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NO.

Smriti Sanjiban.

Nervous and Mental Overstrain give rise to a wide range of nerve and brain disorders, and frequently lead to complete breakdown or nervous prostration. Unfortunately, ailments of the kind referred to seem almost inseparable from modern conditions of life. Business and professional men, Teachers, Writers, Students, all who bear a heavy burden of responsibility, and those whose social duties make heavy demands on their Nervous and Mental powers, are liable to suffer more or less constantly.

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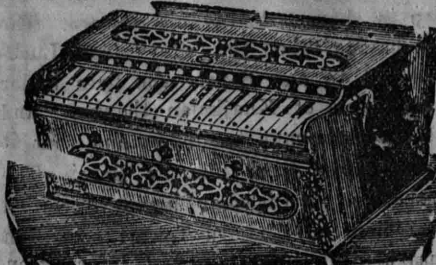
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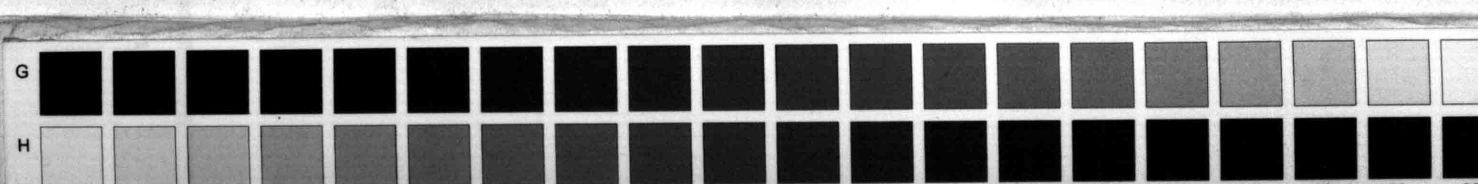
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High Court

CRIMINAL BENCH

(Before Justice Henderson and Geidt.)

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.

Mr. Monnier with Babu Trilokya Nath Chackerberty Vakli 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 inasmuch as the Magistrate was influenced by the exparte statement of a Muktear who was prosecuting the petitioner in another case brought by Osman'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. 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 petitioner an opportunity of proving his case before directing his prosecution.

Their Lordships while observing that the action of the Magistrate in accepting the Muktear's statement and requiring bail from the petitioner would have furnished a good ground for transfer, refused to interfere.

A MURDER CASE FROM BIRBHOO.

On the 11th September, one Bonwari Mandal, who resided in the village of Sandi, went for a walk to the house of a man named Ful 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 Ful 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 sub-judice. 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 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 Shamatai Chandra Dutta appeared for the defence.

Their Lordships confirmed the sentence passed upon Mahatab Hari.

As regards Sadanando their Lordships delivered the following judgment: The confession is said to have been made by him before the Magistrate 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 of the accused, in the place where he signed he would have placed his name. This is not a signature within the meaning of Clause 52 (j) of the General Clauses Act under which a mark is to be written only in the case of a person who is unable to write his name. Provision 164 Cr. P. C. have not been considered. It is not necessary to come to anything to show that the confession was taken before the Magistrate. Under the circumstances we return the record to the Sessions Judge and direct him to take evidence from the appellant Sadanando and to make the statement recorded and to state the circumstances under which he was taken before the Magistrate and the person by whom he was taken. On these evidence being taken the Sessions Judge 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 Mr. Justice Holmwood.)

CAUSING HURT.

Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose with Babu Trilokya Nath Chackerberty Vakli, moved on behalf of one Dhananidhar Chakravarti who was convicted under Sec. 342 with Sec. 114 I.P.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 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 Deamat 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 the riot. The first information did not mention the name 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 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 Tekam Dass Ramji of Messrs. Lakshmi Dass Gramji, Ghee merchants of Burrabazar, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 250 or in default to undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The appellants were charged with counterfeiting the trade mark of the firm and also with having in possession materials for making the counterfeited marks on the "ghee" 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 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 counterfeited marks made by the accused brought this to the notice of the firm who, immediately after getting a counterfeited trademarked canister from the same Budri Dass, lodged information at the Thana. A trial was then held with the result stated above.

Their Lordships after hearing the case, allowed the appeal and set aside the conviction.

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. Ltd.

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 Tramway 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. He was given the liberty to retain as manager Atul Chandra 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 regards the costs of this application, His Lordship said, Mr. Belchambers was to pay the cost of this application to be paid by Amarendra Nath Dutta. The order of costs of other parties, His Lordship said, would be reserved.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson, of the Chief Court, will proceed home on the 29th inst. and will be back in Calcutta early in April.

CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before Mr. Justice Henderson and Mr. Justice Holmwood.)

Bepin Behari Mundle

vs.

Krishna Dhan Ghosh

Babu Hemendra Nath Sanyal, appellant and Babus Niladri Chandra Sirkar and Pradyumn Chandra Sirkar, respondents.

This was a reference to the Full Bench by Justices Henderson and Pargiter on the point that whether a landlord 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 annas in the rupee inasmuch 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 decreed the appeal with costs.

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

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 case, 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 sold. Messrs. Orr Dignam and Co., appeared 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. Dentiech, Joint Magistrate of Alipore Babu Haran Chatterjee charged Babu Sarasi Chatterjee, Sheristadar of the second Minnsif of Baripore 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. 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 Rajpore Bench for disposal.

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 Purbahar thanna charged one Chamru Tewari a "C. Class Budmash" for having disposed of his sitar under the following circumstances. The complainant 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 "sitar" from Luchman sold it to one Bansai, who lives under the jurisdiction of Khajkalan thanna and gave the complainant to understand that it had been seized from him by Bansai. The Sub-Inspector of Purbahar having recorded the statement of Chamru Tewari sent him to Khajkalan to lodge his first information there inasmuch as the robbery by Bansai was alleged to have been committed within the jurisdiction of that thanna. The Sub-Inspector 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 Purbahar 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 prosecute the accused, when he 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 Purbahar 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 harassed 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 Bansai 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 by the police. The accused, being undefended, 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 his 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 receiving 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 his 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 Sub-Inspector in his cross-examination had said that he had brought to the notice of his superior Officers the conduct of the constables of Purbahar thanna and it remains to be seen what notice they take of it.

A Rangoon correspondent writes:—The Chief Commissioner the other day left on a visit of inspection in connection 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 cures and cures quickly.

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CALCUTTA 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 Goroo Das Banerjee moved the following resolution: "That having regard to the fact that the Provisional Syndicate has been constituted in contravention of Section 12 (p) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, this meeting cannot consider its recommendation."

Clause (p) of section 12 runs thus: "The members of the Syndicate holding office at the commencement of this Act shall continue 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 Goroo Das 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 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, regulations and by-laws of the University in force at the commencement of this Act shall continue to be in force, except in so far as the said statutes, regulations and by-laws shall be altered or repealed by competent authority."

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter disagreed with Sir Goroo Das 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 the Court of Law. It would be extremely rash for the Syndicate to proceed to discuss that question, i.e. therefore, proposed that until some legal decision had been pronounced and that the current business be proceeded with.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampin said that they were not competent to decide the legal question. Many of them were not qualified to follow what had fallen from Sir Goroo Das Banerjee. That point had been raised in Bombay. He thought it was much better for them to wait till the Bombay High Court decided the point. He supported the amendment of Mr. Justice Pargier.

The Res. Father E. Lafont, S. J., 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'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose 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 postpone 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 Goroo Das Banerjee's motion. The Bombay High Court would decide the question raised there. Suppose the decision was adverse; what would be the result then? They 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, supported the amendment.

Sir Goroo Das Banerjee said that he was not aware that any similar case had arisen 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 Pargier 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. Sheepshanks, 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 3rd instant.

A Mandalay correspondent writes: Some pious Buddhists of Mandalay are now busily engaged in erecting a statue of Buddha, in a preaching attitude, on the top of Mandalay Hill. Carvers are already 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 Krak togwe, one at the site of the works on the Hill and a third one near the Zeyga Bazaar. 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 years ago.

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 Pherozshah Mehta and ten others, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the senate of the University of Bombay, against the Reverend Dr. D. Mackintosh and twelve others of the University of Bombay for an application for a rule nisi 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 Body 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 validly 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 Hon'ble 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 further 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 Indian Universities Act, 1904, became functus, and it became incumbent upon the senate to appoint a Provisional Syndicate under clause (p) of section 12 of the Act. On or about the 6th or 7th instant the plaintiffs received from the Registrar of the University a printed copy of certain rules over the signature of the Registrar, purporting to have been issued by order of the Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction and ten elected Syndics, and then proceeds to distribute ten Syndics to represent Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, in certain proportions. Rule 2 lays down that a certain proportion of the said Syndics shall be principals or professors of affiliated colleges. Rule 4 directs that the 4 Syndics in Art shall be elected by and from among the forty-five individual Fellows therein named; two Syndics in Law shall be elected by and among the other twenty-five individual Fellows; it is similarly named that two Syndics in Medicine shall be elected by the other twenty-two individual Fellows, and that two Syndics in Engineering shall be elected by the other nine individual Fellows named therein. Along with the copy of the rules a printed 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 being advised that inasmuch as the rules directed the appointment of provisional syndicates by groups of Fellows, instead of by the Senate, the whole Body Corporate 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 syndics. Plaintiffs submit that the appointment and election of defendants to form a Provisional Syndicate is illegal and ultra 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 Monday.

