



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

VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, THRUSDAY, FEBRUARY

NO. 11

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CONTENTS.

Indian National Congress.

Sir Mehta's Welcome Address. Sir Henry Cotton's Presidential Address.

The Social Conference. H. H. The Gaekwar's Inaugural Address.

Hon. Mr. Parekh's Fresidential Address. The Hon. Mr. Chendavarkar's Address. Indian Ladies' Conference.

Mrs. Ranade's Speech.

Mohamedan Educational Conference Mr. Morison's Fresi ential Address. Industrial Exhibition.

The Hon. Mr. D. Thackersey's Speech. H. E. Lord Laming o 's Speech H. F. Lody Lamineton's Speech Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Speech Temperance Conference.

Sir Falchandra Krishra's Address. Mr. Samuel Smith's Speech. FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF. THE INDIAN REVIEW.

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more orders very soon.

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Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi,

Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901.

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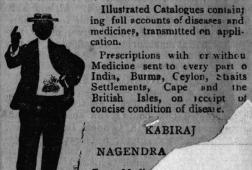
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OFFICIAL

As noticed in your issue of to-day's date, Mr. Vincent has been transferred to Ran-chi where he is expected to proceed in six weeks or so. It is not yet definitely known who is coming here to succeed him. Whoever he may be, it will be difficult for him to make he may be, it will be difficult for him to make us forget the very amiable qualities which have endeared Mr. Vincent, to us. If all the District Judges and other officials were only half as good as Mr. Vincent, we would cease to hear the accounts—by no means few and far between—of official Zulum and vagaries. Babu Gopal Chandra Banerjee our able first Subordinate Judge has been promoted to the rank of an Assistant Sessions promoted to the rank of an Assistant Sessions
Judge. We need hardly say that, thi
is a well-deserved promotion and that is
has given satisfaction to all of us.

THE BANEILLY FRAUD CASE.

The sensational Baneilly Fraud Case has after all come to a close. The accused, Hadi Ali Khan, has been convicted by the Sessions Judge, of criminal misappropriation and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, another year's rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if realized, is to be paid to the defrauded Raj as compensation. The verdicts of both the assessors, however, were "not giulty." A POPULAR PRINCIPAL.

The T.N. Jubilee College staff gave an evening party to the elite of the town on Sunday last, the 22nd instant, on the occasion of the retirement of Babu Hari Prasanna Mukherjee, their popular and respected Principal. There were music, Gramophone, light refreshments etc, and the entertainment was in every sense a success. Babu Hari Prasanna Mukherjee, the retiring Principal, was liked and respected by the whole town for the conscientious and able manner in which he discharged his onerous and responsible duties as well as for his immitable modesty and affability of manners. We pray the period of his well-earned rest may be long and characterised by health and

THE WEATHER AND THE PLAGUE. During almost the whole of last week we were visited by an unusually foul and nasty weather and just now we are going through a period of the intensest cold ever experienced here. As a result, most probably, of this abnormally damp and cold weather, the plague, which was so long confined to the interior of the District and the outskirts of the town has commonated its reverges. the town, has commenced its ravages in the heart of the town as well. Although it has not yet assumed an epidemic form, there is ervey indication of its doing so, unless the most stringent measures are adopted to nip it in the bud.

FISHING SURPRISES.

October last there appeared in many pers in this country an account of an erman, who, in Cruden Bay, hooked t up from the water with small whiting) embedded t savagely attacked the ed severe wounds in Many people story", but it is Cruden Bay fisherma first man who has ha

ture. Years ago it was h n the New England woods to have hooks seized by loons at a depth of six and over; and that the birds would att their captors most savagely. Another bird that is caught (intentionally) with hook and line is the fierce frigate bird. In the Western Caroline Islands (North Pacific) these tern Caroline Islands (North Pacific) these noble creatures are greatly prized by the natives as pets, and if they are caught when young they show a certain sort of affection for their masters. The "modus operandi" is a very simple one. A long line baited with a wall flying fish is trailed from a canoe under sail, and if there are any katafa (frigate birds) about hovering in or sweeping through.

der an, and if there are any katara (frigate birds) about, hovering in, or sweeping through the air high above, their keen eyes soon discern the silvery gleam of the fish far below. There is a lightning-like swoop, and then a hoarse croak of rage as the bird finds itself hooked and opening out its feet, and outspreading its magnificent wings, it "backs water," and is only handed in with difficulty. The is only hauled in with difficulty. The moment it is alongside a cinnet noose is slipped over the long, gaping mandibles, then the legs are tied, and the wings lashed firmly to its body, and the once monarch of the arr is taught subjection by a slow and cruel process of scarvation.

Another sea-bird which is often caught on Another sea-bird which is often caught on the line in southern seas is the common penguin. It is not at all uncommon for the burrow of the bird to be shared with the deadly black snake, which is so plentiful on many of the islands in Bass's Straits. The aboriginal blacks, when they raid some of the islands off the New South Wales coast, in the vicinity of Wreck Bay, for penguin eggs, can always tell by certain signs when eggs, can always tell by certain signs when a burrow is tenanted by a snake as well as a bird, and leave those particular burrows alone. In North America the prairie dog often shares his subterranean home with the rattlesnake; he, like the penguin, is, no doubt, a passive resister.

In the village of Siklapuram, lying midway, between Poonamallee and Kunnatur an the Madras Province, a young lad, no above fifteen years of age, and of the shappherd caste, has for the past three mont has been causing no little sensation among been causing no little sensation among the been causing no little sensation among the villagers for miles round by posing as one who possesses power to drive out devils and to heal the sick writes a correspondent When it first dawned upon him that he possessed such miraculous powers, he at one in order to exhibit his power and I suppose also to alleviate the sufferings of the devillages of the devillages. possessed and the sick, chose a large spa of vacant ground near a tank and also joining the local toddy-shop upon which built two bamboo enclosures, the one caste sufferers, the other for the non-cr His fame soon spread, carried most I by the frequenters of the toddy-shop, before long hundreds, mostly low caste ple, flocked to see this youthful m worker. As the days have passed awanumber of his devotees has dwindled now very few are to be seen within or

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. | Governm

INTERPELLATIONS. A Meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held on 27th Jan. at the Council Chamber. Fort St. George.

By the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nair:— -Will the Government be pleased to

(a) whether one Oswald de Rosario, who was the District Engineer under the Malabar District Board, was dismissed from his post by the President of the Board, and whether the appeal petition which the Engineer pre-sented to the District Board against the order of dismissal was rejected by the Board?

(b) whether Cswald de Rosario presented a petition of appeal to the Government against the order of the Board, and what has become of this appeal?

(c) whether Rosario's request to be given a hearing in the matter of his appeal to the

a hearing in the matter of his appeal to the Board either by counsel or in person was refused by the President?

(d) whether at the time of the hearing of the appeal by the Board, the President made a speech to the members in which he reminded them that they were not elected, but appointed at his nomination; that on the expry of their term of office they could be removed at his will: that they were there e removed at his will; that they were there bt to criticise his action, but to support him n all that he did; and whether the Presi-ent then moved that the appeal should be

summarily rejected?

(e) whether an amendment which was proposed by one member and seconded by another was not put to the vote, the proposer being told by the President to cut his speech short?

(f) whether the appeal to the Board was heard in camera, whether the public were ex-cluded from the meeting and whether the members of the Board were told by the

members of the Board were told by the President that the proceedings were confidential?

(g) how many members were present at the meeting, how many voted for the appeal and how many against it, how many of those that voted against the appeal were officials and how many refrained from voting?

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes replied:

1 (a) Mr. Rossrie, who was District English.

1. (a) Mr. Rosario, who was District Engi-eer under the Malabar District Board, was a the first instance given one month's notice y the President, District Board, Malabar, hat his services would be dispensed with the period of notice was subsequently ex The period of notice was subsequently ex-ended to three months, at the close o which his services were actually dispensed with. Mr. Rosario's appeal to the Board against this order was rejected by that body.

(b) Yes. The appeal was rejected by Government.

(d) The President's speech has not been (d) Ing Presidents speech has not exer-reported, and Government are not at present in possession of full information so as to allow of their answering this part of the question, but a report has been called for. (e) An amendment was proposed but fell through for want of a seconder.

(f) Yes.
(g) There were 24 members present at the meeting. Four voted for the appeal and 14 against it; the remaining six refrained from voting. Of the members who voted against

the appeal five were outcides.

Q.—III. (a) Has the attention of the Government been called to an article under the heading of "A white man's exploit" published in the "Hindu" newspaper of the 6th December, 1904, wherein a European first-class passenger is alleged to have without any provocation assaulted a Mahomedan third-class passenger? hird-class passenger?
(b) Will the Government be pleased to

Whether the Railway Police Inspector to in the article has taken any what action in the matter? and the result of such

passenger preferred a complain Magistrate or not. By the Hon'ble N fr. P. S. Sival amy

Q.-Will the Go vernment be pleased to state-(a) when the d ecision of the Full Bench of the Madras H igh Court, dated the 2nd December, 1903. declaring the practice of levying prohibito ry assessments to be illegal

was brought to their notice; (b) whether v cith reference to such decision the Govern ament issued any instructions to the Revenue, authorities in respect of the

c) whether after the decision came to the notice of the Government any prohibitory ssessment has been levied by ment, and, i f so, what is the amount of such assessment collected during the year 1904?

The Hon ble Mr. Atkinson replied:—

VIII. "The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson replied:—
VIII. "The Hon'ble Member's question snows so me misapprehension of the case. The Hig h Court gave a judgment declaring that the levy of penal assessment was illegal in one particular case which was before them. This judgment was brought to the notice of Court and gave rise to the Gover menent in April last and gave rise to the prope sed legislation which is now before this weil. The Government have meanwhile Acad The Government have meanwhile and seavoured to protect communal lands as ainst the encroachments which were encuraged by this judgment, but the instructions given did not and could not author se recovery under Act II. of 1864. The Government have no information as to the amount of prohibitory assessment which has been collected since April, 1904.

Q.—IX. With reference to the reply to question No. XXXV at the meeting of the Council on the 29th November, 1904, that the amount of the income tax collected in the the amount of the income tax collected in the year 1902-1903 on incomes above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 1,250 was 2.15 lakhs, and that the income tax collected in 1903-1904 on the incomes of the same grade was 3.31 lakhs, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons assessed in the said grade for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 res
(b) whether there is an avalanting for the (b) whether there is any explanation for the increase in the number of persons assessed to income tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,250?

(c) whether there has been any similar or any, and, if so, what increase in the number of persons assessed to income tax in the grades above Rs. 1,250? grades above Rs. 1,250?

(d) Whether in view of the recent Resolution of the Government of India upon the administration of the income tax, the

overnment will be pleased to ascertain whener, and, if so, how far the increase of the umbers in the grade between 1,000 and 250 is due to the transfer of persons for erly taxed in the lowest grade to the next gher grade?

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson replied:-IX. (a) The number of persons assessed on incomes above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 250 in 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 was 10,196 and 18,973, respectively.
(c) The number of persons assessed to income-tax in the grades above Rs. 1,250 fell from 22,197 in 1902-1903 to 21,751 1903-1904.

((b) & (d) The probable explanation increase is that the number of inc in the particular grade has increased either by the prosperous circumstances of the period or by more attention of the servants of Government to their duty, or by both, but a special enquiry into the matter has been or-

The G. Os., Nos. 793, dated the 4th August, 1903, and 788, dated the 23rd July, 504, containing the income-tax statistics will now be placed on the table.

By the Hon'ble Mr. G. Srinivasa Rao:as been felt all over the Presidency? Has necessitate the organisation of relief measures?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to note that encouragement to the sinking and construction of wells on private lands, both wet and dry, will be of great protective and productive value and order it to be given a place among proposed relief works?

(c) Will the Government be further pleased to direct the withholding of the col-

ection of Government kists wherever there may be a complete failure of crops? (d) Will it, at all events, be the pleasure of Government to order the postponement of the collection of the first instalment of kist and thereby grant relief to the suffering

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson replied:-X. As other Hon ble Members are asking similar questions with regard to the state of the season, it will be convenient at this

stage to make a general reply.

The rainfall in and up to November has been generally deficient except in the Circars, the West Coast Districts and on the Hills. The deficency has been most marked in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput and Kurnool At the beginning of December the Government directed the Settlement Commissioner to visit the affected Districts and particularly those in the Deccan, Central and Carnatic groups. The Settlement Commissioner has accordingly visited the District of Chingleput, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Salem, Trich nop ly, North Arcot, Anantapur, Bellary, Nellore, Kurnool and Ouddapah. His reports show that though there will no doubt be a considerable failure of crop, both wet and dry, in most of the Districts which he inspected, it is unlikely that it will be necessary to organise any measures of famine re-lief in the strict sense of the term.

The physical condition of the people shows no deterioration so far, and the labouring classes generally are not complaining of dearth of labour, nor are there any signs of an increase in crime or of the other usual companiments of prevalent distress, while accompaniments of prevalent districts, while during the current month prices have been steady or have shown a tendency to fall. The Government are, however, keeping a vigilant watch over the condition of the country, and should necessity arise, there will be no delay in the application of measures of relief. sures of relief.

As regards the collection of land revenue assessment, it is probable that remissions of wet assessment will be necessary on a scale more or less extensive throughout the area wherever the rains have been short. grant of dry remissions, however, will be generally unnecessary. The attention of the Collectors of the affected Districts has been specially drawn to the instructions embodied in the Standing Orders on the instructions in the Standing Orders on the subject of exntional remission and they are taking the inspection without waiting for

ten plications. s are also suand ng collections where it is practicly ser that assion will ultimately be In Cuddapah a general pes the collection of the first two kists

ordered on all rain-fed lands in seven t and in Kurnool, the collection of th three kists on dry lands over than protected by wells has been postpond to Markapur taluq and in ario parts of six other taluqs. In parts of taluqs in Bellary the January kest has be postponed till March. Similar p s ponemental taluqs in Bellary the January kest has become till March. will be sanctioned by the Board of Reven

where necessary.
With regard to the Hon'ble Member's que tion about wells, the Government are away of their productive and protective value and have frequently called attention to the importance of encouraging their construction by private enterprise by the liberal grant of loans. They are, however, not suitable as relief works.

Q.—Is it the fact that the rule enjoining a certain amount of touring on the Revenue a certain amount of touring on the Revenue Officers in their Divisions is a source of great inconvenence and worry to the people who, for the disposal of their petitions, their complaints and their appeals, have to attend the camp of the officers from great distances?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to restrict the touring of Revenue Officers to inspection work, to prohibit the posting of cases for enquiry and of appeals when the officers are on tour, and to require them to stay at the head-quarters of their division for a fixed period in the month, previously for a fixed period in the month, previously notified, for the conduct and disposal of all enquiries, trials and appeals?

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson replied:-The present system is no doubt inconvenient to some people, but it is also convenient to others. Government consider that the palance of advantage is much on the side of the present system.

At last, says the "Indian Planters Gazette," At last, says the "Indian Flankers Gazette," the man-eating tiger, which killed the poor priest a year ago n the jungles north of Betwah, has been dsstroyed. The brute had been lately carrying off several of the cool es of Mr. H. Murray, who is in charge of Messrs. Dear and Co's wood depot up in these parts. Tarly this month he killed three labourers within a week but Mr. Murray fortunat land. within a week, but Mr. Murray fortunat ly was near the place where he sprang on the last coole and luckily had his rifle with him. A well-directed shot killed the brute while he was standing over the body. He was a large male, and measured nine feet ten in-

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Meeting of the Council was held at the Council Chamber, Writetus Buildings, on Saturday. The Hon. Sir Andrew Braser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presided, and there were present the Hon. Mr. L. Have, the Hon. Mr. K. G. Gupta, the Hon. Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Hon. Mr. P. O'Kinealy Advocate-General of Bengal, the Hon. Mr. E. W. Coll'n, the Hon. Mr. R. W. Carlyte, the Hon. Mr. D. B. Horn, the Hon. Mr. L. D. Chiran the Hon. Mr. A. W. Carlyle, the Hon. Mr. D. B. Horn, the Hon. Mr. L. P. Shirres, the Hon. Mr. A. arle, the Hon. Mr. R. T. Greer, the Hone Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon. Pabu Saligram Singh, the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour,

the Hon. Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar, the Hon. Mr. J. Chaudhuri, the Hon. Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza, of Murshi-dabad, and the Hon. Raja Ban Behari THE BARUIPUR ASSAULT CASE.

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 Chingreekhal assaulted the Station Master of Baruiour, in the southern section of the Eastern Ben-

gal State Railway, while the latter was on duty. Are the facts stated in the said two paragraphs substantially correct? paragraphs substantially correct?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to inquire what action has been taken by the Government Railway Police at Sonarnur 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 (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

(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 person connected with this

(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?

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle, replied as follows:

-The occurrence to which the Hon. Member refers was reported to Government on the 12th December, 1904. 2. On the mon on of the 10th December last, two Multary Officers, named Captain Chrystie and Line chant Fort, were travelling by train ir m nant Fort, were travelling by train in Diamond Harbour to Calcut a with two servants. When the train arrived at Bruippur, the servants, who were in a third-class car in a prevented some passengers from entering their compartment. An altercation ensued and the Station Master to whom the passengers complain d, ordered the sevants.

from the train by force with the help of some railway employees. The other man, who was Captain Chrystie's servant, the Li ut nant Ford were traveling and i form od them that Leutenant Fo d's servant wa eing assignited by some natives. The tw officers of hearing the left their carriage and siw the servant strugging in the hand of five men. Lieutenant Fird went up and in order to rescue his servant struck at these men with a small bamboo cane which he was carrying. 3. The Station Master of Bary pur reported the occur ence by telegram to the Offic r in charge of the polity outpost at Sonarpur and also deputed the Assistant Stati n Master to lodge a complaint. The Head Constable in charge at Sonarpur

The Head Constable in charge at Sonarpu met the train on its arrival at that place, and, as it stopped there for only a few matters, he came on with the party to Cacutta the Assistant Station Master also highest a the Assistant Station Master and highest a the Assistant Station Master and highest a the Assistant Station Master and highest a two officers accorded to the Pailway Police Station where the former chirg de Lieutehant Ford with committing an assult on the Station Master of Barupur and on a pointsman and a porter. Lieutenant Ford admitted that he struck at the men who were holding his servant, but absolutely denied having assault d the Station Master

ing of the occurrence also had a inquiring of the occurrence also had a inquiring made, and deputed an Inspector of Police to investigate the case. The Inspector submitted a report on the subject on recommend the conclusion that the case was non-cegnizable, and that it lay with the part occurrency to lodge a complaint hators the nizable, and that it lay with the parties concerned to lodge a complaint before the Court if they desired to proceed with the matter. As already indicated, however, no such complaint was made by any of these conferred. 6. The Heutenant-Governor, before whem the papers were laid, also considered that, as the case was non-cognizable, it was for the aggreeved parties to take the initiative in the matter by lodging a complaint in the manner prescribed by law. In these corcumstances His Honor was of epinion that it was unpecessary for Government to

that it was unnecessary for Government to

interfere.

