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cost. DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I canno but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was compiled with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 3rd January 1890. Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boaliah has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditabole He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in bis dealings with his customers. Dated 4-2-90. (Sd). Nit Kant Mahumder, Professor, Presidency College.

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Rajshahi.

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Ranaghat 21 May 1904. Babu Bepin Behari Dhar of Rampur Boalia, Rajshah is a jeweller of high reputation. His designs are excellent and he executes orders with p.ecision, promptiude, and integrity. I had some Rs 500 to Rs, 600 worth of ornaments prepared by him and had the gold tested by an expert at Calcuttta and was glad to find that he was honest as regards the price of gold and rate of labours. (Sd.) Dina Nath Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1001.

Dy. Magistrate, Rajshahi, Rajshahi, the 28th Oct. 1901. Babu Eepin Behari Dhar, jeweller of Poalia, made several ornaments for me. He also receved several orders through me from my friends. In all cases his dealings were honest and straight r ward. He is a reliable goldsmith and his executions are neat. I can safely recommend him to the public.

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lent and efficacious."
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Wandiwash, says: "It is a miraculous remedy for plague cases, and is a marvel of cheapness." Numerous other testimonials.
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PLANTAIN CULTIVATION-IV.

Special for the "Patrika.") Another improved mode of cultivation.

Prepare your land and dig pits as stated before. Then plant young shoots of uni-form size and theight into the pits already dug The height of the plants should be lattle more than the depth of the pits. They should be planted in such a way that they all lean towards one and the same direction. They When the shoots have grown a foot high, cut off the portion above the ground. Then beat it at the cutting point, with hight wooden hammer or any such thing. A new lant will again appear. Cut it again and beat it in the same way. Thus two to three cuttings will thwart the tall growth of the plants and you will now get strong and healthy plants of dwarf size. They will bear bigger and better fruits than the ordinary plants. Tall plants may be easily damaged or blown down by wind. All these plants will bear fruits nearly at the same time. All plants, their blossoms and clusters of fruits will lean and fall towards the same direction. They will throw out several new shoots or succours. Uproot them all keeping only two of healthy growth for future crops, as stated before.

It is a well-known fable in this part of the country that plantain trees may be made Khasi (castrated) by the following process:-Khasi (castrated) by the following process :-Get healthy young shoots of robust growth. Out it lengthwise in four equal parts. Then join them and tie them up with thread from bottom to top. Then plant it in the ordi-nary way. This will produce a large blossom and the fruits will be commaratively larger. I have never tried it nor did I even see any body doing this and I do not know if there is any foundation in this fable. After you have done planting closer your

After you have done planting, clear your field of all the weeds and jungles which might have grown there spontaneously and apply new earth occasionally as stated above. Never cut down any leaves of your plants except cleaning the fading ones. In a few months new shoots will appear, keep one or two healthy shoots and root out the others as I have already told you. The mother plant will now come in blossom and will bear fruits. The shoots thus kept will bear fruit for one year more. If you wish to continue your cultivation in the same plot for another year, you should allow some of the shoots thrown out by these plants to be kept for that year's crops. Watering.

If you plant in dry season, water your plants for two or three days only. If you plant in the rainy season, no watering is required. Too much watering during the pet season brings in decomposition of the shoots which eventually destroys the plants.

which eventually destroys the plants. Enemies of the plantain trees and fruits. Earth-worms generally commit depredation on plantain trees. Mosquitoes do much damage to fruits. Bats are greedy animis who steal away fruits. There is a sort of squirrels who are no less injurious to these fruits than bats. Mice and rats are equally vorneious enemies

Their Remedy. Mosquitoes may be driven by fumigation of Sulphur. Earth-worms may be driven by the application of lime-water. Bats may be in by putting thorny crosses

the fruits. Cane-plants with leaves d blades will drive them easily around fall upon the fruits, the thorn ill prick their wings and tear If you can in this way bat will come to your stems When bats of the plan a them into p-catch a bat no oear. Lanjar may Both Lanjar plantain garden ou guns occabe caught by cage should and bats may be drive





C. P. NOTES.

THE

The cold is intense here. The annual cold The cold is intense here. The annual cold weather visitor Plague is not yet in view in this town though rampant in villages not very far off. But Nature is always even with her balance. Measles and poxes have broken out in an epidemic form. The Health Depart-ment is struggling hard to stamp them out We know not how will they fare in the struggle.

M. A. AND B. L. RESULTS. M. A. AND B. L. RESULTS. The results of the M. A. and B. L. Exa-minations tare out. The Morris College tops the list in the B. L. and has passed 20 out of 30 students. Last year the first two places were occupied by students from this college. This speaks well of the professors. Unfortunately the College is soon going to be transformed into a Central Law College with a Envonean Principal on a handsome be transformed into a Central Law College with a European Principal on a handsome remuneration. In the M. A. Examination the Nagpur students have acquitted them-selves well. Mr. Parusottum Kaza, a gra-duate of Morris College, stands first in Mathe-matics. Mr. Nirmal Chandra Mukerjee who is third in English, passed with honors in English in B. A. from Hislop College. THE HON'BLE SIR LELY. We are serve to learn that our worthy

We are sorry to learn that our worthy Chief Commissioner leaves us soon. He has earned golden opinion of all sorts of people by his love of justice and many other qualities of the head and heart. It was his love of justice which prompted him to write a Note on Excise to the Government of India and to formulate an extensive scheme for the better administration of that department

The Victoria memorial building is nearing its competition. In three or four months' time we shall have a magnificent edifice worth the capital of the C. P. We know not for what use it is going to be erected. Some days ago there was a strong rumour that the Central hall in the upper story which has a wooden floor, is going to be reserved as a "Nautch-Ghor" of the white few. Some-how the Hon'ble Sir Lely heard of this. No sooner did he hear it than he "snubbed and criticised it so severely that it was virtually every up" given up". MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The force of municipal election is being staged once more. The curtain has not yet fallen. In some places the contest was very The climax was reached in Sitabuldee hard. After much canvassing Mr. Ram Narayen, our rich and emlightened townsman, a worthy son of a worthy father, Mr. G. M. Buti were returned as members for Sitabuldee The position of Mr. Buti justifies his elec-tion and we hope he will do his best to serve the public serve the public.

A MEMORIAL.

The beginning of this century witnessed the transportation of some poor clerks of the comptroller Post Office from Bengal to Nagpur and Delhi. Bright prospects were held out to them and large promises were made at the time. The prospects proved to be only illusions and their claims were ignored. Thus far away from friends and relatives, troubled by Plague every year, they relatives, troubled by Plague every year, they are serving here on small pay. In their agony of despair they gave out a moan---a memorial was sent to the Comptroller-General of Post Offices to redress some of their grievances. He not only rejected their prayer, but condemned them for the frequency of their petitions and warning was given, to punish the ringleaders in future.

VARIETIES.

MAGES FOR PIGEON SHOOTING

NOTES BY THE MAIL.

MRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, FEBRUARY. 9

BACK FROM THE DEAD.

An extraordinary story of the recovery of a supposed dead woman, after a doctor's cer-tificate of death had been obtained, comes from Hapton, near Accrington. The scene was a remote cottage in the village and the discovery that death had not taken place was made by an Accrington undertaker who had been sent to measure the body for a coffin When he arrived he found the body, that of a young married woman, aged twenty-six, and the mother of two children, laid out im a darkened room. While measuring he no-ticed an eyelid twitch and at once felt the treed an eyelid twitch and at once felt the heart. There was a slight pulsation and he promptly carried the woman in her winding sheet to the kitchen fire. Then he drove to the nearest farm and public house for assis-tance and returned with brandy. The sti-mulent revived the woman, who was left in the care of the farmer's wife. The husband who had obtained a doctor's certificate of death, had himself laid his wife out. Police inquiries show that the woman has twice before been laid out while in a trance.

LEE, THE THRICE HANGED.

It is stated that John Lee, the footman, who was convicted in February, 1885, of the murder of his mistress, Miss Keysee, at Babbacombe, near Torquay, will be released on January 23rd. Three futile attempts were made at Exeter to carry out the death sentence. Lee was placed on the scaffold the lever was pulled, but the drop rfused to act. The executioner and warders did al they could for eight minutes to make it to formulate an extensive scheme for the better administration of that department. The scheme is shortly going to be carried out. He has been honoured with a K. C. I. E., this year. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. O. Miller. VICTORIA MEMORIAL BUILDING. The Victoria memorial building is nearing the drop refused to work. He was led away again while the warders worked. (It is sure to go down this time," they said. For the third time the drop refused to act, then Lee was led back to his cell and was eventually reprieved. He is now 42 years old, and it is suggested that, if the terms of his licence permit it, he will go on the stage.

WIRELESS WAR NEWS.

Captain Lionel James, the "Times" war correspondent, told at the Society of Arts, on January 18th, the history of his expe-vience while sending news from the "Times" despatch hoat by means of the wireless sys-tem. He described how he wireless a na-val attack on Port Arthur and how he found his boat in the middle of a Japanese torpedo flotilla:—We determined to give the system a real trial, he said. We commenced to send the message, which was 1,500 words in length to a station 130 miles away. The message was sent in four sections. At the end of the first section the operator on the ship histened in vain for a reply. At last the operator took off the telephone and said in his quiet quaint American way, "Captain, we will deliver the goods. Wei-Hai-Wei says that it is coming in like a drum." Then I has that the system was a success. The that it is coming in like a drum." Then I knew that the system was a success. The "Times" despatch boat, the "Haimun," was fitted with the Forest wireless apparatus, and a receiving station was erected near Wei-Hai-Wei, the first message sent being in relation to the landing of Kuroki's army. Captain James sent it from a distance of eight_V miles and when he reached the station found to his joy that it was on the way to London. Then he went in quest of further adventure. Ar riving in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, he saw three battleships and two cruisers of the Russian fleet, and immediately sent a of the Russian fleet, and immediately sent a wireless message to Wei-Hai-Wei. "Just as day was breaking the Chief Officer on the "Haimun" woke me to say that the Japa-ner our starboard beam. We

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THE PUSA AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

THE JUTE CROP OF BENGAL. We take from the proceedings of the recent

1905

Conference of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa the following notes on the Bengal jute crop by Mr. R. J. Finlow, Special Jute Ex-pert to the Bengal Government:— In order to give some idea of the extent of the jute industry in Bengal the following the jute industry in Bengal, the following figures may be useful :---

The area under the jute in 1904 was 2,850,000 acres, of which 750,000 acres are in Mymensingh and 400,000 in Rungporc-The normal yield may be taken at 15 maunds per acre and the price at Rs. 5 per maund, so that the annual yield may amount to nearly 1,600,000 sixteen hundred thousand tons, and the value to over £14,000,000. The

tons, and the value to over £14,000,000. The area under jute cultivation has increased by 25 per cent during the last ten years. There are practically only two kinds of jute grown, viz., Corochorus Capsularis and Corchorus Obstorius. C. Capsularis stands water-logging better than C. Ol torius, and so the former is found in the low-lying lands while the latter grown in the higher lands, while the latter grows in the higher lands, while the latter grows in the higher lands, especially where the soil is heavy. It is said that the fibre of C. Olitorius is coarser than that of C. Capsularis; but there does not appear to be conclusive evidence on this point.

Practically the whole of the land under jute in Bengal is alluvial, being part of the Indo-Gangetic plain. Some of the lands are Indo-Gangetic plain. Some of the lands are high, e.g., in Mymensingh, and some are low, e.g., in Serajgunj. The lower lands are inundated annually during the rainy season by the rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra, up to a depth of 5 feet or more. They thus receive a yearly deposit of silt, which must tend to keep the soil in a fertile condition. The rainfall is heavy over the whole of the jute-growing area, being from 60-70 in. per

annum, and during the growing season, viz., from April to August, temperature is high, a hot moist atmosphere being the result. Altogether there are considerable differ-

Altogether there are considerable there ences in the textures of the soils upon which jute is grown, some being moderately coarse and and others exceedingly fine silt; yet there is no land in the jute districts of a gravelly or rocky nature. The genral opinion based on observation, is that the best jute is obtained from the heavier soils and that the fibre produced on sandy land is apt to become coarse and stunted. I have not visited either Madras, Bomba

or Burma, and so I cannot say whether or not jute cultivation would be likely to be

The present research work was started in consequence of complaints of the deteriora-tion of jute fibre during recent years; and five possible causes of deterioration have been put forward, viz:--

1. The almost universal practice of wet-ting the fibre and adding sand to increase its weight before bringing it into the market.

2. The lands growing jute are becoming exhausted owing to insufficient manuring and lack of application of the principle of rotation

of crops. 3. Lands not suited to the growth of jute and producing inferior fibre have been brought into cultivation. 4. Scarcity of water suitable for retting

5. Want of care in seed selection, methods of sowing, etc.

The first four of these possible causes indicate roughly the lines on which it is propos-ed to conduct a scientific inquiry into the question of deterioration. The fifth cause must, of course, be left for the experimented

farms to investigate. With regard to cause (1), a Bill to prevent fradulent adulteration of jute is now under the consideration of the Bengal Chamber of samples on the other hand have been found to contain only 10-13 per cent of water under the same atmospheric conditions. Of course at this time of year (January) the moisture absorbed from the air is less than from the almost saturated atmosphere of the rainy season; but it is not probable that, even with a saturated atmosphere at 90deg. F., the am-ount of mosture absorbed by a sample of jute would ever be much more than 20 per cent. Experiments will be made to determine ac curately the maximum amount of moisture which a sample of jute is capable of absor-bing from a saturated atmosphere at a high With regard to the question of exhaustion of lands, it is hoped that a series of physical and chemical analyses of jute-growing soils will give some definite evidence. If it is a fact that some lands are becoming exhausted they must either be manured or the land must be renovated by rotation. Manuring is expensive and it is doubtful if, owing "to is expensive and it is doubtrul ar, owing to the low price of jute, it would be profitable to apply mineral manures in sufficient quanti-ty. Rotation of crops would tend to reduce the average output and thus, in order to keep up the supply, new areas would have to be brought into cultivation. The retting process in a very large ques-tion, but bacteriological experiments indi-cate the possibility of reducing the time of steeping very considerably by the use of di-lute salt solutions containing phosphate and ammonia. If the fibre produced by hastening the retting in this way is sufficiently superior to that obtained by the ordinary process to pay for the extra cost of its production, then of course, it would be profitable to produce the superior fibre on a commercial scale Owing, however, to the relatively small dif ferences between the prices of good and in-ferior jute, it is difficult to make a definite statement on this point until further experiments blave been completed. Some work has to be done on the manusome work has to be done on the manu-rial value of the silt annually deposited by the rivers on low-lying jute lands, and a great deal of work has also to be done in compar-ing the chemical and physical properties of fibres from different districts and from dif-ferent variaties of plants. ferent varieties of plants. The experiments above suggested require the continuous work of a wholetime chemist extending over several years.

COTTON IN BENGAL. The following notes on Cotton in Bengal were submitted by Mr. S. L. Maddox :----"Botanical examination and classifica--Nothing has been done in Bengal (a) tion."regarding the botanical examination and classification of existing varieties. This work is in the hands of the Inspector-General of Agriculture.