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

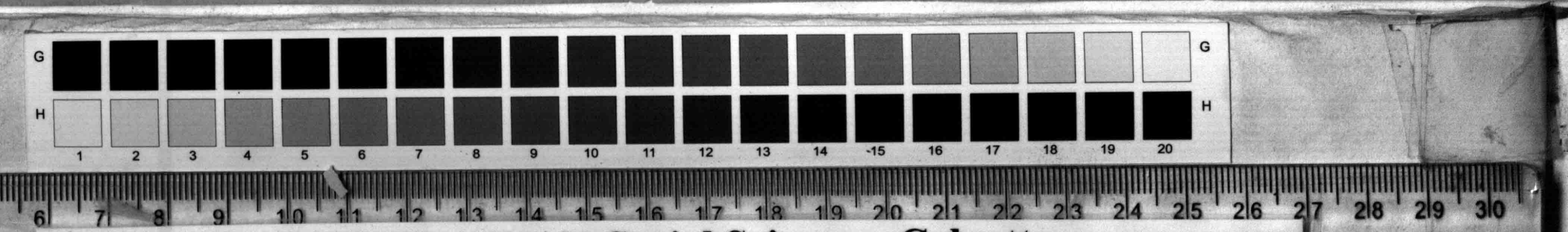
Political Department.—The following appointments have been sanctioned in the Political Department of the Government of India:—Mr. E. G. Colvin, Resident in Kashmir, to act as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, vice the Hon. Sir Arthur Martin-dale K.C.S.I., who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

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 Provinces. The Committee is expected to finish their enquiries towards the close of April. Colonel Grant, R. E., who has just joined the Committee, is an expert on reproduction and he will advise Mr. Miller and his colleagues as to the 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 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 Alipore Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Harward, Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Bassiruddy Shaik of Dhakuria was charged with having snatched a married minor 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 neighbouring tank for water the accused finding her alone gagged her mouth and forcibly carried her off. The accused pleaded 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 imprisonment.

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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 29, 1905.

"INDIA: TIBET."

The above is the heading of an article in the "Times" to hand. The writer turns his attention to the "British Mission" into Tibet which, in his opinion, was the most memorable event of the last year in India, because of its "successful accomplishment."

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.

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 Government of India sent another "mission" in 1891, which went from Calcutta to Peking to demand a passport for entering into Tibet.

The "mission" although of the bluntest 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 mien but of subtle intellect, who had already, by his own moral resources, penetrated twice into Tibet.

And Mr. Michie continues:—"Nor was it the Buddhist Lamas only that the Pundit was able to interest. He was a born diplomat, who could find a way into 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."

Need we tell the reader who the "Pundit," referred to above, is? He is our Sarat 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.

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.

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 numbing influences of blizzards and snow-storms.

"The treaty of Lhasa," 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 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.

There is no spectacle which finds less 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 people.

Let us repeat once more that, never was 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 Johnnies to settle there and suck from it the moisture which ought to legitimately give sustenance to the children of the soil.

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 financier and that Mr. Walker did his duties honestly and made sincere efforts to improve the finance of His Highness.

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.

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 European Finance Minister, upon His Highness. It need hardly be stated that, a mere war 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 berth for a countryman of his.

- 1. G. O. Walker, Finance Minister, Govt. Rs. 3,500 and 625 contribution.
2. A. J. Dunlop, Revenue Secretary, Govt. Rs. 2,800.
3. A. C. Hankin, Inspector-General of District Jails, Govt. Rs. 2,000 and 100 compensation allowance and 210 contribution.
4. G. J. Perram, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Govt. Rs. 1,500.
5. A. H. Stevens, Secretary, Municipality, H. S. Rs. 1,500.
6. C. Lawder, Postmaster-General, Govt. Rs. 1,200 and 57-8-0 contribution and 59-6-0 Camp allowance.
7. W. Fraser Biscoe, Conservator of Forests, H. S. Rs. 1,200.

- S. F. Gordon, Superintendent, Central Jail, H. S. Rs. 1,150 and 150 personal allowance.
9. E. A. Seaton, Principal Nizam's College, H. S. Rs. 1,150.
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 56-4-0 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.
16. L. P. DeCossetts, Executive Engineer, H. S. Rs. 750.
17. J. H. Devlin, 2nd Assistant Financial Secretary, H. S. Rs. 700.
18. W. H. Fallon, Capt. commanding Nizam's Own 3rd Infantry, H. S. Rs. 650.
19. E. J. Stevenson, Asstt. 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 Asstt. House Master, H. S. Rs. 525.
23. Lt. Col. G. H. D. Gimlette, 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. O. 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 at Jeypur. It cannot be that His Excellency 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 opportunities 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 Jagannath and Baidyanath. All the Hindu races have deteriorated physically; and, one who has an experience, say, of the past forty years of the country, can testify to this fact.

But curious as it may seem, there are at least two districts in Bengal, though not actually in Bengal proper, where the people do not show 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.

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 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 Upadhyaya. During the course of conversation it transpired that the Rajput was a Nepalese, and he said: "We have a ruler of our own, as Queen Victoria is the ruler of the Indians."

The Nepalese said, with a tinge of pride in his tone, that his countrymen have their Shamshere Bahador as the Indians have their Queen in England to obey. He further said that the standing army of Nepal consisted of four paltans, each paltan being composed of four to five thousand troops. "But," he continued, "in times of war every one of us is a soldier." This Rajput was a small man, and when he was reminded of it, his demeanour 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.

The fact is, the national feeling exists even now in Nepal, though not to the extent it 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 mind of every other Indian. He feels that though India is his mother country, it is yet not his. It belongs to the British Government. If the country is invaded by an enemy, it is that Government which will defend it, he has no business to interfere.

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 rarity in this country. We cannot concede that the emancipation of the Indians is an advantage 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 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 England in general, than an India which has lost all heart, all energy and all hope, and which does not live but drag its existence.

Here are the particulars of a sensational case 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 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 directs that when any Government servant is accused or is suspected of the commission 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 Lala Damodar Das to see the Chief Court Circular and "to kindly have an enquiry 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 Lala Damodar kept his senses about him. He clearly saw the illegality of the District Magistrate's interference and wrote to Mr. Parker controverting the view the District Superintendent 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 mollifying 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 against this case being dealt with by the District Magistrate's Court. The consideration shown to the officers, and their consequent loss of honor, is a matter of the highest importance. I am, therefore, for assault in the Police Office, and not as the District Superintendent of Police would have it, for assault in his private residence. You still think that the District Magistrate is obliged by your kindly notice to deal with the case, I shall be obliged by your kindly notice to forward the paper to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for 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 said:—"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 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 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 Magistrate'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 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 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 action 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-

trate's attention to the fact that all such papers as the present should come through him to me and not be sent direct by subordinate 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 Superintendent 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 Magistrate acted to the dictation of the District Superintendent 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.

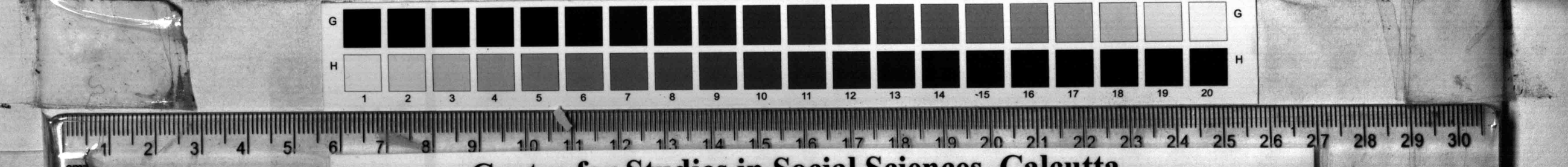
In due course, the case came before Lala Damodar Das for disposal. The accused admitted in court that he had stopped the Ekka of the complainant because it was going ahead of others and gave him a slap or two, when the latter said that he would telegraph the matter to the Magistrate. The complainant did not produce any evidence about the use of stick by the accused 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 Sonhal Pergunnas Division as Commissioner. He left his headquarters 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 that, whenever he comes across Indian gentlemen, say at a ceremony or a public meeting, he shakes hands with everyone, school boys included. Nay, we are informed, he took an extraordinary step, while in charge of the Sub-division of Deoghur, to meet Indian gentlemen of the locality. He sent a circular to all the residents of that place expressing a wish that on such a day and such an hour he would be glad to see any one who would mind to pay him a visit. This shows that not only does Mr. Macpherson possess an excellent heart, but he knows now to win the affections of the people. But since he is so kind he can improve the condition of his fellow-beings entrusted to his care, in many other ways which would help them substantially. Fancy the nature of the high-handed arrangements, namely, that many of the authorities in the Sonhal Pergunnas will not allow the parties to engage the services of pleaders, when involved in a case! This means that they are placed absolutely at the mercy of the trying officers. The result as one can imagine, is sometimes disastrous. Unfettered by the wholesome presence of pleaders, some of the trying Magistrates are led to go so far as not to take down the depositions of witnesses properly and act in a most arbitrary manner. Here is a case which demands the prompt attention of Mr. Macpherson.

The lively scenes enacted at the Court of the Fellows of the Bombay University which have been reported in these columns, have at last been terminated in the filing of a writ in the Bombay High Court by eleven students against the University and twelve other persons connected with the University. The writs already been published. The plaintiffs in the suit and ignoring the opinion of eminent counsel to the effect that the formation of the Provisional Syndicate was illegal and "ultra vires," the defendants convened 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.