ABOLITION OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, on behalf of the Hon. Babu Natin Behary Sircar asked the following question:

(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 ompetitive examination is not a suitable ompetitive 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 data upon which the conclusion referred to in the quotation is based?

(b) In the same paragraph it is further stated:—"Sir John Woodburn replied in Mr. Buckland's letter No. 3382 A. dated

Mr. Buckland's letter No. 3382 A., dated 3rd August, 1602, that after a sifting inquiry he had come to the conclusion that comry he had come to the conclusion that competitive examinations did not secure for the Government even the best scholars of the University, and were otherwise unsuitable as a test of qualifications." Will the Government be pleased to state (i) the specific points in regard to which the sifting inquiry referred to in the quotion was made, and (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 lay on the table all papers in connection with the inquiry that was held for the informa-tion of the public?

(3) With reference to the 33 appoint-

ments 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 quote, above will an Government be pleased o state whether (i) all, and if not all (ii) how many of them have proved to be unsuitable for Government service, and (iii) in what respects have they vice, and (iii) in what respects have they been found unsuitable?

been found unsuitable?

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle replied as follows:

In regard to question (a), the Bencal Government considers that the views of the Government of India are sufficiently explained in their Resolution of 11th March, 1904, on Indian Educational Policy; and the date on which the conclusion of the Government of India is based seem to be clearly enough indicated. In regard to question (b), the specific points to which the inquiry ordered by the late Sir John Woodburn was directed were: (1) as to whether the compet tive system appeared to succeed in ensuring that the recruits possessed an equipment of any the recruits possessed an equipment of any special value, and (2) whether there was reason to believe that its appreciation of the relative merits of the candidates was accurate. The method of inquiry adopted mainly consisted in an examination of the educational history and qualifications of the successful candidates. Both questions were answered in the negative; and it was therefore regarded as unnecessary to maintain a special examination. (3) In regard to question (c), the Government does not propose to lay on the table the papers connected with that inquiry. (4) In regard to special with that inquiry. (4) In regard to question d) it is considered necessary to discuss the our stion as to how many officers appointed under competition have proved unsuitable. Unsuitable men will no doubt be appointed under any system. But it is claimed that aucc ss in the University is a better test of eneral ability thantsuccess in a special competitive examination.

STEAM FERRIES IN THE HOOGHLY. The Hon. Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, on chalf of Babu Nalin Behary Sircar, asked

the following questions:—

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being to the amend the Calcutta Port Act for enabling e Commissioners to establish and work the eam-ferries in the river Hooghly?

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

The Hon. Mr. Horn replied as follows:

This Government submitted the draft of a Bill to amend the Calcut a Port A t, III of 1800, for the approval of the Government of India some months are. This draft Bill has been amended in accordance with a suggestion made by the Government of India. One of the clauses of the draft Bill empowers the Port Commissioners to establish and work steam ferries on the Hoghly. As it is necessary for the Government of India to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the proposed legislation, it will not be possible to introduce the Bill in this Council before March.

SMOKE NUISANCES BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Carlyle moved that the time for the proparation of the Report of the for the proparation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the abetment of nuisar arising from the smoke of lurnaces or tension thereof to other areas in Bengal be extended to the 1th F bruary next. H

said it was impossible to get replies from all the bodies c nsulted by ve terday so that they asked for a further extension of time.

The motion was put and arred to.

The Council then adjourned till the 11th of next month, f next month.

A CURIOUS PALM-LEAF MANUSCRIPT.

A curious palm-lear manuscript has been found in this Province lately and is now in the possession of the Archaelogical Department, Mr. Rice, the Director of Archaelogical Researches in Mysore and Coorg, referring of it observes as follows in his latest report:

report:

"Locally a curiosity has been found, in a palm-leaf manuscript of 55 pages, containing a Sanskrit poem about 200 years old, copied in very neat and regular. Telugu characters but the whole written backwards and upside down, which it must be confessed is a remarkable teat. The name of the work is "Indira Hyudaya," the theme being the birth of Lakshmi, the Indian Venus, from the churning of the ocean. The author was Ragunatha-Suri."—"Mysore Standard."

Junean was delivered in Madras on Monday in the case in which a tramear

n the case in whi h a tramear scharged with triving his car in reginger t manner. An old woman deal of evidence was called great ident was not due to any the acc. a rash and h was run over an accident. A great to show that the accident carelessness of the ac inspected and testent evid nee to ed. It was held that suffice prove carelessness on the part of not been given, and he was a quitted. f accused had

Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 2, 1905.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE DINNER

IT is said that the heart of an English man can be reached through his stomach. We thought this was said more in jest than in earnest; but, judging from the recent dinner incident at the Government House. it appears that there are really many Enghas people who consider it a great mistor-tune if they are deprived of a good least. Now it is well known that the V ceroy dispenses his hospitality to his countrymen, during his stay in Calcutta, at a function called the State Dinner. Some European gentlemen were not invited this time to this function, and there was an outburst of protest from them. The result is an explanation from the Military Secretary of His Excellency. In these protests they say that, as they attend levees at a considerable trouble to themselves simply to partake of the good things laid at the Viceregal dinner table, therefore a wrong has been done to them by withholding invitations from

The position taken up by the Military Secretary in his explanation is this. He says that "the Viceroy very rightly holds the opinion that he is entitled to ask whomthe opinion that he is entitled to ask whomever he pleases to entertainments in Government House, and that no individual—whatever his status—either in the Government service or in society has the right to attend any function". Then again: "Attendance at a Levee or Drawing Room in England, as in India, is, and should be, regarded as a mark of respect paid by accept to the sovereign of respect paid by society to the sovereign or to His Majesty's representative, and cannot be considered as the price of an entertainment later on". He further says that, he rerused to send a card to a gentle-man "for reasons which I have explained to him". What this reason is we shall state later on. And his last statement, which the Military Secretary thinks ought to be a setler is that as the Viceroy gets only Rs. 6,000 in his total annual allowance for and a purpose, so he cannot afford to invite a large number of his countrymen.

It will be seen that, oriental notions in

a matter like this differ materially from some of the views set forth in the above. If, to a feast or a festival, the Hindu host does not invite a Hindu neighbour who had been his guest on previous occasions, the latter, unless he is bereft of all self-respect. never writes to the former to restore his name to the list of the invited. And should any such slighted gentleman write to the host complaining of his conduct, the latter, unless he is mean-hearted, apologises and makes up the difference with the man he had insulted. The custom in European circles, it seems, is quite different. What we find is that the gentlemen, from whom the invitation cards were withheld, not only resented the treatment accorded to them by the Vace oy, but, claimed, as of right, to be invited. While the Military Secretary, presumably on behalf of the accroy, not

presumably on behalf of the icercy, not only considers this demand as an impertimence, but adds insult to supposed injury by refusing to comply with their request.

"Max," in "Capital," as expected, has taken up the oudgel on behalf of the insulted guests. He agrees with the Military Secretary that the Vicercy is perfectly within his rights to invite, or not to invite, any person he likes, but he does not quite concede that the attendance at the leves is not a massnort for an entrance to the Government House "Max" says, that the Government House when any social functions are performed there. "Max" says, that the Government House procedure for many years back has led society people into the almost fixed belief that invitations to dinners and other functions "ware the invitations." tions "were the inevitable sequences of attendances at levees and drawing-rooms—that in fact, attendance at these preliminary functions was 'the price of an entertainment later on.'" And our friend, in his characteristic way, puts his case in the following sentences:

"Hence the rush of the same crowd to these preliminaries every year—a thing that would never be dreamt of at home.

And why henceforth should it be different here? It ought to be quite sufficient if a here? It ought to be quite sufficient if a man shows his respect to the King's Viceroy once during his term of office, or perhaptwice, if he happens to be, as the London newsboy would say, a "hextra speshul" edition. But all eager rushing every year to levees and drawing rooms in hope of getting invitations to balls and evening parties may year well now pass into the caregory of an very well now pass into the category of ancient customs. Indeed, if curtailment is begun it might very well go a good deal further. No one wishes to intrude himself into Government House, still less to fatigue either the person or the purse of a Viceroy by compelling him, through sheer force of custom, to make two thousand bows a year, or to spend more on entertainment than the six thousand rupees which the communi-cation plaintively tells us is his total annual

allowance for such a purpose. Henceforth blessed are they who expect no invitations for they shall not be disappointed."

It is news to us that hundreds of Europeans rush to the levees simply to secure invitations for the State Dinner! Is eating really such a source of pleasure as to com-pensate for all the troubles of levee-attending? We fancy the dinner provided for the guests at the Government House must be of s very superior order. Of course we have no means of knowing what it consists of. But, in our younger days, we had been very much disappointed when we were invited to a dinner at a Rajah's house. As a Rajah, a dinner at a Rajah's house. As a Rajah, we thought, he must provide many things which we had never seen or tasted. Naw our childish mind led us to fancy that these Rajahs perhaps ate elephants and buffaloes, or else why were they so very big men? Imagine then our disappointment when we came to see that their dishes consisted of the same loochees, pilaos, and other things that ordinary people dispense to their guests that ordinary people dispense to their guests when they invite them to a social function, though perhaps more richly seasoned and better cooked. Do they eat diamond and rubies at the Viceregal dinner table, otherwise why this scramble for it among the

By the way if attendance at levees secures the privilege of being invited to the Viceregal dinner, why should the Hindus and the Mussalmans, who attend them, be deprived it? It is true that Hindus have their

religious objection, but, most Mussalmans have not, if pork and ham were not served to them. At least they may be provided with a simple fruit dinner in another part of the Government House. That would not cost much, but would blot out the spectacle of a State Dinner, which, though provided for, at least partly, by Indians,—(for the tax-payers pay Rs. 6,000 to the Viceroy for this purpose)—is partaken of wholly by the Europeans, to the entire exclusion of the Europeans, to the entire exclusion of the payers of the bill! The Indian attenders of levees have two

fold claims to these dinners. First, the couble of attending these levees is so great that, we once heard an old orthodox Hindu nobleman exclaiming that he must have committed a great sin in his previous birth, and, in order to explate it he had to a tend these levees every year! Their other claim is that, the allowance of Rs. 6000 to the Viceroy

is paid by their countrymen.

Now to the reason, alluded to above, that led the Military Secretary to refuse an mvitation card to a certain entleman who had previously the privilege of attending all social functions at the Government House. The reason was that the said gentleman had made disparaging remarks about Lord Curzon at a dinner party. "Max" makes the following remarks in this connection:—
"Now, as a matter of fact, this dinner

Now, as a matter of fact, this difficient party took place some eighteen months or two years ago at the house of a citizen of high standing, both in the mercantile and social world of Calcutta, and at whose table nothing but conversation of the most decorous order would ever be thought of. It will add a new terror to Anglo-Indian social will add a new terror to Anglo-Indian social life, if everyone has to be on his guard at the dinner table, lest some long-eared Imperial eavesdropper should pick up scraps of conversation, to be meanly served up at Government House after being kept in pickle for eighteen months. This eavesdropping business has surely only to be mentioned to be squelched for ever."

Here the table has been very successfully and completely turned upon the Military Secretary by "Max". Of course Lord Curzon is incanable of taking such ungenerous re-

is incapable of taking such ungenerous revenge upon one who, at an unruarded mo ment and at a private dinner party did not speak well of him, and the Military Secretary has acted wisely by admitting that he excluded the gentleman without His Excellency's knowledge. All the same, the indiscretion of Major Strachey will, as "Max" justly observes, add a new terror to Anglo-Indian social life in Calcutta. However, this is a matter in which the Indians are not at all

with all the advantages of these State Dinners, would it not be more advisable to have them provided for by the guests them selves? The Scotch meet the cost of their annual St. Andrew's Dinner in this way. It the guests themselves thus pay for their own dinners, the Military Secretary would not be then able to pose as a superior person and exclude persons against whom he has a prejudice. Major Strachey now complains on behalf of the Viceroy that, Rs. 6,000 is rather a small sum to meet the cost of these dinners; but, such a plea will, in that case, have no meaning. The poor tax-payers of India will also be saved annually the sum of Rs. 6000, now devoted to purposes in which they have not the slightest interest. And, above all, one great objection to the State Dinner, under its present constitution, namely, that it marks out Europeans as a distinct caste, who provide for themselves a very good dinner, at the cost of the Indian public, will disappear altogether.

FIGHT AMONG THE UNIVERSITY

FELLOWS.
THE "reformed" Indian Universities were heralded into existence with a flourish of would consist of men of a very superior order who would not only impart the best education possible to our young men, but teach them sobriety, obedience and high morality. In short, it was expected that, under the new arrangement, something like a millinium would be introduced into our educational institutions. The newly-appointed Fellows, however, present a spectacle which is far from edifying. They have, in short, begun their work by falling out with one another and nguring in a court of law. The reader aware that a regular su.t is now pendinefore the High Court of Bombay against two-Chancellor and twelve other Fellows

the Bombay University.

Yes, it is Bombay which has showed the The independent members of the Bomvisional Syndicate should be appointed by the entire Senate, and not by the various Faculties or the Committee voting separately. When the Vice Chancellor of their University, therefore, sought to form the Syndicate by the Faculties, the independent members protested. Their objection was, however, not heeded, and a number of Fellows left the meetings of the Faculties when they were held for the purpose of forming the Provisional Syndicate. The Vice-Chancellor was, however, not cowed down by this attitude of he independent members, and appointed a cay University discovered that, under a cert he independent members, and appointed a Provisional Committee with the help of his

The result was the suit alluded to above. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and ten others, in betalf of themselves and all other members of the Senate of the Bombay University, applied, on the 25th instant, before the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, for an injunction against the Vice-Chancellor and twelve others, for the purpose of restraining

twelve others, for the purpose of restraining the defendants from carrying on the executive business of the University. In the suifilies by them they pray that it may be declared that the body entitled to conduct the executive business of the University is the one appointment and the election of the defendants is illegal and "uitra vires;" and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs the costs of this suit. The judgment of the Bombay High Court was likely to have been delivered on Monday.

A Provisional Syndicate of the Calcutta Senate has also been appointed on the same lines. The independent members here however did not offer any objection when it was appointed by the Faculties. This is rather strange, considering that a good many members of the Senate are lawyers. However the fighting attitude of their Bombay compeers opened their eyes, and it was then that a number of them, headed by Sir Gooroo Das Banerjee, sent a letter to the Registrar pointing out the illegal character of the Provisional Syndicate and giving notice of the following resolution:

"That having regard to the fact that the Provisional Syndicate has been constituted in contravention of Section 12 cl. (p) of the Universities Act, 1904, the meeting cannot consider its recommendation".

As the reader is aware, the point was discussed at last Friday's University meeting, and much powder and shot were expended on both sides. The result was, however, a conclusion in which nothing was definitely concluded. The motion of Sir Gooroo Das was supported with some appropriate remarks by Mr. A. Chowdhury, but it was opposed by Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter, who moved an amendment to the effect that, as the points raised were extremely intricate, they should be settled in the supplying the Thetans at a distance of about 500 yards. One was hit, and his comrades stayed behind to carry him. The two unimpeded Tibetans through Thet. He thinks such a continuous their escape, but the rescuer could only shamble along with difficulty. He and his wounded companion were both shot down." Their heroism in hospitals is quite extraordinary. The author says: "I was sorry for these Tibetans. Their struggle was so hopeless. They were brave and simple, and mone of us bore the slightest vindictiveness and these must have drifted to Tibet from Mongolia, just as British rifles found their way over the linear through The author says: "Yes, sometimes this "brutality of war" way over the linear through The the defence of about 500 yards. One was hit, and his comrades stayed behind to carry him. The two unimpeded Tibetans made their escape, but the rescuer could only through the rescuer of the carry him. The two unimpeded Tibetans through the rescuer of the carry him. The two unimpeded Tibetans through the carry him. The two unimpeded Tibetans through the rescuer of the carry him. The two unimpeded Tibetans through the carry him. The two definitely concluded. The motion of Sir Gooroo Das was supported with some appropriate remarks by Mr. A. Chowdhury, but it was opposed by Mr. Justice F. E. Pargiter, who moved an amendment to the effect that, as the points raised were extremely intricate, they should be settled in a Law Court. Mean while, said he the current business should be proceeded with. This was supported by his colleague, Mr. Justice Rampini who, however, suggested to wait till the decision of the Bombay High Court was known. Father Lafont, the Court was known. Father Lafont, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Mr. N. N. Ghose, and Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, however, opposed the amendment of Mr. Justice Pargiter, each in his own way. But when the amendment was put to the vote, thirty-six voted for, and twenty-six against it

And what was the gist of Mr. Justice Pargiter's amendment? It was that the legal points raised should be decided by a Court of Law, and not by the Senate; but, court of Law, and not by the Senate; but, in the meantime, the Provisional Syndicate should be accepted as a legally-constituted body and its recommendations should deserve the consideration of the Senate. Paramendment of the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, however, the amendment of Mr. Justice Pargiter was practically rendered useless. Babu Bhupendra Nath Proposed that the meeting be postponed for a week, and it was accepted by all. Now, as the decision of the Bombay High Court will most likely be given shortly, so, if it be favourable to the plaintiffs, the Provisional Syndicate will be declared illegal, and replaced

by another, appointed in a regular and constitutional way. Mr. Justice Pargiter's amendment thus meant nothing.

But what if the decison of the Bombay High Court be unfavourable to the plaintiffs? Will the fighting members in the Calcutta Senate then submit to it? That will, indeed, be a bitter pill for them to swallow. They honestly and conscientiously believe that the Syndicate should be appointd by the Senate and not by its Faculties. How, as honest and conscientious men, will t'ey accept as legal what according to their light is illegal? We think, therefore, the is illegal? best thing for them was to file a suit on their behalf in the Calcutta High Court also. If the two High Courts took the same view of the matter, then of course the plaintiffs would have no opinion but to accept their decision as conclusive. But, if there was a difference, of which there is certainly a chance, then they might have urged upon the Government with considerable force the absolute necessity of amendng the clause in such a way as to make in

plain to all.

