion
Flatulence, Loss of Appetite
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LEMO SALIS is an excellent remedy for Diarrhrea, Vomiting, Colic and

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yspepsia and am convinced of its efficacy.
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America Kristina Mulliok, II. E. Pleader, Small Cause Court, Caloutin BHARAT VAISAUYANILAYA."

Ma. 193/8/1 Cornwallis Street

### श्यक्र १ - नियान्त्र।

वर्षा श्रीत्रात्रात्मत्र भार्यमञ्ज श्रीत्रत्रभ नात्मानत्त्रत জীবনা ও শাস্ত্রোপদেশ। শ্রীম্বরূপ দামোদরের একটা নাম শ্রীগোরাঙ্গের "দিতায় স্বরূপ," কারণ স্বরূপের তায় রসশাস্ত্রজ্ঞ ও প্রভুর মন্মীভক্ত আর কেছ ছিলেন না।

আগোরাঙ্গ-সমাজের :সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত ডাক্ত চা রসিকমোহন চক্রবত্তী মহাশর এই গ্রন্থের প্রণেতা গ্রন্থ থানি পাঠ করিলে একদিকে যেমন স্বরূপের মধুর রসশান্ত্রোপদেশে হাদর নির্মাল হইবে, অপর দিকে শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রভুর প্রবর্তিত প্রেম-মুধাময় ধর্মের বছল সন্মতত্ত্ব সেইরূপ অভিজ্ঞতা জিমাবে।.

শ্রীশ্রীগোর বিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পতিকার গ্রাহকদিগকে हे हा विनाम्ला व्यनान करा इरएए । अर শ্রীপত্রিকার বার্ষিক ছই টাকা দিয়া গ্রাহক হুইলে একখণ্ড শ্রীম্বরূপ দামোদর ও একবৎস कान श्रीभिक्त भारेतन।

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Ed. Wins. Pushong, M. D. P. & S. Lond.) says:—\* \* Proved in number of cases to be of sterling value in purifying he blood and toning the system.

Dr. Suriya K. Sarbadhicari, Rai Bahadur, President, Medical Board, Calcutta, says:—"I tried a few phiass of your Sarsaparilla and found them useful to some of my patients suffering from mpurities of the blood."

Col. G. L. Walker, I. M. S., Prof., medic .. C. llege. Madras, says:—"I can recommend it most highly."

Col. K. P. Gupta M. A., M. D. (I. M. S.), Late panitary Commissioner of Bengal, says:—"I can recom-

The "Medical Record" says :-- " I

is free from all injurious ingredients. \* \* Will create appetite, remove constipation and act as a good alterative."

Sardar Ratan Singh, C. I. E., President, late Regency Council, Jhind State, says:—"I have taken a tull course of your Sarsaparills, as recommended, and have been constantly improving, &c., &c."

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estorative in my own case, and I am parfectly

P. Unentsal Rao. C. I. E., State Councillor to Maharaja of Mysore, says:—"Please send two more bottles of your far-famed Sarsaparilla. One bottle has conviced me efficiently of its miraculous powers."

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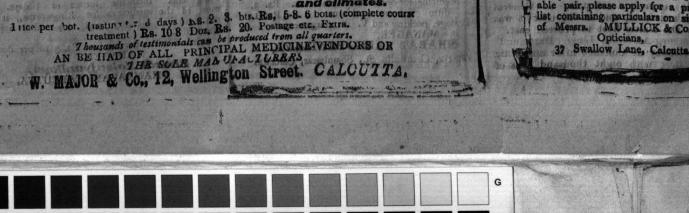
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A RECEPTION.

EVIDENCE AT THE POLICE COURT.

THE COLABA TRAGENY, RESULT OF AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

ACCUSED'S PATHETIC LETTER At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater resumed the hearing of the case in which Carl Rudolph von der Lenden, a German, is charged with the murder of his mother-in-daw, Mrs. Nadler on the 15th instant. Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, deposed to have a known the accused, his wife and mother-in law for some time before the tragedy. They stayed with him in March last on comin to Bombay, and subsequently they took quarters under his flat in Frere Road. Witness narrated an incident between husband and

wife, which led to the latter prosecuting accused in the Police Court for assault.

Mr. A. B. Hellis, gun-maker, said accused bought a revolver from his shop on the 14th instant for Rs. 25, and signed the purchase certificate in the name of "O. Anderson."

Mrs. Leah vonder Linden, examined by the Public Prosecutor said:—

Public Prosecutor, said:—
The deceased Chaya Nadler was her mother. Witness first met the accused at Singapur and married him on the 24th December, 1903. Before marriage she hved with her mother, Before marriage she lived with her mother, and after it she continued to do the same. On the 15th February, 1904, she left Singapur with her mother. She left because her husband was quarrelling with her and used to break furniture and to get drunk. On one occasion the police were sent for and he was taken to a police station. He was then drunk and violent. After two days witness went to the police station and brought him back as he begged her to do so. The accused then sent witness and her mother to Bombay. then sent witness and her mother to Bombay. Witness preferred Bombay, because she could get better protection here than at Singapore. Witness had a brother in Bombay, with whom she corresponded in Italian, which was the language she knew best She wrote a letter to her brother eight days after her marriage. (The letter was put in). The accused came out to Bombay on the 20th March. Before he came witness and her mother lived with he came witness and her mother lived with her brother. On the accused's arrival in Bom-bay they lived with Mr. Favel until they found a place for themselves. After that they did not lave happily. The accused treated witness badly. They continued to live to-gether till five weeks ago, when he beat wit-ness badly. Witness could not stand it any longer and had a summons issued against him for assault. Witness and her mother then went to live with the Goldmans at Collaba Causeway. Witness did no leave the accused with h s consent, because he would not allow here the accused the second of the consent. her to do so. The case came on for hearing on the 14th December, when the accused promised not to melest her and asked her to come back to him. She refused. She did not want to be supported by him. She only asked that he would not come in her way. The Magistrate warned him no to molest witness. The accused sometimes met witness after this but they did not speak to each other. On the afternoon of the 15th instant, at about three o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Goldman went out leaving witness and her mother