SOME TIME in October last a female passenger on the B. N. Railway, by name Hariprya Dass, brought a complaint of alleged horrible outrages against a Buras 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 supported 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 produce the aggrieved girl before a Magistrate. In compliance with the above order 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 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 plague continue unabated, and that the mortal week of March the terrible figure of 47,000 deaths a week. One province alone, the Punjab, lost over 120,000 of its people in a single month." And it is not a plague a poor man's disease? If so, how can you say that the year was one of "prosperity and peaceful progress" for India?



TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

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 hoodlums, but many shops have been wrecked and pillaged in the suburbs.

There is a temporary lull at St. Petersburg which, however, reassures nobody. 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. 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 saved.

The "Standard" correspondent at Kieff 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.

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, calling out the workmen from all establishments, who mostly responded immediately. The movement is following the same lines as that at St. Petersburg.

The strike at Moscow is spreading rapidly. The Police have cleared the gunsmiths shops. A proclamation 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 they will use explosives on the 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 general elaborate plan.

The Novski Prospect to-day was filled with crowd spectators, 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 the electric light employes, the capital is again partly in darkness.

London, Jan. 23. M. Treppoff, 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 law, 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 vigour. He then summoned the military commanders. The "Daily Telegraph" says whole-sale arrests of Liberals has begun inaugurating a reign 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 manifoldly distributed in thousands. Maxime Gorki is stated to have been arrested while other papers report that Gorki has escaped. 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 Galtzin as Mayor (which post he had lately 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 of them.

The Tsar has issued a decree conferring on M. Treppoff 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 this morning by order of M. Treppoff. Relations were not permitted to see the bodies. Treppoff 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 declared at Smolensk, Kertchmaroff, Riga and Reva.

London, Jan. 26. By order of the Tsar Treppoff and the Minister of Finance have issued a proclamation explaining 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 now as always, to listen to just demands 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 Emperor's heart as were those of all loyal subjects. Only recently the Emperor ordered the consideration of Workman's Insurance, and had now directed the Ministry of Finance to draft a law for shortening 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 wounded and families of those killed, and £200 to improve ambulance stations in view of the repetition of the tragedy. The resolution was originally coupled with a strong denunciation of Sunday's brutality, which however the President refused to put.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

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

A party of terrorists are marching through the streets at Libau compelling workmen to strike.

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.

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 money.

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 Moscow one was posted at Odessa to-day.

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 yesterday evening. The police attacked five thousand workmen with swords and whips. There were a few casualties.

The Councils of the Civil Engineering, Polytechnic and Mining Institutes at St. Petersburg 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 resume the courses. The University Senate has suspended its re-opening on the 28th February.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Though the resolution is smouldering in St. Petersburg, it is blazing in Russian Poland. Fighting fire is going on, buildings are being blown up by dynamite.

It is reported that, as the result of conferences 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."

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

The leading Liberal journal, "Hison" has been arrested at St. Petersburg. A workman's club has been closed. Several other leaders of the movement, professors, advocates and literatures were arrested last night.

Barristers and solicitors met at the Law Court and resolved upon declaring their solidarity with the strikers, and declining to plead in the Courts.

Kuropatkin reports that "Mistchenko's" total losses in the late fight were 10,000.

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

The "Times" Pekin correspondent, who has visited Port Arthur, speaks of the astounding misrepresentations of General Stoessel about the conditions of the garrison, and says there is no more discreditable surrender recorded in history.

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

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the formation of a special service squadron is announced.

Three warships have been sighted near Singapore. It is believed that they are Japanese warships steaming south.

There have been three fatal cases of plague at Bangkok.

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 fallen, the war is objectless.

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 Conference of the Powers.

Hongkong, Jan. 23. The M. M. steamer "Australien" has been 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."

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

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

M. Rouvier has completed his Cabinet. M. Etienne becomes Minister of the Interior; M. Benvenut Martin, M. Bertheux, 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.

The Bishop of Llandaff is dead.

Lady Curzon has completely recovered and returns shortly to India with her children.

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.

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 mosquitoes.

THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Allahabad, Jan. 25. In connection with the new service which the East Indian Railway are about to introduce on their main line, it is proposed to replace the old light girders on the smaller bridges by a new and stronger pattern, so as to permit of the use of more powerful locomotives. The rails are also being doubled from Mughal Serai to Naini Junction, so that a double tract will extend from Howrah to the point, where the Jubbulpore extension takes off. These changes will facilitate running at high 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 boundary 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 departure from Jamrud for a day, so that his date for leaving Landi Kotal was the 24th instant.

PARS FROM "PIONEER."

(From Our Own Correspondent.) 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.

The Imperial Service Troops are now being rearmed with Lee-Enfield Rifles. The work of the Seistan boundary commission 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 party return to Quetta.

The Indian postal authorities will shortly introduce 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 fee on letters from two annas to one anna.

The "Pioneer" states that on arrival of Sardar Inayatullah Khan in British Territory, a cash grant of 21,000 was presented in accordance with time-honoured custom. When the Durand Mission went to Afghanistan the late Amir offered a sum of 83,895 Kabul rupees and was accepted and indebted to the Government.

THE BOMBAY FIRE.

Bombay, Jan. 24. The damages in the recent warehouse fire at the Victoria Docks are officially stated to be 4 lakhs. The origin of it is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

INDIAN SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Poona, Jan. 24. The members of the Indian Survey Committee continued their sittings yesterday 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. Miller, I.C.S., C.S.I., presided. Evidence was given by Mr. Clifton, Superintendent of Irrigation, O.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 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 Hang and Thal 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 Mussorie writes that it was snowing hard all Saturday and Sunday the snow coming down as low as Jherrapan. 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.

SIR HUGH BARNES.

Rangoon, Jan. 24. Sir Hugh Barnes leaves Rangoon for Akyab on the 25th 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 Kyaikyay, Singaung, and St. Andrew's Bay. He will return to Rangoon via Preoparis and the Coos 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 Simms. 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.

Rangoon, Jan. 24. Work in connection with the laying of lines for the electric tramways in Rangoon has been started.

LORD LAMB'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

Rangoon, Jan. 25. Lord Lamb's little son, who is very ill, has contracted cholera, and he has been sent to Bombay. All Government festivities have been postponed.

INCLEMENT WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 25. 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 causes induced by the impetuosity 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 seriously engaged the attention of the municipality.

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE FRONTIER PROVINCES.

Lahore, Jan. 25. The recent rainfall in the frontier province has benefited the standing crops almost everywhere and enabled the spring sowings to be completed. The crop prospects are now average in Dera Ismail Khan and fair elsewhere.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

Rangoon, Jan. 25. In connection with the complaint recently brought by a Burman cultivator against Mr. Newland, a solicitor, 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 petitioner to the Registrar of the Court and has deposited the money he had taken from the petitioner.

THE INCLEMENT WEATHER.

Lahore, Jan. 26. The snowfall this year on the Murree Kashmir Road has been very heavy, though no doubt, it may turn out a benefit to the crops in the valley later on. By the last fall, which commenced on Friday evening, the road was blocked from Srinagar to Uri for about 65 miles, and again from Dhaka onwards towards Murree for 17 miles. The telegraph was interrupted for one day, but the mills have been received and delivered pretty regularly so far.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION AWARDS.

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, Mulga-mude, South Travancore, for hand-made lace; Mrs. Flewker, Bombay, starfish for crochet cake doily; the Head Parsi Priest, Nevhari Kasti, used by Parisi; Miss Blanchard, embroidered muslin tea-cloth; Miss S. S. Daniel, Bangalore, handkerchief border; Miss W. F. Darcy, Baroda, print lace tea-cloth; Lady Ali Shah, Bombay, satin door purdah; Miss M. P. Kharegas, hand-painted silk; Mrs. Soomabai 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, doily. Ruttonbai Pundaji School, embroidered jabla; St. Joseph'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.

Bangalore, Jan. 26. His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by Prince Marasara, Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, Dewan of Mysore, left by special train last night for Madras on a visit to Lord Amthill. He is leaving Madras on the 4th February for Calcutta to visit the Viceroy. The Maharajah's party consists of Mr. Macconochie, Private Secretary; Raghavendra 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 PUNJAB.

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.

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 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 on the 13th proximo.

AFGHANISTAN.

Lahore. The following news reaches Afghanistan. Pir Muhammad, who is a son of a Ulema, on account of his being suspected of tyranny, has been suspended from office and is to be kept in Jail till he has expiated the past nine years' sins. Pir Muhammad Khan, Barakzai, will be replaced by Pir Muhammad Khan. The governor of Nijrab has also been suspended for making bribes, and will be made to refund the money. Habibullah Khan, grandson of Sikander Khan, 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 the Governor of Jelalabad, 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 despatches 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. Dene until he has received the above documentary proposals for an ultimate treaty.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF A MUNSIFF.