But does it really matter much whether But does it really matter much whether the Syndicate is appointed by the entire body of the Senate, or by its Faculties? The result of the motion brought forward by Sir Gooroo Das shows that, while twenty-two members were in favour of it, thirty-six were against it. As a matter of fact, the independent members are not more than one-fourth of the entire Senate. So, if the decision of the Bombay High Court be favourable to the plaintiffs, even then the Government, nominees will be able to re-elect the very Prominees will be able to re-elect the very Pro-visional Syndicate that has been appointed by the votes of the Faculties and whose constitution is condemned as illegal. We think the official members in Bombay also number their non-official colleagues in number their non-omeial colleagues in the semantingless and purposeless fight on the part of the independent members.

Let us repeat what we have already urged in these columns several times. The independent leville members who converd the

pendent Indian members, who opposed the new Universities Act so virulently, should not have allowed the newselves to be elected a nominated as Fellows. They should have left the Government to do whatever it liked with its new Senates. As it is, they are in a hopeless minurity. They can always a hopeless minurity. Se minority. They can only appose, that is serves very little purpose. On as the business of the Se-

directly to sanction all the proceedings which they cannot honestly and conscients using support. Is this not a very humiliation

Then again, taking advantage of their presence in the Senate as its members, the covernment may very well declare that, though the Universities Bill was opposed when it was before the Legislature, all opposition vanished as soon as it was passed; and thus all chance of the witndrawal of the measure may be taken away. So, the best thing for them o do is to divest themselves of this new nonor and leave the Government members to do whatever they like with the University.

ACCOUNT OF TIBEL EXPEDITION

AN EYE-WITNESS.

The mail to hand brings several reviews of "The Unveling of Lhassa" by Edmund Candler. It may be remembered that he was with the Tibet Expedition throughout the campaign, as a representative of an English paper, and severely wounded by one of the libetan swordsmen while a fight was going on. The book contains a fair and dispassionate statement of what actually took place during the invasion of the mysterious and unknown country, though the author is not an opponent but rather a friend of the policy

which led to the aggression.

The expedition, we are told, originated in a mixture of "greed, curiosity, and vague panic." We think there was another element and not an unimportant one, namely, "ambition," ambition on the part of Lord Curzon. Lord Dufferm conquered Burmah for the Empire, and it is only natural that Lord Curzon, in like manner wanted to extend the ooundaries of the Empire. His Excellency possibly thought that the expedition would not only raise himself to the rank of a Clive or a Hastings, but also prove advantageous n many ways to his country. His Lordship never calculated the butchery that followed the expedition; for, if he had the least notion of the whole-sale massacre that re-

notion of the whole-sale missacre that resulted, he would, we can guarantee, have recoiled from meddling with such an affair.

The author began with the justification of the expedition, but he grad nally gave up the task in despair. He says that the defence of the North-East Frontier was the plea for such

an aggression; for, it was believed that the Pathans at a distance of about 500

way over the Indian frontiers into Lhassa."
So the main, or rather the only, ground, justifying this expedition, that it has become necessary for the defence of the North-East

Frontier of India against Russian aggression, falls to the ground.

The British invaders, however, came

The British invaders, however, came to realize in the end that the people had no idea of ever fighting with the British Government. On the other hand, "they thought our advance," says Mr. Cander, "an act of unprovoked aggression, and they were fighting for their homes." When an indemnity was demanded from them they, in their simplicity, could not understand it at all. They protested against paying an indemnity to the English, and claimed that the indemnity should be paid to them. "We had invaded them and their territories and spoilt their monasteries and should bear the cost" was, says the and should bear the cost" was, says the impossible to reason them into any

When Alexander asked his prisoner, Porus, the king of the Punjab, how he should be treated, the Hindu chieftain, surprised by such a question, gave a reply worthy of his position. He said, "surely, he should be treated like a king." In this manner, the Europeans and Asiatics have misunderstood one another from time immemorial. Porus him such a question, and the Tibetans could not understand why they should be asked to pay an indemnity. They said with charming simplicity that, it was not they who had invaded British territory or massacred British subjects, but it was the British Government which, without any provocation on their part had subjected them to untold sufferings and mischief. And, therefore, it was the British Government which should pay an indemnity

o them, and not they.

Of course the British authorities had no reply to give to the above contention; so. they altogether declined to settle the matter by arguments, and took the position of the lion, who wanted all the three shares from the tiger and the jackal, and, when the latter protested, he gave them the option of a fight or submission. The mighty, it is well-known, never condescends to argue a question with one who is weak. When the lamb contended that he was below the stream and could not soil the water, which the wolf was drinking, the latter had no difficulty in silencing the former.

difficulty in silencing the former.

We dare say that the massac followed the expedition not only Curzon to pass many sleepless nights, but perhaps affected the whole course of his life. In describing the actual combats, which are ghastly reading, Mr. Oandler himself sickens at the record. The first shot was fired at the Hot Springs action, while a body of peasants armed with archaic weapons were sought to be disarmed. "To send two dozen Sepoys into that sullen mob," says Mr. Candler. "to take away their arms, was to Candler. "to take away their arms, was to invite disaster." It was in this action that the author himself was badly wounded. He bears no vinductiveness. He admires the gallantry and dash of these unhappy peasants. "They have been called treacherous" he says: "Why I don't know. They were mostly impressed peasants. They did not wish to give up their arms. Why should they?" After a moment of struggle they "were shot down in a mob like sheep."

The author thus describes an action:-"Perhaps no British victory has greeted with less enthus asm action at the prings." officers, who

pless men. criptions of the ens sought to oppos ere all killed in rush at British troops enstones. They fire their ancient matchlocks all night and most of the day. they try to roll rocks from their mountains to prevent the advance. They are snot down in thousands without ever knowing when e death reached them. Successive entries of successive chapters tell the same piteous tale. The unfortunate Thetans were now hemmed in between two fires, and hardly a man of them escaped," is the summary of one engagement. Of another: "At the first few shots they began to boit, and, coming into the fire of the men below, every man was killed." Again: "Their fate was only a question of time and ammunation. The mounted infantry returned at night having killed over three hundred men.' furious troops rushed in upon them and killed them all," is another terse summary. The same thing happened everywhere, namely, "Hardly a man escaped." Every one was killed." Here is another quotation from the book:—
"I must not describe the pitiful struggle."

that followed. The Tibetans—about fifty in number—herded themselves together as if to meet a bayonet charge, but our troops, rusning through the door, extended themselves along the edges of the courtyard, and enptied their magazines into the mob. Within a minute all the fifty were either dead or mortally wounded."

Here is a most striking incident described in the book. "The men in this house," notes the observer in one action, "seem to be filled with an extraordinary fury. Many exposed themselves at the windows, calling to our men to come on. A dozen or so even climb-ed to the roof of the house and danced about thereon in what seemed frantic derision."

The above reminds us of the way in which the Rajputs of Rajputana sacrificed themselves, when hemmed in by Pathan hordes. They threw themselves into their arms to be cut into pieces. "They danced in franctic derision" before their implacable foe, to be shot down immediately. This is a spectacle not to be found in the history of the whole

men were killed by rifle shots fired at a dis-tance of a few feet. There were battles in the clouds, we read, in which the British troops, disdaining to kill their victims, hurled them headlong over the precipices without using steel or powder. When they cannot be reached by these cherry methods, the Maxims were turned on the unarmed or ill-armed moh

Maxims were turned on the unarmed or insarmed mob.

As we said before, these atrocities must have affected the whole career of Lord Curzon. Who knows that His Lordship now feels that if he were born an unambitious tarmer or a scientific recluse, he would have been a happier man than now? The position of a ruler is always risky; but, that of one, with a tree hand, ought to be avoided by all. Fancy how thousands of men, unarmed or ill-armed, who gave no offence whatever were moved down by disciplined troops, were mowed down by disciplined troops, armed with Maxims and shrapnel, simply because they tried to defend their homes and hearths! This is the spectacle presented to the world by the Tibet Expedition. As stated above, Lord Curzon never dreamt of these brutalities, for, in that case, he would have never mixed himself up with the plorable affair.

THE Howard Association in England the leadership of Mr. Tallack, succeed anducing the Legislature to enact the Offenders' Act. Las was done, in the terests of humanity, for the benefit of the offender who had committed the first offence. In unfortunate India, an offence is always regarded as an offence whether it is committed for the first or the second time. we are not correct; if a man, in the first instance, commits a theft and gets 2 years, be gets 8 years if he is found guity of a second corrector. In petty larceny on the second occasion. In this way, a man was actually sent to twelve years' rigorous imprisonment for having stolen a brinjal, not worth even a half-penny in a hungry condition, because he had three previous convictions against him. This being the situation, we are exceedingly glad to find Mr. Kingsford, the Calcutta Police Magistrate, giving the benefit, which the Act mentioned above, provides for the first offender in England, to an Indian offender, in the exercise of his own discretion. The case was that of a Brahmin wadow with an interval of the case was that of a Brahmin wadow with an infant in her arms, who had committed theft. She confessed everything; she attributed her fail to her poverty, her urgent necessity of providing not only for herself but the infant in arms, and promised an honest life in fu-ture. If the woman had been punished, the infant in her arms, though perfectly nocent, would have been punished also.
Kingsford, the Police Magistrate, there Ringsford, the Police Magistrate, the listened to the suggestion of those pin court to show her mercy, and pship directed her to execute a Rupees 50 to be of good behavior year. Where is the kind-h India to try to introduc ders' Act here? I before, did it in Er as a pious Chr eacily do the

on every before, for rear As the educated Indians, th friends of peace, order, and British trea.ed with contempt, attempts are beamade of educating the masses of the countries is lucky that public opinion is trampled under foot not only here, but perhaps in all parts of the British Empire.

vernme

There are two ways of moving the imperabate in the British Empire. By the term "Imperialists" we mean the ruling caste who undertook the Boer war; who would ntroduce conscription; who would enlarge to enquire whether their actions would rend the people happy or miserable. One way is to appeal to the good sense of the lower millions in England, and the other is to appeal to the people of the Colonies. The Boer war has taught england to respect the Colonies, and the present policy of the Imperialist is to develop the military spirit in all the dependencies, especially in Canada, and to so implicate them in the military system of the Empire, that they will rush to the assistance of the Home Government on the outbreak of war or in preparations for it." If they had tried Home Government on the outbreak of war or in preparations for it." If they had tried this to win over India, the Empire and this country would have each benefited vastly. But they would keep India at an arm's length, and coquet only with the Colonies. Knowing this very well, we tried to enlist the sympathies of some leading Canadians, and sent to several of them regularly the mail edition of the "Amrita Bazar Putrika" for their powers! for their perusal.

To a leading Canadian, we not only sent some copies of our paper, but, also a letter describing shortly the present condition of india. In reply this distinguished gentleman has written to us a long and most sympathetic and thoughtful letter. In a postscript he writes to us: "If you care to writes to us: "lif you care to print any extracts from this letter on the general subject, as from a Canadian correspondent, you are welcome to do it." We are mus not permitted to mention his name. We have no space for the entire letter to-day, but we shall make room for it in a future issue; let us, however, quote only the opening two or three sentences of his sympathetic letter. He writes from Toronto and says:—

World.

Let us make another question:—
"We turned shrappel and Maxims on them: the hillsides began to move. Then a company of Pathans was sent up, and despatched over forty. It was at this point I have had four numbers so tar, and from redred over forty. It was at this point I saw an act of heroism which quite changed my estimate of these men. A group of four were running up a cliff, under fire from the condusted."

Writes from Toronto and says:—
"My dear sir,—I am greatly obliged to you for sending me copies of your valuable paper. I have had four numbers so tar, and from reference. I cannot but admire the ability and comprehensiveness with which I the distortion and says:—

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I have had four numbers so tar, and from each one of them I have cuttings for future

28

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

So, it is clear we have influential men in a h Colony like Canada who would be most glad to work with us for the regenera-tion of the Indian subjects of the Limpire, and that we have been able to secure one of them by merely sending our paper to him. We shall, in due course, publish his letter, with our comments upon it.

Ar a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on the 27th January, a very large number of questions were put by the non-official members. Some of these questions were disagreeable ones, and the Government had to extricate itself from its difficult and awkward position by simply refusing to answer them in a trank

the Egmore Ponce Court passed in severe strictures upon the Ponce:ould exonerate Mr. Haitnett, the

for of the Division, iron all blame in matter. Mr. Hartnett acted, it is clear the information of his supordinates, who isled him, with the result that he believed hat what was simply a withdrawal of a case was represented as a talse case and the Com-missioner's orders were obtained to strike

But if Mr. Hartnett has not the capacity to distinguish truth from falsehood and protect himself from playing into the hands of his subordinates, surely he has no business to be in police service as an inspector. But it must be said in fairness to Mr. Hartnett that he simply did what most of his European brethren would do under similar circumstances. Ignorant as they are of the manners, customs and the lan guage of the people of the soil, these European officials are utterly incompetent to perform public work efficiently. The result as, they are led by the nose by their subordinates who are generally recruited from uneducated classes and are therefore unsoru-

HERE is an account of the massacre the 'innocents' in a systematic way. This is what the 'indian Mirrior' says:—
"We are surprised to learn that Mr. F.G. Housden M.A., inspector of Schools of the Benares Carcle, has been at this late hour of the day busy degrading, in the schools der him, boys who were promoted to the ses above by the Head masters of those ds so far back as April, 1904. Need we it the gross impropriety and unreason-

the step that he has, with such and in such a careless manner, in rather too strict a way,

boycotted 'nati Government aities to see what appears in therefore behaves some member the serious notice of the Government. It is needless to say that the extraordinary action of the European Inspector of Schools has caused consternation among the parents

State to the memory of the 40 men belong-ing to his Imperial Service Corps, who were killed in the Kermana defile, off the Kurran Valley, during the Frontier Campaign of It may be remembered that the in n were on picquet duty and that they were cut off by the tribesmen owing to their intlure to regain the main column as it withdrew from the defile. A sample monum .t seems the best memorial that they can have.

There is a marked improvement in the returns of tin-mining in Southern Barma, although the industry is still of but small dimensions. Tin and riches, however, are closely associated terms, and it is an article of popular belief that to have the one, the ssion of the other is essential. high price of tin is distinctly favourable to vigorous prospecting, and exploitation of deposits when found, and there is further puragement in the fact that the lodes of Southern Burma are a natural continuation of those in the Malay Peninsula from which more than half the world's supply of tin is

A significant feature in Burma's foreign trade is the increasingly important position occupied by Japan. The imports of silk into Burma in 1903-04 rose from 6 to 9 million yards and in value from 56 to 54 lakhs, and the increase is said to be "almost wholly due to the large imports of piece-goods of pursulk from Japan, which are steadily ousting the European-made cloths from the markets ewing to their greater durability, superior eustre and better value generally"; while the imports of matches "mainly from Japan" also rose from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 lakks. At present also rose from 9½ to 12 lakhs. At present Japan ranks third among the countries importing into Burma, the proportion of her goods in the last official year rising from 4-6 to 6 per cent. This is, of course, a somewhat trivial amount when compared with the 58-67 per cent of the United Kingdom, but contrasts very favourably with the imports of Burma's neighbour, the Straits, who are second with a percentage of only 11.72. In the matter of exports from Burma Japan is an matter of exports from Burma Japan is an even better customer than the United Kingdom, and comes second with a percentage of

SCRAPS.

We understand on the authority of a Khulna correspondent that the agitation, against the manner in which forest cases were lately disposed of by the District Ma-gistrate of Khulma, has not gone in vain. We are told that the High Court of Calcutta has asked for all the papers in connection with the forest cases. If, what our correspondent says be true, someone must have moved the B g Court, for it cann t call for the papers of its own initiative. Has the Government of Ben al moved their Lordships

by simply refusing to answer them in a trank and straightforward way. Thus, when one member put a question, requesting the Government to publish the correspondence relating to the scheme of appointments of Land Records Tehesidars and Land Records Inspectors, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson replied "Government are unable to publish the correspondence." Why? Of course Mr. Atkinson does not give any reason. In the same way, the Bengal Government disposed of a disag example question of the Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behari Broar who requested the Government to lay on the table all papers in connection with the enquiry held ament the abolition of the competitive examination for public information. But of this in a future issue. I questions put in Councils are not to be answered, what is the good of entrusting Hon'ble members with the privilege of interpellation? And what is the necessity for these Councils, if their members could be silenced at the sweet will of the Government?

While delivering judgment is what is the Egimore Poince Court passed in severe strictures upon the Poince:—

Our Government, it seems, is always kind and considerate towards its own officers. The other day the Government of India published a Resolution announcing a considerable in crease in the amount of the annuities granted to Civil ans who are compiled by ill-heatly to resign prior to the completion of 21 years actual service. The Resolution says that the Viceroy considered the difference between Viceroy considered the difference between the annuity of £1,000 for which an officer is eligible after twenty-five years' total and twenty-one years' active service and the maximum annuity of £450 to which he can look if his service fall shorts by ever so small a period of either of these terms was so great that acute feelings of disappointment and distress were naturally aroused on every occasion when ill-health forced an officer to retire when he was within a short distance of completing his qualiin a short distance of completing his quali-tying service. It appeared to the Govern-ment of India eminently undesirable that a trong inducement should be offered to officers of impaired physique to remain in the service for the sake of securing their full pension. The Government of India with the concurrence of the Secretary of State accordingly made the following revised scale of invalid gratuities and amnuities in lieu of that contained in Article 564 of the Civil Service Regulations. In future an officer Service Regulations:—In future an officer incapacitated within the term of that article will be entitled to receive for less than five years' service a gratuity of £150; for five years, completed service an annuity of £150 rising by £20 for each additional year up to rising by £20 for each additional year up to twelve; for twelve years' service an annuity of £290, rising by £30 for each additional year up to 23; for 23 years' service an annuity of £620; for 24 years' service an annuity of £660; for 25 years' service which less than 21 have been affect of these which are said to be those boys? which less than 21 have been active service, an annuity of £700. The effect of these orders, we are told, is to enhance appreciably the annuities earned by service of more than twelve and less than twenty years, and very considerably those earned by service of more than twenty years.

> igration Depot, oring from fever, offering from pla-the Rayavation. among the fisherm
> All the cases in Another dead rat was fou Camp Emigra tion Depot.

ton of the European Inspector of Schools has caused consternation among the parents and guardians of students.

A rather amusing incident occurred to a resident of Karachi the other day in which the minion of the law" got decidedly the best of it. The resident in question found to raise a monument in the capital of his a stranger prowling round his premises and asked his business. The stranger replied that he was the tax-collector and had come to see for himself the number of vehicles, horses, etc. that should be taxed. The resident indignantly ordered the tax-gatheror to get out on pain of having the dog set upon him to which the collector replied with a grin "Has the Sahib got a dog? There is another rupee for log tax"!