"FORGET AND FORGIVE." About six o'clock in the evening witness received a letter by post. It was from the received a letter by post. It was from the accused and was as follows: 'Dear Lizzy, —I trust you will give this letter your full consideration, and forget the past, what happened, and that you will bear me no further ill-feeling. My dear girl, you must remember that I am your husband and that you should bear me no animacity in the state of the post of should bear me no animosity in your heart; but forget and forgive, and come back to me; when you married me it was not for an hour, a day, or a year, bu it was for life that I gave you my name, and signed the promise you that if you come back to me you will not have cause to repent the unity. I shall give you every happiness and comfort that you will require of me, and do my duty as a husband. In the best of regulated families there is always a little disturbance that takes place, but I am sure that wives do not leave their homes and go into troubles and difficulties and put others into incon and difficulties and put others into incon veniences. Don't you think it would be betveniences. Don't you think it would be better for you to have your own home, and make it happy and comfortable for yourself and me. My dear girl, remember, a woman is the making of a man, as well as the breaking of him. I am certain, if you like, you can live very happily with me, and demand from me anything your heart desires, if you would only return me the love and affection which I have for you. It rains my heart when I I have for you. It pains my heart when I think of it, that love begets love, but that you won't return me the same. I now am about to conclude, but before doing so, I ask you to give this your mutual consideration (seriously), and give me a decided answer if you can comply with my wish or not. I remain, your husband. (Signed) Gottfried

Rudolph Valentin Carl von der Linden." THE FATAL SHOT. Witness and her mother talked over the letter in the dinning room. The latter was sitting in a chair with her back to witness' bed-room. Witness was very much excited by the letter. She was walking to and fro, when she heard a report of a revolver close by. Her face was then towards the door of the bed-room. She saw the accused with a revolver behind her mother and coming towards her (witness) with the revolver pointed at her. Witness was much excited, and not knowing what to do, she fell at his feet on her knees. The second shot was then fired at witness, but she did not feel any pain. The accused then ran away through the back door. Witness went up to her mother, who had fallen forward with her head on the table. Witness raised her head from the had fallen forward with her head on the table. Witness raised her head from the table. She had a wound on the mouth and was bleeding. She went up to an adjacent room and shouted out for the police saying that her mother had been murdered and she herself had been shot. A tady, who heard her, told her not to cream, as she had already sent for the police. Ten minutes later Sub-Inspector Williams came and took witness to the hospital. The accused was dressed in a dark suit and had a panama hat.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

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THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

following questions were asked at esterday's meeting.
By the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan

Mazumdar :-(a) May I invite the attention of Government to two paragraphs in the "Bengalee" of the 13th and 16th December last in which it is stated that on or about the 10th idem

paragraphs substantially correct?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to inquire what action has been taken by the Government Railway Police at Sonarpur the Government Railway Police at Sonarpur on the telegraphic information which the Station Master is said to have then and there despatched about the occurrence?

(c) Is it also true that the Assistant Station Master and two porters of the station were also beaten by the said Military Officers? And will the Government be pleased to inquire if they (the Assistant Station Master and the porters), or any or them, lodged any complaint before the Police under section 121 of the Railway Act?

(d) Will the Government inquire and as-

(d) Will the Government inquire and ascertain what action the Police have taken in the matter, the offences being cognizable ones? Were these cases, or any one of them, sent up by the Police for trial? If not, why not? Is the suggestion correct that the Assistant Inspector-General, Railway Police,

had issued orders not to challan these cases?

(e) Is it true that the Head-Constable of Sonarpur took down the statements of the two Military Officers concerned? If so, what was their statement? Did they admit on down the statement? mit or deny the offences charged against

(f) Is it a fact that the District Magistrate of Alipur also caused an inquiry to be made into this matter? If so, what was the result of such inquiry?

(g) Will the Government be pleased to

(g) Will the Government be pleased to call for all the papers connected with this incident and satisfy itself as to whether the cases referred to should not be judicially tried and disposed of?

Health Rabu Nalin Behari Sir-

By the Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behari Sır-

car:—

1. (a) In the concluding sentence of paragraph 2 of the Government Resolution No 5649A., dated the 26th December, 1904, on the subject of recruitment of the Executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service, it is stated that "they (the Government of India) came to the conclusion that the system of competitive examination is not a suitable competitive examination is not a suitable or satisfactory system of admission to the Government service in this country. The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs in the opinion expressed by the Government of India in this matter." Will the Govern-

India in this matter." Will the Government be pleased to specifically state the data upon which the conclusion referred to in the quotation is based?

(b) In the same paragraph it is further stated:—"Sir John Woodburn replied in Mr. Buckland's letter No. 3382 A., dated 3rd August, 1902, that after a sifting inquiry he had come to the conclusion that competitive examinations did not seems for the ry he had come to the conclusion that competitive examinations did not secure for the Government even the best scholars of the University, and were otherwise unsuitable as a test of qualifications." Will the Government be pleased to state (i) the specific points in regard to which the sifting inquiry referred

to in the quotion was made, and (n) the nature and the mode of inquiry instituted? nature and the mode of inquiry instituted?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all papers in connection with the inquiry that was held for the information of the public?

(d) With reference to the 33 appointments by competition (the men at the top of the list) during the last eleven years (1893 to 1904), referred to in paragraph 3 of the

to 1904), referral to in paragraph 3 of the Resolution quote above will the Government be pleased o state whether (i) all, ment be pleased o state whether (i) all, and, if not all (ii) how many of them have proved to be unsuitable for Government service, and (iii) in what respects have they

been found unsuitable? (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken to amend the Calcutta Port Act for enabling the Commissioners to establish and work the

steam-ferries in the river Hooghly?

(b) When is the Pill likely to be introduced into the Council?