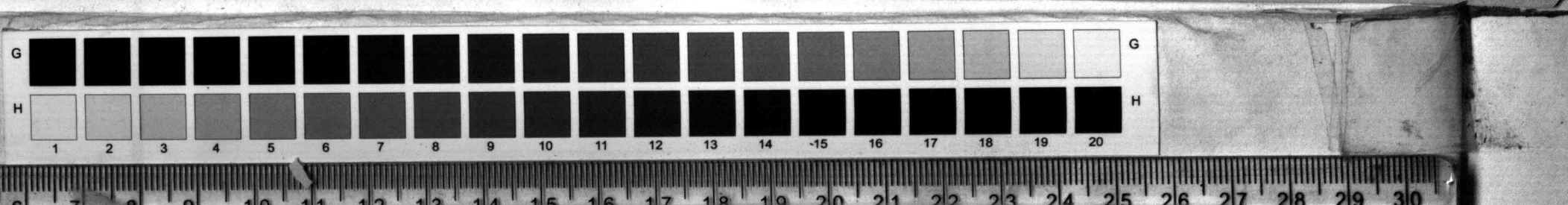
Mymensingh, Jan. 27. People of Pingna and surrounding villages assembled in public meeting on January 25 last humbly protested against the rumoured abolition and transfer of the Pingna Munsiff's Court either to Jamalpur or Tangail. Five resolutions were passed. The delegates came from distant mofussil 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 PRINCIPAL 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 reform. 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 sever 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 fireworks.

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 the school course.



Calcutta and Mofussil

Railway Board.—We learn that legislation will probably 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. 1,81,000 and expenditure Rs. 2,11,854.

Furloughs.—The last "Gazette" states that the total number of furloughs available for allotment to officers of the Indian Civil Service under the Bengal Government, before April 1st, will be thirty-one. Of these 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 dispense 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 1st.

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. Outturn of late rice and cotton generally good. Prospects of mustard, pulses and sugarcane fair. Cattle disease prevalent in four districts. Prices of common rice—Silschar 19, Sylhet 18, Sibsaigar 17, Dhubri, Tezpur and Nowgong 16, and Gauhati and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Excise Reform.—It is understood that an important scheme of Excise Reform in Bengal is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The Government will necessarily await the submission of the report of the Bedford, I.M.S., who is now on duty making enquiries about the country liquors. The chief object of the reform is to restrict the area of production in Bengal, and the gradual improvement of the superior qualities of liquor by other means.

Acquittal.—Says the "Kavyasitha Messenger" of Gaya.—The sensational case of Hira Nand Jha which was transferred by the Hon'ble High Court to Gaya and in which Hira Nand stood charged with having committed an offence under section 193 I.C. was heard by S. O. Mullick Esq., Joint Magistrate of Gaya. The hearing lasted for 3 days. The accused did not enter into defence, the case was argued on the 13th instant. The learned Joint Magistrate having entirely endorsed the point taken by the defence acquitted the accused Hiranand under section 253 Cr. P. Code. The judgment has given general satisfaction.

A Post Master in Trouble.—The Dibrugarh "Citizen" writes:—The Post Master of Sissi Post Office is undergoing trial before Munsh Azzar Rahman, B.A.C., for embezzlement and giving false information to the police. It appears, towards the end of the last month he 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 stolen. The Manager sent the letter to the Police Station at Dibrugarh and asked for inquiry. Inspector Sarafat Ali who was deputed to investigate the case found that the 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 Mills was false.

Accident on the Hughli.—The steam launch "Success" belonging to Annada Mohun Roy of Howrah sank of Sulka early Wednesday morning. The launch was anchored on Sulka for 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 ashore but without avail and at 6 o'clock, three hours after the leak had been 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 heeling over. It appears he was caught between the roof of the launch and the deck of the flat but managed to extricate himself after some little difficulty. On the news being communicated to the Harbour Master's Department boats were sent down immediately and arrangements made to raise the vessel and it is expected that the launch will be recovered soon.

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

Postal Congress.—The International Postal 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 accompanied 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 Diamond Harbour and Fort William.

Plague Mortality.—There was another serious increase in the plague mortality last week, the total number of deaths being 28, 104. The United Provinces with 12,435, the Punjab with 5,606, Bengal with 3,808 and Bombay with 2,952 deaths were the principal contributors to this total. The deaths last year during the same period were 21,103.

Cold in Calcutta.—The cold wave is still continuing to affect the whole area of the Province of Bengal, and temperature on Thursday was again abnormally low. In Calcutta the maximum registered was 67.8 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 temperature 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 Maharam'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 1st Subordinate Judge of Mozafferpur in whose jurisdiction 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 in sometime this month.

Public Works Department.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1905:—Turnbill, 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 Bhattacharjee Supervisor, 2nd grade, temporary rank to Supervisor, 2nd grade. Babu Rajendra Nath Biswas, Supervisor, Ashokpads-Jaipur Division, is granted combined leave for two years. Babu Krishna Dhona Banerjee, Supervisor, 1st grade, Champaran Division is granted privilege leave for one month. Mr. N. A. Williamson, a passed student of the Civil Engineering College, Ssbpur, 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 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 with a graver evil that taints the moral atmosphere. The main streets of the town are the most frequented, are the most potent centres of moral prostitution. The public stalls, the other uses of the town have also found their way into the heart of the town. The mass of corruption, pollution, and filth, which is the result of these things but good. Can't the Government do something to drive these things out of the town? Can't they set an example, and we earnestly request 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 the student community as well as of the public in general.

THE MANIKYA RAM CHATURPATHI.

The Manikya Ram Chaturpathi, 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 that 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 asking the Board of Trustees to see that the place is not made too hot for deserving men.

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the meritorious students of the local Mission School was held to-day at 8 a.m. Our District Judge, Mr. Brockman, presided on the occasion. Many respectable gentlemen were present. The hall was tastefully decorated with flowers and bunting. The recitations were well performed. It is a pleasure to find the school showing signs of rejuvenation 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 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, hoes, 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 immense 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 Brahmin family consisting of three members—mother, an invalid and malaria-stricken son 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 little 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 hailed with delight the 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 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 allurements 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 had, leaving his sister alone in the boat. Afterwards the accused managed to send the brother of the girl away and committed outrage upon her. He then kept her concealed in an adjoining village in a Mahomedan house. On the following morning the girl informed the Choukidar and village Panchayet 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 the 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 kept concealed. In the meantime Polam managed to escape and information was lodged at the Kushtia police station. With considerable difficulty the Sub-Inspector arrested the accused again and he confessed his guilt before the Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Kushtia. 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. Greenfield who, out of his own motion, got the case retrained to his own file from the file of Babu Chuni Lal Roy, a Deputy Magistrate, simply because the latter charged the accused 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 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.

BANAGHAT-KRISHNAGAR LIGHT RAILWAY.

Since the assumption of this line by Government no improvement has been effected though much was expected of the Government. The timing of the train is very inconvenient for the court-going people. No intermediate turn tickets are allowed for the intermediate stations. The 1st train reaches Krishnagar 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 morning and reach Krishnagar in the morning inconvenience of the people will be removed and traffic will greatly increase.

The Mayor of Pondichery, Monsieur Pasin Pierre, proceeds to Europe to arrange the finances of the Cuddalore-Pondichery Railway.

The numerous types of motor cars which have recently been seen in Bombay have been added to by the arrival of some large omnibuses which have attracted considerable attention 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 people, 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 November amounted to 11,004 cwts., of the value of Rs. 3,38,790. Of the total quantity 9,475 cwts., 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 prominent, are now interested in the revival of the industry in the Province. Experiments with foreign cottons such as Sea Island, Egyptian, the Pernambuco tree cotton, and other varieties, are being tried at various centres. The Provincial Agricultural Department 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 cultivation.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION AND THE CALCUTTA STANDING CONGRESS 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 carrying on a work of exactly 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 circulation and thereby justified its existence. Now all works in connection with "India" have been taken over by the Committee of 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 Bombay or Madras and 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 be 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 and paying subscriptions to both for the one and the same purpose.

2. That a political club and library be established in connection with the Indian Association. (In these days, man has become a social animal and he wants to transact all his business not as a talking, a moving automaton 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 rise equal to the occasion, meet together more frequently and talk politics over the tea and dinner table. This reform would attract to our Association many persons who now keep away from it and would greatly vivify our propagandist work in many important directions. As for a library being attached 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, nor can you find outside the Imperial Library all books in connection with general Indian Administration and on Indian Finance and Economics. This is one of our greatest wants and ought to be met at once. In Bombay and Madras they have set 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 Secretaries to each of them with Mr. Surendranath Banerjee as the general Secretary.

- 1. Industrial Section.
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 up the Association into different Sections ought to be seriously entertained to enable students and experts an opportunity to guide every department of our agitation 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 opinion in those subjects much more widely than we can conceive at the present day.)

A Grant of Rs. 29,000 has been made for Mian Mir water supply.

No-race has yet been found at Poona of Bhawan Singh, the young Sikh, the spy who shot his comrade in the lines of the 17th Pioneers on Friday morning the 20th instant.

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

The Resolution on the Forest Administration Report of Burma 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 reserved, fire protection of reserved areas has been generally successful, and useful experiments 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. Bhowmagrae, K.C.I.E., M.P., left Bombay on Saturday for London by the P. and O. Company's steamer "Orient," and his daughter, Mrs. Bahadurjee, who was accompanied by Lady Bhowmagrae, 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 best 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 guineas. 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 inhabitant that "there has never been anything like it" (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 than anyone can remember to have seen before.

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 Sardars and Khans to meet Mr. Louis Dane.

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. O. McLeod, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Central Provinces, is transferred to Bombay.

Sr Frank Youngusband 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. Sr Frank Youngusband already holds the Society's gold medal for his explorations in Kashmir, as well as the Kaiser-Hind medal.