(b) "Improved varieties and improved methods of cultivation."-Last year the Inspector-General of Agriculture sent small quantities of Egyptian and American vanieties for experiment on the farms. The seed was sown at Dumraon and Sripur Farms by a drill under the supervision of a Gujarati cultivator. Seed was also distributed by the Inspector-General of Agriculture to planters in Behar. The experiment is not likely to be a success because the sowing was very late (in May and June) and untimely rainfall (In May and June) and untimely mainfall damaged the crop especially at Dumraon. The experiments will be continued on a small scale in the Government Farms and it is under-stood that they will be continued by the Behar planters. No experiments have been made in the way of seed selection or of hybridization owing to want of expert direc-tion.

Generally speaking, in Bengal, cotton is not a "field" crop; it is grown for the most part in homesteads and as a mixed crop together with "arhar" (pigeon pea) and castor. It is necessary, therefore, for the Department to determine whether it can be successfully grown as a field crop before inducing culti-vators to grow it as much. This suggestion is in accordance with the view of the Beard is in accordance with the views of the Board expressed in its first resolution on this subject (c) "Provision of good seed of the varie-

"Provision of good seed of the varie-(c) "Provision of good seed of the varie-ties ordinarily grown."—At a meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Association this question was considered. It was resolved to start seed selection in a small way : d to re-peat the experiments at the same centres for several years. Government has accordingly sanctioned four centres for work on the collection and selection of seed of the best indigenous variation. The centres selected indigenous varieties. The centres selected are Maniarpur (Durbhanga), or pur (Saran). Cuttack and Purulia (Manbhum). The best local varieties are found within reach of these centres.

Maniarpur .--- The experiment, the cost of Maniarpur.—The experiment, the cost of which is to be borne by Government, is being undertaken by Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co. It is proposed to select the growing plants in the field from which seed will be reserved. Plants will be selected for such qualities, e.g., length of staple or prolific yields, as the Board may advise. The ginning will be done by hand and only seed of the best specimens retained. A history of the group conditions of the sensor and the like crop, conditions of the season, and the like will be kept for each variety. Next year it is proposed to distribute this seed to culti-vators of the same locality on condition of return from the crop they grow of the same return from the crop they grow of the same quantity of seed, plus 25 per cent. It is pro-posed to repeat this experiment for several years until the superiority of the local types is assured. It is then proposed to open seed godowns and to sell selected seeds at cost

In the other centres (but on a much smaller scale) similar experiments will be conduct-ed under the control of the Superintendents of the Cuttack and Sripur Farms, and in the case of Manbhum by an overseer of the Department.

It is proposed to collect seed also of tree cottons in order to conduct some experiments in the Dacca District and to provide for in-dents for tree cotton seed from other pro-

Letters have been addressed to the princi-pal mill-owners in Bengal with reference to the ginning without discrimination of all fradulent adulteration of jute is now under the consideration of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. I have estimated the moisture in a number of samples of wet and dry jute, some at least of which have been found to contain over 50 per cent of water. Good dry the lint and sell seed at cost price "plus" cost of separate treatment. The best local variety known in Bergal is the "Buri Kapas" which is said to yield in Manbhum "on homestead lands" 400 lbs. Manbhum "on homestead lands" 400 lbs. cleaned lint per acre. Special pains will be taken to select seed of this variety both for distribution in Bengal and to the other Pro-vinces. The Department is also willing to undertake in its farms experiments on a small scale in any varieties which may be sent to it from other Provinces.

-the bear and the monkey. They may e driven by firing guns or shot to death. Bear fears fire and light. They come to planam field during night time. Keep light or fire in places of your garden. The bear will in that case never enter your garden. Fruiting Time. In three to six months from the time of

blesseming, the fruits will ripe. Some var e-ties ripe early and some vipe late. Birds are the proper means to ascertain if the fraits have ripened. When you find that one of the fruits has been eaten by any bird, you will know that the fruits have ripened. Another method is when you find the filaments of the flowers attached to the fruits have completely dried up and fallen off, you should know that the fruits have ripened. There are generally three to five veins in the skin of the fruits. These veins nearly disappear when the fruit is full-grown. When these veins have disappeared and the fruits have taken a circular shape you should know that they have ripened.

Isvar Chander Guha. Jamalpur (Mymensingh),

Particulars are give in the Assam Admiistration Report for last year of a raid by Doba Abors on a British village near the fron-tier of the Lakhimpur district in which several people were more or less injured, four ral people were more or less injured, four houses looted, and two girls darried off. It appears that the Abors had been cheated by one of their own "gams" of money awarded them as compensation for trespass on their territory by elephant hunters, and took this means of expressing their resentment. The two girls were afterwards restored and Mr. Fuller, who incurred into the case, incursed Fuller, who inquired into the case, imposed a fine on the tribesmen, which they paid. Some of the stolen property was recovered and the offending 'gam' was sent to jail at

Dibrugarh for a year. A curious and serious accident occurred on the 17th ultimo, on the Satpura branch of the Bengal-Nagpur line near Jubbulpore by which ten men were killed and twelve injured. The been remarkable, but the official inquiry has elicited some interesting facts. It appears that the spot where the truck turned over, about four miles from Jubbulpore, is on a stiff curve of 12 degrees deflection, before reaching which there is a down-gradient of 1 in 80 for two miles. The lashing of the bogie truck having come in contact with the wheels, and the speed having caused the material on the truck to vibrate—it is also quite probable that the girder and deck-plates slipped, thus causing a displacement of the lashing—the at-tempt of the brakesman (who was sitting on tempt of the brakesman (who was sitting on top of the material) to drop the brake proved unavailing. This individual, of course, had no business to be seated where he was. His duty was near the brake, which if it had been worked with hand pressure could have checked the speed. We hope to hear that, as a result of the inquiry, stringent regu'a tions upon this point will be issued.

ton farmer who shot a pr A W. + geon because 10 to pay damag

GOVERNMENT PROFITS. The net profit from the Russian Government monopoly in the sale of spirits last year exceeded £40,000,000. TRAIN STOPPED BY BUTTERFLIES. A train on the Central Argentine Railway has been stopped by the crushed bodies of myriads of white butterflies. DOG HUNTS FOR MONEY.

Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, has a dog which has been trained to search the streets dog for money. His finds since June 1st amount to £25.

FISHING BY ELECTRICITY. A German patent has just been taken out for the invention of an electric apparatus whereby the presence and extent of shoals of fish can be ascertained.

FASTEST FIRE ENGINE.

Leicester's new motor chemical fire engine, the fastest in the world, was the other day called out for the first time, and demons-trated its efficiency by the speedy extinction of a fire.

GERMANS WON'T EAT RABBITS. To combat the strong prejudice in Germany against rabbits as human food, the Berlin society for the encouragement of the breeding of these animals is about to give a rabbit banquet.

EXPENSIVE HOT WATER. The proprietor of a tea-room at Hythe has been ordered to pay £12 5s. damages to a customer who, whilst taking tea at the es-tablishment, was scalded through a waitress letting a jug of hot water fall on his legs. TEN-STOREYED SCHOOL.

A skyscraper school is to be built in New York to accommodate from 7,500 to 8,000 pupils. It will be ten storeys high, creeted on the east side, and on a site 175 feet by 80 feet. Each floor will have fifteen class rooms, each accommodating fifty children. CURES FOR BAD TEMPER.

Sir Lauder Brunton is inclined to believe that ill-temper is often the result of dis-ordered nerves, and can be controlled and modified in a great measure by drugs. In some gouty people twenty grains of bicar-bonate of potash, with ten or twenty of bro-mide of potassium, taken when the feeling of irritability comes on, frequently soothes it, and it has the further effect of lessening the worry, even in those who are not irrit-able. able.

PNEUMONIA always results from a cold or an attack of influenza. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy quickly cures these cilments and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonla. It is made especially for these and similar all-ments and can always be depended upon. Wor when by

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

The portion of it which it was our custom to patrol, was alive with floating mines. Moreover, the Russians no doubt, irritated by their misfortunes, has threatened both myself and my operators with a violent death if we should chance to fall into their hands. The reason why the "Times" system ceased was because the Japanese naval and Military authorities recognised that the existence of a possible channel of leakage of military secrets presented a flaw in their plan of campaign."

Sardar Inayat Ullah's journey to Kabul has een resumed after a short halt at Jellalabad. Reports from Kabul show that a further spell of excessively severe weather has occurred there.

Large additions are to be made to the rolling stock of the North-Western State Railway to meet the growth of the grain traffic to Karachi. The forthcoming harvest promises to be so good that the exports to Europe next summer are certain to be on an enormous scale

The Ceylon Revenue Statement for 1904 published on Saturday shows Rs. 3,04,04665, being an increase of Rs. 981356 over 1904. The biggest increases are Rs. 545281 under Railways, and Rs. 303018 in Customs. The only decreases are Rs. 545043 in Excise and Licences and Rs. 40,211 in Interest.

The question of the abolition of the Mhow Arsenal, also of the Trimulgherry, Poona, and Ahmedabad ordnance depots, is stated in the Annual Report of the Director General of Ordnance for last year to be under consi-deration as the new Kirkee Arsenal will be able to undertake all work now done in these places.

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

ing cough. It always can For sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co.. Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co.. Abdoel Rahaman and Abdool Kareen.. Oalcutta.

" MDITOP'S OPINION .- John S.) ver A 'EDITOP'S OPINION.-John S.) wee Req., editor and proprietor "Guardian and Star," Hokitika, New Zealand, said: 'There found Chamberlain's Oough Remedy a very valuable medicine, having received great benefit from its use when suffering from a cold, and as a preventive for croup in childress its excellent properties have been testified in my family" For sale by Smith Stanistreet and C. Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem, Caloutte.

The total quantity of rain collected in Madras since January 1st is 1-92 inches, this average due for the same period being 0-86 inch.

On Thursday the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at the sitting of the Criminal Session of the Bombay High Court when the case in which Shapurji Cowasji Sanjana, form-erly a member of the Bombay Bar, stood charged with aiding and abetting the forgery of a ed with aiding and abetting the forgery of a will and using as genuine a forged document was called on for hearing. The accused pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the Crown, applied that the case should be tried by a Special Jury. In support of his appli-cation the Hon. Mr. Raikes read the affida-vit of Mr. W. Sloane, Head of the Criminal Investigation Department, which, among other things, stated that the case was of other things, stated that the case was of a complicated nature and in the interests of justice it should be tried by a special jury. Mr. Raikes said that in the present case Mr. Rankes said that in the present case they had to prove, first, the forgery of the will and, secondly, they had to prove that the accused conspired with other people to procure the forgery of the will and that he used the forged document as genuine know-ing it to be forged. Under these circumstan-ces it was thought desirable that the trial should be by a Snoeigh Invy. Wr. Burther ces it was thought desirable that the trial should be by a Special Jury. Mr. Rustam D.N. Wadia, who appeared for the accused, said that he did not object to the application, if his lordship was of opinion that the nature of the case required that it should be tried by a Special Jury. In the former case there were seven accused and the trial lasted for fifteen days. The present case would not take more than three days, the witnesses were few and the case was in no way compli-cated. His Lordship directed that the trial should be before a Special Jury.

Abala Surhid.

or the FRIEND of the FEMALES.

of the FRIEND of the FEMALES. It is a well-tried specific for Dysmenorrhœa, Monorrhagia, and all other Painfal Complaints and Irregularities of the Females, both Young and of Middle Age. Price Rs. 3 per phial. MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, Shambazar, Calcutta,



TAMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, FEBRUARY 9. 1905

THE Amrita Bazar Patrika.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 9, 1905.

FATALITY OR RESULT OF "KARMA." The Asiatics are ridiculed as fatalists by the Occidentals; but, certain human acts are so inexplicable that one is often disposed to attribute them to "luck." The adage in the country is that, "the mere touch of some will convert ashes into gold, or gold into asnes." There is no doubt, the people of India belong to the fatter class. Their evil star is always in the ascendant, else why should the rulers of the land start works or introduce measures with the object of benefiting Indua, but which, as if by a magic wand, were turned into so many sources of misery to its millions? Can any body tell us why should Sir Andrew Freser, instead of unproving the Presidency College, which so badly needs looking after, try to establish a new College at Ranchi on the same lines, the ultimate effect of which the same lines, the ultimate effect of which will be the break-up of the former institution, which is regarded with the utmost affection by the educated Bengalees? There is no question about the excellent motive of Sir Andrew Fraser; it is to impart better and higher education to the people of Bengal. But, why should His Honour be moved to in his mind an ideal College in the land of the Sonthals (savages,) when he had every opportunity of raising an existing and much-loved and much-neglected College, in the centre of eivilization, to the status of a high class educational institution?

If Sir Andrew Fraser had made up his mind to acquire the whole of the College Square and a few more plots of land in the neighbourhood for the purpose of remodel-ling the Presidency College on the basis of the proposed Ranchi College, there was nothe proposed rearring conege, there was no-thing to prevent him from carrying out his intention. It would have no doubt cost money, but so will the Ranchi College pro-inct the proposed rearrange for a start of the prodo. Then, surely, Government would ject not have behaved like a miser in this matter, for, it is always a friend of high education. If it did, well, Sir Anderw might have secured the necessary amount in the way he is raising the Ranchi College Fund. If His Honour had opened a fund in the name of the Presidency College, instead of opening one for the Ranchi institution, there would have been only this difference that. while many of , ur big men are contributing to the latter either with reluctance or to please His Honour, in the other case not only would the well-to-do classes but all educated men have paid their quota of subscription voluntarily and with the utmost pleasure. What is more, they would have felt eternally obliged to the Lieutenant-Go vernor for his attempt to improve the Presidency College.

Now, why should Sir Andrew elect to do exactly the reverse of what the people so exactly the reverse of what the people so earnestly wished? If he had given hi_8 heart to the betterment of the Presidency College in the way he had devoted it to the construction of his new educational institution, his image would have been imprinted in the greateful memory of every Bengalee, and the educated public would have to a man voted a golden statue for him. This is no exageration, and Sir Andrew must have by this ime realized it to some extent. And yet e way led to start a work which has ren m extremely unpopular, and which vinion of those for whose benefit it in th ken, is fraught with dire mischief. to account for this strange phene-are to fat divy; it is so, be-e, it w, written in our "nasib" (lot, thus it should be.

The reader knows with what genuine de-ght we hailed the measure of "village goent" introduced by our Lieutenant-

AGITATION IN E?. THREE of our ablest menng to be sent to England to represenevances of the Indians to the Engle. This is all right. But we wished gone in their individual capacity of as deputation of the Congresor, the Congress, as representing educated classes, should be able to seast one hundred, and not mere thats representatives, to make itself | and its position felt in England. Ithree de

position feit in England. Innee de-legates represent to the Biblic that they are the only three me the Con-gress has deputed they are to lower the prestige of the Congr through the Congress, that of the wIndia. A few years ago, the peophiya sent a deputation to the Russianment at St. Detorsburg, the meaner Very St. Petersburg. The menere very liberally financed by the pehey were provided with sowers and scs. When they reached their destinney were received with honour and tis guests. The Czar at last was perso give an audience to the deputation. te of the taunts of our enemies, threes is a national organization and tured a prestige of its own. A dep of three men, however able they aret worthy of its position.