Alleged Cheating.—On Friday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babus Tarak Nath Sadhu and Sukumar Charterjee, renewed the application on behalf of Chander Kumar Karah, a "gomastah" in the firm of Nitya Nanda Dey, against Moulvi Abu Mayin Mohamad Ajduadin, a "daraga" and three others employed under the Nawab of Murshedabad, on a charge of cheating under the following circumstances. The under the following circumstances. The allegations made are these. There were two plots of land in Maidaputty belonging to the Nawab of Murshidabad. On the 21st April Nawab of Murshidabad. On the 21st April 1904, the first defendant, and three others came to the applicant and represented that they had power to grant lease of the said lands in question, measuring four "cottahs" 15 "chattlaks". The applicant took them at their words. A deed of agreement was then said to have been executed for 21 years and the monthly rent fixed Rs. 87. The prolicant then paid Rs. 3000 us "Salami" to the first defendant, in presence of the other defendants. At the end of "Sraban" last the applicant learnt from the new "daroga" the applicant learnt from the new "daroga" that the first defendant had no power to grant lease of the lands in question — also that he had no power to make an agreement. Afterwards the applicant received an attorney's letter to vacate the land. It was further alleged that Rs. 3000 did not reach the Treasury of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidahad. On the first day the application shidabad. On the first day the application was made, the court was pleased to order a police enquiry. The police submitted a report. To-day the court examined some witnesses who produced a "khata" book to show the payment made and there his Worship ordered the issue of a summons against the first defendant only on a charge of cheating. Mr. Manuel and Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose. Vakil, watched the proceedings on behalf of the defence. The hearing of the cuse was fixed for the 8th proximo.

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COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The latest official record on the prospects of the recently-revived gold-mining industry in the Bombay Presidency is contained in the general administration report for the year 1903-04 in which it is stated that the Dharwar Gold Mines, Limited—a London Syndicate—started work during the year and a rich lode is believed to have been discovered. New mining lebess ambasis. discovered. New mining leases embracing an area of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles were issued in the year for the same district, while numerous applications for gold prospecting licenses were received by the authorities.

The fibre industry in the Bombay Presi-The fibre industry in the Bombay Presidency is officially reported to show signs of having a promising future before it. Besides the factory working at Powai in the Thana district, experiments in the cultivation of aloes and the extraction of fibre have begun in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts, while the extraction of cocoanut fibre by machinery is also taking place in fibre by machinery is also taking place in the Ratnagiri district. Other instances of promising manufactures and industries in the Presidency are stated to be the match factory in Ahmedabad, the bone mill at Thana, the brick kitns at Kalyan, and the rum distillery and brewery near Poona.

BENGAL RENT BILL.

ZEMINDARS' DEPUTATION.

As previously announced, a deputation of the Zemindars waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor on Thursday morning at 11 a.m. in connection with the Rent Lill published in the "Calloutta Gazette." There are various provisions in this Bill which are of a revolutionary character. For instance, the executive officers are proposed to be empowered to practically set as de the decision of a civil court. The members of the deputation consisted of H. H. the Hon'ble Maha aja of Durbhanga, Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, Raja Ranjit Sing Bahadur, Raja Promoda Nath Ral, Maharaj-Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kumar Sailendra Krishna Deb Bahadur, Ral Sita Nath Roy Bahadur, Hon'ble Babu Saligram Sing, Rai Yatindra Nath Roy Chowdhry, Babu Kissori Lall Goswami, Maharaja Ramesswar Prosad Sing, and Babu Sirish Chundra Sarvadicari. consisted of H. H. the Hon'ble Maha aja of

Besides the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Hare and the Hon'ble Mr. Earle were present. Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee put the case of the Zemindars before His Honor and pointed out the serious character of the measure. He said that there was no necessity for such a Bill, and, if passed, it would only make the relations between the ryots and the landlords more unsatisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor took note of his objections and promised to discuss the matter again with them when they had submitted their memorial to the Government.

Robbing A Railway Passenger.-On Friday at the Alipore Criminal Sessions before Mr. Harward the Additional District and Sessions Judge one Abdool Karim, a notorious pick-pocket was charged with having picked the pocket of a railway passenger in the Belliaghatta Railway Station and stolen a purse containing some money. The Jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" and the Judge sentenced the accused to five

years' rigorous imprisonment.

Conviction of a West Indian .- On Friday before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, a West Indian named Henry Martin was placed on his trial, for committing theft of a piece of 'alwan" from a curren in Lower Circular Road, the property being to the durwan of the church. Accused was caught red handed and made over to the police. The man pleaded drunkenness in court. He was convicted and s ntenced to undergo one week's rigorous imprison-

The Ringleader Arrested.—It might be remembered that about seven years ago a serious riot took place between the villagers of Chapahaty and Police and Salt Officers and in course of which several officers were seriously wounded and a large number of the rioters well convicted but the ringleader, Dhonapot Mondal absconded and concealed himself in the "Sundarbon" where he was a few days ago arrested by the Police and yesterday he was placed on his trial before Mr. Dentieth Joint Magistrate of Alipore.

A Detective Officer Robbed.—On Friday Mr. Harward the additional District and Sess ons Judge presiding over the Alipore Criminal Sessions disposed of a case in which one Aklow Shaik, a notorious "budmash' was charged with having broken into the house of Babu Hari Charan Nundy, an officer of the Calcutta Detective Force and carried away a cash box containing some cash and valuable jewellery. The jury unanimously found guirty and the Judge sentenced the accused to ten years trans-

Sentence of whipping.—On Friday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the police prosecuted Shaik Adoo alias Wahed Bux for house breaking and alias Wahed Bux for house breaking and theft of some copper utensils belonging to one Mr. C. P. Roberts living in Marquis Street. Accused was found guilty and sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a whipping of thirty stripes. In another case the same accused was charged with the theft of copper utensils from the house of Mr. W. D. Bucher. Accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. In the next case, the same accused was charged with the theft of a copper "budna" from the shop of one Abdul Wahed. Accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Again in another case, the same accused was charged with burglary. Accused stole a "budna" from the house of one Shaik Ramjan. Accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

EDITOP'S OPINION.—John S. Jawe EDITOR'S OPINION.—John S. J. Wes
Esq., editor and proprietor "Guardian and
Star," Hokitika, New Zealand, said: "I have
found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very
valuable medicine, having received greatbenefit from its use when suffering from a
cold, and as a preventive for croup in children
its excellent properties have been testified in
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Oalcutter.