Rubber cultivation at the foot of the ghaut near Mondakajam, 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 Eldorado estates. Both these estates are now being extended. Mr. H. M. Knight and the Rani 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 miles 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, 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 caused by the fire amounted to four and a half lakhs of rupees. Of this value of the goods destroyed is estimated as Rs. 400,000 and that of the building at Rs. 50,000. The fire is supposed to have been due to spontaneous combustion.

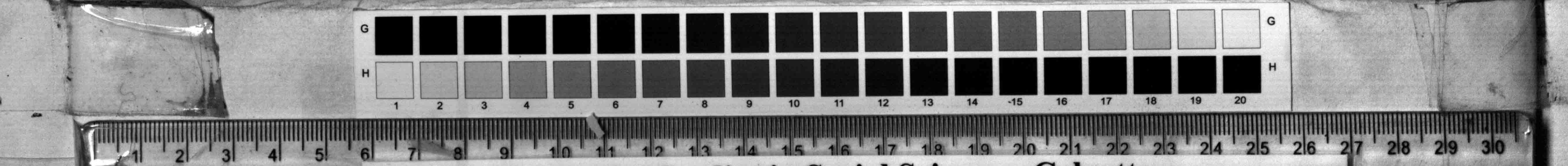
An item of import to the Rangoon rice trade is given in the consular report on the trade of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil for the year 1903. According to Consul Rhind, the encouragement of activity in the country is likely to do much harm to the British trade in rice from Rangoon, inasmuch as it has been considered necessary to discourage its importation, not only by increasing the Federal import tax by 50 per cent., but by further handicapping 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 bolted. Both Bhagwan Singh and his victim are very young men, about nineteen years of age. Nothing could be elicited as to the motive of the attack. A police enquiry was held recently. Inagwan Singh is a native of Tarda 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, diving himself of some 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 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 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 rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice producing districts is now reported to be 6,745,612 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 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 finally refused the 20 per cent increase of salaries to the Ceylon Civil Services, as recommended the outlay of Rs. 400,000 for the current year may, for various reasons, be 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 Rs. 150,000. A land registrar's office at Chilaw, Rs. 100,000, was another item which the Sub-Committee abandoned with great reluctance. There are also a number of bridges and roads 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—besides the saving of the four lakhs of Rupees, we are permitted a fairly good addition to revenue from the approaching pearl fishery.



NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Jan. 15. Mr. Bennett Burleigh reports that a large portion of General Nogi's army has been hurriedly despatched to Liaoyang.

None of the ships of the Baltic fleet actually entered the ports of Diego, Suarez, Tamatave or Majunga in Madagascar.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" states that on the night of the Dogger Bank affair an ethergram in Russian was received at Shorncliffe.

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.

The "Standard" declares that one-half of the Russian officers at Port Arthur are choosing captivity in preference to parole.

Count Leo Tolstoj, son of the famous Russian reformer, has written a remarkable letter to the Novoye Vremya.

THE RUSSO-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, says:—The comments of the Paris papers on the state of affairs in Russia are almost as strong as that of London.

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."

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.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

STOESSEL CONSIDERS USELESS.

Colombo, Jan. 25.

The French Mail Steamer "Australia" is quarantined at Hongkong owing to one of the Russian officers abroad being down with small-pox.

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

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

MR. G. C. WALKER I. C. S. FINANCE MINISTER OF THE HYDERABAD STATE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hyderabad, Jan. 22.

The three-year period for which Mr. George Casson Walker I.C.S. was sent down here, by the Government of India, expired last November.

A very partial Anglo-Indian critic tried an appreciation, in this direction, not long ago, in nearly two columns of leader type.

The existence of the Irregular Troops is subject to much adverse criticism. I fear, after the death of Salar Jung the expenditure of the Nazim-i-Jamiat (Irregular Troops) has been yearly increasing.

The Nazim shall, in consultation with the Committee, deal with the following: (a) A list shall be made of those Jamedar and other servants who have any hereditary rights to their posts.

(b) Where there are no hereditary rights, or when commutation can be carried out, reductions should be effected on 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.

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

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 systematic effort to encourage and elevate the European at the cost of the natives of the soil.

This version of the case, of course, never appears in the news papers largely 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.

HIS HIGHNESS'S FIRMANS, DATED THE 5TH SHAWAL 1319. H.

Your Arzashat of the 26th Ramazan 1319 H. relating to Shamsul Kalk's objection and Mr. Walker's guarashi, has been perused. We should give Mr. Walker every opportunity for the performance of the work for which we have called him.

(1) No official should be sent for direct, 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 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.

With these facts before him, would any mortal man in His Highness the Nazim's position care to have Mr. Walker in his employ for a day longer than he 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.

SWARNA BANGA.

This is an infallible remedy for all sort of Gonorrhoea, Diabetes, Albuminuria and other diseases of this nature. It makes one stout and strong and sharpens one's memory.

BRIHAT MASH TOILA.

This is one of the best medicated oils for which the Ayurvedic Sastra is famous. This oil is a marvellous remedy for all sorts of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Muscular pains, Nervous debility, Shooting pains, Dislocation of the cheek-bone, Tetanus, etc.

DADRUDABANAL.

All sorts of Ringworms will be cured by using this medicine for 2 or 3 days. Like most of the medicines for Ringworms, it does not contain mercury and any other injurious materials.

SUIT AGAINST THE PROVISIONAL SYNDICATE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

1. Sir Pheroshah Mehta; 2. Sir Bhachandra Krishna; 3. Prof. Gajjar; 4. Hon. Mr. Dikshit; 5. Mr. Shankar Vithal; 6. Mr. D. G. Padhye; 7. Mr. Choudhali Saraya; 8. Mr. N. P. Gokhale; 9. Mr. M. B. Chaturbal; 10. Mr. N. M. Sumarth; 11. Mr. L. A. Shah; 12. Mr. D. H. P. Dimmock; 13. Mr. J. Chandavarkar; 14. Mr. G. S. Rao; 15. Mr. B. M. K. Mursban; 16. Major W. J. Scudamore; 17. Hon. Mr. E. Jiles; 18. University of Bombay.—Defendants.

The Plaintiffs above-named state as follows:—

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.

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 incumbent upon the said Senate to appoint a Provisional Syndicate under clause (a) of section 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 Public Instruction and ten elected Syndics, and then proceeds to distribute the said ten Syndics to represent Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering in certain proportions.

5. The Plaintiffs being advised that in as much as the said Rules directed the appointment of Provisional Syndicate in groups of Fellows instead of by the Senate, the whole Body Corporate, in whom such appointment was vested, as well as for other reasons, the said Rules were illegal and "ultra vires," 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 C.

6. In pursuance of the Notices as aforesaid a meeting of the group of Fellows, which was directed to elect the four Arts Syndics, 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 proposed election was brought to the notice of the Chairman of the meeting by the sixth Plaintiff above-named, who moved an adjournment of the meeting in order to allow the Registrar to be called upon to alter the said Rules.

7. On the 17th instant, the group of Fellows directed under the said Rules to elect the two Medicine Syndics met for the purposes of such election. At that meeting, the second and seventh Plaintiffs drew attention to the illegality of the course proposed to be followed, and moved an adjournment of the meeting, and the seventh defendant, Chairman of the meeting, ruled such motion for an adjournment out of order and declined to put 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

met for the purposes of such election. Before the said meeting proceeded to the election, one of the Fellows present raised a point of order that it was "ultra vires" of the said meeting to elect any part of the Provisional Syndicate. The Chairman having, however, ruled against the said point of order, the first Plaintiff moved an adjournment of the meeting for one month, but the Chairman ruled such motion out of order and declined to put it to the meeting, whereupon Plaintiffs 1st, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, who were present at the said meeting, withdrew from the same. The meeting subsequently elected Defendants 8 and 9 as Law Syndics.

9. The Plaintiffs submit that the appointment and the election of the defendants to form the Provisional Syndicate is illegal and "ultra vires" and that they are not legally entitled to conduct the executive business of the University. Unless they are restrained by an injunction and order of the Honourable Court the Defendants will immediately act as such Syndics and conduct at Bombay the executive business of the University.

10. The cause of action has wholly arisen within the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court and all the defendants except 4th, 5th, 11th and 12th reside in Bombay.

11. The Plaintiffs will rely on documents in proof of which they are not bound to produce affidavits.

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 said Act is passed 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 illegal and "ultra vires" and that they are not a validly appointed Provisional Syndicate and are not entitled as such to conduct the executive business of the University.

(c) That the Defendants one to twelve may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from conducting the executive business of the University.

(d) That pending the disposal of this suit the Defendants 1 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 suit.

(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. Lalakata is to get the appointment, whilst Mr. Stuart, the present Postmaster of Rangoon, receives promotion accordingly.

30 YEARS' TRUST HAS CONVINCED MANY PATIENTS & THOUSANDS SUDHA

and Colic. EITHER ACUTE OR CHRONIC. ATTEND WITH Flatulence, Headache, Loss of Sleep, Biliousness, Rumbling in the Abdomen, Pinching or Gripping Pain in the Bowels, Acid Eructations, Burning Sensations in the Heart or Stomach, Nausea or Vomiting after Meals, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, 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. Sathu, 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. Sathu 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."

Baghmath Sing Esqr., Post Master, Hoshangabad, writes:—"Kindly send two bottles of SUDHA CHURNA, as I have derived much benefit by its use for Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave the same."