Then again, if they annohemselves as a deputation of the Co they are sure to provoke the ridicule contempt of our opponents in England by the "Times." They could have d it if they were 300 strong, instearce; but, as their numerical strength ically nil, they cannot afford to createeelings in the ranks of the most powection in the ruling country. To adge their position as delegates from dian Na-tional Congress is to ackno the re-presentative character of the body. To acknowledge the represent character of the National Congress is a head to its recommendations. But a great object of the ruling caste anr organs, here and in England, is toe the called "pretensions" of the ress, they are not likely to acknowledge represen-tative character if they pathemselves as coming on behalf of the vss. On the other hand, our rents may

take this opportunity of cidown the Congress and belittling its ince. They may call the members "the tailors of They the Tooley street" and so found in this manner, offer insults to thmbers and through them to the courtself, and may also mar their usefulio a large extent.

If they dissociate themselven the Con gress and present themselven to con-gress and present themselveshe English public as Indians who have to put the case of their country beform, irres-pective of Tories or Liberalsy are not only likely to be given a find patient hearing by both parties, buy may, on their part, speak about thegress and remove many misconcenti regarding their part, speak about thegress and remove many misconcepti regarding it with greater freedom. Ounble advice to our friends, therefore, is instead of announcing themselves as mcs of a de-putation, they should declaafore their English audience that they come as ndividual Indians to represthe condi-tion of their country, and they will not make a statement which is based upon unimpeachable facts and figu Such an attitude on their part will fae attempts of the opponents of India to t the noble object for which they are goio England Let it not be forgotten that ational de-putation to England is our larump card, and should never be resorted less we are able to send one worthy up ution. are able to send one worthy cap thou. Neither will it do much gony, yeal to the "generosity," the "sense ustice," the "noble qualities," and so forff the lish people. Even Jesus Christ not, now

a-days, be given a nearing n imperial interests are concerned. He ppealed to n the sins of his followers to be for-

blood-hounds and kept almost imprisoned in the barracks; that the system of rule that has been introduced does not in any way benefit the bulk of the English people, but only a few hundred thousands; that a weal-thy and contented India would really be a thy and contented India would really be a source of strength to the Empire; but, ins-tead of prospering, this country is now the abode of plague, malaria and cholera, all due to the deep poverty of the people, and the result is that the higher classes are fast dis-appearing. All these have never been told to the English people in a systematic way by Indian representatives.

THE NEW UNIVERSITIES BILL.

THE decision of the Bombay High Court re the University suit will, we doubt not, cause immense surprise to the public. We anticipated such a decision on the part of the Hon'ble Judges and said so in our last; but, at the same time, we refused to believe that they would adopt such a course and that they would adopt such a course and thereby provoke unpleasant comments. It seems, however, that the wave of imperialism has affected even some of the members of the highest judicial service in the land who, while on the bench, are bound to divest their minds of all executive influences. It is simply beyond our comprehension

It is simply beyond our comprehension how the Judges could d spose of the question in the way they have done, when the inevit-able effect of their action would be the impression that the High Court was subordinated to the will of the Executive Govern-ment. As a matter of fact the only way out of the difficulty for the Government, which it had brought upon itself by introwhich it had brought upon itself by intro-ducing the new bill, was the postponement of the suit, and this is exactly what the Bombay Judges have done. Their Lordships cannot thus blame the *i* public if they are led to believe that, it was to oblige the Government that they shirked their obvious duty, which was to decide judicially the point at issue before them, namely, whether the action of the Chancelor in usurping the action of the Chancellor in usurping the authority of the Senate and constituting the Provisional Syndicate through the votes of the Faculties, was legal or not, and not to order a postponement sine die.

to order a postponement sine die. It is a strange spectacle, indeed, that judicial officers, whose duty is to keep their minds absolutely free, should go out of their way, and requisition extra-judicial knowledge to decide a suit pending before them. The Judges of the Bombay High Court had no business to know or engine Court had no business to know or enquire about the bill now pending before the Legislature. What they were required to do was to hear counsel on both sides and deliver judgment in the light of the present Universities Act. But not only did they take the view of the Government counsel, which was to postpone the case, but they urged upon the plaintiffs' counsel that, as the bill would be passed on Friday next, so they would not lose anything by the Court had no business to know or enquire l not lose anything by the Now if the Hon'ble Judges so they would postponement. Now if the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court were to take note of extra-judicial matters when they have to deal with a case against the Government, and deal with a case against the Government, and decide it in favour of the latter, where are the people to go for the redress of their grevances when they have any against the executive authorities? We are also at a loss to account for the attitude of Sir Pherozsha Mehta and eleven

other Fellows who are plaintiffs in this case. How could they agree to the pestponement of the suit? It was not a private matter in which they themselves were personally concerned. Nor even were the Bombay pub-lic alone interested in it. The interests of the whole of India are involved in the g

bay ha done it. How was it that Sir Pherozsha and his colleagues did not

that the presence of seventy-two thousands worsted the protesting Fellows of the Bom-of the British yeomanry here is a gross wrong bay University, without creating alarm. By not only to India but to England also, for these British soldiers here are trained like line. If they had not left the meetings of the Faculties, some of them might have been elected to the Provisional Syndicate. Now none of them has the slightest chance of securing a seat there, except through the generosity of the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor. which, of course, they cannot avail of without demeaning themselves be-fore the public. Then, the cost of the suit, which has been practically dropped, will, we fancy, have to be paid by the plaintiffs. It was a great mistake on the part of some of our leading men to enter into a University, which has been so thoroughly officialized by the present Act, and then to show fight. The Government has, however assumed an none of them has the slightest chance of

The Government has, however assumed an attitude which is calculated to create conattitude which is calculated to create con-sternation all over the country. When the Legal Member says that the object of the bill is "to validate the action of the Chan-cellor, in respect of the constitution of the Provisional Syndicate," he admits that the action was illegal. Indeed, no other con-struction can be put upon the action of the Chancellor in the light of clause (p) referred to above. And yet this illegal act is going to be legalized through the help of the Legis-lature. Need we describe what this means? The Legislature is under the absolute con-The Legislature is under the absolute control of the Government. If it is used for the purpose of converting night into day, and vice versa, the administration is bound and vice versa, the administration is bound to go into pieces. When a law is passed, it must be binding upon all. An executive officer, however, breaks it, and the law is at once changed to whitewash the illegal act of the former. If the Legislature is utilized in this way, it becomes a terrible engine of lawlessness in the hands of a despotic Government.

The, executive officers have al-ready the privilege of committing many indefensible acts with impunity; but, it will be going beyond the limits of decency, if their illegal doings are openly validated by legislation. And then, if the executive Government can do anything it likes through the help of the Legislature, what will pre-vent the successor of Lord Curzon to sum-mon the Legislative Council one day and abolish the Permanent Settlement?

The new Universities Bill is no doubt very short one, but it is revolutionary in its character. The "Englishman" said that the Official Secrets Bill would result in Russianizing British rule in India; we do not know how to characterise the present mea-sure. Indeed, where is the safety of the subject if illegal acts can be made legal at the sweet will of the Executive Government? The whole society would be turned topsy turvy if the Legislature were prostituted for upholding the illegal and high-handed doings of the executive officers.

NOBODY need wonder at the part which Mr. Hall fax played in the Berhampur Missionary Case, the particulars of which appeared in our last issue. His proceedings put a villager to trouble because the latter had shewn fight and kept away his minor grand-daughter, whose mother had been converted by whose mother had been converted by the local mission. In distress, the man sought the help of the High Court and thus escaped the clutches of the law. Mr. Hallfax is ever a friend of the missionaries. As we once before said, Mr. Hallifax, while Dis-trict Magistrate of Jessore, openly sided with the tenants of certain villages in their dis-putes with their land-lords. And why? Be-cause the local missionaries espoused the cause the cause the local missionaries esponsed the cause of the tenants on the understanding that the latter would turn Christians! Well, one of these tenants brought a criminal complaint against one of the land-lords. Mr. Hallifax indicial enquiry. The matter

the will was in favour of Kasinath he should the will was in favour of Kasmath he should at once apply for its probate to the Judge and the Sub-Inspector was required to show cause why he should not restore the property to Kasi-nath after taking proper security. The copy of the above order of the Magistrate Kasi-nath himself presented to the Sub-Inspector and this irritated the latter so much that it is said he threw it away apprily. The man said he threw it away angrily. The man again petitioned the Magistrate. This time he was successful, for the Magistrate, after taking proper securities, ordered the Police to make over the property and asked the Sub-Inspector to explain his conduct. In the meantime Kasinath took Probate of the will. Two days after the above order was will. Two days after the above order was passed Kasinath got back the articles minus some brass utensils. Thus ended the first chapter of the story. The second stage began with the claiming of Rs. 7-4 as. by the Sub-Inspector from Kasinath for feed-ing the cattle for 13 days they were with the Police. Kasinath claimed the price of the milk for those days which amounted to Rs. 13. Somehow or other the matter came before the District Judge, who after going through the papers was very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the Sub-Inspector and asked the Magistrate to inquire and report. But the Magistrate without holding a judi-cial inquiry, entrusted the investigation to the District Superintendent of Police. The head of the police held a private inquiry at head of the police held a private inquiry at which Kasinath was not admitted and re-ported the matter to the Magistrate. In ported the matter to the Magistrate. In due course the report reached the District Judge who after going through it wrote the following letter officially to the Magistrate: —"The allegations were very serious. The enquiry was highly unsatisfactory and made behind the complainant's back. The conduct of the Sub-Inspector cannot be justified at all. He usurped the power of the District Judge and defied law etc." The matter stands here at present. stands here at present.

BIBHUTI SEKHAR MUKERJEE, late a clerk of BIBHUII SERHAR MURERIEE, late a clerk of the Murshidabad Collectorate, is now known throughout the length and breadth of the country, through the super-abundant zeal of Mr. Carey, the famous District Magistrate. For some reason or other, this unfortunate clerk incurred the displeasure of Mr. Carey the then Magistrate of Murshidabad; and since then, his evil star had been in the ascendant. Case after case was instituted

"For nearly two years, Bibhuti Sekhar was For nearly two years, benuti Sector was put to all sorts of troubles and harassment on account of his having incurred the dis-pleasure of Mr. Carey. One criminal case is sufficient to ruin an Indian accused; but he had to defend himself against ten at a stretch! Nor was thus all. The whole exe-outing inchings was sot in motion to collect cutive machinery was set in motion to collect evidence aga nat him. Eight cases were formally instituted, and two cases were juformally instituted, and two cases were ju-dically inquired into. Out of these, four were especially selected as very strong cases and they were conducted with special vigor. One was a Bribery Oase commonly known as Aeramut Alli's case. In this case, Bibhuti Sekhar was honorably acquitted. Be it noted here that, in connection with this case, the house of his father, Rai Bagalanand Mukherjee Bahadur, was searched, thereby unnecessarily subjecting an Indian gentleman of position to humiliation and indignity. In another case,—a case of alleged extortion of position to humiliation and indigney. If another case, —a case of alleged extortion— and for which the especial sanction of the Divisional Commissioner was obtained,—Bi-bhuti Sekhar was let off without even any charge being framed ag ist him. In the two stamp case however, Bibhuti Sekhar ne Mag.strate of Burdwan, was transierred. The High

moved and a re-trial was ordered. cesult was, that in one case, Bibhuti exhar was acquitted, and, in the other,

Governor. Truth to tell, we welcomed it with greater sincerity than the ideal of an Indian patriot delineated by Sir Henry Cot-ton in his Congress address—"the establish-ment of a federation of free and separate States—the United States of India—under the aegis of Great Britain." For, while the latter project seemed to emanate from a statesman who lived in the dream-land, the former appeared to be the work of an administrator familiar with the mundane-affairs of a region of stern realities. In short, when a short and beautifully vaguelyworded official communique on the subject was circulated to the press, we saw in it the germ of real self-government, and expected ane revival of those old Hindu village communities which have ever been the envy of the most advanced nation in the world, the Americans; and which, though the product of centuries' civilization and culture, were ruthlessly extinguished by the present race of

We, however, needed more information from the Government to be sure of our ground. So we appealed for it through our columns. No response came. The authorities were absolutely silent. They would not take the press into their confidence; they would do every thing secretly, and in their own way. Suspicion then entered into our mind. Was it possible, we thought in our mind, that, that subtle, unknown, mysterious thing called fatality, was exercising its baneful influence upon our destiny in this matter also.

In spite of all efforts we could not accur-In spite of all enorts we could not accur-ately ascertain what Mr. Savage, who has been specially deputed to carry out this project, was doing in regard to this matter At last we framed a few questions for a member of Council to elicit all available information on the subject from the Govern-ment, and published them in these columns. Hent, and published them in these columns. Just then we came to know from the "Behar Herald" that, an elaboarte scheme on Union Punchayets had been printed by Government, containing almost all the information neces-sary for our purpose. The concluding portion of the scheme is reproduced elsewhere from the same Behar paper.

A perusal of the document shows that, our misgivings were not without foundation. The hand of the evil agent, which has ever been following our destiny, is very plainly visible in this good work also. In short, we have very little cause for c ngratulating ourselves or the Government on its scheme of so-called village government.

We freely admit that the object of the We freely admit that the object of the Government is to give facilities to the villagers to manage their own affairs, so far as that is possible, and thereby learn the art of self-government. But, as our "nasib" is bad, the effect of the scheme, if carried but, would be to place the villagers still more effectively under the grip of the executive than now. It is the result of our own "Karma," but we shall discuss the scheme in a future intra p. future imula

given ; but he has no locus stam a matter like this.

like this. We need hardly state that thost effec-tive way of moving the Englishple would be to appeal to their interestsd common sense. Let them be informthat more than 39 millions of the forty mins of Eng-land do not derive any benefit the mis-government of India. On the er hand, they suffer immensely by uphold a system of rule which is exhausting the ources of India and emasculating its need India and emasculating its peopl

The interests of Balfours anChamber-lains and those of the people of gland are not identical. It is the latter v, by im-mense sacrifices, enable the form to grati-fy their ambition. It is the low millions who find money and energy; it hey who shed blood, and it is the upper temo enjoy benefits. This is not only the case Russia, but also in England, though in modified form. Most men in England are t aware

form. Most men in England are t aware of it. Here is a matter which Indiappresen-tatives may press home to the English masses. They will be able to do better than Englishmen, and if they canonymed the masses that they are almost in e sard boat as the Indians, they will do a gr thing The lower millions are realizing is far The lower millions are realizing is fac everywhere in the civilized world. IRussia everywhere in the civilized world. IRussia. in Germany, and in Ameri, the lower millions are day by day jaining influence and strength. If we catsecure the sympathy and support of the orking classes in England, our cause will bereatly strengthened.