SKINNING GROUNDS.

OFFICIAL PALERS.

Copy of a Letter from the Sanitary Com-missioner of Bengal, Calcutta to the Magis-trate of the 24-Purgunnahs No. 354 dated 10th January 1905.

With reference to your demi-official letter of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have inspected the Bhagar or skinning ground at Baranagore and am of opinion that the site is not a good one. It should be removed at once as it constitutes not only a nuisance but a danger to health.

The villages in vicinity are very thickly infested with flies, and the palm trees round about are being killed by large number of vultures (whose presence is solely due to the Skinning Ground) fouling the drinking water of the tank to such an extent as to be a danger to health. I am of opinion that the Bharar count he put into a satisf that the Bhagar cannot be put into a satisfactory sanitary condition without the expenditure of a very large sum of money and as no site in the neighbourhood is more suitable I advise that the old practice of removing dead carcasses to the Skinning Ground at Dhappa be reverted to, as in this latter place there are few or no inhabitants who are affected by the nuisance.

who are affected by the nuisance.

The delay in replying your letter was due to my desire to see the Skinning Ground at Dhappa before sending in my report.

I may mention that I visited the Trenching Grounds belonging to the Cossipur-Chitpore Municipality and the Barnagore Municipality and though the trenching itself seems to be now fairly well carried on, I consider that cultivation is not done to a sufficient extent. The land is still sewage sick from being overtrenched and under-cultivated. Sufficient land should be taken up so that any particular portion of land is not trenchany particular portion of land is not trench any particular portion of land is not trenchi-ed more than once in three years, cultiva-tion being carried on in the intervening two years. This will diminish the plague of flies in the neighbouring villages.

Copy of a letter from the Magistrate of 24-Pargannalis, Alipur, to the Chairman of the Baranagore Municipality, No. 3518
M. dated 21st January, 1905.

I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of letter No. 354 dated 10th January, 1905, ffom the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, on the subject of the skinning ground at Matkol. You will see that he considers that it should be removed at once as constituted not only a primary but it denger titutes not only a nuisance but a danger

2. I must accordingly request you to close the skinning ground as soon as possible, and make other arrangements for removing carcasses. Please arrange + send the carcasses to Dhappa until some better arrangement can be come to. I understand that the Chairman of Cossipur-Chitpur Muthat the Chairman of Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality has obtained a site for a skinning ground near the salt lates in the south Dum-Dum Municipality. The Commissioners of the South Dum-Dum Municipality have, I understand, agreed to allow carcasses to be taken through their Municipality to this site. You will probable be able to arrange with the Chairman of these two Municipalities to send the Baranagore carcasses there also if you can not find some more suitable site for your own municipality.

3. At any rate now that the Samstary Commissioner has definitely condemned the Matkol site, operations there must be stop-

ingh, Jan. 26.

laharaja Surjya Kanta

daughter-in-law reached

train. Early last month

ception committee consisting of

the ang men of the town was formed to accord a fitting reception to them. The Railway platform was decorated with evergreens. The members of the Committee with

their president Babu Gangadhar Ghose and the gentry of the town were present to welcome. On arrival the Maharaja was cordial

come. On arrival the Maharaja was cordially received. The newly married couple was heartily greeted. At the station and surrounding places wast crowds of people assembled. The scene presented was unique. An address from the public was presented to the Maharaja in a silver mounted casket at the new Town Hall at 6 p.m. The District Judge, the Magistrate, and other European officials and non-officials, the Indian gentry representing all communities were

gentry representing all communities were present. Babu Kali Sankar, read the address and handed it over to the Maharaja, who gave an appropriate reply. Our Magistrate Mr. Thomson congratulated the Maharaja

Tragedy at Naihatty.—A murder was committed on the night of Saturday last at Nai-

mitted on the night of Saturday last at Naihatty. It appears that a young woman named Surabala Teliny of the locality was missing. Inspector Nundo Kumar Bose subsequently found the corpse in a neighbouring garden. One Tarack Nath Ghosh was suspected and arrested, but he stated that the woman was murdered by two respectable young men with the help of their servants. These two men along with an Ooriya servant were arrested, and placed on their trial on Thursday before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore.

"No Doctors to Treatment

"In my distant village home, and the occupance is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present

ria, 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 ours him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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raja in a nice little speech.

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Copy with its Chairman, Co

with the request negociations for the South Dum-Dum

delay and in the m

the Cossinur-Chitnu

NAWPARA TRENCHING AND

Mymensingh, Jar. 26.

H. H. Maharaja Surjya Kanta Aharjya Bahadur of Mymensingh with Maharaj Kumar Sashi Kanta, his daughter-in-law and party arrived here yesterday afternoon by a special train which steamed into the station at 4-40.

arrived here yesterday afternoon by a special train which steamed into the station at 4-40 p.m. From Naraingunge to Mymensingh wherever the special train stopped or was expected to stop eager spectators numbering from fifty to five hundred crowded at the intermediate stations to have a glance of their beloved Maharaja at Dacca. They played band at the station in honour of the Maharaja. The railway officers from Sealdah to Mymensing all did their very best to contribute to the convenience of the party. The ovation which the Maharaja and the Maharaj-Kumar received at the railway station at Mymensing passes and description. Thousands upon thousands of people gathered there including all the leading people of this town and as soon as they caught sight of the Maharaja they called for three cheers for the Maharaja and three cheers for the Maharaja and three cheers for the Maharaja they called for three cheers for the Maharaja they called for three cheers for the Maharaja and three cheers for the Maharaja and three cheers for the hall. The Bowrani accompanied by her lady companions drove to the Amerander Castle. After light refreshments were served to the party by the well-known Peliti and Oo., of Calcutta, the Maharaja, Maharaj Kumar and the party proceeded to the new Town hall. According to previous arrangement an address of welcome to the Maharaja on behalf of the people of Mymensing was then read out by Babu Kali Sanker Guha and then presented to the Maharaja Bahadur in a beautiful silver casket. In reply to the address the Maharaja made a short speech which was received by the vast audience with considerable enthusiasm. Then the District Magistrate Mr. Thomson said a few kind words about the Maharaja after which the meeting separated. kind words about the Maharaja after which the meeting separated. The new town hall which had been taste

The new town hall which had been tastefully decorated was crowded to suffocation and it gratified the people to find all the European residents of the town officials and non-owcials present at the meeting. The streets were illuminated at night and with the help of the flood of light thus presented we beheld numerous huge tents pitched all over the maidan for the accommodation of the guests, reminding us of the last Delhi Durbar on a smaller scale.