Babu Umesh Chandra Kotal, Sub-Registrar, Maisadad, 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, writes:—"SUDHA CHURNA is no doubt very efficacious in Colic and clears bowels regularly. Since I have been taking it, I have had no attack of Indigestion and it has done me immense good."

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

Babu Krishna Prosad Maitre, Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malanba, Sonarpur, writes:—"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit within a couple of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA) 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 Kabisari, but none of them has given any benefit."

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

Dr. G. B. Chinswamy, 1st grade Hospital Assistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist, says:—"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

Dr. Shrikrishna Chinnaji G., Medical Officer, Shrivardhan, Janjira State, writes:—"Your SUDHA 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 Rs. 1-8, and a small phial Ans. 14. Postage and packing extra. MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, 129-1-2, CORNWALLIS STREET, SHAMBHAR, CALCUTTA.

CHYAVANA PRAS

Far surpasses COD LIVER OIL.

Its action is unrivalled in nourishing and strengthening the system and eradicating diseases of LUNGS, HEART, THROAT and other ORGANS.

It is a sovereign remedy for Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Phthisis, Susceptibility of Cold and other complaints of Lungs and Throat.

It radically cures Nervous Debility, Prostration, Brainfag and similar complaints due to any cause or causes.

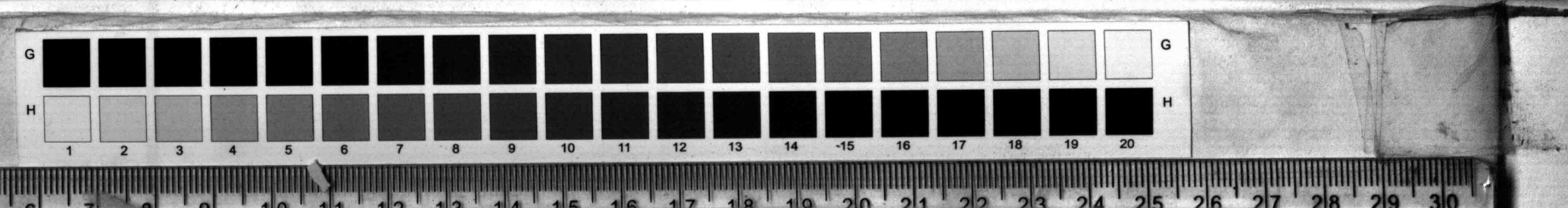
It purifies the blood, gives tone to the WRAK CONSTITUTION, corrects the LIVER, creates GOOD APPETITE, and makes a NEW AND HAPPY MAN.

J. T. Peters Esqr., S. T. Corps, Umbal writes:—"Kindly send me by return post one phial, containing medicine for a month, of CHYAVANA PRAS as I feel much better by taking one bottle."

Babu Gourie Sunker Roy of the Cuttack Printing Co. Ltd., Cuttack, writes:—"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."

WINTER IS THE BEST SEASON FOR USING IT. Medicine for one month's use Rs. 3. ditto for one week's use Rs. 1. Postage, packing and V. P. charges extra.

MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, 129-1-2, CORNWALLIS ST., SHAMBHAR, CALCUTTA.



THE DAY.

Sirdar Inayat Ulla Khan has been delayed one day at Landikotal by the blizzard in the Pies but was to cross into Afghanistan on Tuesday, on his way back to Kabul.

It is calculated that 150,000 coolies will be required on the construction of the new canal in the Punjab. These figures show the great demand which will be made upon the local labour market for several years to come.

The Hon. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., who had taken over the office of Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan at Sibi from Major Ramsay, arrived at Quetta by the Punjab Mail on Monday.

The members of Mr. Dane's Mission at Kabul are having skating, among other entertainments, provided for them by the Amir. Twenty-two degrees of frost have been registered and a portion of the compound attached to the house in which the Mission is staying has 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, obtained a new lease for 28 years on the 30th April last, fixing the royalty at two lakhs, with 30 per cent of the net profits. The Company's receipts last year were 14½ lakhs, and the expenditure 8 lakhs. License fees from Indian miners rose from two to over three lakhs, owing to the Company throwing Kyaunkong open to them. The industry seems to be in a fairly flourishing condition.

A Malabar correspondent writes:—A Suda 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 native place. The police having suspected that the death was not natural, drew up a "vadast" 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 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 year 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 greater.

The proposal to drive a tunnel through the Malakand and tap the Swat River near Tak-darrah for irrigation purposes may seem a very feasible one, but it is believed to be perfectly feasible and the expense would not be in any way prohibitory. The present Swat River canal takes off at a point west of Abazai and runs eastward to Mardian, thus fertilising a considerable tract of country and yielding a handsome return on capital outlay. But it fails to touch the Yusufzai country to the east of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway, where water is badly needed by the farmers. With the Malakand tunnel in the canal could be made from Dargai to the south-east. As the Swat River flows, it attains its greatest volume in the summer months, and there is no water at the driest period. Estimates are now being prepared and subject must be referred to the front.

At the same time, it would be to ignore the potentialities of the great combination of German jute manufacturers which 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 fixed, but production will be strictly regulated to demand. The proposal to establish a central selling office has not been carried. Each factory will maintain its own selling organisation. On the other hand, arrangements have been made to establish a central depot, to which all the establishments can turn over for realisation any unsold part of their output. With the exception of one firm to 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.—"Pioneer."

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 woven here, which is the ordinary occupation of the common people. Some time ago the occurrence was reported of a toadstool pest in the shape of a fungus which was eating into the vitals of the cotton plant in North Travancore. It will be remembered that this was one of the subjects brought to the notice of the Dewan 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 will eat the present fungus without, at the same time, doing any injury to the trees. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Mrityunjaya Rasa.
THE UNRIVALLED BLOOD PURIFIER & 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.
Price per phial Rs. 2.
To be had of the MANAGER,
BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA,
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Bharat Vaisajyanilaya.
No. 129-12, CORNWALLIS STREET,
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.
SUPERINTENDING PHYSICIAN!
Kaviraj Keshab Lal Roy.

All sorts of Sastric Medicines, GHRITAS, OILS 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 Kabiraj of this firm will be sent to them free.
Letters should enclose a half-anna postage stamp. Apply for our Catalogue.
The Editor of the Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:—

"I can confidently recommend the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA to the public as the medicines are prepared by expert with great care."
Raj Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhattacharya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:—
"I am glad to be able to say that the medicines prepared by Kabiraj KESHAB 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 genuineness of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with which KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY executed his treatment upon me."
Babu Madhu Sudhan Deo, R Ired Jalor, writes:—

"I placed some of the members of my family under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY. In some of the cases he has shown exceptional skill and discretion in curing them. There is no doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can not act so miraculously."
Babu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant Manager of the "Patrika" writes:—

"My grand daughter had been suffering from chronic dysentery 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.

THE MAHAT ASRAM.
HINDOO GENTS' BOARDING AND LODGING,
9, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.
RESPECTABLE Gentlemen and Zemindars visiting Calcutta will find it very comfortable. Well ventilated and furnished rooms. Position central. Owing to extensive patronage, a family quarter has been lately added; where strict privacy is guaranteed.
Tiffins ready at 1-30 P. M.
Dinner at 6 P. M.
Trial Solicited.

Central Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES—EACH DRAM 5 AND 6 PICE
Cholera and Family box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 60, and 104 phials of medicines, a guide, and a drop conductor Rs. 2, 3, 3-10, 5-3, 6-4, and 11-8 respectively. V. P. postage and packing extra.
BASANTA MALATI OIL
A delightfully perfumed oil for preserving hair and cooling the brain. Price Ans. 12 per phial V. P. extra. Catalogue free on application.
General Manager,
Chatterjee and Friend,
90, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

DR. BISWASS'S MAGIC PILLS.
You will be more enjoyable, more vigorous and more healthy if you take Dr. Biswas's magic pills which will do for you all that you desire before going to bed and the next morning you will be convinced of its wonderful efficacy. Weak and impotent husbands need no more course their wives whose hearts you want to win. Dr. Biswas's magic pills which will do for you all that you desire before going to bed and the next morning you will be convinced of its wonderful efficacy. Weak and impotent husbands need no more course their wives whose hearts you want to win. Dr. Biswas's magic pills which will do for you all that you desire before going to bed and the next morning you will be convinced of its wonderful efficacy. Weak and impotent husbands need no more course their wives whose hearts you want to win.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box. V. P. Postage extra
DR. H. BISWAS,
Amrita Bazar Medical Hall,
Amrita Bazar P. O. Jessore.

SANTAN RAKSHAK.
It is the most useful Liniment for females in the state of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathetic tingling and nausea (morning sickness) in its early stages, prevents miscarriage and at the same time ensures safe and easy delivery, etc.
Bottles 2 per bottle, packing As. 7, postages and V. P. charges As. 7, only.
Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S., Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P. O. Entally Calcutta.
Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul," Calcutta.
MEDICAL OPINION:—
DR. G. MANOOK, M. B. (Edin.) Surgeon, Calcutta, writes:—"I have to report favourably of my trials with your Santan Rakshak. I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been, I am compelled to say, very wonderful in threatened miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible. I have no doubt others will be as grateful to you as I am."
DR. TARINI CHARAN DUTT, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your Santan 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. CHAKRABARTY, M. B., Late, Superintendent, Lewis Sanitarium, Darjeeling, writes:—"I have tried your specific, Santan Rakshak, in several cases of tedious labour and threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like to recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."
DR. J. CHOVINDRY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporation writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your Santan Rakshak. The title which you gave me for trial was used with satisfactory and surprising results in several cases of prolonged labour amongst my friends, who refer me daily to the public."