Mr. Hyndman and his following hav come to realize that only a few hundred this and Englishmen derive all the benefit frc the possession of India; and yet that curry is held with the help of the lower mions. What interests then can these lower nlions What interests then can these lower infolds have, says Mr. Hyndman, in ruling nona otherwise than in an enlightened maner? So, to secure help from Englishmen fo im-proving the condition of India, our nain efforts must be directed, says "Justice, towards rousing the sympathy of the wer millions, and appealing to the interest of the bulk of the English population. We have thus to inform these millions in ing-

land that the one-sided and brilliant reprts sent to them by officials here are not orrect; that the rule that obtains in Indi: rect; that the rule that obtains in India is opposed diametrically to the one solemnly po-mised in 1858 to its people through their late illustrious Queen; that the rule that has been introduced here is exhausting the coun-try and impoverishing and emasculation its neople; that the rulers themselves have no faith in the excellence of their rule, and hence they require the presence of seventy-two thousand mercenery British troops to uphold their authority.

The English public ought to be informed that rulers of India do not trust the people, who are not only able but quite willing to defend their country under Brit: dance;

press for the decision of the High Court? This is all the more surprising as they were fully aware that, a further postponement would not only defeat the object they had in view but meant their utter discomfiture. Surely, it was not to please the authorities that they yielded. They owe an explanation of their conduct to the public, and, we trust, it will be farth-coming. it will be forth-coming. The path of the Government is now free

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Hallifax.

The path of the Government is now free from all difficulties. The object of the new bill, as the Legal Member explained was "to validate the action of the Chancellor in re-gard to the constitution of the Provisional Syndicate." The Legal Member thus him-self admits that the Chancellor's action was invalid, and the High Court would have also found the same thing. This indicial finding invalid, and the High Court would have also found the same thing. This judicial finding from the highest tribunal the Government would not have been able to set aside by altering the law. But, as the question has not been judicially settled, nor is it likely to be ever so settled, the Government has not now to face the formidable difficulty which the decision of the High Court would have created for it. The Bombay Judges have thus done an immense service to the Gov-ernment, though their action, as stated above, has dealt a severe blow to the inde-pendence, prestige, and tradition of the High Court.

What service the High Court has done to the Government will appear from the text of the new Universities Bill which will be presented to the Council next Friday, and which is published elsewhere. It will be seen how the Legislature seeks to validate an invalid action by a simple declaration that it is valid. The Government wou'd not have perhaps ventured to do it if the High Court had judicially pronounced the action of the Chancellor to be illegal. All the same, the Chancellor's notification is illegal, and the Chancellor to be inegal. All the same, the Chancellor's notification is illegal, and the boldness of the Government in making legal what is palpably illegal by what practically amounts to an executive order, simply takes our breath away.

The Government, however, might have erved its purpose, that is to say, made the liegally-constituted Provisional Faculties served its pulpess and provisional Faculties illegally-constituted Provisional Faculties legal bodies, in a far less aggressive manner. For instance, clause (p) of Section 12 of the present Act might have been altered thus: "This clause provides that all Pro-visional Syndicates are to be appointed by Faculties and not by Senates." Armed with this law, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay his law, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University might have again summoned the Faculties to form a fresh Provisional Syndi-bate, and they would have no doubt selected all the members of the existing syndicate, for whose expulsion from the possession of the University the su't has been brought,) and then s. apped their fin ers at Sir Pheroz-sha Mehta and Co., who would have no onse against them under the amended Act. In this way the Government might have attained its object, and at the same time,

ate with He knew th regard to the land-loras, and he dared not offend his superior official. And this time Mr. Hallifax ordered the formal prosecution of the accused landslord. The latter moved the High Court, as the accused in the Berhampur case did, and escaped.

IN America they have at last found out what was known to the Indians before that it is not good for the students to kill themcelves by a severe course of study. The Board of Education in Chicago have since some time been considering a plan to reduce the curriculum of studies in the lower grades of the currentum of studies in the over gradeour the public schools. "The parents and most of the teachers," says an American paper, "have long since recognised the fact that the studies and the hours, in the case of the little ones, are too hard. If the startling statement made a while ago by Edward Bok be true that "in five cities of our country alone, during the last school term, over 16,000 children between the ages of 8 and 14 were taken out of the public schools, because their nervous systems were wrecked and their minds incapable of going on with the work," then certainly something is wrong with the system that makes such conditions possible and it is high time that the matter be taken under consi-deration." In India the severity of study in passing examinations is ruthlessly decimating our youths. It is perhaps committing althe public schools. "The parents and most our youths. It is perhaps committing al-most as much havoc as plague, cholera and malara. There is no doubt that half of our young men when they come out of colleges, enter the world broken down in health, leav-ing some of the best gifts of God behind them in the examination hall.

The police rule in India is very rigorous and its rigor is more keenly felt by the by the officials serving in the Police depart. The Murshidabad paper 'Hitashi' has brought to light the doings of the Sub-inspector of Sujagan. Police Station. In a police station a man died feaving a will by which he bequeathed all his properties, movable and immovable, to his spiritual guide Kasinath Paudit. After the death of the man Gasinath went to the Police sta-tion and showed the will to the Sub-Inspec-tor. The latter took a copy of the ...Il and aked the man to go away. The same even of the deceased and removed all moveable properties found there to the thana. They did something more. They foreibly took from the house of Kasinath alleging that they belonged to the deceased. Kasinath then hurried to the notice of the District Magistrate. The Magistrate ordered that an

got of Sekhar has just come out of jail, having served out his term of imprisonment."

The above short account will give one an idea of the sufferings of an Indian accused idea of the sufferings of an Indian accused when he happens to displease a district lord. Bibhuti Sekhar had to undergo the torture of a hell for two mortal years. And why? Because Mr. Carey was angry with him! Fancy out of ten cases instituted nine had no legs to stand on. True he was convicted in one case: but that did not justify Mr. Carey to case; but, that did not justify Mr. Carey to institute nine others which after a judicial trial were found to be false. We are aghast trial were found to be faise. We are against to hear that it is in contemplation to bring two more cases against him. We hope there is no truth in the rumour; for, surely, the Government has more serious duties to per-form than to fritter away its energies and public money in persecuting a poor clerk over and over again. Instead of dragging this man from his home and creating ano-ther scandal, the Government should adminis. ter public consure to Mr. Carey for having wasted such a large amount of public money upon cases which should have never been brought, and unjustly subjecting a fellow-being to all this untold suffering.

The Mansingpatra dacoity case, generally known as the Cuttuck dacoity case, the particulars of which, when published in these columns, created quite a sensation, has a sequel, which is interesting and instructive. It may be in the recollection of the reader that, in this case, four men along with others were convicted of the dacoity and sentenced either to transportation for life or to long terms of imprisonment. While these un-iortunate men were serving out their terms. fortunate men were serving out their terms, tortunate men were serving out their terms, a new light was accidentally thrown on the case, showing that they had nothing to do with the daccity, and they were released under orders of the Bengal Government. Shortly after, one Abdul Samad was prose-cuted under Sec. 110 Cr. P. C. (bad-liveli-hood) at the instance of the Inspector-General of Police as the real experience of the General of Police as the real organizer of the Masingpatra dacoity. He was found guilty and bound down to be of good behaviour for three years. Now, this result has brought to the front the following point to which our attention has been drawn by our Outtu k correspondent in these words :-

"We fail to understand that if Abdul Samad was really the organizer of the Samad was really the organizer of the dacoity, why was he simply prosecuted for bad livelihood instead of being tried on a charge of dacoity. Was this course adopted to save the executive from an embarrassing and awkard position? Here were some men, who were convicted of dacoity and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, Under the circumstances, another set of men could not be tried on the same charge. Was it owing to this reason that Abdul Samad was prosecuted for bad-livelihood ?"



We do not quite follow our correspondent. I Tang-ta-jen the Chinese Envey for Tibe-Why should not another set of men be put on their trial if they were really guilty? What occurs to us is that, the executive authorities were not absolutely sure of Abdul Samad being the real culprit, and hence they did not venture to create another scandal by prosecuting another man against whom they had no sufficient evidence. But, if a dacoity was committed at Mansingpatra, who did it? The police should be able to disthem or acknowledge their incapacity. cover Speaking of this dacoity case, one is naturally led to ask what punishment has Government meted out to those Police officials who had caused so much misery to four men who were found to be innocent. We see that Mr. A. Beck in England will have £5000 from the Home Government as compensation for conviction on wrong identi-fication by some females. Surely, the wrongs done to the four men alluded to above are none the less grave and it behoves Govern-ment to pay due compensation to them for all they have suffered.

THE Bishop of Lahore is trying to provide a Soldiers' Institute at Seathote which is a Cantonment, where, we are told, there is a larger number of British troops than in any other diocese of the Empire. The object of the Bishop is "to raise the level of life in the army in India," "to alleviate the difficult conditions under which there men have to conditions under which these men have to live," and "to protect them from some of the coarser temptations by which they are beset." We agree that the life of the British soldier We agree that the life of the British soldier in India is hard; it is almost as hard as that of an Indian convict in a jail. He is brought from his cold home to a strange and hot country, where he is roasted six months in the year. He is kept almost confined in barracks. He is usually a bachelor, and, as such, is very much beset by coarser temptations. Seventy thousands of the best yeomanry of the British Isles are thus kept in India, where a good many die of cholera, sunstroke and dysentry, and a large number is incapacitated by a loathsome disease, which they carry home and contaminate the parts of England where they live. The Bishop very naturally pities their condition; as a matter of fact, every one, who has a drop of humanity in every one, who has a drop of humanity in him, is bound to feel keenly for the condi-tion of the British soldiers in India. But what is the remedy? The remedy that the Bishop proposes, of providing a Soldiers' Ins-titute under two trained ladies, is utterly inadequate to meet the requirement of the Case. The real remoder like in a differ case. The real remedy lies in a differ-ent direction, namely, that they ought to be sent back home, at least those who are un-married, and India defended by its own children under British guidance. But this the good and Ohristian Bishop does not ven-ture to propose. For, the British soldiers are wanted here, not for the defence of British supremacy in India, but for upholding the rule of bureaucracy that bureaucracy up here the rule of bureaucracy that has been set up here by a few thousand Englishmen for their own bene-fit, and the good Bishop himself is one of

It will be seen from a statement publish-ed elsewhere, that the Calcutta Congress Committee has been amalgamated with the Indian Association and the united body is Indian Association and the united body is divided into six sections with six indepen-dent Secretaries to control them. Now that the Association has been re-organized on a sound basis, we trust, it will be joined by those of our educated men who had hither-to kept themselves aloof from it. As we said the other day, an organization for the middle classes had become an absolute neces-sity and the Indian Association ought to be able to serve this nurpose. We hear that able to serve this purpose. We hear, that, it has already received a considerable acces-

expected every educated ... to spend Rs. 5 per annum strengthen it. We are told the

The proceedings of the Agricultural Conference at Pusa have lately been concluded. It has published a report of the work it did and the subjects it discussed. It would ap-pear that the cultivation of cotton was the pear that the christation of cotton was the most important matter brought before the Board. The appendix to the report contains a number of valuable papers drawn up by various experts in the service of the Gov-ernment. As a result of the Conference it ernment. As a result of the Conference it would seem that greater efforts are to be made to populatize agricultural literature; as the best means towards inducing the peasantry to adopt scientific methods. The idea of leaflets in various vernaculars met with a good deal of favour, and it seems certain that a periodical written in simple English will shortly appear. Another result of the Conference will possibly be to bring into line various Agricultural Farms in India. Almost every Province supports several of Almost every Province supports several of these Institutions, but apparently they are not all working in co-operation, with the result that much of the effort is wasted.

In the Madras Presidency there are 60 Municipalities under the Madras Municipal Act. At the end of 1903-04 the Municipal Councils had a total strength of 944 members, of whom 68 were ex-officio Councillors, 426 of whom 68 were ex-officio Councillors, 426 were nomanated by Government, and 450 were elected by the tax-payers and inhabit-ants. There were one hundred and seventy Europeans and Eurasians, as compared with seven hundred and seventy-two Indians. The revenues they disposed of, excluding an open-ing balance of Rs. 5,38,778, amounted to Rs. 37,78,848, being a little over Rs. 2,000 in excess of those of the previous year. The various sources from which the 'ncome of the Municipalities is derived is as follows:-arts and professinos; (3) tax on animals and vehicles; and (6) tolls. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 36,13,297, being more than amounted to Rs. 50,13,237, being more than 2½ lakhs less than the previous year, the decrease occurring chiefly under water-supply works and investments. Thus the expendi-ture on water-supply, an article which is most needed, has been curtailed.

Mr. O. Vaman Pai M. A. read a paper the otherday on "India and Japan" at Madras in the course of which he compared the pro-gress made by the two countries during the last century. He said that the records of ancient Indian chivalry and heroism, its ad-ministration and civilisation were in no way inferior to those of Japan; on the contrary India was far more advanced then than Japan

India was far more advanced then than Japan. But why we now find India poor and Japan a prosperous country? The lecturer said that India remain practically unaltered owing to the unprogressiveness of the people. He said that individual, like national, pro-gress depended on four factors, continuity with the past and reverence for what was best in it; criticism of the past assimilation of whatever was good and true from outside sources, but not their uncritical adoption; and originality. Now, the unprogressive races always mistook continuity with the past for identity with the past, which result-ed in idolatry of the past, isolation, self-conceit. Progress, he said, was the result of mental evolution, and what was necessary was a thorough revolution in people's mental habitat.

The other day a case came on for hearing be-fore the Madras High Court which shows, if ua allegations made by the parties be true, that an inexperienced Magistrate is capable

> sistant re Division

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

New York (U. S.A.) Jan. 13.