A KINDLY PUBLIC OFFICER.

Some months ago a letter from Rai Maya Das, R.B., Magistrate of the First Class and Managar of the Mamdote Estate in the Ferozepore District, Punjab, was received in London, by the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, in which the writer ordered some the Syrup to be sent to him at Ferozep. and mentioned that a boy in the camp heen redically cured of disorders by using the Syrup. The English firm wrote to Mr. Rai Maya Das, asking for some further informa-tion, and these are the letters he sent in

THE MAGISTRATE'S LETTER.

The Nest, Ferozep September 19th, I A. J. White, Ltd., London.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to you dated London, 26th July, 1904, pleasure to enclose a certific property of the bott who who will be a continuous to enclose a certific property of the bott who will be a continuous to enclose a certific property of the bott who will be a continuous to the bott who will be a continuous to the continuous to the continuous transfer of the bott who will be a continuous to the continuous transfer of the continuou as it came under my p

therefore I can test

recommending this wonle far and near, for I ottle of the Syrup in my box and afready used 9 bottles out of the dozen bought from you in May last. Both my wife and I (and we have 14 children) use it freely when any one of us is out of sorts, and it acts like a charm. My wife has been suffering from a wheezing cough and catching breath for years together, and she thought it was asthma, but I thought at was the liver, and so gave her a few bottles, and now she is as well as she can be gard acade as and now she is as well as she can be, going easily up and down the stairs—formerly it was a real trig for her to go up a single step.

Please send me this time another doze.

Please send me this time another dozel or even two dozen, if there is any saving in it. Thanking you in anticipation and also for your past kindness in complying with my request so promptly,—I remain, dear Sirs, Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Rai Maya Das, R.B.

Magistrate 1st Class and Manager Memdote Estate in the Ferozepore district Punjab, India.

Punjab, India. THE CERTIFICATE.

THE CERTIFICATE.

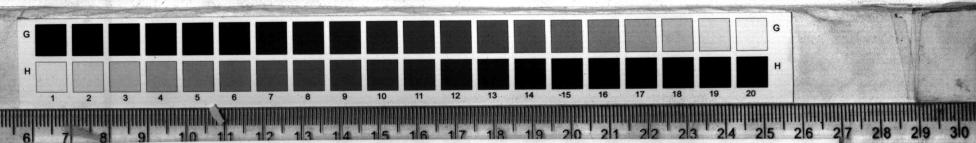
"I, Pir Baksh, of Mamdote, in the Feroze pore district, déclare that my son of about 12 years of age, namely, Ghulam Ahmad, was very ill about the year 1901. He was under the treatment of two physicians, namely, M. Khushi Mohamad and Azizuddin, for some time, but was no better. His fever grew worse and he became so weak that the least exertion gave him palpitation of heart, and his motions were frequent and very little af a time. His diet did not agres with him, and at last the boy was skin and bones, and we were in despair, until one day when Rai Maya Das, R.B., Ext. Asst. Commissioner, while out in camp, heard of the child's ailment, and expressed his opinion that the lad was suffering from a bad form of dyspepsia and recommended Mother Sengel's Syrup.

"I began with 10 drops after meals, and by the time we had tried the Syrup for about 20 days the child was improving fast, and after taking 3 small bottles he was quite well. He is now robust and in excellent health and spirits. His younger brother, too, who had had fever, is now being treated the same way and is recovering fast."

It is not often that a public officer or man of standing ar country is willing and kind enough to interest himself in the persons.

of standing ar country is willing and kind enough to interest himself in the personal affairs of others to the extent that Mr. Rai Maya Das has done in this instance. He points out the way of relief for all who suffer from indirection and from indigestion and stomach trouble

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Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

#### High Court

A MURDER CASE FROM KHULNA.

THE CONVICTION QUASHED. In this case one Nazir Jinarudar and Chela Tharudar were convicted under Sec. 302 1.P.C by the Sessions Judge of Khuina in agreement with one of the assessors and sentenced to transportation for life. They preferred an appeal to this Court which came on for

Hemanta Jharudarini, who was a young rirl, used to live in the house of her father law Nazim, close to whose house was the use of his brother Kabiludda. Nazir was Kabiluddi's first and deceased wife's brotner, and was a young man. The case for the prosecution is that he became enamoured of prosecution is that he became enamoured of Hemanta. One day while she was cooking he proposed elopement to her. She refused and threatened to report it. Next day while she was alone in the house Nazir surprised her but left on being threatened. On the 15th July Nazir offered to buy her some presents which she refused. That day Rakhal, the husband of the woman, went out along with Nazir and Onela, inspite of the remonstrances of his wife, to see H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, who had gone to visit Khulna at the time. Thereafter they visit Khulna at the time. Thereafter they were seen together once in the afternoon and again at about 8 p.m. They were also seen together going homeward. Nazir returned home a long time after dusk. Raknal did not return home. Next morning Rakhal's corpse was discovered in a ditch close to the road leading to Kabiluddi's house, where Nazir had come to line, and that of chela. Nazir and chela were arrested and before the Punchayet they confessed their guilt. They were placed on their trial before a Deputy Magistrate of Ehulna, who committed the case to the court of sessions. At the sessions court the trial was held with the aid of two assessors. The Sessions Judge agreeing with one of them and disagreeing with the other convicted Nazir ond Chela under sec. 302 I. P. C. and sentenced both of them to

transportation for life.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the Crown. Babu
Dasanathi Sanyal appeared for the appellants. asanathi Sanyal appeared for the appellants. Their Lordships after hearing both sides remarked that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the conviction as the circumstances of the case were very suspecious; and that the circumstantial evidence was not at all satisfactory. The conviction was accordingle quashed.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COMMERCE.