Prince and Princess Victor Dhuleep Singh arrived by the "Ortona" at Colombo on the 23rd instant, and will not return to England for a considerable time. It is six years, says "Modern Society," since the youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Covential Prince Victor who is a considerable time. try married Prince Victor, who is a godson of the late Sovereign, and has been brought up entirely in England, where he is very popular. The union has been a happy one, and the Prince and his tall, handsome, fairhaired consort—always perfectly dressed—are much in request at country-house parties, especially at gig shoots, as His Highness is reputed one of the best game shots in England. He has a pretty country seat, Old Buckenham Hall in Norfolk, and holds a Major's commission in the Norfolk Imperial

Two famous athletes were in Colombo or the 23rd inst., Mr. A. Shrubb, who is undoubtedly the finest long-distance runner England, and Mr. A. F. Duffy, the champ sprinter. Both athletes are on their way to Australia to fulfil engagements there. On May 12th 1904, at Stamford Bridge, Shrubb reduced the five mile figure to 24 mins.

33-2/5 secs.; and on November 5th at Ibrox over with the American team, and wiped may result, while the floor with his rivals. He is undoubtdly of a new ra.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER. (From Our Own Ourrespondent.)

New York, Jan. 2. JAPAN'S INTENTIONS AS TO COREA. It is reported from Japan that the Govern ment, ceding to the pressure of the progressist party, is about to adopt a strong policy toward Corea, involving a protectorate which will differ little from annexation. The plea s that the Coreans being incapable of forming themselves or of being reformed, the only thing to be done is to take the country in hand and develop it under Ja-

panese administration.

The futility of the efforts made by Count The futility of the efforts made by Count Inouye to institute reforms through the Corean administration after the war with China, furnishes the Japanese progressists with arguments in support of their demands that Japan adopt a vigorous policy with the easy going and unenterprising Coreans. As Lord Curzon in his "Problems of the Far East" said, Coreans have no appetite for reform but rather abominate. tite for reform, but rather abominate in every shape, and the more when it is offered to them by their hereditary enemies and recent opressors, the Japanese. ly the Coreans expressed gratitude for the solicitude displayed by the Japanese for their well being, but inwardly they entertained nothing but aversion for their would-be benefictors.

rears will never allow Japan to dictate to them in matters of internal administration; and to use force Japan must break all the pledges made by her at the beginning of the war. For the present, and until the senti-ment of the Powers interested in Corea is clearly ascertained, the Japanese Go-vernment will probably refrain from overt action in the way of overthrowing or superseding the native dynasty and Government, such as it is; but the latest despatches would indicate that Gen Hasegawa of the amperia Japane e Guard commanding the troops in Corea, is about to receive considerable rein

Corea, is about to receive considerable reinforcements with which to overawe the population, who appear to be rather well disposed toward the Russians.

In the end, of course, it will make very little difference in the matter of Corean independence whether Japan or Russia wins, if either of them is allowed to control the country. An international administration would perhaps meet the case and be of most advantage to the Coreans themselves; but it is difficult to imagine either the Russians or Japanese consenting to such an ar-

The late Li Hung Chang, in 1881, saw that even then Japan's rising necessities were driving her to aggressive designs upon were driving her to aggressive designs upon Corea, and expressed to a Corean official the opinion that the only way to frustrate them was for Corea to ally itself with Western nations. Lord Curzon, in 1894, believed in the policy of maintaining China in the position of protector which she had before filled; but the results of the Chinese-Japanese war and the present struggle with Russia have entirely altered the status of Corea. That country is now but a pawn in Corea. That country is now but a pawn in a great game, the issue of which has yet to

Whatever the general issue of the war may be, however, it may be safely predicted that the Japanese will be found to have no intention of relinquishing so valuable a field intention of relinquishing so valuable a field of exploitation and of expansion for their cramped population, even if they should have to contend for it against a coalition of the Western Powers, of which they have no reason to be apprehensive. They will be able to plead that circumstances have altered cases, so far as their original intentions and pledges may be in question; and the argument will probably be accepted as a valid one if it is accompanied by sufficient gurantees to foreign interests. The outbreak of tees to foreign interests. The outbreak of disorder just reported from Seoul will help to bring about the solution desired by the

It is reported from Pel

mittee on the reorganizati for the introduction of univ service in the empire, the periou service being twelve years. Of these, three would be passed in the regular army, three in the first reserve, three in the second and the last three years in the landwehr. The pay wou'd be about \$5 a moth, and the family of the conscript would benefit by exemption from certain taxes or the diminution of them.

The project is for the provinces to begin by enrolling only a thousand min in each, selected for their aptitude and in telligence, to form corps of instructors and the staff of the future battalions. The training will, it is said, be modelled partly on the German and partly on the Japanese systems, the Ch nese commission believing that the latter produces the best results in field service. For the protection of the capital and the guarding of the northern frontier, it is propo ed to have a separate and distinct army the organization of which has been confided to Yuan hinkai the Governor General of the province of Pechili. This functionary, who is one of the ablest and most progressive among the public men of China, has received orders to proceed at once to the formation of an army of 252,000 men organized in forty-two infantry divisions composed of twelve battalions of 500 mer ach, the cavalry and artillery to be organized eing addit onal.

The importance of this action of the Chinese Government is manifest. It is meant, in the first instance, to preclude a repetition of 1900 when the troops of a coaltion of foregreen arched on the capital practical unopposed and compelled the fight of the dynasty; and in the second place, to keep down popular risings menacing the foregreen accelerations, such as brought about the foregreen acceleration of the transfer coaltion of the transfer coaltion of the transfer and the coaltion of the transfer acceleration acce

foreign coalition of that year.

The altered conditions for China which will be brought about by the conclusion of the war between Japan and Russia nec ssitat Park, Glasgow, he beat all amateur records from six miles up to the hour; viz. 10 miles in 50 minutes 40-3/5 seconds; and 11 miles 1,137 yards in the hour. Duffy is an American. He holds the world's record for the hundred yards, which he covered in 9-3/5 seconds at New York in 1902. His best English performance for the hundred yards is 9-4/5 seconds, which was accomplished at Leicester in 1901. Duffy frequently came over with the American team, and wiped be brought about by the conclus on of the war between Japan and Russ'a nec sstate the possession of a strong army on the northern border for years to come, until the equilibrium that was upset by the war of 1894, and has been still more disturbed by the possession of a strong army on the northern border for years to come. Until the possession of a strong army on the northern border for years to come. Until the possession of a strong army on the northern border for years to come. Until the possession of a strong army on the northern border for years to come. Until the possession of a strong army on the northern border for years to come. Until the possession of a strong army on the possession of a strong military organisation of a population of 400,000,000 of people hitherto quiescent an submissive is a portent for good or evil as may result, while for Asia it is the dawning

Calcutta and Molussi.

Decoity at Mymensingh.—Dacoity has of late been very frequent at Mymensingh. The local police should take serious notice of the

jee, Hony. Magistrate, Kharda and Barrak-pur Beaches, has been appointed President it the former bench.

Free Postage -- the Government of India ave sanctioned the extension of the priviege of tree postage for private correspon-lence on field or foreign service to all public followers accompanying the troops.

D.-G. of Agriculture .- Mr. F. G. Sly, Director, General of Agriculture, leaves Calcutta this week for a month's tour in Burma in connection with the organisation of an Agricultural Department in that

Freak of Nature.—A vernacular weekly of Burisal reports that a Mahamedan woman of Changria, under thana Jhalokasi, has given both to four children at a time three male and one female child. The babies though very weak, are alive.

Baraset-Basirhat Light Ry .- This Railway line was opened on Monday by His Honour the Leutenant-Governor of Bengal. The ceremony was very interesting and attended by a good number of both Indian and Euro-pean gentlemen of light and leading.

The Chinese Commissioner.—The Chines Commissioner who is expected presently in port he had reached en route for Calcutta. His accual name is Tang Tajen, and he is the same individual whom Reuter refers to as Tang Shao-Yi.

Plague in Behar.—The "Behar Herald' says:—Plague is raging furiously in almost all the quarters of the town of Mozufferpur Babu Ajodhya Prasada, the well-known author and critic in Hindi Literature fell a prey to the epidemic about a week ago. A fortnight before, his wife died of the

Suit for Damages.—At the High Court on Tuesday the Honble Mr. Justice, Sale delivered judgment in the case of L. E. Ralli and others vs Bhogoban Dass. This was a suit for the recovery of Rs. 2,800 as damages sustained by the plaintiffs, L. E. Ralli and others, for breach of contract on the part of the defendant Bhogoban Dass in respect of 100 chests of Shellac. His Lordship dismissed the case with costs.

Weather and Crops in Bengal. i.g. showers are reported from most of the districts in the Province. The rainfall has generally beneficial to the standing crops but slight damage has been caused by in a few paces. Threshing of winter paddicontinues. Cattle-disease is reported the standing crops but slight damage has been caused by in a few paces. Threshing of winter paddicontinues. Cattle-disease is reported the standard of the standard continues. The price of common rice has risen in districts, has fallen in 5, and is stationary

Tibet and China .- It is officially announced Titet and China.—It is officially announced that Mr. S. M. Fraser, C. I. E., has, as Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign D partment, been appointed by his Majesty the ing-Emperor of India, to be a Special Commissioner to conduct negotiations under the supervision of His Excellency the Veeroy on the subject of Thet, with the Chinese Commissioner Tang Ta-jen, who has been specially diputed to India by the Chinese Government for the same purpose. The date of Mr. Tang's arrival has not yet been fixed.

Outraging Female Modesty.-The Fortnightly vernacular paper of Utuberia in a mournfully marks that the number of cases under the above charge has persistently been on the increase in Uluberia. Records of previous China has begun in earnest. Naturally, the to account for this sudden change in human first step on a large scale is taken in the character. How is it that such a large number of people has all of a sudden become the protection of the capital, which has always been the objective of foreign invasion for the capital, which has always been the objective of foreign invasion for the capital, which has always been the objective of foreign invasion for the capital of the ca we hope he will try to unearthen the my stery that is to answer for this market change in human nature in Uluberia.

Cattle-Breeding at Pusa.—Says the "Behar Herald:"—Cattle-preeding at the Pusa Institution which ought to be of considerable benefit and value to Bengal is to be conducted on a large scale. Some 290 heads of local cattle is to form the nucleus, and of local cattle is to form the nucleus, and improvement is to be effected by process of selection and not cross breeding. A small stock of Punjab cattle has also been imported. Pasture land to the extent of some 400 acres will be available for the herd, while the codder produced on the farm will also be given to the cattle. The cultivation of grasses and hay-making is also to form part of the operations which ought to lead to of the operations which ought to lead valuable results.

Warrant Issued.—Before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Mag strate, Babu Suresh Chander Mitter, on behalf of a we man, named Nasibun, applied for process against a man on a charge of committing the tof some gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 300. The allegations were that the defendant used to visit the woman The ornaments in question were kept with the applicant by another woman for safe custody. The defendant knew all this. He somehow managed to secure the key of the afe of Nasibun and so also the ornaments in question and absconded. The Court ordered the issue of a warrant against the defendant as also a search warrant for the recovery of the property in question.

Obituary.—We regret to announce the death, on Monday, the 23rd instant, at the age of about seventy-six, of Rani Siddheswari, widow of the late Raja Iswar Chundra Rai Chowdhuri of Chanchal in Maldab. The deceased lady was kind and generous to a fault, and there are a good many people who subsist on her charity. She was a true who subsist on her charity. She was a true friend to the poor for whom her purse-strings were always open. Among her numerous acts of munificence may be noted the establishment of a high English school at chanchal which owed its origin solely to her efforts. She also possessed many other admirable traits of character. Her ilfe was consecrated to the good of the people and as such it can not fail to find an abiding place in the grateful remembrance of the place in the grateful remembrance of the thousands she befriended in time of need. We offer our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family and hope that her only son Babu Sarat Chundra Rai Chowdhuri will prove himself a worthy son of a worthy

A Martyr.—Great tiger scare prevailed in Changrituali, a village in the district of Shuina, in the latter end of "Pous" last. In the first week of the last month some In the first week of the last month some Mahomedans of the village laid a trap for the capture of the unwelcome guest, but it was of no evail. Subsequently one Gaffur, a stout, strong and sturdy Mahomedan, with an equally strong co-villager marched forth to kill him. They stood on the other bank of a 'khal' with a three-cubit long billhook in hand and called fir h the tiger to come out of his ambaish. The tiger dame out, out of his ambush. The tiger came out, swam across the khall and had a wrestling matca with Gaffur, who with undaunted bravery gave a snarp thrust in his rival's bely and cut it almost in twain. But un ortunately Gaffur was wounded, so much so that he sucoumbed to it two days

Maharaja Gwalior.-His Highness Maharaja Gwalior.—His Highness the Malaraja Scindia of Gwalior accompanied by Rai Bahadur Dowlat Ram, O. I. E., arrived in Calcutta on Monday at 10-10 a. m. His Highness was met at the station by Captain Rivers Buikely, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Holland, Under Secretary in the Foreign office, On the arrival of His Highness at the Calculus side of the Howard Budge, sainte on the arrival of the Highness at the Cal-cuca side of the Howrah Bridge a salute of 19 guns was fired from Fort William. His Highness was escorted to Hastings House, Alipur, by a detachment of the 6th Prince of Wales' Own Cavalry and guard of honour of 100 men of the 2nd Rajputs with band, and King's colour were drawn up at Hastings House. The Maharaja will pay a state visit to His Excelency the Vicercy at Government House at 11-30 this morning, and the Vicercy will return the visit to-morrow at the same hour. Salutes will be fired on the arrival and departure of His Highness the Maharaja.

Cowardly Assault .- On Monday, before Mr. W.A. Bonnaud, second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Court Inspector, Mr. Mahapatra, prosecuted three East Indians named Morris, D. wling and Pinkney, for having assaulted and used abussive language owards a Mr. Latham, was concluded. On

Sunday whilst the complainant was coming Aome, he noticed the accused assaulting another in the street. He remoistrated with them. On this, the accused attacked him and assaulted him with sticks. The accused cushed into the house of the complainant. for mercy stating that they had tendered an apology to the complainant and that they would not molest him in future. Complain ant did not press the charge. The Court ordered the accused to be detained till the ordered the accused to be detained till the cising of the Court and to be bound down in the sum of Rs. 200 each to keep the peace for six months towards the complaisant. In another case, Pinkney was charged with estaping from the custody of the Police. Two others named D'Cruze and Serran, were charged with rescuing Pinkney from the custody of the Police. All the defendants were fined Rs. 10 each, in default two weeks' into isoment. imprisonment.

Suit against the Corporation of Calcutta .-

On Monday, Rai Durga Das Bose Ba ..dur, the Second Munsiff of Alipore delivered judgment in a suit brought by one Shaik Habbar Rohaman against the Corporation of Calcutta to establish his right to restrain of Calcutta to establish his right to restrain two rooms built in his premises No. 144
Karya Road without sanction and for perpetual injunction against the Carporation to restrain them from demolishing the same.

The case was first tried before the Municipal Magistrate, who ordered the plaintiff to demolish them within two months from the date of order. Against the order the present uit was brought. Babu Narayan Chander Chose who appeared on behalf of the Corporation contend d in the first place that as the matter has already been tried by a competent authority, a civil Court has no jurisdiction to re-open question and retry the same and secondly that the action of the Corporation in insisting upon the demolition of the sad two rooms and the order of the Magistrate thereon was legal and justifiable and so the plaintiff has no cause of action. The learned Munsiff being of opinion that a Civil Court has jurisdictions. He found the tried the case on is merits. He found the action of the Corp ration and order of the Magistrate legal and justifiable and unsmissed

The last lion shot in Central India was killed in 1863, by Colonel Hall, Bhopal Battalion. Lions now only exist in Kathiawar

the suit with costs.

It is reported that some cases of small-pox have appeared in one of the European regiments at Poona. All camp followers and other people attached to the regiment have been vaccinated, and also many of the men.

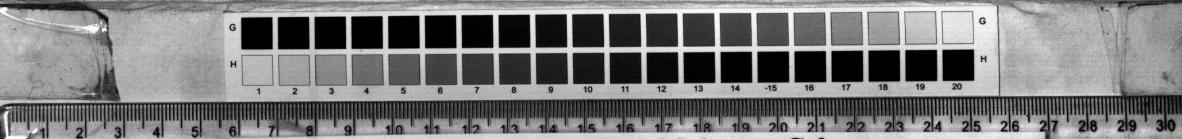
Says the "Pioneer": -A curious little fact leaks out in the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1903-04. It appears that in the private schools there were no girls studying the English language, but a considerable increase occurred in the number of girls reading French. We trust this does not mean an extension of the influence of the French novel behind the Purdah novel behind the Purdah.

Money is still plentiful at Bombay and both discount and deposit rates remain un-changed. The condition of the market localthanged. The condition of the market locally has been telling on all gilt-edged securities, which have improved in value. But the difference which is usually at this time of year against the purchaser of forward paper is at present in his favour. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is 24² lakhs up, and the rate of interest 5 p. 2 of Bombay cash barance the rate of interest 5 p. c.

At the last meeting of the Syndicate of the Allaha ad University it was decided that plague being bad all over the provinces, the intrance Examination be held on a.d from the 1st May, the L.L.B. Examination from the 1st May, the L.H.B. Excellent of Point the 4th July and the other University Examinations from the 17th July. A sub-committee has been appointed to recommend on the quest on of some permanent arrangement for the date of examinations till the cessation of plague.

A correspondent writes in the "Tribune":

The great sensational kidnapping case under Section 363 reported in your paper sometime ago came off for hearing in some time ago came off for hearing in the court of Ra Sansar Chand, 1st Class Magistrate, on the 14th instant. The evidence for the prosecution was finished. M. Nasib and H. C. Ahuja, Barrister-at-Law, represented the complainant and Mr. Bhagat Ram, Barristorat Law, Jullandar, decorded the rister-at-Law, Juliundur, de ended the accus. Mr. Bhagat Ram made a powerful special for the defence. The learned Magistrate after hearing the arguments of the Counsels of both the sides reserved ment for the 24th,



CRIMINAL BENCH

A REFERENCE CASE.

In this case the Chief Presidency Magistrate made an order on the 5th October 1904, under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. upon the second party, Roghubir Singh and two others, prohibiting them from entering a Temple known as Tarasing Sangat. That order expired on the 5th December 1904. On the 6th December a report was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by the police stating that the first party had applied for Police Assistance to prevent a branch of the peace and that there was every likelihood of a breach of the peace. The Police, therefore, asked that an order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. might be passed prohibiting the second party from entering under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. might be passed prohibiting the second party from entering the temple. Upon that the Magistrate issued an order on the same day under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C. prohibiting the second party from entering the temple. He required them to appear in person before him on the 13th December to show cause against the order. On the 13th December the parties were examined and after hearing their pleaders the Magistrate made his order absolute against the second party. A question arose before him as to whether under the circumstances the Magistrate had jurisdiction to pass order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. diction to pass order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. Code again. This question of jurisdiction was referred to this Court by the Magistrate.