REFORM IN CHINA TAUGHT BY JAPAN The influence of the Japanese over China s not less important in civil than it is in

The influence of the Japanese over China is not less important in evil than it is in military matters. An example is the way in which they have taken hold of the reform of the Ohinese judiciary. Among the causes of the deepest humilia-tion to the Ohinese Government is the ex-territoriality which they have been obliged to concede to the subjects of foreign Powers in all questions of law, while at the same time compelled to allow these same foreign subjects all the rights and privileges of Chinamen in the matter of land owning and commerce. At last, impressed by the disadvantage of the situation, it has been decided at Pekin to re-form the judiciary with a view to the suppre-sion of the exterritorial system and to branging the subjects of all foreign Governments domi-cided and doing business in China under the operation of Chinese law. Tor some time there was great uncertainty as to the source to which they should go for the cardinal points of Western law and prac-tive turned them to Japan. There they had the targenie of the Ghinese mind to many of the cardinal points of Western law and prac-tive turned them to Japan. There they had the targenie of a country that had emanipa-ted riself from foreign nublege and ext-terri-toriality, had established its own judiciary. Atting its power to mantain its national in tegrity and independence. The result was that after a long series of conferences between the finance Minister at Tokio and the head of the faculty of law at the Imperial University concerning the teaching of law in China, the Pekin Government found that while it was impossible to got the required professors from Japan it might accomplish the purpose by

Pekin Government found that while it was impossible to get the required professors from Japan it might accomplish the purpose by sending a large number of students from China to carry on their studies in that country. No time was lost in carrying out the ar-rangements entered into, and in July last eighteen students from the province of Kwan-tung, eighty-three from Szechuen, and sixty-two from the two Hus, two from the two Hus, were sent to Japan by the Chinese Goveru-ment. In the month of August as many more from the provinces of Fokien and Szechuen followed, and the stream has kept up so that there are now at Tokio more than six hundred Chinese law students preparing to form the future judiciary of Chine

to form the future judiciary of China. In the higher education the reorganiza-tion of the Chinese provincial colleges has been carried out by Japanese professors. The only foreign languages taught are Japanese and English, particular attention being given to the former and the Chinese profesgiven to the former and the Chinese profes-sors, except for their Chinese classical stu-dies, acquired all their learning in Japan. The few foreigners filling the chairs of mathe-matics or chemistry in the Chinese colleges are Japanese. The Japanese have literally triumphed all along the line parally in the the chairs of mathe-matics or chemistry in the Chinese colleges triumphed all along the line nearly all the Chinese provinces, but notably those that have been longest in contact with Westerns have been ingest in contact with westerns having systematically put aside European scientific and technical teachings and adopted the Japanese. Such has been the result of the European policy of treating the Chi-nese and China as a people and a country to be exploited, and of the wonderful success that has attended the Japanese since the

beginning of their war with Russia. Of course, the practical consequences for China of all this will not be felt for years yet, but they are sure to be important. The eviction of the West, with the memories of its opium wars, its militant missionary en-

lcutta and Motussil.

ott.—Mr. F. R. Upcott arrived in Cn Monday. He has taken over the dPresident of the Railway Board.

agh Light Ry.—The "Behar Bays:—The project of a light rail-wazaribagh seems likely to be consi-donce.

L'Against a Painter.—On Tuesday befr. D. H. Kingsford, Ch ef Presi-dengistrate, Mr. Remfry on behalf of Me. Macrapolo and Co., applied for a Jagainst one J. Coenraads, carrying on usiness of a painter, under the foll circumstances. It would appear tha defendant obtained Rs. 100, from the lainent firm for gilding work on thelainant firm for gilding work on signds. The Court after hearing the facered the issue of a warrant against theidant.

Vr in Behar, The local "Herald" sayse are in the midst of a severe cold weake like of which has not been fe't by sople of Behar for at least twenty five. The temperature came down on Thi last at Patna to 36.3 degrees; Ch3.7 degrees; Motihari, 34.1 degrees; Mozore, 36.7 degrees; Bhagalpur, 37.7 degPurneah, 35 degrees; which was 13.5 degrelow normal. A correspondent from Ban informs us that he noticed a thick laysee six inches long and four inches broar a basin of water in his compound. Thissive cold no doubt has been the caust fearful increase of plague cases in

TI C. Railway Co.—The powers granted to Bengal Central Railway Co. Ltd., expire understand, next July, when the Govent take over the railway, which will in fi be amalgamated with the Eastern BengState Railway. Mr. E. W. H. StanAgent and Chief Engineer of the B. C. who has worked indefatigably to main the efficiency and improve the earn-

fastened themselves on points of Ohina and burdened it with indemnities and debt have the wisdom to recommine for the recommined for the points of the calcutta High Court comred on Monday under the president

The Lieutenant-Governor's Tour .- The fol-The Lieutenant-Governor's Tour.—The fol-lowing is the programme of the Lieutenant-Governor's tour:—February 12th, leave Howrah at 23 (railway time) by special train 13th arrive Madhupur 6; Deoghar, 14-5, Gid-hour 18; 14th arrive Mokameh Ghat 12-35; Darbhanga 17-4; 15th and 16th halt at Dar-bhanga; 17th arrive Mokameh Ghat 18-50; 18th arrive Howrah 6. The party accompa-nying the Lieutenant-Governor will be Lady Fraser, Mr. 'H.L. Stephenson, I.C.S.; Pri-vate Secretary, Captain J.S.N. Harrison, A.D.-C., the Hon. Mr. R.W. Carlyle, C.I.E. Chief Secretary, Miss Rennie, and Mrs. Hod-ding for the journey to Dharbanga.

Damage Suit Against a Municipality-Before Rai Promotho Nath Chatterjee, Bahadoor, the Additional Munsiff of Alipore, Babu Sital Chander Mookerjee, a respect-able resident of Baranagore brought a suit able resident of Baranagore brought a shat for damage against the Chairman of the North Dum-Dum Municiplity for illegally attaching his movables for recovery of taxes which the plaintiff alleges was not due from him. It is stated in the plaint that one day the Baranagore Police forcibly entered the house of the plaintiff and attached his movable of the plaintin and attached his movable properties under a writ of warrant issued by the North Dum-Dum Municivality. The plaintiff alleges that by the illegal attachment of his moveables he has sustained a great loss of reputation amongst his friends, relatives and neighbours and hence the damage sut. The defendant Municipality contends that the suit is not maintainable for want of cause of actions and taking several legal of cause of actions and taking several legal objections in their written statements. Babu Beharie Lall Ghose is conducting the case for the plaintiff and Babu Otool Chander Gangoolv has appeared for the defendant Municipality. The Court has suggested a compromise between the parties and the case has been postponed for further hearing.

Two Main-Eating Tigers.—The two man-eating tigers in the Hazaribagh District, to whose depredations we have previously re-ferred, are still at large. The Government reward for their destruction has now been increased to Rs. 500 for each, and the De-puty Commissioner of Hazaribagh is prepared to supply sportsmen and shikaris with every assistance and information as to recent kills to supply sportsmen and shikaris with every assistance and information as to recent kills though it is added that shikaris are not to expect to be given their expenses or pro-vided with advances of money. It is curious that more sportsmen should not have come forward to hunt these beasts down. Although the District is fairly heavily wooded, the climate at this season of the year is superb and there are none of those physical diffi-culties to be faced which are met with in the Terai and Sunderbands. Portions of the the Terai and Sunderbands. Portions of the Hazaribagh District are frequently terrorised by tigers. It was in Hazaribagh we believe, that the fine old sportsman, recently dead, who wrote under the name of "the Old Shi-kari" performed one of his most daring feats. A man-eating tiger had interrupted all postal communication with headquarters by de-vouring the postal runners. All efforts to track it down had proved unsuccessful, till it struck the Old Shikari that its fondness for postal runners was due to the fact that for postal runners was due to the fact that the latter carried jingling bells, from the sound of which the tiger was able to steal-thily follow "- nrey.-"Englishman."

The first of the calcutta High Court First in the one of the Calcutta High Court First of the one of the Calcutta High Court First of the calcutta High Court courted on Monday under the presidency of thon'ble Mr. Justice Woodroffe. There wounds on her head, throat and body. Or enquiry it transpired that the young lady is the daughter of Babu Chundi Charan Chowthe daughter of Babu Chundi Charan Chow-dhury, a member of the well-known Jaunbazar Zemindar family, and daughter-in-law of the late Dr. Hera Lall Mondal. The explanation offered by the inmates of the house is alleged to be that the young lady had been chastased on the morning of the day of occurrence by her mother-in law, the widow of Dr. Mondol, on account of her ill-treatment of the child, as a result of which she forthwith withdrew into her room and locked it from the inside. The second son of the late doctor finding the door of the room closed until dusk, forcibly broke it open, and was confronted with the shocking scene described above. The Police immediately removed the wounded lady to the Campbell Hospital for treatment, and the dead body of the child to the Alipore Morgue for post mortem examination. The lady 15 showing signs of improvement, and is expect which will disclose the real state of affairs. A vigorous Police enquiry is going on.

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is going to take up earnestly certain portant questions which are just now very much agitating the public mind.

SCRAPS.

It is now calculated that the minimum surplus on the Indian Budget Estimates of 1904-05 will be six crores of rupees. This sum may be exceeded, owing to the continued increase of earnings on practically all the Indian railways.

Here is an incident in conection with the recent visit of the Viceroy to Plassey. His Excellency spoke with an old peasant named Nakari who presented the Vicero_y with two old shells. Lord Curzon accepted the pre-sent and in return asked the man what he wanted. The peasant prayed for the establishment of a Sub-division at Plassey. The Viceroy without answering him gave him Rs. 2 and entered the camp. Needless to say that the above incident created a great impression locality. ession in the minds of the people of the

In the recent Full Bench decision of the Madras High Court in the University Forgery Case, Mr. Justice Benson after referring the lists of rusticated candidates in the Government Gazette, observed: ---"Such a state of things indicates a standard of mora-lity among the educated classes that is fraught with danger to the public welfare." This "obiter dictum" of Mr. Justice Benson has naturally aroused considerable feeling in the public mind; and the Madras public is bent upon moving the higher tribunal if not for anything else but for removing the stain from the character of the educated classes. We are told that a circular is being sent We are told that a circular is being sent round calling for subscriptions for the fund which has been started for defraying the ex-penses of an appeal to the Privy Council. It is estimated that at least Rs. 1,500 would be needed for the purpose. The Madras public ought to move in the matter and they should not allow such a damaging re-mark to adorn a public document.

Sometime ago, Mathusami Goundan, vil-lage Munsiff of Nanjai Kalamangalam village, in Erode, headed a strong faction against another man of a neighbouring village and was said to have become a sourcé of danger to public tranquillity. On the above charge he was placed before a Deputy Magistrate of Ercde who ordered him to furnish securi-ty to keep the peace for a period of one year. Against this order he appealed to the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore who upheld the order of the Magistrate on the ground that the order complained against the order of the Magnetrate on the ground that the order complained against was most necessary in preserving the public tranquillity. The Munsiff then moved the Madras High Court, but their Lordships after hearing the rakil on his behalf declined to interfere with the orders of the lower courts.

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Justice Davies remarked that the Magis-trate was rather inexperienced and acted rather precipitately in dismissing the appeal in such a summary way. In the end their Lordships directed the Public Prosecutor to communicate at once with the Magistrate and find out if the recital in the judgment that the Magistrate had perused the evi-dence was correct. Their Lordships further directed notice to issue to the Public Prose-cutor to show cause why the Magistrate cutor to show cause why the Magistrate (ald not be directed to rehear the appeal

Negotiations are in progress in Colombo for the building of a mono-railway line. The shares of the Sungei Way Rubber Company registered in Edinburgh last December, have gone up 20 per cent. It is not known what acreage the company owns, nor what the age of the trees are, but it is probably shipping rubber home and the high prices obtained ac-count for quick rise. This rice is nothing compared to the premium on some Ceylon Company shares where rubber is concerned; the Kalutara Company for instance, has re-cently had its shares go up from 295 to 400; The Sungei Company of Selangor has as its first directors Sir F. Swettenham and Messrs T. Johstone, C. Paterson, T. Gallie and T. T. Johstone, C. Paterson, T. Gallie and T. North Ohris.

A most daring railway robbery was com-mitted at Hyderabad Station a few days ago the victim being Mr. J. McCleish, an Engi-neer, proceeding on the new survey of the proposed Guntakal-Hyderabad loop line. Leaving the carriage for a few minutes he returned to nfid his deed box tampered with and investigation proved that it had been broken open, and Rs. 400 extracted, all the papers being left intact. A similar robbery was committed on the G.I.P. Railway a few days ago, when Mr. W. Pendlebury was was committed on the G.I.P. Railway a few days ago, when Mr. W. Pendlebury was robbed of his cash box containing a large sum of money and some important private papers. The thief in this case entered the carriage at night and quietly removed the box. Mr. Pendlebury heard someone moving about, but thought it war his fellow passenger. senger.

formation, their exit from China as dominating powers may be accompanied by circums tances unfavorable to friendly relations What some call Pan-Mongolianism is on the what some call Pan-Mongolianism is on the way to becoming a determining factor in the political and commercial future of eas-tern Asia; and, with its developing scienti-fic intellectuality and military and naval power, it is establishing a new world force, which Europe in its present condition has good reason to take into serious consideration.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES VALIDA-TION BILL.

Whereas the Indian Universities Act, 1904, authorises the Chancellor of each of the In-dian Universities to make directions, decla-rations and orders with a view to the con-stitution of the Body Corporate and the ap-pointment of the Provisional Syndicate thereof.

thereof. And whereas various directions, declara-tions and orders have been made in pursu-ance of the said authority, and Bodies Cor-porate and Provisional Syndicates have been constituted and appointed thereunder; And whereas doubts have been raised as to the construction of the said Act and as to the validity of some of the said directions, declarations, and enders and as to the validity

declarations and orders and as to the validi-ty of the constitution and appointment of some of the said Bodies Corporate and Pro-visional Syndicates and it is expedient to remove such doubts;

It is hereby enacted as follows: — short little.
1. This Act may be called the Indian Universities (Validation) Act, 1905.
Validation of directions, declarations and

aforesaid shall be deemed to have been duly for constituted and appointed under the sard Act STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS. The object of this Bill is to remove doubt as to certain points which have arisen in the construction of the provisions of the In the constitutions of the Senates and Provisional Syndicates. The bill effects this by ceclaring the various orders issued by the Dharcellors of the different Universities in connection with this subject to be valid.

The immigration of absconding criminals from India is arousing alarm at Bangkok The Indian Government and the British Legtion

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

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of then'ble Mr. Justice Woodroffe. There are en cases in the list which are dis-tribi as follows: -(a) six theft cases: (1) Emp vs Syed Munjoor; (2) Emperor vs. Matu Halwye; (3) Emperor vs. Latoo Bay (4) Emperor vs. Shaik Khadabux; (5) peror vs. Muttan Goula and (6) Emperws. Gajadhar Patwar. (b) One case of le breaking ; Emperor vs. Shair Baker. of le breaking; Emperor vs. Shair Baker. (c) ie case of receiving stolen property: Emor vs. Dheop Narain. (d) One case of ating: Emperor vs. Gonowra Sing. (e) Onase of Criminal breach of trust; Em-peron the prosecution of Brojolall Shaha vs. oshe Bhushan and Baroda Kanto Guha. (f) ne case of falsification of accounts: Error on the prosecution of Munshi Mia-jas. Abdul Hosain; Hismuddin and Abdus San. San.

timidating a Padre.—A very sensational ce is pending before Babu Gopal Chander Mkerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, in whone Roma Nath Noscar and several who one Roma Nath Noscar and several Nive Christians were charged with being mbrs of an unlawful assembly, trespass and (minal intimidation. It is stated that F. B. Bhattacherjee of the Church of Eng-id engaged one Parbatty Charan Sapin, is son-in-law of the accused No. 1 for teach-is criptures in the Missionary School at Jogra rbatty could not acquit himself ably in a said business, so he was dismissed by sy Bhattacherjee without pay. Some time for the occurrence, on the eve of the last pristamas while Rev. Bhattacharjee was itending the local church the accused in a ody abused the Rev gentleman and threa-ened to kill him who for fear of life took o his heels and found shelter in the house o his heels and found shelter in the house of Fathers Deprince and Gregory who are sited as witnesses for the prosecution.