Lemo Salis.
LEMO SALIS is a specific for Indigestion, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite and other forms of Dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy for Diarrhoea, Vomiting, Colic and Cholera.
LEMO SALIS is a specific for Scoury, Rheumatism and many other deprived state of the blood.
LEMO SALIS is a preventive of several maladies due to mal-nutrition and poverty of blood.
LEMO SALIS checks excessive hemorrhage, is absolutely free from alcohol, is palatable to the taste and a delightful beverage during the hot season.
DOSE—Two tea spoons diluted with wineglass full of water.
PRICE—Ans 8 per ounce phial and Rs. 5 per dozen.
TESTIMONIALS
"I have used it in many cases of dyspepsia and am convinced of its efficacy. I commend it to the profession for trial."
N. Mazumdar, M. B., 44, Beadon St. Calcutta.
"I have used it and have found it an excellent purgative. It has a delightful taste and serves as a beverage."
Amrita Krishna Mullik, M. B., Founder, Small Caste Centre, Calcutta.
"BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA."
No. 129/12 Cornwallis Street

ঔষধ-দামোদর।
অর্থাৎ শ্রীপোদারের পার্বত্যক ঔষধ-দামোদরের জীবনী ও শাস্ত্রোপদেশ। ঔষধ-দামোদরের একটা নাম শ্রীপোদারের "দ্বিতীয় বরুণ", কারণ বরুণের স্থায় রসশাস্ত্রের প্রকৃত মনোভাব আর কেহ ছিলেন না।
শ্রীপোদার-সম্বন্ধে স্পষ্টাঙ্গক ঔষধ ডাক্তার রসিকমোহন চক্রবর্তী মহাশয় এই প্রস্তাবে প্রণেতা।
গ্রন্থখানি পাঠ করিলে একদিকে যেমন বরুণের মধুর রসশাস্ত্রোপদেশে দ্বন্দ্ব নির্মল হইবে, অপর দিকে শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রকৃত প্রবর্তিত প্রেম-স্বাময় ধর্মের বহল স্তম্ভে সেইরূপ অভিজ্ঞতা লাভিবে।
শ্রীশ্রীগৌর বিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পর্বেকার গ্রন্থকদিগকে ই হা বিনামূল্যে প্রদান করা হইতেছে। অথ শ্রীপদিকার বার্ষিক ছুটি টাকা দিয়া গ্রন্থক হইলে একশত ঔষধ-দামোদর ও একবৎসর কাপ শ্রীপদিকা পাইবেন।
অপরের পক্ষে ঔষধ-দামোদরের মূল্য এক টাকা মাত্র। ডাকমাণ্ডল ও ভিপি চার্জ স্বতন্ত্র।
শ্রীমুদ্রাকারিত্তি ঘোষ।

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EVIDENCE AT THE POLICE COURT.

THE COLABA TRAGEDY.

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 Linden, a German, is charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Nadler on the 15th instant. Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, deposed to having known the accused, his wife and mother-in-law for some time before the tragedy. They stayed with him in March last on coming 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. Hollis, 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 "C. Anderson." Mrs. Leah von der Linden, examined by the Public Prosecutor, said:— The deceased Chaya Nadler was her mother. Witness first met the accused at Singapore and married him on the 24th December, 1903. Before marriage she lived with her mother, and after it she continued to do the same. On the 15th February, 1904, she left Singapore 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. 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 her brother. On the accused's arrival in Bombay they lived with Mr. Favel until they found a place for themselves. After that they did not live happily. The accused treated witness badly. They continued to live together till five weeks ago, when he beat witness 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 Colaba Causeway. Witness did not leave the accused with his consent, because he would not allow her to do so. The case came on for hearing on the 14th December, when the accused promised not to molest 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 not 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 alone in the house.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE." About six o'clock in the evening witness 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, which has opened, 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 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, but it was for life that I gave you my name, and signed the bonds for better and for worse. I sincerely 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 inconveniences. 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 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 dining 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 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 lady, who heard her, told her not to scream, 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.

The following questions were asked at yesterday'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 two Military Officers of Fort Chingreekhall assaulted the Station Master of Baruripur, in the southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, while the latter was on duty. Are the facts stated in the said two 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 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 of them, lodged any complaint before the Police under section 121 of the Railway Act?

(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 or deny the offences charged against them?

(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 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?

By the Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behari Sircar:—

(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 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 Government be pleased to specifically state the date 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. 3392 A, dated 3rd August, 1902, that after a sifting inquiry 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 quotation was made, and (ii) the 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 Resolution quoted above will the Government be pleased to 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?

(e) 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-ferris in the river Hooghly?

(f) When is the Bill 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 Chatterjee, renewed the application on behalf of Chander Kumar Karah, a "gomastah" in the firm of Nitya Nanda Dey, against Moulvi Abu Mayin Mohamad Ajuddin, a "daroga" and three others employed under the Nawab of Murshidabad, on a charge of cheating under the following circumstances. The allegations made are these. There were two plots of land in Maidputty belonging to the 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 'chattaks'. 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 applicant then paid Rs. 3000 to "Salami" to the first defendant, in presence of the other defendants. At the end of "Srabon" last 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 Murshidabad. 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 "chata" 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. Mannel and Babu Jotindra Mohun Ghose, Vakils, watched the proceedings on behalf of the defence. The hearing of the case 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 leases embracing an area of about 3½ 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 Presidency is officially reported to show signs of having a promising future before it. Besides the factory working at Powal 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 cocoon 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 kilns 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 Bill published in the "Calcutta 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 aside the decision of a civil court. The members of the deputation consisted of H. H. the Hon'ble Maharaja of Durbhanga, Maharajahiraj of Burdwan, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, Raja Ranjit Sing Bahadur, Raja Promoda Nath Rai, Sing Bahadur, Raja Pradyot Kumar Tagore, Kumar Sainendra Krishna Deb Bahadur, Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur, Hon'ble Babu Saligram Sing, Rai Yatindra Nath Roy Chowdhry, Babu Kessori Lal Goswami, Maharaja Rameswar Prasad Sing, and Babu Sirish Chandra Saravadiar.

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 curran in Lower Circular Road, the property belonging 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 sentenced to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

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

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

Sentence of Whipping.—On Friday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the police prosecuted Shaik Adoo alias Washed Bux for horca 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 Washed. 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 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

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

NAWPARA TRENCHING AND SKINNING GROUNDS.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Copy of a Letter from the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, Calcutta to the Magistrate of the 24-Pargunnahs 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 a 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 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.

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-Chitpur 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 over-trenched and under-cultivated. Sufficient land should be taken up so that any particular portion of land is not trenched more than once in three years, cultivation 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-Pargunnahs, Alipore, to the Chairman of the Barnagore 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, from 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 it constitutes not only a nuisance but a danger to health.

I must accordingly request you to close the skinning ground as soon as possible, and make other arrangements for removing carcasses. Please arrange to send the carcasses to Dhappa until some better arrangement can be made. I understand that the Chairman of Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality has obtained a site for a skinning ground near the salt lake 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 probably 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 Sanitary Commissioner has definitely condemned the Matkol site, operations there must be stopped.

RETURNED TO THE SENDER. Copy with its enclosure to the Chairman, Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality, with the request that he will negotiate for the South Dum-Dum Municipality delay out in the Matkol site of the Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality. (Sd.)

RECEIVED. Mymensingh, Jan. 26.

H. H. Maharaja Surjya Kanta 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 p.m. From Narainagunge 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 Scaldah to Mymensingh 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 Mymensingh passes at 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 Maharaj Kumar. All the streets from the Maharaj station to the old town hall were beautifully decorated. The Maharaja and his party drove from the station to the old town hall. The Bowrani accompanied by her lady companions drove to the Alexander Castle. After light refreshments were served to the party by the well-known Peliti and Co., 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 Mymensingh was then read out by Babu Kali Sankar 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.

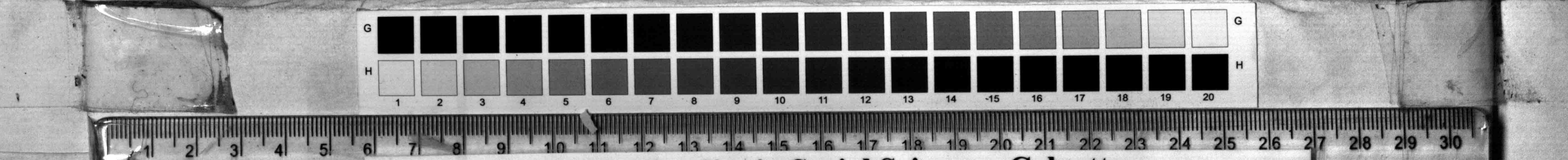
The new town hall which had been tastefully decorated was crowded to suffocation and it gratified the people to find all the European residents of the town officials and non-officials present at the meeting. The non-officials present at the meeting, with the help of the flood of light thus presented, 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 Manager 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 of the Syrup to be sent to him at Ferozepore, and mentioned that a boy in the camp had been radically cured of disorders by using the Syrup. The English firm wrote to Mr. Rai Maya Das, asking for some further information, and these are the letters he sent in reply.