#### A BUSINESS CONFERENCE.

A desire having been expressed on the parof some of the representatives of the Indian mercantile community, both Bengali and Marwari, to meet the Hon. Mr. J. r. Hewett, C.S.I., Cl.E., the new member of the Vace-roy's Council for Commerce and Industry, and the Hon. Mr. Hewett having intimated his readiness to accede to their wish, an informal eeting was convened by the Secretary of the Committee room of the Chamber Wedevening at 4 o'clock. Sir Pat ick s present at the meeting. The

Kristodass Law, Maharaj Law, Rai Stanath Roy Goenka Bahadan Rai Jaga Chand, Kanai La Janak Chunder Due Janak Nath Roy, and from the following Marwari Hurdeodas Jankidas, Ramnira dass, Chandanmall Seramull, oy Foolchand and others.

Mr. Hewett having expressed his pleasur at being able to meet so many gentlemen, representative of Indian mercantile interests, or informal discussion, said that he would be always pleased to give careful cons deration to representations with regard to trade or industrial interests although, of course, he could not always promise that what was asked for would be granted. He was very pleased to make the personal acquaintance of the

gutlemen present.

The Income Tax question; Reduction in Railway Freight on coal; The recruitment of ion with the Indian Mining Industry; labour for Assam tea gardens; Encouragement by Government to Indian capitalists to deve-lop industrial enterprises; and the insanitary and over-crowded condition of the Marwari

quarter of the city.

The meeting lasted for about an hour and a half and was of a very interesting nature. The Hon. Mr. Hewett was cord ally thanked by the Maharaj Kumar Kristodass Law Rai Bitanath Roy Bahadur, Rai Harram Goenka Bahadur and other gent'emen for so kindly coming to meet them in this informal manner, when the storm entered Northand all the gentlemen present were apparently extremely pleased at the opportunity which had been given them of discussing matters in which there were deeply interested with the head of the new Department of Commerce and

Information of a very sad suicide has reached Bangalore from the Artillery camp. Gunner Thorpe, of G. Battery, R. H. A., reached Bangalore from the Carry, R. H. A., Gunner Thorpe, of G. Battery, R. H. A., was with two other men and a Corporal in charge—put to the duty of looking after segregated horses of his Battery at the segregated horses of his Battery at the Anekal Road camp. The two other men went into Bangalore on the 15th instant, Thorpe and the Corporal only being left in the little camp. It would seem that on the little camp. It would seem that on the little camp. It would seem that on the little camp. The would seem that the little camp is the little camp. The would seem that the little camp is the little camp. The would seem that the little camp is the little camp is the little camp. The would seem that the little camp is the little camp is the little camp. The would seem that the little camp is the little Anckal Road camp. The two other men went into Bangalore on the 15th instant, Thorpe and the Corporal only being left in the little camp. It would seem that on the evening of the 15th, about 7 p. m., the Corporal sent a message to deceased, asking him to come and play cards but Thorpe said that he wished to read. Nothing was discovered until the other two men Thorpe was found quite dead in a pool of blood with a revolver in his hand. It was quite apparent that the man had fired into his mouth, and death would seem to have been instantaneous. Thorpe was a steady soldier and a total abstainer, and no reason whatever can be assigned for the terrible act. instantaneous. Thorpe was a steady soldier and a total abstainer, and no reason whatever can be assigned for the terrible act.

TANGAIL NOTES. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

Tangail, Jan. 20.

A BOLD THEFT CASE. Babu Syama Charan Sen is the Naib of the Sharishabari Kutchery of Srimati Dinamani Chowdhurani, Zemindar of Sontosh. Recently Syama Charan Baba had an occasion to go to Pabna. During his absence his servant, one Dwarka, asked of the wife of Babu Syama Charan to have her box which the latter asked him to remove to the Kutchery-store room under the protection of faithful Darwans, as soon as he left the Kutchery. The unsuspecting wife of Babu Syama Charan handed over the box, and felt herself relieved with the idea that the box had been safely kept. A few days after Babu Syama Charan returned, and had the occasion of enquiring of his box. He was given to understand, that agreeably to his instructions the box was placed at the store-room. In the meantime the servant, Dwarka, had obtained leave of absence for a month, and his wages were paid off. Just in the morning Dwarka left for his home, and after his departure, Syam Babu on opening the box found twelve gold Mohurs missing. Suspicion naturally fell apon Dwarka, and after a strict search, information was lodged with the Sharisabari police, who are still on the track of Dwarka. A DACOITY.

A case of dacoity has just cropped up at Danpur, within the jurisdiction of police station Tangall. At dead of night a gang of dacoits entered the house of a certain Modok, with lighting-torches and assaulted the inmates and robbed cash and effects worth three thousand rupees. It is a matter of regret such dacoits, and thefts are of almost every day occurrence on the northern portion of Tangail. The District Superintendent of Police should see to it.

THE ASSAM-MAIL SERVICE.

The Tangail Peoples' Association have again applied to Mr. Bell, Joint Agent, Jagarnathgunje, praying to call the mail steamers at Porabari, which if complied with, will shorten the way from Tangail to Calcutta by twelve hours. Thanks are due to Mr. W. B. Thomson as Magistrate of Mymensingh who agree-ably to the prayer of the Peoples' Associa-tion has been trying to induce the authorities of the above service to call their steamers at

A JUROR FINED.