Validation of directions, declarations and orders.
2. All directions, declarations and orders made as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been duly made under the Indian Universities Act, 1904.
Validation of constitution and appointment of Bodies.
3. The Bodies Corporate and Provisional Syndicates constituted and appointed as Syndicates constituted and appointed as Nath Mukerjee, who on behalf of the firm, prosecuted the man. The facts as transpired in Court are these. The firm entrusted in Court are these. prosecuted the man. The facts as transpired in Court' are these. The firm entrusted durwan Premsook with two cheques for en-cashed the cheque for Rs. 200. In the mean-time, the accused went out and met with him near the Hong-Kong Bank. He re-presented to Premsook that he had been sent to take Rs. 200 from him as the sum was ungently required by the "Shaheb." The durwan believed him and made over the sum to him. When he came to the office the real state of the things was brought to light and the durwan found that he had been duped. Evidence was gone into and the Court found the duftry guilty of the offence of cheating and sentenced him to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Indian Government and the British Legition the duitry guilty of the onence of months' at that port, says The Siam Observer, an evi-dently unaware of their presence, and there seems to be no system of enquiry into the standing of errive's from India.

" paid to the complainant.

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

THE "HOWRAH HITOISHI" DEFAMATION CASE,

On Monday last before Mr. J. F. Graham, Joint Magistrate of Howrah, the case in which Babu Moti Lall Bose, Sub-Inspector Jagotbullubpore, charg d Babu Girishpati Roy Chowdry Editor of the 'Howrah which Babu Moti Lall Bose, Sub-Inspector Jagotbullubpore, charg d Babu Girishpati Roy Chowdry Editor of the 'Howrah Hitoish?', a 'vernacular weekly and Babu Suresh Chander Koyal, manager, publisher and printer of the said newspaper, with having defamed him, by publishing certain defamatory matter against him, in which it was alleged that the complainant had at-tempted to take illegal gratification, was re-sumed. Babu Asutosh Bose with Babu Bamapada Bose appeared for the prosecu-tion and Babu Charoo Chander Sinha ap-peared for the first defendant and Babu Amrita Lall Byne, with Babu Khagendra' Nath Mitter, for the second. The case for the prosecution, as alleged, was that some-time in 'Joista' last, a boy named Fakin Chander Das, aged 12 years, suddenly died of suffocation, at the house of his brother-in-law named Gagan Chander Das of Matley, Sankrail. Information was sent to the police and the Sub-Inspector Moti Lall went to in the spot and inquired into the matter. The was alleged that at the time of enquiry, the Sub-Inspector demanded some money from Gagan. Gagan Das refused to naw was alleged that at the time money from Sub-Inspector demanded some money from Das refused to pay Sub-Inspector demanded some money from Gagan. Gagan Das refused to pay any money and the body of the hoy was sent to Howrah for "post mortem". The "post mortem" disclosed that the death had been due to suffortion. After this, the Sub-Inspector instituted these proceedings against the defendants. Four witnesses for the prosecution were examined and the case was then adjourned to the 17th instant. The defendants were enlarged on bail.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA FEBRUARY 9, 1905.

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tural outcome of health and competence which they enjoyed at the time. But those days are gone and perhaps for good. Malaria and cholera have been carrying on a havoc since last 20 years or more, dwindling the popula-tion to a great extent. They served an use-ful purpose in this way that they gave a quicture the many a missible ful purpose in this way that they gave a quietus to many a miserable creation transmitting them from this vale of tears to a place where they would be free from the oppression of the strong over the weak, where there is no police rule and also giving a shelter in the deserted home-steads the denizens of forest. It was in this way that many parts of the village which was thronged with people be-fore are now the most comfortable dens of leopards and wild boars, and the well-known cry of Fay-oo-oo which a jackal does when following a tiger or a leopard is now but too familiar. The people of the locality and the adjoining villages though now lose a calf or a goat or at another time even a full-grown cow, have no help in the matter for want cow, have no help in the matter for want of a good gun. Constant suffering from of a good gun. Constant suffering from malaria and a lingering illness has carried away all courage and mettle from their minds and none now dares face a leopard or a wild boar with "lathi" in hand.

wild boar with "lath" in hand. Mir Tabrez Ali, a respectable Mahomedan, belonging to a well-known Mahomedan house at Misridiarahi, however, is a queer man. He is aged about 45 and has the look of an ordinary famished and malaria-stricken Ben-rales fithe district between here in the lock of galee of the district but is undoubtedly ungalee of the district but is undoubtedly un-equalled in valour amidst his own kith and kin. He is well-known in these parts as a good shot and won a fame for having shot several allegators and leopards hefore. Last, year he had shot two leopards and he is in possession of their skins. On Saturday last, possession of their skins. On Saturday last, the 4th of February, he killed another leopard and displayed remarkable bravery in des-patching it. I give below a short account of the whole affair.

For some time past the inhabitants of misridiarah were passing their days in a terrible state of anxiety and consternation for the frequent cry of Fay-oo-oo during the day and at night signifying the presence of leo-pards in their m dst. Mir Tabrez all who is pards in their in dsc. All rates are spossi-now in the most adverse circumstances possi-ble and has to work hard to earn his daily bread thought of despatching one of them at his earliest opportunity. Consequently a intend thought of despatching one of them at his earliest opportunity. Consequently a single-barrelled breach-loader, the best avail-able here, was secured and five cartridges with buck-shots were got ready. On the morning of the 4th instant at about

9 a.m. the vigorous cry of Fay-oo-oo indicated the presence of a leopard about quarter of a mile off from the house of the Mir Shaheb. He immediately came out with his gun and he proceeded in the direction of the spot

he proceeded in the direction of the spot indicated by the peculiar cry of the jackals accorranied only by one of his rephews, a about 16 years and a servalut of his. ing to a mangoe and jack fruit tree , Tabrez Ali was startled to find a big reopard concealed in a small bush about 25 vards off from him. And not only did he see the brute but met it face to face. Mis tress Spots, for it afterwards transpired to be a fine female leopard, was perhaps then en-joying a quiet repose after her marauding excursions the night previous. So she did not much mind the presence of a few human be-ings close to her quiet retreat. The Mir Shaheb was quite equal to the

INCOFARD HUNTING IN A BENGAL VILLAGE. THE SHIKARI SLIGHTLY MAULED. (Special for the 'Patrika.") Merkinarah is a small village about 7 miles B. O. Ky. Line, and about 8 or 9 miles from the head-quarters of the District of Jessore Misridarah was once a very populous village. terming with men and women, who once ide turai outcome of heaith and competence which they enjoyed at the time. But these days by the authorities. He ought to be rewarded for risking his own life for the sake of the public. His wounds were immediately after-wards burned with a red-hot iron to avoid a possible development of hydrophobia in fu-ture. The Mir Shaheb on advice has also left for Jessore for treatment.

Calcutta Gazette.- Feb. 8

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Babl Satis Chandra Bose, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is post-ed to Shahabad. Babu Suresh Chunder Sinha, Deputy Ma-

gistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Munshiganj b-division of the Dacca district.

sub-division of the Dacca district. Mr. W. S. Coutts, substantive protempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purnea, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Dinajpur, during the ab-sence, on leave, of Mr. F. S. Hamilton. Babu Ananda Chandra Pati, B. A., Assis-

ant to the Uriya Translator to Government is appointed to act as Uriya Translator to

is appointed to act as Uriya Translator to Government, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Chaturbhuj Patnaik. Mr. J. V. Francis is appointed to class V of the Provincial Educational Service, and as Superintendent, Apprentice Department, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Mr. W. Teunon, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, during the absence, on deputation, of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Holmwood. Mr. F. S. Hamilton. District and Sessions Mr. F. S. Hamilton, District and Sessions Judge, Dinajpur, is allowed combined leave

for seven months. Maulvi Mohummud Abdullah, Deputy Ma-gistrate and Deputy Collector, Munshiganj, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. Kedar Nath Ray, Additional District

and Sessions Judge, Dacca and Mymensingh, is allowed furlough for seven months. Mr. A. V. Knyvett, C.I.E., Deputy Ins-pector-General of Police, Northern and Wes-tern Range, is allowed an extension of leave for one day

tern Range, is allowed an extension of leave for one day. Mr. R. B. Hyde, Officiating D.strict Su-perintendent of Police, Rajshahi, is allowed combined leave for seven months. Mr. W. D. Abercrom. e, District Superin-tendent of Police, Khulna, is allowed com-bined leave for one year. Mr. H. U. Baker, Assistant Superinten-dent of Police, in charge of the City Police, Patna, is allowed leave for one month and-a-half. half.

half. Babu Chaturtshuj Patnaik, Uriya Trans-lator to Government, is allowed leave for one month and four days. Mrs. Mary Moorat, Assistant Inspectress of Schoo's, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Buxar, is allowed com-bined leave for eight months. Mr. Jotindra Nath Roy, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, Supaul, Bha-galpur, is appointed to have charge of the Patuakhali subdivision of the Backergunge distret.

distrct.

Babu Krishnakali Mookerjee, Deputy Ma-gistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas, is appointed to have charge of the Barh subdivision of the Patna district. Babu Monmohon Chakravarti, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transforred to the head-quarters station of the Howrah district. Babu Annadaprasad Basu, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to the head-quarters station of

Confirmed in the eighth grade. Babu Satish Chandra Mukherjee. Maulvi Afzalur Rahaman.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Bragavati Charan Mittra, Subordi-nate Judge, Nadia, is allowed leave for one month.

month. Babu Upendro Nath Bose, Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is allowed privillege leave for six weeks. Maulvi Syud Ashan Mirza is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Indepen-dent Bench at Lalbagh, in the district of Mursh dahed Murshidahad.

Munshi Bader Mahammed Chaudhuri and Babu Kamakhya Prosad Bandopadhaya are re-appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Nilphamari, in the district of Rangpur. Maulvi Sheikh Mahamfad Mozaffer is re-

appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Bihar, in the

district of Patna. Babu Mohendra Nath Mukerjee, Munsif of Babu Monendra Nath Mulerjee, Mullsh of Kasba, in the district of Tippera, is allowed leave for twelve days, in extension of the leave already granted to hum. Babu Krishna Kumar Sen, Munsif of Kalna in the district of Burdwan, is allowed leave for four days, with effect from the 23rd Leaver 1905

January 1905.

Babu Bijay Gopal Basu, Munsif of Sat-kania, in the district of Chittagong is al-lowed leave till the 8th February 1905, in

extension of the leave already granted to him. Maulvi Wali Mohammad, Munsif of Arrah, in the district of Shahabad, is allowed leave for thirty days, with effect from the 7th

February 1905, or from the date on which he may be relieved. Babu Mohini Mohan Dutt, Munsif of Sasaram, in the district of Shahabad, is al-lowed leave for four weeks, with effect from the 11th February 1905.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Babu Jyoti Prosad Das, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Chota Nagpur, Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Ranchi district.

station of the Ranchi district. Babu Jnanendra Nath Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed combined leave for six months, with effect from the 13th February 1905 or any subsequent date on which he may avail bimsolf of it

himself of it. Babu Promotho Nath Dutt, Deputy Magis-trate, and Deputy Collector, Patuakhali, Backergunge, is allowed combined leave for fourteen months and fifteen days, with effect from the 4th March 1905.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. L. Hendley, Civil Surgeon, is post-ed, on return from furlough, to Palamau, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th January 1905.

Babu Kunja Lal Sanyal, Civil Surgeon, is transferred from Noakhali to Bogra. Babu Nobin Chandra Dutt, Civil Surgeon,

is transferred from Palamau to Noakhali. Lieutenant R. Keisall, 1.M.S., Regimental Medical Officer, Busa Duars, is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Alipur Duars sub-division, in the dis-



The Moscow nobles have decided to present two addresses to the Tsar, one conservative, adopted by a Majority, says the peace at pre-sent is impossible without humiliation and ex-presses confidence in an ultimate victory, out deprecates internal reform till the war has ended. The other liberal rejected the address and advocates co-operation by Tsar address and advocates and the people for reform. London, Feb. 5.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that an Neuter wires from St. Petersburg that an imperial Ukase appoints Saburoff, member of Oouncil of Empire, as President of a special Conference, to elaborate the reforms mention-ed on the 3rd instant. The Tsar hopes the Conference will perform the task as specially as possible.

London, Feb. 6. There were two killed and fifteen wounded at Lodz cemetery yesterday in a conflict with the troops during the funeral of some of the previous victims.

London, Feb. 6. The "Times" publishes a letter from a dis-tinguished ex-member of the Bombay Civil Service, who was at Petersburg on 22nd ult., in which he says he saw troops firing point blank at unarmed crowds because they failed to move on.

The writer says "Though I am Russophile The writer says "Though I am Russophile I hope it will be a long time before India is exposed to the tender mercies of such a Gov-ernment. "Sir H. Cotton and his con-gress would have been dispersed by bullets and most of the participants been by now on their way to Siberia.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 5.

Kuropatkin, reporting unimportant fight-ing on the 2nd and 3rd instant, says the Major-General Dombrovski was wounded an the leg at the village of Chantanchenam. London, Feb. 6.

One of the foreign Admirals, on the North Sea Enquiry Commission, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that while with Reuter's representative, said that while the Commissioners were at present convinced of the Russians' good faith in reference to the torpedoers, the Commissioners were un-able to believe that there were any. The Admiral expected the decision would be such as to enable the Russians to walk out with their heads erect.

London, Feb. 6.

With reference to the rumours of General Kuropatkin's resignation it seems certain that the question was considered some days ago, but was solved by the acceptance of the

ago, but was solved by the acceptance of the resignation of General Gripenberg. London, Feb. 6. Negotiations have been completed for the issue of a five per cent. Russian loan at Paris of nearly a milliard francs. It has been entrusted to the same firms which negotiated the previous Russian loans in France It is understood that the whole loan will be placed. The rate of issue is not stated. London, Feb. 6.

Reuter's correspondent with Kuroki says: General Sir Ian Hamilton has started for Japan en route to England. He breaks his journey in Indie to emigrand. He breaks his ener. General Kuroki and his staff gave Sir Ian a farewell luncheon. Kuroki made a most cordial speech on the occasion.

INDIANTELECRAMS,



POSTPONED SINE DIE.

Fellows of the Bombay University against the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and eleven Syndics recently elected by the four faculties and the University of Bombay, to invalidate the Syndicate elections, and to restrain the Syn-d.cs from administering the affairs of the University. Mr. G.B. Lowndes appeared for the plainsiffs the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, acting Advocate-General who appeared for acting Advocate-General who appeared for the defendants, said that he was asked to request their fordships to let mat-ters stand over; similar questions had arisen about other Universities in India, and the matter was being generally dealt with by a Bill introduced into the Legislative Council of H. E. the Viceroy on the 3rd instant. Information had been received that the bill would probably become law on Friday. That would probably become law on Friday. That being so, it would be taking up their lord-ships time unnecessarily to ask them to go into the matter, consider the question, and pass a decision, which, if arrived at in time, would be superseded by law on Friday. Probably it had come to their lordships' knowledge that the Bill was introduced and what the general effect of it was. The court would be in a better position to deal with the would be in a better position to deal with the matter finally after the passing of the Bill, than before as then they would know how the law stood. Meanwhile should they proceed it would be as it were dealing with a state of the law which would last only till Friday. On these grounds he had been instructed to On these grounds he had been instructed to ask that the matter might be allowed to

stand over. Mr. Lowndes said that the matter was entirely under their lordships' discretion. But he could not understand how Judges could take judicial notice about the introduction of a Bill. He also failed to understand how Judges could take judicial cognisance of the point that the Bill would probably be passed on Friday. It was for them to consider these propositions. The Bill might have been introduced, but whether it would be passed was on the knees of the gods. The plaintiffs having filed their suit for a declaration whehaving filed their suit for a declaration where ther particular acts were right or wrong according to the then state of the law, were entitled to a de-cision. The suit was brought before the court by consent of both parties, and he submitted that consent could not be varied against the wishes of the plaintiffs.