Their Lordships held: It is quite clear from cl. (5) Sec. 144 that no order can re-

main in force for more than two months from the making thereof, unless in cases mentioned in the sub-section the Local Government by notification in the Official Gazette, otherwise directs. Although in the reference the Magastrate expresses his doubt reference the Magnetrate expresses his doubt as to whether he can remove an order under Sec. 144 no question of renewal, however, across in this case. What the Magistrate has done is to act upon a fresh information which information satisfied him that there was the every likelihood of a breach of the peace. In our opinion upon the fresh materials then before him he was competent to make an order which he did. In our opinion the order of the Magistrate was within jurisdiction.

trate was within jurisdiction.

Mr. Amarendra Nath Chatterjee appeared for the second party. No one appeared for

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Holmwood.)

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COIN

In this case an appeal was preferred on behalf of one Dhanatristo Modal who was convicted under Sections 232 and 235 I. P. C. and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Heoghly agreeing with one of the assessors who found the appellant guilty and disagreeing with the other who found him

not guilty.

The District Superintendent of Police Hooghly received information from the District Superintendent of Police Howrah trict Superintendent of Police Howrah about the manufacturing of counterfeit coins in the house of the appellant, which lies in Chanditola Thanah, in the Serampur Sub-Division, of the Hooghly District. Two Sub-Inspectors were deputed to arrest the accused. The Sub-Inspectors was several other men went to the village of the appellant and spent the whole night in a jute field. Early in the morning, they were informed by a spy that counterfeiting of the coins was going on in the house of the appellant. The appellant was arrested when pellant. The appellant was arrested when he was coming out of a room. A lad was also seen there, but he could not be arrest-ed. The house of the appellant was searched and several instruments were discovered. The appellant was placed on his trial before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampur who committed the case to the Court of Sessions

with the result stated above.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Ramembrancer, appeared for the Crown. Babu
Dasarathi Sanyal with Mr. Chippendale ap-

peared for the appellant.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence to one of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

There has been no improvement in the mortality from small-pox at Ahmedabad, where the epidemic is spreading all over the

Three men belonging to the 4th Plone rs who are working on the Coolor-Olty extension line, were killed near the Cordite Factory, an embankment giving way and burying them. This is the third fatal accident, with-in the lapse of a month, on the railway ex-tension line.

The situation in Dir is now no longer acute. The fighting in Jandol has become desultory. The rival "lashkars" of the Knans of Dir and Nawagai are still watching e.ch other, but neither party has succeeded in ejecting the other from the disputed terri-

The "Paisa Akhbar" reports that a Europe an soldier of Ambada cantonment went ou shooting. On finding no quarry he aimed his shot at a beggar's horse in the village of Glanduli and did him to death. The Officer in charge of the army has promised to investigate the matter.

The paddy caterpillar pest in Ceylon is stil on the increase, and serious appr hens ons are being entertained of its ravages in the paddy districts around Colombo as well as a the North. Mr. Green, the Government Entomo-logist, is still devoting considerable attention to the need of devising measures to prevent

The storm which crossed the Indus early on Saturday merning and passed through the Punjab during Saturday and Sunday was he most severe experienced this cold weather. most severe experienced this cold weather. It occasioned over one inch of rain at Rurki, Umballa, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Dehra and Meerut, and gave two and a half feet of snow to Murree, about ten inches to 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 bade fell to 13 degrees at Murree, to 8-5 shade fell to 13 degrees at Murree, to 8-5 degrees at Simla, to 18-2 degrees at Jacobabad, and to 25 degrees at Montgomery These low temperatures are quite unexampled in recent years. At Murree the lowest temperature hitherto recorded was 18 d grees in January 1897; and in Simla 19 degrees in January 1893.—"Pioneer."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Hugh Barnes will probably not leave Burma till the beginning of May.

The temperatures recorded in Lahore during the week closed to-day, have averaged 32 deg. in the shade and 21 deg. on grass.—"T ibune."

· Tang-shao-yi, the Chinese Commissioner for Tibetan Affairs, has, it appears, got no further than Canton on his way to India. He will probably not reach Calcutta until towards the end of March. When he does reach to a surface of the control of the control

A Karadhi correspondent writes:—The 106th Hazara Pioneers, which are being raised at Sibi, have now nearly 600 men. They are a fine, sturdy looking lot, and are good class Hazaras. A Hazara when he enlists is very raw and requires careful and judicious training. The reg ment has a very keen lot of officers and promises eventually to become a most valuable addation to the Western command.

Says the Lahore "Tribune":—A conference will shortly assemble to consider the question of Commercial Education in this Province. As our readers are aware, there is at present a commercial school at Amritsar and commercial classes are attached to a few high schools in the province. The students reading in these classes prepare for the clerical and commercial Entrance Examination of the Punish University. jab University.

It will be remembered that motor services It will be remembered that motor services were in prospect in the Madras Presidency in the vicinity of Ootacamund and Calicut, but Government having said that they are unable to consider the questions of the proposed establishment of a motor service from Nunjanad to Calicut via Gudalur and Vayitri, with a branch from Gudalur to Ootacamund, the propose were recorded at the Special the papers were recorded at the Special Meeting of the Nilgiri District Board held last week.

Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel, C.I.E., who is a prominent Parsee inhabitant of Quetta, has been for some months past agitating in the columns of the "Rast Goftar" the necessty of establishing a colony for the Parsee community without the limits of India. Mr. Patel has come to Bombay on some private affairs of his own, and taking advantage of the opportunity he delivered to the committee of the Parsee Association on Thursday evening last a discourse on the subject of colonization. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presided.

The gold-mining industry in Burma would appear to be still in the prospecting stage and the licenses so far granted are for the Tavoy, Thatom, Katna, and the Ruby mints districts and the Northern Shan States. The Burma Gold Dredging Company—a limited liability company—have also secured the right to dredge for gold in the Irrawaddy river. They have two new dredgers under construction at Home, while during 1903-04 they carried out dredging operations to test the alue of the different portions of the river falling within their concession during the whole of the dry season.

Mr. J. Cameron, Superintendent of the Government Gardens, has published an interesting memorandum on the cultivation of the fibre plants in Mysore, in the latest issue of the 'Gazette.' Khea is said to be domest cated in the coffee districts and Mr. Cameron says that the hill country of Hassan, Kadur and Salmoga affords excellent position and climate for a luxuriant growth or rhea. He even says that rhea can easily replace the "Lantana camara" which is so us were repulsed. The Japanese were reatoffensive a growth everywhere. He calculates and with ordinary care the average yield per acre is 8 tons of ribbon (striped bark) per annum and that the London price is £10 per ton .- 'Mysore Standard."

The Henderson line steamer 'Ava', Captain morrs, has gine ashore in Moulmein raver, some nine miles below the town, and hes in a very dangerous position, where, according to latest advices, one is likely to become a total loss. She has a cargo of five thousand tons of rails for the Pegu-Moumein Railway, and the railway contractor has sent his boats and coolies to the spot to unload the cargo as rapidly as possible. The vessel rests amidship on a spit of sand, and the strain on ner with the ebb and flow of every tide s tremendous. The vessel is insured, and it is understood that the cargo is also now ed by the home suppers. The Irrawardy Floto the scene. From telegrams received at Ranguon it appears that the position of the 'Ava" is unchanged. Up to 200 tons of rails nave been unleaded into barges and work is being pushed o nas rapidly as possible.

A Trevandrum correspondent writes under of temple pollution was disposed or by the Dewan recently. The facts are these. syrian Christian was charged with having carried a copse past a Hindu temple, and having thus poliuted the temple. The Tantry or Numburi priest, thought don't the purificatory coremonies should be performed immediately. This was a cordingly done at a cost of a lattic over Rs. 100. In the opinion of the Dewan Peisnear of the Kottayam Di vision, the owner of the corpse and a church servant were held responsible for the amount spent by the Government in getting the temple purified. The plea of the accused was that the cemetery to which they took the corpse for burnal was erected with the sanction of Government and that such funeral processions were permitted by Government if they did not cause any obstruction to the temple procession outside the premises of the temple process on outside the premises of the pagoda, and that in the case under reference there was no procession outside the temple premises and consequently no pollution. The Peishcar was of opnion that the money should be recovered as revenue by coercive process. This recommendation was san tioned by Government and orders were issued to recover the amount. Meanwhile, san tioned by Government and orders were issued to recover the amount. Meanwhile, the owner of the corpse applied for attachment proceedings being stayed and preferred an appeal to the Dewan. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, on enquiring into the case, found that there was no rule or law under which summary proceedings could be taken in cases of this nature. In the absence, therefore, of a legislative enactment on the subject, he of a legislative enactment on the subject, he thought that Government would not be justified in recovering the amount from the first appellant, i.e., the owner of the corpse. The procedings were set aside and the attachment order was withdrawn.

TELEGRAMS.

UTER'S TELEC THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 27. Although the strike is spreading sporadically in different towns, the impression is growing at St. Petersburg that the worst is over and that the movement will gradu-

ally flicker out.
The newspapers are reappearing, but are forbidden by the Censor to mention the

strike.
The hospital at Riga notifies 31 killed and

The hospital at Riga nothes St kined and wounded.

London, Jan. 28.

The St. Petersburg Official Messenger and the semi-official "Journal de St. Petersburg" yesterday printed a similar telegram from Moscow, as received by the General Staff, which stated that Sir Charles Hardinge had which stated that Sir Charles Hardinge had made a fresh and stronger protest to the Russian Government. The Chief of Police at Moscow yesterday informed the British Consul that he was leaving the posters up for two days longer on his own responsibility, as it would assist in tiding over the present difficulties. The British Consul has telegraphed to Sir Charles Hardinge.

London, Jan. 28.

There are a hundred thousand strikers both at Warsaw and Lodz. There are no newspapers and the bakeries at Warsaw are almost breadless.

Strikers at Libau destroyed the telegraph poles and attempted to raid the bakeries. They were dispersed by the troops who have been reinforced.

London, Jan. 29.

London, Jan. 29.

London, Jan. 29.

Moscow and St. Petersburg are qu'et.
The strike at Warsaw has extended. The strikers have stopped the tramcars and traffic is practically suspended.

London, Jan. 30.

It is reported that Trepoff has decided to hang Gorky and four other revolutionaries.

"Englishman.

London, Jan. 30. Sir C. Hardinge sent a Military attache to investigate the reported attacks on the British Consul. General Murday, and the Proconsul Mr. Mugukain at Warsaw, by

the soldiery. London, Jan. 30.

Disturbances at Warshaw were renewed today, 160 being killed and wounded. The
troops at Libau have been reinforced as the

s'tuation there is worse.

Sir Obarles Hardinge has proteated against the republication at L bau of the notices posted by the chief police at Moscow, at the same time pointing out that it will seriously affect friendly relations between the two Powers

THE RUS O-JAPANE E WAR.

General Kuropatkin wires on the 26th that he has assumed the offensive against the Japanese Lett, occupying a position whence the Japanese were driven at the point of the bayonet. He was repulsed in an attack on the Japanese Right.

General Kuropatkin states that the Japanese counter attack was repulsed and that the Russians, after a desperate fight, entered the large and strongly entrenched village of Sandepu at seven in the evening of the 25th. During the day a hundred Japanese were made prisoners. General Kuropatkin says: "We resumed the offensive on the 26th, and occupied the enemy's entrenchments at Shahopu. The attempts made to dislodge tacking the Sandepu positions at four in the

London, Jan. 28. Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says that General Oyama reports that a Russian Army Corps on the right bank of the Hunho vanced on the 25th and was attacked the Japanese or the 26th. The Russians were defeated at Chenchiehpas. Fighting

were defeated at Chenomenpas. Fighting is proceeding at Heikoutai.

Sakharoff wies on the 27th that the Russians continued attack at Sandepu with the object of demolishing the principal Japanese redult. The calary put to flight several columns of Japanese from Heikontai, captur-

columns of Japanese from Helkontal, capturing lifty prisoners.

It is sated at St. Petersburg that the Russians had a thousand casualties in the assault on Sandepu

Reuter's correspondent with Kuroki says the weather is awful. A combination of frost, snow and fog frus rating the general engagement and entailing the severest suffering on any troops camping in the open.

London, Jan. 29.

Marchal Orang raports that as a result

Marshal Oyama reports that as a result of Saturday's fighting the Russians at Hei-koutai and Livtiaskou retreated to the right bank of Hunho; and the Japanese captured

London, Jan. 29. The North Sea Enquiry Commission at Paris has been sitting during the past week with open doors, and has examined the Hull fishermen, and elicited flat denials as regards the presence of Japanese torpedo boats in the fishing fleet.

London, Jan. 29. General Sakharoff telegrapus that after occupying on the 26th the greater part of Sandepu, the Russians encountered a strong redoubt with a triple row of artificial obstacles, and seeing the impossibility of carrying the redoubt, without previous bombardment, he evacuated Sandepu, where it was impossible to remain without risking defeat. He violently bombarded Sandepu and the He violently bombarded Sandepu and the redoubt, on the 27th and 28th.

London, Jan. 30. Serious riots took place at Warsaw on Saturday. Many of the finest shops were sacked and burned. Oavalry charged the rioters, and troops fired at several points. The British Consul General and Vice Consul were separately charged by patrols. The latter received a terrible sword out in his

London, Jan. 30. The Japanese estimate their losses in the recent fighting at 5,000 and the Russians at 10,000.

London, Jan. 30.

A despatch from General Gripenburg shows that the Japanese vigorously attacked the Russians, and that General Kondratourtch has been wounded.

has been wounded.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki says that, after driving the Russians across the Hunho, the Japanese bombarded the whole line. The Russian reply was feeble.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS GENERAL

A voluminous Blue-book on Tibet has appeared, the period being from 13th April to 17th November, 1904. After a lengthy correspondence between Mr. Brodrick and the Vicroy regarding the terms, and emeially the amount of the indemnity, Mr. Brodrick telegraphed on the 10th September that the indemnity of the treaty was proposed. indemnity clause of the treaty was inconsistent with instructions, inasmuch as the method of payment implied occupation of the Chumbi Valley for 75 years, to which he (Mr. Brodrick) objected, and suggested a reduction to 25 lakhs in return for concessions; but no troops should remain for the purpose of obtaining more favourable terms. Colonel of obtaining more favourable terms. Colonel

Younghusband deprecated the alterations in the treaty of Lihassa as it would confuse the Tibetans, and be likely to defeat the object of the Mission. Mr. Brodrick telegraphing on the 3rd October, said that, while the Government generally approves of Colonel Younghusband's convention, it was framed in defiance of the express instructions. Colonel husband's convention, it was framed in defiance of the express instructions. Colonel Younghusband by accepting the proposals of the Tibetans for the payment to be spread over a long period contravened in a most important particular, instructions which were that the indemnity be limited to a sum which the Tibetans could pay in three years, and if the Tibetans break the treaty it would be necessary to reconsider the policy of Government which aims at non-interference with the internal affairs of Tibet, but meanwhile it cannot accept the situation created with the internal affairs of Tibet, but mean-while it cannot accept the situation created by disobedience of orders by its representa-tive. The Indian Government explained that the failure to carry out later instruc-tions was owing to climatic a faulties and as an endeavour to alter the treaty might jeopardize the whole settlement.

The Tibetan Treaty is practically the same as that published by The Times on the 17th September last, with the following

changes:—
The last sentence of Article 2 should read:
"Tibet uncertakes not to r strict tride or existing routes and will consider the question of the establishment of fresh marts if the

development of trade requires it."

In Art c'e 6 read: "In seventy-five yearly insta'ments" instead of "in three yearly instalments."
Article 7 provides that Great Britain will continue to occupy the Chumb Valley till the ind mnity is pa'd, or the marts have been effectively opened in three years, or on whichever later date the conditions are fulfilled.

In Article 8 Tibet agrees to remove all orts fortifications and armaments which

In Art cle 8 Tibet agrees to remove all forts fortifications and armaments which might imp de free communication between the British front er. Gyantse and Lhasa.

Article 9 says that without the consent of Great Britain, firstly, no Tibetan territory shall be ceded, sold, leased mortgaged or therwise given for occupation to a Foreign Power; Seconly no such horeign Power is to be permitted to intervene in Tibetan affairs; thirdly, no representatives or agents of a Foreign Power are to be admitted in Tibet; fourthly, no concessions for constructing, railways, and roads to erect telegraphs, or open mines or other rights are to be granted to a Foreign Power or its subjects. In the event of such consent being granted equi alent concessions shall be granted to Br tain; fifthly, no revenues of Tibet are to be pledged to a Foreign Power or its subjects.

London, Jan. 30.

nity arrangement and said that a sp demnity, payable in three years still left a sense of

au Gartok cans resent-mbi Valley eva-Macdonald concurs with savs as they would greatly a minish our insibility.

In a despatch from Colonel Younghusband, dated 24th September, he regrets the au-

thorisation for the mission to remain in Tibet till the 15th October, and that the instructions which he had just received, were not received by him a month earlier.

Mr. Brodrick, in a despatch dated the 7th November, says that His Majesty's Imperial Government had decided to disallow a

separate agreement with Tibet which Colonel Younghusband had concluded, giving to the trade agent at Gyantse, the right to go to Linasa with reference to trade matters. The Indian Government, in a despatch

dated 17th November, notifies to Mr. Brodrick that in obedience to his instructions they ratified the Tibetan Treaty and appended declaration that as an act of grace the in-demnity was reduced to 25 (sic), and that the occupation of Chumbi Valley was to cease after the payment of three annual instalments, provided the Marts have been effectively opened in three years, and the other terms of the Treaty complied with. The notification of this was forwarded to

the Tibetan Government and the enclosur therewith ascribes the concession largely due to its friendliness of attitude since the signature of the Convention.

The Indian Government, in their despatch, considers that Colonel Younghusband was fully justified in considering the feeling of goodwill which the mission left behind was even of more importance than the actual conclusion of an agreement The satisfactory results attained, the Indian Government declared, were mainly due to Colonel Younghusband's conspicuous fact, ability and constancy throughout the arduous negotiations. It is true that the Indian Government affirm that in one particular Colonel Younghusband that in one particular Colonel Younghusband failed to earn the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Government, but we (the Indian Government) were confident that when the importance of what he had achieved was taken as a whole and more fully realised His Majesty's Imperial Government will not withhold from him their generous measure of approval.