Babu Dijendra Prosad Sen, a teacher in the Bindu Basini High English School, was summoned as a juror only in July last, when he had to sit as one in a Sessions case. Before six months were over, he was again summoned but he was absent from home during the time, and could not as such attend the court as a juror. For his absence Dijendra Babu has been fined Rs. 20, by the Additional Sessions Judge.

EDUCATION. The test examination of both Bindu Basini and Jahaavi schools are over, the former has sent eighteen, and the latter twenty boys to the nest University Entrance Examination.

According to American advices, the Japanese are already making preparations for the possible advent of Admiral Rozhdestvensky off Formosa, under the impression that this is

perations against has been warned iles away from the tween Formosa and and it is asserted busy laying mines and north-west coas part of the seaboard navigators.

tion Report of Burma ribution was made alf the districts in w results were obtain urn Henzada, Minou and was heavy, and the aver-considerably better than be was y tobacco. Ine Havana variety in much esteemed by the people, and cultivation of tobacco from this seed has been especially successful at Ma-ubin. The cultivators used seed obtained from previous experi-An informal discussion of some length then took place, in which most of the Indian gentlemen present joined and which included the following subjects:—

Railway Risk Notes; Shortage of Wagons for coal and jute; Delivery and transit of wagons; Stoppage of booking of wheat and seeds; The fixing of units by Railways to the detriment of small shippers; Jute Forecasts; Proposals for preventing the fradulent watering of jute; The coal labour question in connection with the Indian Mining Industry;

Very stormy and disturbed weather has prevailed over North-West India during the east few days. The storm which crosse Indus early on Saturday morning and passed through the Punjab during Saturday and Sunday was the most severe experienced this cold weather. It occasioned over one inch of rain at Rurki, Umballa, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Dehra and Meerut, and gave two and a half feet of snow to Murree, about ten inches to S.mla fell to 13 decrees; at Murree, to 8.5 degrees at Simla, to 18.2 degrees at Jacobabad, and to 25 degrees at Montgomery. These low temperatures are quite unexampled in recent years. At Murree the lowest temperature hitherto recorded was 18 degrees in January 1897; and in Simla 19 degrees in January 1897.

THE spread of Hinduism in America has given alarm to that renegade Hindu lady, Pundita Rama Bai. In America Baba Bharati (Babu Surendra Nath Mukerjee) is THE COLABA MURDER CASE.

The wife of the man Van Der Linden, The wife of the man Van Der L'inden, who with her mother was shot by her husband has sufficiently recovered to give evidence at the inquest. She stated that on the lifth instant, about six o'clock in the evening she received a letter by post from the accused. It was as follows:—"Dear Lizzy, cused. It was as follows:—"Dear Lizzy, reused. It was one past what happened, and that you will bear me mo further intecting. My dear girl, you must remember that I am your husband, and that you should bear me no animosity in your heart, but forget and forgve, and comback to me. When you married me it was his supported that I give you my name, and signed bonds for better and for worse. I sincerely promise you if you come lack to sincerely promise that takes place, but I am sure that wives do not leave their homes and go into troubles and difficulties and put others into inconveniences. Don't you think it would be better for you to have your own home and make it happy and comfort that you will not roubles and difficulties and put others into inconveniences. Don't you think it would be better for you to have your own home and make it happy and comfort hat was man is the making of man, as well as the breaking of him. I am certain that if you like you can live very happility with me wand demand from me any large. The pains my heart when I have for your. It pains my heart when I have for you. It pains my heart when I have for you. This transition that you have the provided the change in the commonder to take the provided the change in the bod of the River Rulpill and the sea since it was surveyed in November and on the river room his stand that it was quite possible the hand the was cause to cottest sucden that was conserved to the call with between have for you. It pains my heart when I wont return me the same. I now am about to conclude, but before doing so I ask you to give this your mutual consideration (seriously), and give me a decided answer if you can comply with my wish or not.—I rainfall has been good, foreign trade has remain, your husband (signed) Gottfried increased, effects indication points to hand begins an article on India with the following sentences:—"For India the year has happily been one of prosperity and peaceful progress. The rainfall has been good, foreign trade has nourished, and the public revenue has largely increased. Every indication points to allow the following sentences:—"For India the year has happily been one of prosperity and peaceful progress. think of it that love begets love but that you

NAVIGATION OF THE HUGHLI.

The wife of the man Van Der Linden, At their last meeting the Calcutta Port who with her mother was shot by her husband Commissioners considered a memorandum,

remain, your husband (signed) Gottfried nourished, and the public revenue has largely Rupolph Valentin Carl von Der Linden." Witness and her mother talked over the letter in the dining room. The latter was indication points to a large and steady growth in the prosperity of the indian masses." Having proceeded thus far, the paper remembered that there was such a thing as "plague" which has been raging excited by the letter. She was walking to and fro, and she heard a report of a revolution of the property of the country in a virulent form, and it disposed of this event in the following two sentences:—"Amid so much that is hopeful, the door of the hed-room. She saw accused it is sad to record that the ravages of the the door of the bed-room. She saw accused with a revolver behind her mother, and complague continue unabated, and that the moring towards her (witness) with the revolver tality from this cause reached during the pointed at her. Witness was much excited, last week of March the terrible figure of and, not knowing what to do, she fell at h s 47,000 deaths a week. One province alone, feet on her knees. The second shot was the Punjab, lost over 120,000 of its people then fired at witness, but she did not feel from plague in a single month." And is

A Rangoon correspondent writes:—The Chief Commissioner the other day left on a visit of inspection in connenction with the work of the exploration and survey party in North Andaman. Much useful work has already been accomplished, and it is hoped that the party will complete their interesting labours by the beginning of March next.

"prosperity and peaceful progress" for India? But it is not plague alone that is decimating that fairest districts of this country. Cholera and malarial fever are carrying off far larger numbers annually since the last forty or fifty years. The "Times" is of course not aware of this terrible fact, nay, even the responsible rulers of the land know or care to know very little about it. And these diseases were practically unknown in Indian villages only one hundred years ago.