Court had been asked to hold in the suit that an Act passed by the Government of India bore certain interpretation. Independent of Government, the Judges would rather be un-willing to recognise such interference on the part of Government which were likely to part of Government, which was likely to nullify the Court's dicision, if not to prevent it.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes said that it was not

to nullify, but to supersede. Mr. Lowndes replied that Judges held independent authority from the Orown, and the could give their decision. They could what the law was as constituted by

said von nat last hearing, when ney d.d not know about the Bill. Their bordships had no doubt the dis-cretion to try the suit and decide it too. The only question was whether the Court would go into the suit when the result was neity to be absolutely nugatory. The fate f the Bill would be decided on Friday, one way or the other

way or the other. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russel said that

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The Mir Shaheb was quite equal to the situation. As soon as he met the brute, like a trained shikaree, he slunk away backwards and asked by signs to fall back those who were following him. All of them thereupon got up on this or that mangoe or jack fruit tree. But the Mir Shaheb by a clever and desteares round ultimately came upon a tree. But the Mir Shaheb by a clever and dexterous round ultimately came upon a spot which was at the back of the leopard and was about 15 yards distant from the place where she was lying. There the Mir Shaheb made all haste in getting upon a jack fruit tree and tried hard to discover the head of the brute from a good position on the tree. Failing this he aimed and fired on the left side of the leopard which took effect. In the twinkling of the eve, she raised a plaintive roar, made a round along the grove and vanished! None could tell where she went. **Tabrez Ali** and others thereupon came down

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from the trees and with a multitude of men from the trees and with a multitude of men who had by this time assembled began to track the leopard by the drops of blood which came out of her wound. After making a search here and there, they ultimately came upon a spot which was besmeared with pat-ches of blood. A dog was by this time follow-ing them leisurely and was at this time stand-ing a little off from them in their front. All of a under a trembling roar was heard, the dog disappeared with a whining cry and

All of a sudden a trembling roar was heard, the dog disappeared with a whining cry and the leopard was found making towards the Mir Shaheb with precipitous speed. No time was to be lost now. There was not even time to cock the gun. This was a most anxious moment. The Mir Shaheb found that if he moved but a few inches on one with the anxious moment. The Mir Shahes found that if he moved but a few inches on one side he could easily save himself from this sweeping and precipitous charge. Fort the mischief was that his nephew and a few other relations of his were just at his back and if he had stepped aside just at his back and if he had stepped aside a little any one of them was sure to be killed instantaneously by the infuriated brute. I have told that there was not time even to cock the gun. So the Mir Shaheb immediately held his gun tightly and tried to cock t. But the leopard was already upon him with gaping mouth and opened paws. So what he did was to hold the nuzzle of the gun firmly on the neck of the brute and showe her on one side. This was effective, probably because the leopard was mortally wounded by the first shot, and being slightly moved on one side she completely disappeared moved on one side she completely d'sappeared from the view of the assembled men with equal speed in less than a second. All this took not more than 2 or 3 seconds

to happen. It was soon discovered that the left arm of the Mir Shaheb was dug by two nails of the leopard, though it appeared that she had but very lightly touched that part of his body with one of her paws. The wounds, though not severe, were, however, not to be triffed with as profuse blood was gushing out from them. The brute was next found on

from them. The brute was next found on the side of a mud wall and despatched by two more well-directed shots. On close examination, the brute was found to be fine specimen of a full-grown female leopard and was not of the smaller type which is generally found in the hearts of mour Ban-

the Hooghly district. Babu Banku Behary Dutta Deputy Magt. and Deputy-Collector, Tangail, Mymensingh, is appointed to have charge of the Supaul sub-

division of the Bhagalpur district. Mr. C. Tindall, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Barh, Patna, is transferred to the head-quarters station of the Mymensing district.

Baby Jogeshwar Biswas, Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to have charge of the Tangail sub-division of their district.

division of that district. Babu Ajoy Chunder Das Deputy Magis-trate and Deputy Collector on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Mymen-

to the head-quarters station of the Mymen-singh district. Mr. A. J. Harris, substantive pro tempore Deputy Magistrate and Derm- Collector, Jalpaiguri, acted, in addition to his own duties, as Special Sub-Registrar of that dis-trict, from the afternoon of the October 1904 to the forencon of the 23rd November 1904 during the absence on leave of Babu Sarna Kamal Chuckerbati.

The following confirmations and promotions are sanctioned in the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service:-

Confirmed in the second grade.—Babu Rajendra Nath Ghosh. Promoted substantively pro tempore to the second grade. Babu Chandra Bhusan Chak-

Confirmed in the third grade. Maulvi Syed Mahomed, Khan Bahadur. Mr. J. S. Davidson.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the third grade. Babu Khetter Mohan Mitter Babu Chandi Dass Ghose. Confirmed in the fourth grade—Babu Gati Krishna Neogy: Mr. Nitya Gopal Muker-jee Babus Surendra Nath Mozoomdar.

Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade—Babu Sukumar Haldar, Babu Kanti Bhusan Sen, Babu Krishna Dayal Paramaniq, Maulvi Mohammad Habibu lah.

trict of Jalparguri, in aduction to his own duties.



The Board of Revenue reports that it has ascertained from the Collector of Malabar that the number of cases, in which the amount realised by the sale of lands for arrears of revenue in the Wynaad taluq since the in-troduction of the settlement was less than the sessment thereon, is 64; and the number in which the land once sold had to be re-sold on account of the default of the purchaser is 160.

The Bombay High Court on its Original Side will be closed for the annual summer vacation from Tuesday, the 25th April to Monday the 12th June, 1905, both days in-clusive. The offices of the Court will be open during the provide only. during the vacation for urgent work only during the vacation for urgent with chap from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. except on Saturday and closed holidays. Plaints will be received during the vacation, but they will not be admitted except by permission of the Judge who will attend in Bombay for the disposal of urgent work.

reported It has already been reported that the High Court of Madras has issued notice on Mr. Jacob Pothan, Managing Proprietor of the Malabar "Daily News," an English paper published from Kottayam, to show cause why it should not be charged with contempt of the Court, in that it made some remarks in its issue of the 19th November, derogatory to the dignity of the High Court as such. The paper had engaged the services of Mr. A. A. Gower, Barrister-at-Law, and he, on behalf of his client, tendered an un-qualified apology, which the Judges accepted, and discharged the paper. been has already

The Siam Legislative Council has recently had before it a proposal to abolish gambling houses throughout the interior. The only bulah. Confirmed in the fifth grade. Maulvi Abdul Mahmud, Mr. James Taylor, Babu Nogendra Nath Mitter. Promoted substantively pro tempore to the fifth grade. Babu Makhan Lall Chat-terjee, Babu Ganga Govindo Gupia, Mr. Rowland. Nogendra Lal Chandra, but to be seconded while on deputation. Babu De-bendra Kumar Mittra Babu Nagendra Nath Dutt. Confirmed in the sixth grade. Mr. R. B. Bainbridge, Babu Ram Niranjam Prosad, Maulvi Syed Ali Ashruf, Babu Bidhi Nath Chatterjee, Babu Hem Chandra Chatterjee (No. II). Promoted substantively pro tempore to the sixth grade. Mr. J. S. Mackay, Babu Purna



Colombo, Feb. 6.

General Stoessel in Colombo with his own hand drew a Diagram explaining why Port Arthur could no longer be saved from the enemy. He showed that all the forts save one were occupied by the Japanese, whose guns were placed in position on every side only three miles from the old and new town in which every house was shattered. The garrison numbered only 8,000 men capable of carrying arms; 3,000 of this number were unable to walk owing to their legs being swollen from sourvy. There was no talk of surrender until shortly before it was accom-plished. Indeed General Stoessel only call-ed a Council together to consider the ques-tion two hours before word was sent to Nog. General Stoessel sent General Reiss on his General Stoessel sent General Reiss on his behalf who was met by Nogi's chief of the staff in Eagle's Nest a well-known position in Port Arthur. The Japanese leader had sent to Stoessel requesting that only a man armed with full powers to ratify the terms of surrender agreed upon should be sent to negotiate. Nogi said he did not want fur ther delays and proceastination. General Reiss was given carte blanche. The Japa-nese officer sent by Nogi spoke French and English. Reiss spoke French, but while being able to read and write English could not speak it. The terms of surrender were being able to read and write English could not speak it. The terms of surrender were drawn up in English. General Reiss said the Japanese were most liberal in their terms and were most courtecus. A General order was received from the Mikado that the Rus-sians should be allowed to retain all their decorations and be treated with full military honours. Nogi the defender of Port Ar-thur is described as a fine old man. Stoes-sel said when he surrendered all he had left for himself and Madame Stoessel were a few tins of conserves for three months. Not a man in Port Arthur had seen even as much butter as would go on one's finger tip. The general had ordered the destruction of 8,000 cases of vodka to prevent the soldiers get-ting drunk.

A POONA SHOOTING CASE.

under the circumstances, the property was to adjourn it for further hearing. was to adjourn it for further hearing. Mr. Lowndes said the adjournment should be sine die for the bill being a sledge-ham-mer, they should wait until it dropped. The hearing was adjourned sine die. The action of the Government has simply amazed the public here.

Electrical plant has left England for Tokic Japan, to work sixty miles of electric tran ways and 200 cars in that city.

Three giant tortoises have been present to the zoological collection at Bombay by Hi Excellency Rear-Admiral George L. Atkinso Willes.

An American scientific journal states the the Russian Admiralty will explore the Arcti-route, or North-East Passage, to the Fa East as soon as the war is over.

It is now proposed to modify the comple-tion of the Panama canal so as to produce wide waterway without locks from one sea t the other. This was the original plan of D Lesseps.

The fighting in Jandol has become desultor The Khan of Dir's men and those of Khan of Nawagai are still watching other, but neither party has ceeded in ejecting the other from the disp territory.

The District Judge pronounced judgme in the Menon Defamation Case on Mond last. The conviction of the appellants v confirmed, but the sentence of fine in case of the first appellant was reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 100,-"W. C. S."

Rs. 250 to Ks. 100.— W. C. S. A proclamation issued on the 31st ultimo and published in all the Mahais of the Jawha territory, announced to its subjects the suc-cession of Shrimant Krishnashah Raja to th gadi of the State. Mr. J. P. Orr, Politic Agent of Jawhar, has conveyed to the youn Chief, in whose career he has evinced a dec-interest, his sense of rearest at use death interest, his sense of regret at the death Shumant Patangshah Reja, the deceas ruler.

Even in winter a yak cannot live in so how a place as Kulu. Some do come over the Spin and Parbutti pass in summer, but they never come lower down than the Thakur Ku "tarsh" some 11,000 feet, and the limit of the white rhodendrons, whilst their owners g lower down to the higher villages to bu grain. Not even in winter can yak, "chauru or snow leopard, live at a lesser height the 1.000 feet. 1,000 feet.

Plague and small-pox seem to have combined in making the total mortality during the cold season a'most the highest record in Bombay. Of course the season and the season a'most the highest season a'most the highest season a'most the season a'most abnormally cold weather is greater responsible for the unhealthy condition of responsible for the unhealthy condition of city. The present health of the city of trasts very unfavourably with the same per last year when the total mortality was of 400 less. The Indian population has be removing to the plague camps.



THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, FEBRUARY 9, 1905

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

6

ANOTHER NEW COMET.

It will be within the recollection of everyone that a new comet was discovered in June, 1903, which a few days later became sufficiently bright to be just visible to the naked eye. The same astronomer who dis-covered that object, M. Borrelly, of the Marseilles Observatory, now reports his discovery on December 28th, of another comet moving in a north-east direction. The new object is favourably placed for observation, being on the meridian at an altitude of about 30 deg. at half-past six in the evening. Un-fortunately, no statement as to its brightness has yet come to hand.

SCIENCE AND THE POTATO.

Nothing as easier, when you know how, than to turn a radish into a potato. Molhard, a French scientist, does know how, and he has been telling the Academy of Science at Paris how to set about it. You take a very young radish, and cultivate it in a glass retort, after a process invented by Pasteur, in a concentrated solution of glucose. The radish swells, starch develops plentifully in its cells, the distinctive tast sappears, and the radish acquires practithe same consistency, flavour, and, above all, nutritive qualities as the potato. In future, of my greengrocer's potatoes do not satisfy me 1 shall make them myselfor buy them at a chemist's.

THE LEICESTER EARTHQUAKES.

At a recent meeting of the Geological octety Dr. Charles Davison, F.G.S., made communications on the Leicester earthquakes of Aug. 4, 1893, and June 21, 1904; on the Derby earthquake of July 3, 1904; and on Win-earthquakes. Dr. Davison, who is an authorty on this subject, considers that twin-earthquakes are due to impulse proceeding from two practically detached foci, or under-ground centres. The Lefcester quake of 1895 was a twin with two epicentres-places on the surface above the centre or foci-the disturbed area covering 2,200 sqlare miles. Derby shock last year was likewise a twin other hand, the Licestor seism of June 21, 1904, was a double shock, but not a twin, the foci overlapping. The learned doctor of science believes that in Great Britain one in every twenty earthquakes is a twin and that our strongest shocks, like those of Colchester, in 1884, and of Hereford, in 1896, belong to this class. Dr. Davison is making an inquiry into the history of British earthquakes.

ANIMALS IN BANANAS.

Bunches of bananas appear to be the means of introducing strange animals into this country; though the new arrivals have not, like the brown rat—to which Waterton always applied the epithet "Hanoverian"—es-tablished a footing and ousted members of the native fauna. Lizards have repeatedly been brought over in this way; and some times the little reptiles have escaped notice till the fruit was served at dessert. In a warehouse at Newcastle-on-Tyne a snake about 5ft long was recently discovered lying near some bunches of bananas, the inference being that it was imported in the same crate. In at least one case a mammal has oeen duced into Britain in this way. No. the there was living in the Clifton Gardens a murrue operation

Gardens a murine opossum-about as that formed prit ior of a bunch of Costa Rica. In this of a consignment fro.

of a consignment free bosts files. In this respect Great Britain hust yield to the United States, for the director of the New York Zoological Park speaks of a score of these little creatures that reached the Em pire city by similar means and he was a picture of one that bred in the para ven

ORIGIN OF CYCLONE.