In a despatch from Mr. Brodrick to the Government of India dated the 2nd Decem-Government of India dated the 2nd December, he fully recognises that the removal of all possible danger on the British frontier was due to Colonel Younghusband's patience and firmness and recognises his services and those of other officers including General Machanila and the troops under his command. The interviewed.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELECRAMS.

GENERAL

The fact that it was necessary to reverse Colonel Younghusband's action in n ference to two matters Mr. Brodrick says, is a suffi-Colonel Youngausband's action in reference to two matters Mr. Brodrick says, is a sufficient indication of the serious nature of his disregard to instructions. Mr. Brodrick says that H.s Majesty's Imperial Government on the 3rd August had negatived "your request for a modification of the previous decision with reference to the trade Agent having access to Lhassa and the prolonged occupation of Chumbi Valley, as they have been inconsistent with the repeated declarations of His Majesty's Imperial Government. In a despatch dated 5th August I called your attention to the fact that the questions regarding the Indian Frontier rolicy are no longer regardable exclusively from the Indian standpoint and that the course to be pursued in such casts must be laid down by His Majesty's Imperial Government alone, and it was essential that this should be borne in mind by those entrusted with affairs wherein the external relations of India were involved, and not to forget under the pressure of problems on the spot the necessity of conforming with the instructions of His sure of problems on the spot the necessity of conforming with the instructions of His Majesty's Imperial Government who have more immediately before them the, interests of the Empire as a whole."

INDIAN TELEC ... AMS. THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CASE.

STATUS OF THE PROVISIONAL
SYNDICATE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Bombay, Jan. 30.

The University suit came on for hearing to-day before Justices Russel and Aston, the only Judges who are not Fellows of the

University.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Acting Advocate-General, for the defendants raised the following issues:—(1) Whether the only persons or body entitled to appoint the Provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until a Syndicate had been constituted under Act 8 of 1894 is the body dicate to conduct the executive business of the University until a Syndicate had been constituted under Act 8 of 1894 is the body corporate as defined in the Act; (2) whether the defendants one to twelve have not been appointed by the body corporate mentioned and defined in Section 4 of the said Act; (3) whether the defendants one to twelve have not been validly appointed the Provisional Syndicate under the terms of Clause (p) Section 12 of the Act; (4) whether the appointment of the defendants one to twelve was "illegal and ultra vires" of the said body corporate; (5) whether the plaintiffs have a "locus standi" to complain of such appointment; and (6) whether in the event this Court will issue an injunction on the facts stated in the plaint.

Mr. Inverarity said that under the old law the executive government of the Univerwas carried on by a Syndicate. That had now been changed, and the new by Section 12, provided for a Provisidicate, and the question for the consider was whether Section 12 of the Accideration referred as made claration referred con December 1 claration referred claration referred con December 1 claration referred claratic referred claration referred claration referred claration refer

claration referred on December tion 12 it Jounsel read other clauses of

and explained what the world in manner as the Chancellor may ct" meant, and maintained that, from the section, it was plain that the ordinary, Felllows were entitled to vote in the election Fellows were entitled to vote in the election of the Provisional Syndicate, but in the present election they had been deprived of that right by the declaration. The Chancellor had elected two of the Syndics himself without the consent of the Senate, but the Act did not authorize the Chancellor to appoint any one. Under the old law the Director of Public Instruction had no place at all By the declaration published the at all. By the declaration published the Chancellor limited the choice to certain persons only in the voting at the election; the declaration also limited the voting to the electorate of each group of Syndies picked out by the Chancellor so that the other ordinary Fellows were prevented from voting.

Mr. Raikes said his attention had been drawn to the summons which fixed the date of the heaving and depend of the heaving and depend of the heaving and depend of the control of the control

of the hearing and disposal of the suit to April 17th next. Under the circumstances he pointed out to their Lordships the difficulty in the way of the disposal of the matter Mr. Inverarity said that in that case he

would ask for a rule and an interim injunc-Mr. Raikes said that if his learned friend

would allow this to be treated as the hearing of the suit the matter might be allowed to stand over for a week and those who had not been given an opportunity to join in the suit might be so informed by notice in the

newspapers.

Mr. Inverarity said that during the postponement an injunction might be granted.

The Provisional Syndicate ought to be the
property of the University. If the defendants
undertook not to conduct the executive
government of the University for a time, he
would not ask for an injunction

would not ask for an injunction.

Mr. Raikes said he had no authority to undertake anything more.

Mr. Inversity said that the Provisional Syndicate was wholly incompetent to conduct the executive government of the University, and if that body was not prevented by an injunction from carrying on the work it would do a lot of things which it was not competent to purfern

do a lot of things which it was not competent to perform.

It was also found that the notices issued to all the reliows were dated in April and that the case could not be heard before. The court fixed Monday next for the final hearing as a special case and accordingly adjourned the case.

After the case had been argued the whole day the Court refused to grant an interim injunction.

GENERAL STOESSEL AT SINGAPORE. General and Madame Stoessel, 180 officers and 200 men arrivel here by the French

mail steamer Australien this morning. General and Madame Stoessel tiffined with the Russian Consul. The General refused to

28

Calcutta Gazette.-Feb. 1.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J.H. Bernard, Magistrate and Collect tor, on furlough, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Parganas district The services of Mr. H. Homwood, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home De-

Mr. W.A. Marr, substantive pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted temporarily to the head-quarters station of the 24-Parganas district.

The Probationary Deputy Collectors named below are appointed substantively pro tempore to the eighth grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned against their names:— Babus Hari Charan Bose, 24-Parganas. Sures

Maulvi Subhan Ali Khan, Deputy Magistrate ad Deputy Collector, Dinajpur, is allowed combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for one month and seventeen days, and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period

Mr. H.E. Ransom, District and Sessions Judge, has been granted an extension of furlough for four months.

Babu Pyari Mohun Chatterji, Head Master Chittagong Collegiate School (class II of the Subordinate Educational Service), is appointed to act as Principal of the Chittagong College, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Koilas Chandra Bhattacharya, or until

further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Babu Uma Cnaran Kar, Munsif, Dacca, is appointed to act, as Subordinate Judge, Dacca.

Babu Sasi Kumar Ghose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar

Babu Hem Chandra Mukerjee, Munsif of Krishnagar, in the district of Nada, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Nadia. Babu Ambica Charan Dutta, Munsif of Chatal, in the district of Midnapore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Mynensigh, but to be on deputation as Addi Subordinate Judge, Burdwan.

Babu Rasik Mohun Bhattacharjee, M.A. B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily sta-

Babu Hen. Chandra Das Gupta, B.L., îs appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Hooghly, to be ordinarily stationed at

Babu Sasi Bhusan Cnaudhuri, Subordinate Judge, Shahabad, now on deputation to 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge,

Babu Tej Chandra Mukerfi, Subordinate Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be Sub-ordinate Judge and Asssitant Sessions Judge

abu Gopal Chandra Banerjee, Subordinate Bhagalpur, is appointed to be Sub-Judge and Assistant Session Judges.

Nath Deb, Subordinate eave, is appointed to be a hahabau, but to act, as dinate Judge, 24-

Babu Nundo L. 2 Patna, is appointed to be

Bhagalpur.
Baba Radha Nath Sen, Additio mif in the dist. of Backergunge is appoin act as subordinate Judge Rajshahi.
Babu Bimai Chandra Chatterjee, B. L., appointed to act as an Additional Munsif in

re district of Backergunge. Babu Chandra Sekhar Sen, B.L., is appoint ed to act as a Munsir in the district of Mymensingn, to be ordinarily stationed at Ki-

Babu Ram Siromoni Ray Sen B. L., is appointed to act as Munsof an the district of Nadia, tobe ordinarily stationed at Krish-

Babu Khetra Nath Dutta Officiating Subordinate Judge, Tirhut, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge of

Babu Manmatho Nath Mallik, Munsif of Howrah, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave for thirty days.

Babu Tej Chandra Mitter, Additional Munsif of Burdwan, is allowed an extension

of leave for six days.

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, Munsif of Kissanganj, in the district of Purnea, is allowed

leave for fifteen days. Babu Upendra Nath Bhanja, Munsif of Chota wagpur, is allowed an ex-

tension of leave for nine days.

Babu Satkari Haldar, Munsif of Kishorganj, in the district of Mymensingh, is alwed leave for twenty-nine days.

Maulyi Osman Ali, Munsif of Manikganj,
in the district of Dacca, is allowed an ex-

tension of leave for six days.

Babu Aghor Chandra Hazra, Additional Subordinate Judge, Pabna and Burdwan, on deputation to Burdwan, is allowed privi

lege leave for one month.

Babu Koilas Chandra Bhattacharya Prinonpal, Chittagong College, is allowed leave for thirty days, with effect from the 3rd January

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. F. Hollow, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhagalpur, is allow-ed leave for one month. Babu Monmohan Mukherjee, Sub-Deputy

Collector, is appointed temporarily to be Sariar Sub-divisional Officer of Angul.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Gopal Chandra Mukheries is appointed, to be a visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Dacca, vice Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Mitra.

The following is the weekly summary of The following is the weekly summary of the crop and weather in the United Provinces:—Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces accompanied by slight hailstorms in Partabgarh, Gorakhpur and Banda, and a fall of snow in Almora and Garhwal. Damage to standing crops from continuous rain is reported in Bijnor, Farrukhabad and Gorakhpur, and from insects and rust in eleven districts. The poppy crop is flurishing except in Lucknow and Pyzabad, where it has been attacked by grubs. Supplies and fodder are guffilled. Prices continue stationary.

BENGAL SUGAR CANE ORC -.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture has issued the following final forecast on the sugarcane crop of Bengal for the year

Character of the season.—The character of the season most favourable for the sugarcane crop was scarcely obtained anywhere during the past year. Rain fell generally in the planting season which extends from January to April. Excessive rain however spoils the crop at the early stage of its growth, and this condition prevailed in many districts; while drought generally prevailed in September and Octable 1988. while drought generally prevailed in September and October when copious rainfall is not harmful. Rainfall sufficient for the sowing season was obtained everywhere in January and February. In Burdwan and Chittagong Divisions, rainfall was above the normal in February. In March, the Chota Nagpur Division, and in April the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, had more than normal rainfall, though Burdwan, Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions suffered somewhat from Nagpur Divisions suffered somewhat from drought during April. In May and Juns the rainfall was generally excessive specially in the Chota Nagpur Division, where however the effects of excessive rainfall are never so injurious as the effects of drought. In July again, except in Oreca mainfall was in except in orecast. injurious as the effects of drought. In July again, except in Orissa, rainfall was in excess almost everywhere. In August Orissa received its normal rainfall, the districts of the Patma and Chota Nagpur Divisions as well as Bhagalpur and Monghyr received an excess and the remaining districts of the Province had a short rainfall. In September and October drought prevailed almost overywhere, and from the middle of September to the middle of October there was hardly any rainfall anywhere. In the latter part of October there was good rainfall specially in Bihar. In East Bengal and in Murshidabad late floods did some damage to the standing crop; while the rest of the Province continued to suffer from drought to the end of the year. from drought to the end of the year.

2. Area sown.—The normal area under sugarcane in this Province is now estimated at 675,900 acres against 690,300 acres reported in the preliminary forecast. The decrease is due to the revision of figures by the Collector of Mymensingh. The actual area planted this year under sugarcane is 637800 acres, against 632,400 acres in the previous year. This improvement is evidently due to the favourable conditions that prevailed at the This improvement is evidently due to the favourable conditions that prevailed at the planting season. The estimate of normal area is based upon ascertained facts in only 22 districts which have been wholly or to a great extent surveyed. The normal acreage under sugarcane in this area is 258,358, and the actual acreage this year, 241,256.

3. Character of the crop.—As will appear 3. Character of the crop.—As win appear from Appendix I, the crop in ten districts, viz., in Birbhum, Khulna Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Pabna, Famidpur, Gaya, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas and Hazaribagh is estimated at above the normal. In 14 districts, viz., in Bankura, 24-Parganas, Bogra, Rangpur Dacca, Mymensingth, Chittagong, Darbhunga Bhagalpur, Malda, Balasore, Angul, Puri and Palamau the crop is estimated at between 90 and 99 per cent. In the remaining 21 districts the estimate is from 60 to 89 per cent., the worst crops being reported from Murshatructs the estimate is from 60 to 89 per cent., the worst crops being reported from Murshadabad, Champaran Saran Shahabad Ranchi Jaipanguri, Darjeeling and Burdwan. Since the publication of the preliminary forecast in July prospects improved only in seven districts and deteriorated in 19. According to the present estimate of the District Officers. the present estimate of the District Officers, the outturn of the crop for the whole Province s 88 per cent. of a normal crop. In the mportant sugarcane growing districts, the crop has been somewhat under-estimated, and I anticipate a provincial outturn of 90 per cent., thus lowering my July estimate by 2 per cent. on account of the loss caused at the end of the season by drought. the end of the season by drought.

Gross outturn.—Taking the provincial out-

12.628,400 cwt. as compared

produced seems to be o able working igures for sugar den paim and other sources

As the result of certain representations by the Rangoon Champer of Commerce, the following modifications in the application of the Mules applying to Foreign and Inland telegrams have been adopted by the Tele-graph Department, and will come into force weent rules for Foreign and Inland telz-grams in regard to the use of fictitious words will be removed though the letter cipner will not be admitted in Inland telegrams. The question of the increased cost of repetition messages to Rangoon has been considered and arrangements have been made to have the cost of repetition messages to Europe the same as from India. Foreign telegram forms, slightly larger than those at present in use, and providing spaces for 36 words in three columns, are being printed and will shortly be available.

A correspondent writes to the "Mysore Standard":—The interest which the Government of Mysore take in technical education is evinced by the large number of scholarships they award named to the control of the control o ships they award, namely, twenty for each year. During 1904 only thirteen scholarships were awarded and one was under consideration. There are thus six scholarships of that year which remain unutilised, to which 20 of the current year have to be added, making in all 26 scholarships now available. The Government have now decided that these scholarships may be held in the following institutions:—Sixteen of Rs. 20 each at the mstrutions:—Sixteen of Rs. 20 each at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; three of Rs. 15 each at the Veterinary College, Madras; five of Rs. 20 each at the Veterinary College, Bombay; and two of Rs. 15 each at the School of Arts, Madras. These scholarships are tenable, in the first instance, for a period of one year only.

Mag., editor and proprietor "Guardian and Star," Hokitika, New Zealand, said: "I have found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great beneat from its use when suffering from a bulldren.

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

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Calcuttes

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST. The "Times" Military correspondent w.i.e

The fall of Port Arthur and the dawn of new year make it a suitable moment to re-view the general situation at the front and to notice the changes that have taken place since this subject was last discussed in these

columns on November 26.

It is stated that the capture of the great It is stated that the capture of the great Pacific fortress will be followed by the transfer of the larger part of the besieging-army to Liau-yang, and that only a small body of men will be left as a garrison at Port Arthur. This seems a reasonable pro-ceeding and we must consequently allow that ceeding, and we must consequently allow that General Nogi's three divisions will soon become available on the Sha-ho, either as a general reserve or, as Colonel Gadke seems to suggest to prolong the right of the Japanese line, which will then be stronger by some 50,000 additional pos of tried value.

But this reinforcement, valuable as it is will hardly be sufficient to afford that annihilating representative which the Lange-

hilating numerical superiority which the Japanese must now desire to provide in order to deal a crushing blow when the season allows a forward movement. We have constantly referred to the necessity which has confronted the Tokio War Office, for the last fronted the Tokio War Office, for the last four months past, to enlarge their views of the requirements of the situation in view of the great achievements of Prince Khikoff's department upon the Russian line of communications, and there is every reason to believe that this has been done.

In order to obtain peace, ordinary battles followed by ordinary victories and ordinary results will only lead to a useless prolongation of the struggle. Numbers only can anui-

tion of the struggle. Numbers only can annihilate, and the result of the great battles of Liau-yang and the Sha-ho must long ago have impressed this maxim in a very forcible manner upon Yamagata and his assistants in

Japan.

It will be recalled that, as a reply to the creation of Gripenberg's second army, the Japanese made a change in their recruiting laws. Instead of passing three, nine, and eight years respectively in the aceight years respectively in the ac-tive, reserve, and militia categories men were ordered to form part of these several divisions of the army for three, four-teen, and three years. The total period of tiability was not increased, but five classes of men were transferred from the militia, which is not sent abroad, to the reserve, which rests under this liability. The "Militar Wochenblatt declares that an addition of 250,000 men was expected from the reintegration of these was expected from the reserve, but that only 94,000 men were obtained. This conclusion assumes that the Japanese War Office did not know the numbers of trained men which not know the numbers of trained men which they possessed, a suggestion which is inherently absurd, and we shall certainly stand by the conclusions of our well-informed Correspondent at Tokio, who has given us a far higher figure. But, whatever the exact number may be the resources of the population of Japan have not as yet been seriously drawn upon, heavy though the losses at the fronthav been. The organ of the German Staff allows that there are still 170,000 reservests and 190,000 men of the newest class of reand 190,000 men of the newest class of recruits available, and that, including all sources, the grand total amounts to 849,000 men; it thinks, however, that there is a great want of instructors, and that it is materially impossible to raise the strength materially impossible to raise the strength of the field army higher than 350,000. But from all this the "Wochenblatt" argues—"in caud. "nenum" that the peace effectives of an army must be large and must be proportionate to the increase of population, a conclusion which reminds us that there are certain laws before the Reichstag which may be more intended to benefit by the argument

war strengths—a procedure which the Japanese have adhered to throughout, there has en a great levy of younger recruits in apan. All the barracks and depots are crowded with men, and there is no reason to doubt the statement that the field army is in process of expansion to half a million of men, in order to compete on level terms with the similar deployment which Russia proposes and hopes to display in the spring. It may be, indeed, that the Japanese numbers, will be larger, for there can be no reasonable doubt that for months last no possible miscalculation can have been made, and that the preparations for the forthcoming struggle have been and are being developed on a scale

adduced than the general public. However

this may be, there is no doubt that, apart

from the steady despatch of trained men to maintain the units at the front at their full

worthy of the occasion and the cause.