THE MAGISTRATE'S LETTER. The Nest, Ferozepore, September 19th, 1904. A. J. White, Ltd., London.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your letter dated London, 26th July, 1904, I have pleasure to enclose a certificate from the father of the boy who was cured, as it came under my notice, and therefore I can testify to the fact that the Syrup written of by you is the same one. I have no objection to your using my name in your advertisement in your language, and I have no objection to your recommending this wonderful medicine to the people far and near, for I have seen the bottles of the Syrup in my box and already used 9 bottles out of the dozen brought 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 it was the liver, and so gave her a few bottles, and now she is as well as she can be, going easily up and down the stairs—formerly it was a real trial for her to go up a single step. Please send me this time another dozen 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 Mamdote Estate in the Ferozepore District Punjab, India.

THE CERTIFICATE. I, Pr. Baksh, of Mandote, in the Ferozepore district, declare 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 at a time. His diet did not agree 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 Seigel'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 in a 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 indigestion and stomach troubles. HENKOTGRAPH.—By this machine Manuscript can be printed at one impression 20 or 22 number. If you require more, rub it and re-write and it will print the same number and so on, till you meet with your requirements. It is a boon to School Masters, Zemindars, Lawyers, Maps, Letters, Pictures &c. can be printed in no time. Price card Size Rs. 3, and Note Size Rs. 6, G. K. Chandra & Co., No. 10, Joy Narain Choudra's Lane, Calcutta.



High Court

A MURDER CASE FROM KHULNA.

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

Hemanta Jharudari, who was a young girl, used to live in the house of her father-in-law Nazim, close to whose house was the house of his brother Kabiluddi. Nazir was Kabiluddi's first and deceased wife's brother, and was a young man. The case for the 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 Chela, in spite of the remonstrances of his wife, to see H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, who had gone to 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. Rakhal 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 Panchayat they confessed their guilt. They were placed on their trial before a Deputy Magistrate of Khulna, 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 and 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 Dasarathi 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 suspicious; and that the circumstantial evidence was not at all satisfactory. The conviction was accordingly quashed.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COMMERCE.

A BUSINESS CONFERENCE.

A desire having been expressed on the part of some of the representatives of the Indian mercantile community, both Bengali and Marwar, to meet the Hon. Mr. J. R. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., the new member of the Viceroy's Council for Commerce and Industry, and the Hon. Mr. Hewett having intimated his readiness to accede to their wish, an informal meeting was convened by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and was held in the Committee room of the Chamber Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock. Sir Patrick Spence was present at the meeting. The following gentlemen were also present:—

- Kristodas Law, Maharaj Bahadur, Law, Rai Stanath Roy Bahadur, Goenka Bahadur, Kumar, Rai Jagannath, Bezooch Bahadur, K. K. Babu, Chand, Kanni Law, Janaki, Chander Dutt, Janak Nath Roy, and others from the following Marwar:—Hrudodas Jankidas, Ramniraj, Chandammal, Seramull, Poochand and others.

Mr. Hewett having expressed his pleasure at being able to meet so many gentlemen, representative of Indian mercantile interests, for informal discussion, said that he would be always pleased to give careful consideration 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 gentlemen present.

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 waggons; 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 fraudulent watering of jute; The coal labour question in connection with the Indian Mining Industry; The Income Tax question; Reduction in Railway Freight on coal; The recruitment of labour for Assam tea gardens; Encouragement by Government to Indian capitalists to develop industrial enterprises; and the insanitary and over-crowded condition of the Marwar 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 cordially thanked by the Maharaj Kumar Kristodas Law Rai Stanath Roy Bahadur, Rai Harinarayan Goenka Bahadur and other gentlemen for so kindly coming to meet them in this informal manner, and all the gentlemen present were apparently extremely pleased at the opportunity which had been given them of discussing matters in which they were deeply interested with the head of the new Department of Commerce and Industry.

Information of a very sad suicide has reached Bangalore from the Artillery camp. Gumer 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 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 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.

TANGAIL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Tangail, Jan. 20.

A BOLD THEFT CASE.

Babu Syama Charan Sen is the Naib of the Shariabari 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 Ishful Darwaza, as soon as he left the Kutchery. The unsuspecting wife of Babu Syama Charan handed over the box, and felt herself relieved with 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 upon Dwarka, and after a strict search, information was lodged with the Shariabari police, who are still on the track of Dwarka.

A DACOITY.

A case of dacoity has just cropped up at Dampur, within the jurisdiction of police station Tangail. 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 agreeably to the prayer of the Peoples' Association has been trying to induce the authorities of the above service to call their steamers at Porabari.

A JUROR FINED.

Babu Djendra 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 Djendra Babu has been fined Rs. 20, by the Additional Sessions Judge.

EDUCATION.

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

According to American advices, the Japanese are already making preparations for the possible advent of Admiral Rozhdstvensky off Formosa, under the impression that this is a likely event.

The Russian operations against the Japanese has been warned away from the island which includes the island between Formosa and Luzon; and it is asserted that the Japanese are now busy laying mines along the north-west coast of Luzon, a part of the seaboard navigators.

Report of Burma Commission was made to the tobacco ed. districts in which the results were obtained. The Havana variety is 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 experiments, and there is said to be a large and increasing export, both of tobacco leaf, and of locally made cheroots. It would be interesting to know how the Ma-ubin cultivators cure their tobacco, for it is in this respect that the cultivators in Burma and the Kyaukseki tobacco (Toungoo district) used to have the best reputation in Burma.

Very stormy and disturbed weather has prevailed over North-West India during the past few days. The storm which crossed the 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 Burki, Umballa, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Dehra and Meerut, and gave two and a half feet of snow to Murree, about ten inches at Simla, and an even larger amount to Chakrata. The weather cleared during Sunday night and a cold wave following the storm entered North-West India. The thermometer in the shade fell to 13 degrees; at Murree, to 3.5 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 1893.

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 preaching Vaishnavism and has already gathered a following, and written and published a book in that country on the Vaishnav religion. Then Babu Shishir Kumar Ghose's book "The Lord Gauranga" has led some highly cultured Americans to take shelter under the lotus feet of Sree Krishna and Sree Gauranga. Ram Tircha, 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 also 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 portrait. The Pundita and her letter are thus introduced by the Editor:—

THE COLABA MURDER CASE.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

The wife of the man Van Der Linden, who with her mother was shot by her husband has sufficiently recovered to give evidence at the inquest. She stated that on the 15th instant, about six o'clock in the evening she received a letter by post from the accused. It 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 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, but it was for life that I give you my name, and signed bonds for better and for worse. I sincerely promise you if you come back to me you will not have cause to repent 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 inconveniences. Don't you think it would be better for you to come to your own home and make it happy and comfortable for yourself and me? My dear girl, remember that woman is the making of man, as well as the breaking of him. I am certain that 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 affections which 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 Ruppolf Valentin Carl von Der Linden." Witness and her mother talked over the letter in the dining room. The latter was sitting in a chair with her back to witness in the bed-room. Witness was very much excited by the letter. She was walking to and fro, and she heard a report of a revolver close by. Her face was then towards the door of the bed-room. She saw 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.

A Rangoon correspondent writes:—The Chief Commissioner the other day left on a visit of inspection in connection 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.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUGHLI.

CHANGES IN THE BED OF THE RIVER.

At their last meeting the Calcutta Port Commissioners considered a memorandum, dated the 13th January, 1905, by the Deputy Conservator, submitting a plan showing the changes that had taken place in the bed of the River Hughli between Kulpi and the sea since it was surveyed in November 1904. The Deputy Conservator observed that it is very commonly thought that if once the upper reaches of the river are safely navigated it is practically an easy matter to take ships up and down the river and as the Deputy Conservator had often explained the lower reaches of the river from his standpoint as a Hydrographic Surveyor gave him far more anxious thought than the upper reaches did as it was easier to detect sudden changes in the narrow reaches of the river than it was in the broad expanse of water that the River Survey Department had to deal with between Kulpi and the sea.

As a proof of this, the Deputy Conservator submitted a plan of the locality which was surveyed between the 9th and 20th of November last, and on it he had put some red figures, which denoted the change that had occurred during these two months. It was quite possible the change might have occurred in much less time than the two months, but taking the full two months that the change might have occurred, it will be seen that there was a shoaling in the navigable channel of anything between 13 to 22 feet, and he thought it only right that this should be brought to the notice of the Commissioners.

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 plague 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 not plague a poor man's disease? If so, how can you say that the year was one of "prosperity and peaceful progress" for India? 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 PLAGUE IN MADRAS.

Madras, Jan. 24.

The rats 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 has been burnt down yesterday, and the inhabitants have been removed to the plague camp at Tinderepet. 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 wall of lamentation over the vagaries of the local coolie recruiters and notes with alarm the establishment of a branch coolie Depot at Onda. In its issue to hand it says that one Palaram Metya, a mere boy, who being the only male member of the house was the sole prop and stay of his old mother, has, according to the version of the latter, been sent up as a coolie to Assam from the coolie 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 men?

So the Madras Examination scandals have at last come to an end. It will be remembered that there were two cases pecking 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 Venkatarayudu 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 Examination 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' 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, remitting the sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. J. K. Lancashire, Head Assistant Magistrate of Paigah Sub-division, on T. S. Sundra Aiyar, who was accused of cheating by personation 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 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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