The Word "Incurable" HAS BEEN BANISHED FLOW THE MEDICAL



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Puts an instantaneous stop to discharges however painful and obnoxious. Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrhea-bacillus. Has not hitherto been known to fail in any cases however complicated.

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n affected.

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HOPE TO THE HOPELESS. A few minuses in our office one can see patients pouring in to comunicate the electric effect of

### What the Doctors say:

Gonorrhosa

5. Dr. G. C. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P. (Edin).

L. F. P. and L. M. (Glasgow) &c., says:—I tried Healing Balm. It is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito-urinary tract and it act like a charm. Its diaretic property is well marked.

6. Dr. Edwin S. Pushong, M. D., P & S. London, says:—I have much pleasure in stating that Healing Balm certainly has a most striking effect in Urethral infections. Not case will be found to re-ist its beneficial and specific effect.

7. Dr. S. Chuckrabutty, M. D. Late Asst. in the Royal London Opthalmic Hospital London, says:—I certify with great p'easure that Healing Balm has been found efficacious in cases of chronic and acute Gonorrhosa. The scalding sensation cases in 24 hours.

8. Dr. R. G. Kar L. R. C. P., (Edin Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, etc., says:—Healing Balm contains some of the choicest drugs for the cure of Gonorrhosa and Gleet.

DDIOTE 9. OF DUITAL Dr. 2. S. FACH 1. OF DUITAL

Re. 1 12 EACH.

any pain. The accused then ran away through the back door.

And is not plague a poor man's disease? If so, how through the back door.

The accused then ran away that the year was one of "prosperity and peaceful progress" for India?

One of the Leading Medical Journals the "India" Lancet" says:— "\*We have no hesitation in saying that R. Laugin and Co's Healing Balm is a safe and reliable therapeutic agent and one on which medical men and the general public may, without any doubt, depend"

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

3. Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major M. D., C. M. I. Dr. B. Basu L. R. C. P. and Late Civil Surgeon, Naga Hill, says:—I feel pleasure to recommend the public to use R. augin and Co's, Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success.

4. Dr. U. Gupta M. D. M. C., (Edin) F. C. S. ( London ) etc. says:—I tried R. 1 augin and Co's Healing Balm and found it really a verrexcellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhoea.

5. Dr. G. C. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P. (Edin), F. C. F. R. Newgent L. R. C. P., & S. (Edin) Balm strongly to the Surgeon of the same in cases of Gonorrhoea.

5. Dr. G. C. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P. (Edin), F. C. R. Newgent L. R. C. P., & S. (London), His Majesty's Vice Consul, says:—I can recommend this Healing Balm strongly to the Suff ring public.

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THE PLAGUE IN MADRAS.

Madras, Jan. 24.

The rate found in Cassimode, a fishing village, and the Mauritius Emigration Agency have been examined at the King's Institute of Preventive Medicine and have been found to be swarming with plague bacilli. This has led to the Emigration Depot being declared plague-infected, and all the emigrants, about 500 in number, were moved to their special quarantine depot. Another village to the west of the depot which was found to be infected was burnt down yesterday, and the inhabi-ants have been removed to the plague camp at Tinderpett. No fresh certified cases of

at Tinderpett. No fresh certified cases of plague have occurred and up to date there have been no deaths among the patients under treatment at the plague hospital. The situation, apart from plague-infected rats, is not regarded as serious by the authorities, and it is hoped that it can be successfully dealt with. The presence of plague-infected rats, however, renders the position the more grave as there is no possibility of knowing how far or in what direction they may spread infection.

The "Bankura-Darpan" has once again raised a wail of laimentation over the vagaries of the local coole recruiters and notes with alarm the establishment of a branch coolle Depot at Onda. In its issue to hand it says that one Pelaram Metya, a mere boy, who being the only male member of the house was the sole prop and stay of his old muther, has, according to the version of the latter been seen up as a coolle to Assam. the latter, been sent up as a coole to Assam from the coole Depot at Lalbazar. The poor old woman adds that she has neither men nor money to help her in the matter. Will her cry reach the sympathetic ears of the ruler of the land? Well let us hope it will. In this connexion it would not be out of place to notice here what the 'Darpan' adds about the ways and works of the Depot men. On the last 'Makar Sankranti' day the Onda depot men stole away two goats from the house of a woman and utilized them in preparing rich delicious dishes for their dinner table. The Police investigated this matter and some of the depot men are now under trial. Should not the authorities, under the circumstance, keep a more strict watch and ward over these depots and their

So the Madras Examination scandals have at last come to an end. It will be remembered that there were two cases periding before the Madras High Court in which two students were charged with forgery and cheating respectively. A Full Bench of the Madras High Court delivered judgment on Monday morning in the criminal revision petition preferred against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicting Kotamraju Venkatarayadu of forgery in that he had falsely signed the name of the Rev. Dr. Wolfe in the age certificate sent by him on getting himself registered as a candidate for the Matriculation Examinaion of the University of Madras, and sentencing him to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Boddam upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to six weeks but reduced the sentence to six weeks' simple imprisonment, while Mr. Justice Davies and Mr. Justice Subramania Aiyar held that the conviction should be reversed because what the accused had done was no offence in law. Considering that two of the Judges were for acquittal, the student might have been allowed to escape with a nominal punishment. A criminal revision petition, put in by the Public Prosecutor, for the revision of the judgment of Mr. L. G. Moore, Sessions Judge South Malabar, Moore, Sessions Judge South Malabar, remitting the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. J. K. Lancashire, Head Assistant Magistrate J. K. Lancashire, Head Assistant Magistrate of Palghat Sub-division, on T. S. Sundra Aiyar, who was accused of cheating by pesonation and forgery with attempt to cheat in connection with the matriculation examination was disposed of that morning by their Lordships and Justices Davies and Benson after delivery of judgment by the Full Bench in the examination frauds case. Their Lordships held that the Sessions Judge had overlooked the fact that the accused had overlooked the fact that the accused wanted to deprive the boy whose answer papers and number he had stolen of the benefit of passing the examination, and accordingly set aside the Sessions Judge's judgment on appeal, and sentenced the accused to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

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