While Tokio is now within six days the eye of the Trans-Siberian needle is proving once more refractory to the struggles of the Russian camel. Despite all the energy and efforts of the wizard khilkoff, the great forces of time, distance, and nature remain as ever the firm allies of Japan. In a Ukase of November 2 last it is stated, on the au-thority of the Russian director of Military Communications, that, thanks to the efforts of Khilkoff's assistants, the concentration of the First Army of Manchuria had been completed about six weeks earlier than had been anticipated. In other words, some 40,000 more men were placed at the front for the period of the great battles during September and October last than were count-ed on in the init al schemes of troop trans-port. It is not impossible that this result came as a surprise to the Japanese, since there is such a thing in the art of military information as too much knowledge, and, if the general plan of transport eastward was known in Tokio, a deviation from the plan to Russian advantage may possibly not have

been foreseen.

But there are various signs and portents that the increased traffic on the railway during August and September last has not been maintained under winter conditions. The maintained under winter conditions. The 8th Army Corps from the west began to entrain on October 3, but it was not until December 10 that the last combatant unit of this army corps reached Mukden, and it is believed that, even on the date last named, many sections of the baggage, medical, and general trains of Miloff's corps were still held up on the Cis-Baikal portion of the Sibe-

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

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are following the 1st and 2nd Brigades of R fles, which, together with the 5th Brigade were passed in review by the Tsar on November 9 and 10 of last year. These rifle briwere passed in review by the Isar on November 9 and 10 of last year. These rifle brigades consist of four regiments each of two battalions and have with them three eight-gun batteries; for the purpose of numerical calculation they can each be taken at 10,000 combatants and 24 guns. As previously suggested, these brigades will be interpolated in the railway traffics as opportunity offers; at present it would appear that only the 1st and 2nd have been entrained. Following after these units the 16th Army Corps is now course of transport, and although January 10 has been named as the probable date of arrival of this corps at Mukden it is extremely doubtful whether the anticipation will be realized in view of the fact that the transport of the 8th Corps has occupied 6s days for the combatant branches alone. Behind the 16th Corps there wil follow the 4th Army Corps, which is already mobilized, and the residue of the five Rifle Brigades. There are also under orders or in course of transport. are also under orders or in course of transport various units of less importance—namely, a second Caucasian Mounted Brigade, made up of Terek and Kuban Cossacks, similar of the residue of transport various units of less importance—namely, a second Caucasian Mounted Brigade, made up of Terek and Kuban Cossacks, similar of the residue o made up of Terek and Kuban Cossacks, similar in organization to Orbeliani's Brigade already in Manchuria, but composed of true Cossacks, and not of Georgian asd other heterogeneous elements; a third battalion for the regiment of seige artillery of Eastern Siberia, the 40th Brigade of Artillery with 48

THE AMERICA BASKE

of fortress artillery from Odessa and Kronstadt for service at Vladivostok. There are two other army corps which have also been named as intended to form part of the reorganized armies of Manchuria—namely the 21st and 13th—but for the present they the 21st and 13th—but for the present they van be disregarded, since the railway is alroady promised more troops than it can handle before the reopening of hostilities. It would appear that Kuropatkin has been reinforced by 55,000 fresh troops since the close of the Sha-ho battle, and by a number of drafts to make good losses, thie numbers of which cannot be exactly determined, but are probably not considerable, since the railway has been fully occupied. The most trustworthy estimates place the numbers of the Russian army at this moment between 230,000 and 250,000 combatants, and there is no need to pay any regard to the fictions of 500,000,600,000, and even 800000 men which are once more scattered abroad in the Press of Europe and even echoed in America on the authority of so militant a diptomatist as the authority of so militant a diptomatist as Count Cassini. That there are over 400,000 Russian troops in Manchuria is possible, but many of these are in scattered garrisons, others protect the railway, Vladivostok detains a heavy detachment, while the newly-formed depots for troops at the front engulf and absorb a large number of men.

guns, besides one regular and one reserve railway battalion and two additional battalion

The mobilization which took place in Wes tern Russia recently is said to have provided about 257,000 men, of whom 137,000 are required to fill up the gaps in the corps at the front, while the residue constitute the fresh units already named. Even if we are generous and grant that 35,000 reinforcements a month can be sent east over ments a month can be sent east over the railway, it seems likely that the 258,000 will not arrive at the front before the end of July next, when, no doubt, if all questions of supply are overcome and the Japanese remain quiescent the anticipated 500,000 men will be assembled. But that is much to expect; not only will the war recommence with its customary severity so soon as the with its customary severity so soon as the climate permits, but the waste will also go on as before, and the supply question grows

comes more exhausted and the numbers increase. It is, moreover, unlikely that 35,000 men a month will be delivered at the front during the winter, since the line is showing signs of deterioration in some places, and the necessity for heating every carriage throughout the journey creates an additional embarassment. The closing of the river lines of transport, which were of cons derable utility for the carriage of wounded during the sumfor the carriage of wounded during the summer, throws a fresh strain upon the lime, white every day, as the numbers increase, the demands upon the radway multiply proportionately. Anxiety is steadily growing in St. Petersburg on this vital question; and the situation is beginning to turn once more to the senious disadvantage of Russia. It is infficult to believe that any very considerable uncrease of traffic can be obtained by further increase of traffic can be obtained by further improvements in the line. Heavier rals have been dad over many important sections, but the ideas of doubling the line or of building a second railway are all met by the objection that they will be very costly and cannot be completed in time to affect the issue of this campaign. The present idea appears to be to protong the Perm-Tumen radway until it joins the Trans-Seberian at some point further east, and to double the line in certain places, but no firm decision appears as yet to have been taken, nor will such decision ma-

Concerning the situation on the Sha-ho at this moment, the armies are in such close proximity that events are at the mercy of an incident or a stroke initiated by a subordinate. But just as, two months ago, there were certain curcumstances which led us to believe that neither side would advance for some time to come, so now there are certain other orcumstances which are worth consi-

In order to move at this season of the ye an army must be able to find food, water, torage, and fuel, and it must be housed. The torage, and fuel, and it must be housed. The supply of water presents obvious difficulties at this season, forage there is none save what the army carries with it, and all accounts show that fuel is only obtained in small quantities and with difficulty even while the armies remain halted. If the country and the roads present fewer difficulties for the movement

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rian Railway. In rear of the 8th Corps there 1 of carriages at this season than at any other it is not possible for a sustained advance to be undertaken without such serous losses of men and animals by exposure as would be aimost as bad as a defeat. Nothing is impossible in war, but many things are not exedent; and though no one would care to toretell a Russian resolve, which is usually toretell a Russian resolve, which is usually tormed irrespective of circumstances, it would certainly be a very foolish act to imitiate an advance without weighing all the circumstances and without being able to prosecute a movement once begun. Operations at the present date, we should judge, can only be undertaken by small bodies of troops with special equipment in so far as continuous movements are concerned. More important affairs must be limited rather to hours than to days, since the losses by exposure for a longer period the losses by exposure for a longer period would tend to ruin the army incurring them would tend to ruin the army incurring them Kuropatkin, indeed, in a recent missive to a department at St. Petersburg speaks of the losses he expects to incur by cold and exposurt when he advances. The offensive is still, apparently, in his mind, but unless he is beguiled into an attack before Nogi's troops reach Oyama there is no special fascination for him in movement before his reinforcements appear and his three armies are regularly constituted. We should certainly gularly constituted. We should certainly believe that he is at present in no condition to take the field with success, nor can we name a date when this situation is likely to

be changd

If we must all admire the pluck and gallantry of an army that does not know when it is beaten, it would also be agreeable if we could see some glimmerisg of an understanding of the situation in the circles of the Russian Government and in those of the higher command. But at present there is none and consequently nothing remains but to continue the war until victory inclines to the Tsar's standards as Russia anticipates, or until honourable defeat is turned into irreparable dieaster as an increasing body of opinion in the rest of the world expects. Even Germany, has alt last come almost into line with British has at last come almost into line with British and American opinion, now that the constant and reiterated assurances of Russian victory emanating from Berlin have been so persistently falsified by events. We are even told that the German Emperor solemnly warned the Tsar of his danger ten day before war broke out, and in the "coulisses" of diplomacy, as our Vienna Correspondent recounted yesterday, the exact words of the Imperial warning are narrated. Provided the story has not been imagined "apres coup" to restore the shattered prestige of German military foresight, his Imperial Majesty is certainly to be congratulated upon his prescience and it is only to be regretted, for the sake of Russia, that this remarkable warning was not allowed to see the light, and that, on the contrary, very different views found exprescontrary, very different views found expression in the organ of the General Staff and in the columns of the officially inspired Press, serving to encourage the Russians to persevere in the fatal course of action which has led them to the calamities of the present

hour.

As to the strategy of the campaign of 1905 at its too early to speak with confidence, but the chances are that it will be somewhat primitive, not to say dull. The larger the numbers grow the greater becomes the dependence upon the railway and there is no ammediate sign of anything more interesting than deployments astride the railway and old-fashioned battles nof the type of Liauyang and the Sha-ho. The Russians are, however, collecting pack transport, and the increae of their mountain artillery will give however, collecting pack transport, and the increase of their mountain artillery will give them rather more latitude for operations in the mountain regions later on, but the railway will probably remain the axis of all

considerable movements.

Vladivostok, of course, will be liable to attack when the open weather returns, a fact which will chain the garrison to its works and also tend to detain parts of the army and also tend to detain parts of the army near Kharbm until affairs map themselves out; but there is no present sign of any startling development, and the siege of Vladivostok by the Japanese would be waste of effort unless the Baltic Fleet managed to reach this shelter and had the ambition to renew the naval exploits and disasters of 1904, which we can hardly credit even from

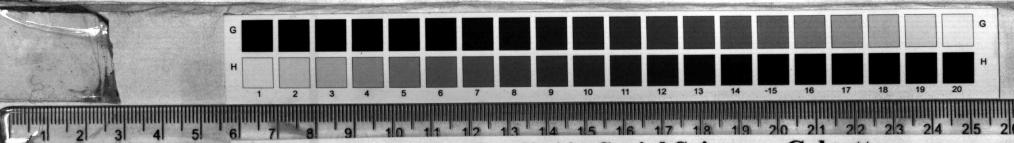
It is very difficult in all these matters, to escape from the influence of the Sha-ho ca-sualties upon our minds. The more we come to know about the battle of the Sha-ho, the more fully we are brought to realize that it was not so much a battle as a butchery, in which the Russians lost 60,000 men and the which the Russians lost 60,000 men and the Japanese 16,000. Such a vast disproportion in loss is inexplicable, save under the condition that the Russian army is unequal to its enemy in battle tactics and leading, since during the greater part of the engagement the Japanese were themselves the assailants.

At 1-40 p. m. the enemy attempted to place two guns in the open plain a mile south or Pinglingtse. The Japanese artillery opened a severe fire, the enemy replying, but finally retreating in confusion towards Hamkwong at 3-40 p.m.

A few months ago two women kidnapped a bright little Kutchi girl, named Kesarbhai, aged about 10 or 11 years from her home in Rajkot, and sold her in Karachi to a Mahomedan for Rs. 5. After some correspondence with the Political authorities the vomen were tried before the City Magistrate at Karachi, when one of them got off, but the other (Sona) was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal was preferred by Mr. Raymond on behalf of the woman which was heard on the 19th instant, by Mr. Motiram, Assistant Sessions Judge, with the result that Sona was acquitted and discharged.

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 numan being is subject to throat and lung roubles, which has president to the dancerous accorded to the country of roubles, 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 areful and prudent persons do not permit a sold to run its course, but treat it promptly. For many years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been in use throughout the United States and time has are nd many other countries and time has preven it to be the best adapted of any remedy yet made for all throat and lung diseases, and especially coughs, colds, croup and whooming cough. It always cures and cares quickly, For sale by

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THE RISHIS OF THE HIMALAYAS.

THE NARRATIVE OF AN ADVENTURE. Not long ago, four of us, Madrasis, who so Not long ago, four of us, Madrasis, who so journed for a week in the sacred city of Hardwar, met, with the following remarkable adventure. In going about the temples of the city, we one day met a young Brahmin priest, who also halled from the Southern Presidency. This was, to us an unlooked for pleasure, and, as the sequel revealed, a very great privilege. For, we soon discovered that our priestly acquaintance was not only a learned Sastri and Vedanti, but one of the few who had been brought face to face with few who had been brought face to face with the sages who lived in the mountains beyond The clear and graphic account of the priest of a successful jurney he had himself under-taken to visit the inhabitants of the Indian "Kailas" exercised so powerful an influence. "Kallas" exercised so powerful an influence, upon our minds that long before he had ht it to a conclusion we had all of as decided upon emulating his example. We had even solicited his aid as "our guide," as he already was "our philos pher and friend." but his priestly functions denied us the feli-city of his compliance with our request. The only other atternative that we could select was the fathful adherence to his careful descriptions of the ways and means of reaching

the ab de of the Rishis.

Being young and active, and all of us early trained as foresters, the ascent of the N.-W. Himalayas presented few difficulties: and whatever obstacle otherwise presented was overcome by our religious enthusiasm. We according set out one morning from Hardwar, and, walking along the dusty read that leads over the bridge across the Ganges Canal soon found ourselves among the broken walls and paved court yards of the quaint old town of Kankal. The rattling ekkas that raised clouds of stifling dust as they rolled past us; the noisy prattle of the dirty but cheerfur children: the chatter of the markeys that the chatter of the monkeys that perched on the mango branches overhang na road; the animated gossip, in many sharps and flats," of the women and gring going to or from the common wells—all the medley of sights and sounds was soon left behind in the silence of distance. We man ched all day and, in the evening, arrived at the ford across the Ganges. Owing to th hot weather, the greater portion of the waters of the river, shut in by ir n sluices thrown across its course at Hardwar, was made to flow into the Gang's Canal. Its made to flow into the Gang's Canal. Its bed at the ford, was, therefore, dry except for sundry shallow streams that flowed as escapes from the crevices between the sinces. These were easily waded across, and sunset found us on the only path that led from the river into the forest beyond.

Refreshing ourselves with an hour's cest and a light repast from the meagre larder we carried on our backs, we rose with the

we carried on our backs, we rose with the moon, and entered into the gloomy depths of the Terai jungle. In and out upon the meandering path, in the checkered light o the moon, we sped for many a weary mile and hour. The night grew chill, but we went on—a troop of hopeful, undaunted travellers governed by one consent. The path now turned into a wide but shall we ravin down the middle of which trickled, with

murmur, the silvery waters of a

Jp the rocky bed of this

tilled and tumbled till e toiled and tumbled till. The whire and chirrup of ds of crickets, the hooting of the awl It the plaintive cry of the night-jar, did auch to relieve the monotony of our silent march on that mornlight night. As we ascended the ravine narrowed, grew steaper and at length led up into a trough between two mountains. The waters of the stream also showed signs of diminition, and, fearing lest it might stop farther up, we halled and drank of its icy drops. The subsequent ascent was both perilous and tedious. Beascent was both perilous and tedious. Beascent was both perilous and tedious. Before the adamantine walls of gran te that impeded our progress our powers of endurauce almost qualled. We rested again, rubbed down our legs, and buoyed with the hope of soon meeting the sages, we again and again applied ourselves to the difficult task before us. At length we arrived on what appeared to be the brow of the mountain, beyond which the ascent was easier because it was less stop. The ravine and the gully lay far behind us and we stood in the slanting light of the moon at four o'clicking light of the mext day near an amoient decrease.

cended 4,000 feet silvery cresc hing. It was in ing wind that majestic deodar to majestic deougles aspectification we desired to rest; We desired to rest; but we knew we could not we stood on was littered wing snow. Onward, then, we though weary, to keep ourse awake. But the end of our near at hand; the consumination wishes almost attained. For, still staggering though we went on, the description of the Brahmin poiest in excellent stead of his porsonal of Carcilly following it as we raid done, we progressed along the edge precipice until we came to a slab of undermeath the overhanging shadow of a Upon the slab, in a rechange stars, fair a ed and venerable man. His white hair and flowing beard were fle with the newly-lailen snowliaks; his scouch must have been ice itself. Unmand unmoving amid taese romantic starousings, in the sacred science of that sole hour, his calm contempat in of the beauty is couch must have been ide itself. Unmand unmoving amid taese romantic starousings, in the sacred science of that sole hour, his calm contempat in of the beauty is couch must have been it is itself. Unmand unmoving amid taese romantic starousings, in the sacred science of that sole hour, his calm contempat in of the beauty is couch from the sacred science. We went also to have one reverence for the mand do not permit us of touch him. For the half hour during which we stood beside him, he did not once open his fast-closed eyes. Not far from where the old man lay, another and you for many was seen extended upon the frozen earth. Beside the latter, a third was resting upon his head was thrown back and his face upturned. Nothing protected these remarkable sages from the inclement blast or falling snow. They had not on so much as a thread while we, in our flannels and great coats felt as if the marrow froze within our bones. Thus, on that memorable morning, in the sublime contemplation of the excellence and glory of the Giver of Life, three great sages unconsciously gladdened and vividied the equally fortunate comrades. but we knew we could no we stood on was littered

CHIMPANZEES AND CORILLAS.

A SCIENTIFIC ASPECT. Mr. R. Lydekker, writing on this subject "Knowledge and Snientific News," mentions that both the chimpanzee and the go-rilla are ranked by naturalists among the man-like, or amthropoid, apes, and are the only living African representatives if that group, which includes, however, the orangoutang of Sumatra and Borneo, and the gibbons of Assam and the Malay countries. The man-like apes, it may be observed, differ, for two from belower and more than a feature of the property of the man-like apes, it may be observed, differ, and for two from belower and more than a feature. The man-like apes, it may be observed, differ, and g features, from baboons and monkeys, by the absence of a tail, of pouches in the cheek for storing food, and of callosities, or hard patches, on the buttocks, as well as by the circumstance that the breast-bone is flattened from back to front instead of from side to side, being, in fact, a depressed instead of a compressed bone, and thus better adapted to permit the free use of the arms adapted to permit the free use of the arms in an unright posture. In all these respects, es well as in the structure of the cheek-reeth, which are quite unlike those of monkeys and bab ons, the man-like apes resem-ble man himself; and of all the four exist-ing generic types of the former, the chim-panzee and the gorilla are the two which pproximate most nearly to the human type of the two to mam, although the gorilla marks a step in the direction of the latter by its much less completely arboreal habits THEIR EQUATORIAL HABITAT.

Both the African species are normall blank or blackish in colour, and differ strik ingly from the orang in that there is no marked and decided difference in the form of the face and head in the two sexes; the male merely showing in this respect an exaggeration of the structural features of the female. In this respect they again show a decided approximation to the human type. For a long period both species were believed to be confined to the tropical forests of the W st Coast of the Dark Continent, but the himpanzee was ascertained by Schweinfurt and Emin Pasha to range into the Niamnian cuntry and East Central Africa, and quit recently the gorilla has been found to have a somewhat similar distribution, so that their habitat may be taken to include a large part of the equatorial forest helt That the ancestor of the group was not nowever, a native of Africa may be inferred with considerable probability from the fac hat the jaws of a fossil chimpanzee hav een discovered in the later Tertiary depe ts of North-Eastern India; and it is no little remarkable that in some particular the teeth of this extinct Indian chimpanze come nearer to those of man than do those of either of the two living African man-lik

THE EARLIEST RECORDS.

Of the two species, the chimpanzee habeen for much the longer time known to European science, Dr. Tyson, a celebrate surgeon and anatomist of his time, having dissected a young individual, and described the property of the second and the second surger species, it was at one time suppose THE EARLIEST RECORDS. arger species, it was at one time suppose hat the apes en cuntered on an island of he West Coast of Africa by Hanno, th Ca thaginian, were gorillas, but in the on probable that the creatures in question wer really baboons. The first real account of the gori'la appears to be one given by a English sailer, Andrew Battel, who spensome time in the wilds of West Africa dur'n and about the year 1590; his account bein preserved in Purchas's "Pilgrimages," published in the year 1748. From this it appears that Paten was familiar with both the pears that Bater was familiar with both the himpanzee and the gorilla, the former of which he terms eneco and the latter pon-gonames which ought apparently to be adopt ed for these two species in place of those now universally in use.

all communications relying to Act V (the inventions and D) of 1888 should ing to Act V (the of 1888 should

-: (0):-HISTORIO SCENE.

FULL DETAILS OF THE RIVAL GENERALS' MEETING.

GENERAL STOESSEL AND HIS HORSE

With General Nogi's army At Port Arthur

Mr. B. W. Norregaard, twar correspondent of the Daily Mai writes in his paper :-

I have been permitted by the censors to send further and fuller details of the great meeting between Generals Nogi and Sto see on January 5, a brief account of which I have already telegraph d. The place of the meeting was the now historic Plum Tree Cottage in Swish ying v.llage, where the terms of capitulation were arranged some days ago.

General Stoessel was the first to ride up on a beautiful grey Arab steed, attended by his chief of staff, Colonel Reiss, Captain Maltsche ko, Lieutenant Nebelskoff, and seven Cossacks. He was received by Captain Tsunoda, of the Japanese general staff.
General Nogi rode up on a fiery bay
waler with his chief of staff, General Ijichi,
Colonel Watanabe, and Captains Yasuhara

Colonel Watanabe, and Captains Yasuhara and Matsudaira. He was nearly an hour later than General Stoessel, owing to a mis-take. The two generals and their staffs then proceeded inside the house.

The single room inside was perfectly bare. Its walls were papered with Japanese newspapers. It contained a table and a few

The two gen rals shook hands, Gen. Nog opening the conversation with the words.
"I am proud to shake hands with the gallant defender of Port Arthur—with a soldier who has fought so gallantly for his

G neral Stoessel replied that he was gratefortunate in having met the hero of th besieving army. General Nogi then read a message from the Emperor of Japan ordering him to treat General Stoessel with every ross the honour, and stated that because of his message the Russian officers had been permitted to retain their side-arms.

MUTUAL COMPLIMENTS. General Stoessel expressed his deepes grat tude to the Emperor, and said that its Imperial message would exalt the honour of his name among all future generations After the General Nogi handed to General Stoessel the Czars reply to General Stoessel's inquiry as to whether the Russian officers had permission to give their parole. The Ozars reply was as follows: -

I allow all my officers either to profit by he privilege offered to them, of returning o Russia under an obligation not to take any further part in the present war, or to share the fate of the prisoners. I thank you and your brave garrison for your gallant defence.—Nicholas.

Then followed a conversation in which

Then followed a conversation in which ach general complimented the other on his solders' bravery. They went on from his to discuss the capture of the Songhis to discuss the capture of the Song-hushan Fort. General Stoessel said that he whole garrison was buried by the mines xploded under the fort, and praised the practice made by the Japanese artillery, specially the manner in which the whole of the long line of siege batteries instantly oncentrated their fire upon the spot where the explosion had occurred. He declared that the skill shown by the Japanese infantry in constructing entrench-ments and doing engineers' work was above all praise.

| NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, 126 guns. The battle of the Yalu showed Russia that she must exert herself, and by the middle of May the Siberian Brigades had been expanded into Divisions and Reserve formations were being mobilised, so that her strength was 140 battalions, 75 squadrons and 382 guns or 151,600 men in all. Japan was by then just a little stronger, i. e., she bad 161,200 men and 444 guns. By the end of July the Russian numbers had begun to tell; and the raising of a fourth Siberian Army Corps and the arrival of the Tenth and Seventeenth European Crps, with large reinforcements of Cossacks and Artillery, gave her a total of 248,000 men and 662 guns, while Japan had only 11 Divisions of 221,200 men in all and 570

guns. From that time onwards Russia's strength has been increasing at a far more rapid rate than that of her opponent. By the middle of October she had raised the Fifth and Sixth Army Corps and transported the First European Corps to the scene of operations, and these reinforcements brought up her figures to 344,000 men and 1.022 guns; whereas the Japanese had only added about 1,000 men to their forces, their reinforcements mainly consisting of 100 extra field guns. With the close of the year Russia had yet another European Army Corps, the Eighth, to her credit; her effective that the close of the second corps. tives should have been 412,000 with 1,282 guns. Japan by the addition of the remainmen and 780 grus, besides a considerable but unknown number of Reserve units all along her lines of communication. Practically, then, the close of 1904 left Russia with ten Army Corps and a huge number of Reserve troops and details, such as the "Frontier Guards," while her opponent had thirteen Infantry Divisions and probably thirteen Reserve Brigades.

Turning now to losses in action, which Turning now to losses in action, which are very much more difficult to estimate, the "Militar Wochenblatt" estimates the total of the Russian casualties from the battle of the Yalu ouwards in the Manchurian area of operations at 70,354 officers and men, of of operations at 70,354 officers and men, of whom only 9,000 are shown as killed and 10,000 as missing. As the prisoners in the hands of the Japanese before the fall of Port Arthur are said to have numbered only about 3,000 of all ranks, it is assumed that the remainder were killed, which would bring the total up to 16,000. The total losses on the Japanese side in Manchuria are put down at 38,433 men, though details of killed, missing, and wounded respectively are not missing and wounded respectively are not shown It is impossible to contest—or to corroborate—these singularly detailed estimates but they are almost certainly a long way below the mark. The German paper gives the Russians and Japanese killed a the Yalu as 590 and 223 respectively; the Japanese official report states, on the other hand, that 1,363 Russiaus were buried on the field. Again, the total Russian casualthe field. Again, the total Russian casual-ties in the fighting from the 24th August to the 7th September are set down at just 16,500, which is absurd. Similarly, the Sha-no actions, which are said to have cost the Russians 43,700 casualties were admitted in St. Petersburg to have really resulted in much heaver losses—68,000 in all—of whom over 12,000 were killed. It is quite evident, then, that the German figures are scarcely worth regarding as of any guidance. It is only fair, however, to say that they are worth regarding as of any guidance. It is only fair, however, to say that they are taken from tables published in Russian medical sources, while the Japanese are from their own official reports. No information whatever is available as to the casualties from sickness on either side. British experience, which is a fairly extensive one, is that the proportion is at least four to one; and although it may be as the Russian recovery can that the invaliding and mortalipapers say, that the invaliding and mortality from sickness have been very small—in INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS ACT.

The find a Gazette publishes the following notices regarding the above subject:—
All communications regarding the above subject:—
All communications regarding the above subject:— RUSSIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE.

As it is practically certain that many of As it is practically certain that many of the battleships and certain of the cruisers of the original Pacific fleet will become the property of the Japanese, it has now been decided to enlarge the building programme originally contemplated by the Russian naval authorities. While in March it was practically agreed that two battleships should be laid down and the contingency of having to lay down four was discussed, it became apparent to the naval commission engaged apparent to the naval commission engaged on the question in July and August that at least four battleships would have to be laid down, and possibly five or six. True to its traditions, however, the naval department even at that date decided to procrastinate. The naval officials were unable to shake off entirely their optimism in regard to the out-come of the situation at Port Arthur. It is now proposed to lay down, not four, but a 'minimum' of eight first-class battleships and to lay down a 'minimum' of five armoured cruisers of the first class. In addition to these, the construction of which it is at present proposed to spread over some four years, considerable additions will be made to the protected cruiser and destroyer classes, both of which are relatively very weak. The last batch of destroyers built by the Nevski yard has given great dissatisfac-tion. They are declared by competent critics to be unfit either for a long voyage or for average sea work. The construction of a further catch of first-class destroyers is not only contemplated by the Russian construction department but has in principle already been decided upon, while some 30 boats of destroyer type are at present being built in French, German, and Russian yards. The number of destroyers ultimately lost at Port Arthur will, it is admitted, necessitate a revision of the naval department's plans, but it seems fairly certain that at least 12 destroyers will shortly be laid down in Russia and abroad to Russia's order volunteed Fleet officials admit that it is proposed later on practically to abandon their service to the Far East from Odessa and to remove the head-quarters of the Volunteer Fleet from Odessa to a northern port, probably Wintics to be unfit either for a long voyage Odessa to a northern port, probably Windau. They add that nothing has been definitely settled in regard to the date of this important transfer, but that probably the date will coincide with the date of the termi-

nation of the war.

The Tsar has sanctioned the expenditure of £160,000,000 for rebuilding the Russian navy, the programme of construction of which is to occupy ten years. The ships which it is already decided to build, and the delivery of which is provided for in three and five years are eight battleships of the Slava type, eight battleships of the Andrei Pervosvanni type, six cruisers of the Bayan type, six cruisers of an improved Novik type, and six of the Bogatyr type; 50 destroyers of 500 tons, 100 destroyers and torpedo-boats of 150, 240, and 350 tons, ten mine-layers of the Yenisei type, and four floating workshops of the Kamehatka type.

A KINDLY PUBLIC OFFICER.

Some months ago a letter from Rail Das, R.B., Magistrate of the Kirst Class Managar of the Mamdote Estate in the rozepore District, Punjab, was recondent by the proprietors of Mothe Syrup, in which the writer ordered the Syrup to be sent to him at F and mentioned that a boy in been redically cured of disord Syrup. The English firm Maya Das, asking for

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

TIPPERA NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Comilla, Jan. 25.

LEGAL TOPICS.

One Azimuddi of Anantapur, thana Kasba, along with Abidali of Sanc-choil was charged with counterfeiting King's coins and was with counterfeiting King's coins and was tried at the Sessions court. The instruments for the purpose were found in the house of Azimudda, while counterfeit coins were found in the house of Abidali. Both of them were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 5 years and a fine of Rs. 250 each. of the 11 people convicted of gambling at the house of Kristo Charn Tipra, as reported before in my last, Kristo Charn was fined Rs. 50 while 6 others were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each. Sub-Inspector Makham Lal Banerjee through whose skill and courage they were arrested has been rewarded by the Government.

A MURDER CASE.

One Kazim Ali of Padna and Ramnatu One Kazim Ala of Fadna and Ramnath Sil of Digalgao, and Altap and 5 others while proceeding from Comilla homeward went to the village of Bhangamora at the foot of Lalmai Hill and the 7 personate according to have killed Altap Alia with a "dao" there. The dead body of Altap was discovered 5 days afterwards. 3 miles off the place of occurrence, hidden in the off the place of occurrence, bidden in the hills. All the accused have absconded. This seems to be a preconceived murder. The place of occurrence is just 5 miles off the

HIS HIGHNESS'S SCHOLARSHIP. We are andeed glad to announce that His Highness' the Maharaja Bahadoor of Hill Tippera has offered a scholarship of Rs. 100 per month in aid of the Industrial and Scientific Scheme of Calcutta. His Highness is ever ready with his purse open to help the cause of education. We would deem it a great favour if His Highness would kindly and graciously restrict it for the Tippera students alone, if only for a short time, to encourage his subjects.

THE MUNICIPALITY AGAIN.

A meeting of the Municipal Commissioners will be held to-morrow to consider the question of raising the percentage of taxation from 6p. c. to 71 p.c. Our town is poor and no case has been brought out to justify this increase. We understand that this is due to an official mandate from above. Then what can we say? Our city fathers might oppose, but to what effect And will they oppose? We shall see. We shall discuss the merits of the case fully OFFICIAL AUTOCRACY.

Mr. Mehta, it is said, is not pulling or well with the Bar here. If such is really the case, it is surely to be regretted Indian high officials should be so many model examples to their European breakern

THE TRAGEDY AT COLABA.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

he Estavede Police Court, Bombay day, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chie. ney Magistrate, resumed the hearing in which Carl Gottfried Rudolp r Linden, a German, stands charged mmitting the murder of Mrs. Chays Nadler, his mother-in-law, on the in the Colaba Causeway, and to murder, his wife, Mrs.

> Public Prosecutor Grennan of the

SURI CATTLE AND PRODUCE SHOW

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Suri, Jan. 26. The 8th anniversary of the Suri Cattle and Produce Show was held from the 21st to the 25th instant at its usual site, the spacious mangotope called the Barabagan on south-western extremity of the town. The opening ceremony on the 21st instant was presided over by Mr. Walsh, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, and almost sioner of the Burdwan Division, and almost all the District officials and several other gentlemen and ladies, European and Indian, the Raja Bahadoor of Hetampur with his sons were present. We noticed also the Hon'ble Mr. Savage, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, now on deputation to work out the scheme of Chowkidari Union and Mr. Ahmad the former popular District officer of Birbhum but now of Khu na Among others Babu Harinarayan M sra pleader, in a terse and suitable speech briefly explained the object of the "Mela." The dull monotony of the town was no

doubt enlivened to a considerable extent by the stir and excitement and by the gay influx of visitors, young and old, make and female, from Suri and other quarters. The programme of programme of amusements included the Rova! Bengal Theatre from Calcutta though adm seible only to the purchasers of tickets to the value of from Rs. 4 to As. 8, band. concert, athletic sports by Police constables.
jail warders, village Chowkidars, Football
match, Sonthal dance, marionette dance Kabi match, Sonthal dance, marionette dance Kabi latra. Horse race, Poney race, bullock cart race, Elephant race, fire-works &c. Subordinate Police officers with their posse of constables and Chowkidars were day-and-night n attendance. Our Magistrate Mr. S. C. Mukherjee, our District Judge Mr. A. Goodeve and the Raja of Hetampur entertained the guests at dinner parties. It was in fact an occasion for a splendid and mignificent banquet for the high officials and their friends and guests.

banquet for the high ometals and cherricular and guests.

Under the able and vigilant guidance of our popular District Judge Mr. A. Goodeve and our popular Subordinate Judge Babu Hari Prosad Das, assisted by some youn members of the bar, the arrangements, so far as the theatre and other amusement are concerned, were excellent. But they might have done we'll to see their way to open for one day at least to the public the theatrical performance like other amuseof cost or at reduced rates. ments, free Traders , shop-keepers, sweetmeat sellers, jugglers, mag.cians, musicians, showmen and other occasional dealers in diverse articles who came from Calcutta, Murshidabad etc., made a busy trade. Among the exhibition the most noticeable were a Sonthal woman grown with a fleshy protuberance having just the appearance of a horn on he form a fact of peculiar shape.

The Male was at first started under the

The Mela was at first started under the name of "Suri Cattle Fair". It was afterwards styled "Suri Cattle and Produce Show". If it is styled "Suri Me'a" or "Suri Exhibition". ir it is styled "Suri Me'a" or "Suri Exhibition" we have nothing to say. But when the name has been retained and subscriptions are collected under its name it may be naturally expected that the noble object of its founder Mr. Grouse, the then Magistrate-Collector of Birbhum, and subsequently developed by his worthy successor Mr. Drake Brockman, viz., the encouragement of breeding of cattle and other bleeded strok has ing of cattle and other blooded stock—has at least been partly fulfilled and that the Mela has gained much in its attractiveness

in that respect.

The exhibition of some large gourd, pump The exhibition of some large gourd, pump-kins, snake gourds, radishes, arums, carrots, turnips, white potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, spinacles, birds' eye chillies and similar other things and a few specimens of paddy etc., might have been added by a large variety of others. The Mela authorities ould have done well to do all that lay in power to encourage the agricultural oble are invite them by the offer and value and

collect a number of audience and the officer; came and went away. God knows when the actintion of the Mela authorities will be rightly directed towards the attanment of the real object in view. It is far from un object in any way to pelittle the Mela which

in other respects,—thanks to Mr. S. J. Mukherjee, our worthy Magistrate, and to Mr. Goodeve, our District Judge, who ere constant figures like guiding spirits in all corners of the Mela ground—may be said to be a great success. But we honestly mean to remind the Mela conductors that unless and until the well-wishing intelligent. and until the well-wishing intelligent L. or m
public will appreciate the utility of the Iela,

Bharat take some interest in it and be impressed with prospects for the future the Mela wil continue to be anything but a popular one We remember there was once a suggestion

(which was followed) not to award money prizes for cattle, mich cows, etc., owned by the gentlemen residents of the town. We think that was a salutary rule inasmuch a in such cases the owners send their exhibit through and in the name of their servant who do not keep them in the Mela ground fo show all throughout but only for the tim sufficient for selection, for ticketing and receiving of prizes while intending exhibitor from d stant quarters come and go away dis appointed

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Babu Amar Nath Basu, Zamindar, Bagbazar, writes:-

"* * I can very strongly certify as to the genuineness of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAI-SAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with which KABIRAJ KESHAB L ROY execute his treatment upon me.'

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired Jailor, writes:-

"I placed some of the members of my family ander the treatment of Kabiraj Keshab Lal Roy. winder 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 inscribe the can be a singular to the control of the control of the case of

Babu Dina Nath Roy, Assistant Manager of the "Patrika" writes:— Manager of the "Patrika" Writesi—

"My grand daughter had been suffering from thronic dysentry attended with fever and other combications. When some of the eminent physicians ailed 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 ficacious for chronic diseases."

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

"I was suffering from Acidity and Colic. Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathe recommended to me your SUDHA CHURNA and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got rid of my complaints."

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

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writes:

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Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Ma-

gistrate, Burdwan, writes :"The phial of Sudha Churna which you sent "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."

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SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

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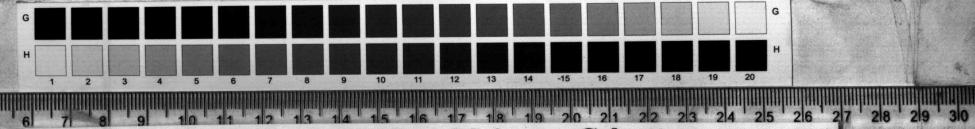
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