Some correspondents, while showing Some correspondents, while showing a highly-intelligent interest in Meteorology, and notably in the problem of the origin of cyclones, have construed too literally the principle in a recent reference to "solar heat, polar cold, the distribution of land and water," as "fixed forces." It was not meant that temperatures of land and water, aerial and see currents are unmutable, but that water," as "fixed forces." It was not meant that temperatures of land and water, aerial and sea currents, are immutable; but that their changes are too slow to account for the commencement of cyclones. Between sum-mer and winter temperatures of the Atlantic commencement of cyclones. Between sum-mer and winter temperatures of the Atlantic there is doubtless a wide difference; but cyclones are forming during both seasons. In the seven years ending with 1902 our British rainfall fell off in the aggregate to the extent of one whole years supply; in 1903 nearly alf of this deficiency was made up—by the wettest year on record; in 1904 we have again wettest year on record; in 1904 we have again fallen to 21 inches precipation—rain and snow included—more than 12 per cent, below the average. Are these results owing to changes of solar heat or polar cold? It is suggested that "the intersection of a current of warm air blowing from south-wst to north-eas-, along the northern border of the Gulf Stream by a current of cold air flowing from north to south across it, contains all the elements necessary for the development of a left-handed necessary for the development of a left-handed cyclone, such as all those that visit Western Europe are." The answer to which is that cyclones do not spring up specially along the northern border of the Gulf Stream, nor specially in any part of the Atlantic, but in nearly all parts of the northern hemisphere; that the supposed warm and co'd currents are pretty constant, and that if their intersection set up cyclonic whirls in the atmosphere, what determines the point of intersection? That must be a very variable force. What is it? What evidence is there

that cyclones do actually begin in this way SMALL CAUSE COURT.

A MUNICIPAL CASE.

The Chief Judge heard an appeal against the Corporation on Saturday last, and dis-

missed it on a point of law. Srikanto Gangooly, a dealer in glass, etc., was paying Rs. 12 per annum for his trade license as a petty dealer previous to 1903-04. The Corporation having ascertained on enquiry that his transactions were very large, asses ed him as a wholesale dealer, and increased his license to Rs. 50. Not having paid for his license according to the new assessment, he was served with a notice by the Corpora-tion on 2nd December, 1904. He then applied to the License Officer to have himself assessed as a retail dealer. In this application he did not intimate that he would appeal to the not intimate that he would appeal to the Small Cause Court under the Municipal Act, and did not file in the Municipal Office a statement in writing of the grounds of his appeal. The License Officer rejected the appear. The Income appellant preferred an appeal to the Small Cause Court. At the hearing the pleader for the Corporation raised a preliminary objection, viz., that the Appellant did not comply with the provisions of Section 14 of Schedule II of the Municipal Act. The Chief Judge upheld the objection and dismissed the appeal with costs.

NOTES ON THE ROSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Standard'' writes on January 17th:-The Budget just presented is the most extraordinary which the Russian Government has yet published. In the opening statements the warning is given that if war continues throughout 1905 iresh fund will only be procurable with considerable difficulty. The cost of war to the present time is stated at 621,000,000 of

oubles, an item which does not appear in

SULPHUR SPRINGS IN BURMA.

Sulphur springs have been discovered near Thandaung, the sanitarium for Burma, and have been visited by Mr. Moran, Executive Engineer, in company with the Civil Surgeon of Toungoo. It is estimated that the dis-charge from the main spring is 24 gallons a the spring are in great repute with both the hillmen and native of India working on the new road. Drinking the water is said to be very beneficial in cases of indigestion, and is believed to cure fevers. One of the Public Works Department contractors and his work people regularly visit the spring once a week, on the day they close work, and drink the water and bathe in it. Their evidence is to the effect that this habit keeps them in good health. The Civil Surgeon i having samples of the water analysed. surroundings of the springs are suitable for the erection of dwelling houses and for baths. There is a sufficient fall from the spring t the stream to allow of the construction baths at different levels.

RECENT RAILWAY INVENTIONS.

A ney engineering skill is to be seen at the Great Western Railway works at Swind on.

By means of this ingenious device, engines can be actually run on a trial trip without having to leave the scene of their construction, and their entire efficiency tested in quite as thorough a manner as on the actual railway.

railway. The testing plant is fitted with revolving tyres, into which the wheels of the locomo-tive fit, and by this means a clever repre-sentation of what is technicall known as the "tread" of the permanent way is produc-ed ed

The tyres of the testing plant revolve with the wheels of the engine when steam is turn-ed on, so that an engine can actually be made to work at full speed as if it were really on the metals without moving an inch in a for-ward direction, and the whole of its construc-tion can thus be amply tested. It often happens that an engine on its trial trip breaks down, and blocks the main

line, but this inconvenience to traffic is ouviated by the new testing plant, which s the invention of Mr. Churchward, the locomotive superintendent of the line. An Edinburgh man has just invented an

electric automatic safety lock for railway car. riages. All the doors of a train fitted with this

lock fasten automatically when a train be-gins to move, and unlock when the train comes to a standstill.

The movement of the train generates the current of electricity that fastens the locks, and the stopping of the train cuts off the

current, and so sets the locks free. The Great Western Railway have just completed a model signalling platform, by which men can be taught the use of signals without having to waste the time of a man in a signal-box

whilst learning the duties of a signalman. The signalling platform demonstrates most clearly the system of signalling, which t is of the utmost importance a signalman should understand, as well as their mechnical acion.

The management of the New York Cen-tral Railway have recently adopted a new device for protecting passengers against the chances of injury in the event of a rear end collision. This device consists of a big steel frame,

Some four feet in length, and the height of an ordinary railway carriage.

THE BUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

STOESSEL'S SURRENDER. BROW OIT

Colombo, Feb. 4. General Stoessel arrived to-day accompanied by his wife and several Generals, including General Reiss, chief of staff who conducted the surrender negotiations, other officers and several ladies. The steamer is in quatantine, but a 'Times of Ceyton' reporter managed to interview the General and obtained valuable particulars. Some of the officers still carried signs of their wounds and used slings or crutches. General Stoessel does not speak English His aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Nevelskoy said General Stoessel had given orders that reporters were not to be seen. The General is not quite like his photographs for he is quite bald. His head is not large, but the whole presence denotes physical strength. His face was bronzed to a healthy red and had not the pallor consequent upor red and had not the pallor consequent upon disease, bad food and general privations, as one might have expected. The General is a stern-looking man, tall and stout. He wore a cream-coloured frock coat of military pattern and trousers of non-descript style. He wore plain gold epaulets. The reporter persuaded Lieut. Nevelskoy to take to his chief the telegram which Dr. Merricen the Pekin correspondent of the

Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the "Times" had sent to his paper ten days ago stating that on visiting Port Arthur he had come to the conclusion the surrender was quite unjustifiable and the most discreditable that could be imagined. The reporter emphasized the fact that this was a direct statement sent by the most reliable journalist in Asia to the leading paper of the world, and the General might wish to make some statement without further delay. This im-pressed Lieutenant Nevelskoy. He first took the momentous telegram to the Chief of staff, Major General Reiss, a man of enormous proportions, showing signs of hard usage in the siege. Between them they discuised the subject and Reiss and Nevelskoy puzzled out the plain spoken message in which General Stoessel was dubbed a coward. General Stoessel wated to dismiss the matter as absolutely of no importance. His A.D.C. reminded him that emanating from such a statement sent by the most reliable journalist as absolutely of no importance. His A.D.C. reminded him that emanating from such a source it ought not to go unchallenged. The General appreciated this view and told the A.D.C. to denv the statement in its entirety, "In the first place," said the Lieutenant "the General says the statement is absurd and utterly incorrect; moreover it is important to note that no facts in support of such a grave charge are given. How can I reply to such an accusation except to deny, it, says the General." While Lieutenant Nevelskoy the General." While Lieutenant Nevelskoy was communicating this important statement to the reporter, the General himself came up and expressed his concurrence with what his subordinate had said. The General again indignantly denied the correspondent's asser-tions. "The siege could not have been sus-tained for a single day. Had we gone on for two or three days longer it would have been murder in the streets only, not war. Our hospitals were full of wounded. At the beginning on the siege many wounded recovered, but afterwards this was very rare. Many died from illness. All the hills were in the hands of the Japanese. Our defeat was a question of a few days at the most. We had eight thousand men guarding our last position and that position was 27 m les long

General Reiss spoke highly of the personal bravery displayed by General Stoessel and the devotion of his wife. General Stoessel was on one occasion wounded in the head by a

To-day the Russian Colony entertained General Stoessel to tiffin. There was an en-thus estic gathering, the Consul being Fresdent.

General Pain

From St. Petersburg no information was re-ceived by General Stocssel at all. Every building of importance was shattered to

p eccs." General Reiss stated that he was told by General Nogi himself after the surrender that the Japanese casualties during the siege of Port Arthur had been enormous, nearly 100,000 being killed; in fact so fear-ful was the slaughter on some occasions that Japanese soldiers refused to go on with the forking and their own curs were trained fighting and their own guns were trained upon them and fired forcing them to continue the attack.

PRICES IN JAPAN.

Since the outbreak of hostilities the prices of commodities have steadily been advancing, an average index number being 112 for No-vember against 106 for January, the average prices of commodities ruling in October, 1900, being taken at 100. When the yearly average is compared, the figures for the past four years show the following results, the prices for 1900 being also taken at 100:-96

96 1903 103

into consideration. RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

On December 23rd there were 3,631 Russian prisoners in Japan, including 110 officers and 3,521 men, who were distributed in the following places : --

the state of the tur	Officers. Mer	1.
Matsuyama	. 50 1,351	
H mej:	891	
Nagoya	500	
Marugame		
Fukuchiayama	351	
Fukuokad	60 120	

According to latest returns, the number of Japanese prisoners in Russia is 388 of which 34 are combatants and 304 non-combatants. As the above figures are of those whose names are affirmed and gazetted, there will be some more prisoners of war taken by Russia. The Japanese prisoners referred to above are classified as under :---

1

Lilitary officers	7
Vaval officers	3
I litary rank and file	6
Naval rank and file	17
Naval paymaster	T
Naval searctary	.1
Military surgeon	1
Engineer and assistants	16
lovernment employees (interpreter	s,
coollies, etc.)	78
Mercantile marine officials	60
Vercantile marine men	148

ing fleet to Port Arthur, nothing has yet been

Merchants on transports

Ing fleet to Port Arthur, nothing has yet been reported from Russia. Advices from Kure say that nine Japanese b'ue-iackets, who are supposed to be data'nd at Port Arthur, comprise all the missing men belonging to the Kure Admiralty. They em-barked on the Sagami-maru and the Otaru-maru in the 3rd blocking expedition.

CONDITION OF TOGO'S FLEET.

CAPTAIN KLADO INTERVIEWED. In the course of an interview with a repre-sentative of the "Matin," Capta 2 'do has made an interesting and charao frank statement as to the naval ou Russia. He unhesitatingly dism sees the that the Japanese fleet must now be suffering from exhaustion and from Ceterioration of its guns and machinery. The Japanese fleet is, he savs, in excellent condition. New guns have been substituted for those too long in use. The Japanese, who do a st manufacture their own guns, can easily purchase them abroad. Their naval artillery is largely com-

FURTHER DETAILS. 1 Speaking

said that during the last month's siege they

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE AZORES.

Reference was made in "The Daily Telegraph" recently to service which the Azores may render to atmospheric observation. Since then that journal has received a report on Communications by means of Wireless Telegraphy in the Azores," presented by M. le commandant F. A. Chaves, director of the Meteorological Service in the Islands, to the Maritime Congress of Lisbon. It would appear from this statement that one specia advantage of wireless telegraphy in the archipelago would be the making known or wrecks and of ships abandoned in the North Atlantic, which it would seem drift towards the Azores. Senhor Chaves reports that in the last ten years forty-four vessels have suffered damage, and possibly many others total loss, by collision with this wreckage. By wareless telegrams passing ships could be warned of this danger. As the Azores are in touch with the American Weather Bureau. the islands might form a centre, the commandant observes, from which Europe could be informed daily of the position of maximum and minimum barometer in those parts, two or three points through which the mean isobar of 30.00in passes, and of the position of tempests or storm-centres. Some of these objects we are endeavouring to carry out. A proposal has been made for the establishment of a wireless telegraphic system, but it nas not yet been adopted.

MARINE ZOOLOGY.

Two European rulers-the King of Portu-gal and the Prince of Monaco-are enthusiastic students of marine zoology. Both main tain steam yachts admirably htted up for collecting specimens of large and small fau na and investigating matters connected with eries, ocean currents, Salinitz, the food of fish, and the like. When the King of Portugal recently visited King Edward presented to the Natural History Museum collection of fishes that had been taken durin some of his cruises. Most of them were sharks, dogfish, or rays, for the capture of which fisheries have been carried on for ma ny years on the Portuguese coast. One of the most important specimens is the frilled snark, originally described from Japan bu since obtained in the Atlantic. This primi tive form owes its name to the fact that th gills are covered with flaps of skin. Part o the collection is now on view in one of the bays of the Central Hall. Fish specimens 1 spirit are not very attractive; but everybe dy will appreciate the strange-looking ham mer-headed shark, which has been mounted The frontal portion of the head is expanded mto a lobe on each side, and on these eyes are situated. In an adjacent case are exhibited the King's reports on the tuniny fisheries the sharks of the Portuguese wa-ters, the cruises of his yacht "Amelia," and the first part of an illustrated catalogue of the birds of Portugal, perhaps to show that the King's interest in Zoological matters is by no means confined to fishes.

Budget, but is provided for out of mysterious balances said to be at the disposal of the Treast v. What was formerly known as the "free ba" always varies in accordance with the precise amount required to balance expenditure. In 1892 it was only 35,000,000, while in 1895 it was 10 times as much-namely, 355,000,000 being then the highest point reached. Some curious methods appear to have been adopted in the Budget this year, for, although the figures show a reduction of only three per cent from ast year's total, which was the high-water mark in Russian Budgets the figure made on this occasion are apparently to balance without resorting to the "free balance at the disposal of the Treasury." The reason assigned is that this balance has "ear-marked" for war purposes, and, fore says the Finance Minister, "it is been therefore says the Finance Minister, cheretore says the Finance Minister, 'It is no longer called free." The interpretation generally placed here on this statement is that this "free balance" simply represents the amount which Russia hoves to extract from foreign pockets, and the true figure, it is maintained, should disclose a deficit. annual interest on foreign loans has now increased to 20,000,000 of roubles, and amounts to no less than 15 per cent of the amounts to no less than 15 per cent of the total Budget. The main portion of the Bud-get for 1905 may be said to be devoted to attempts to prove that Russia is in a thoroughly flourishing condition. It is, of course, impossible to check all the various statements made in the Budget, but if cerstatements made in the Budget, but if cer-tain detailed facts concerning industrial figures are to be taken as any criterion, their untrustworthiness undoubtedly vitiates one entire Budget. It is officially asserted that the commercial returns indicated by the Budget are unusually good, but this asser-tion seems to rest simply on the slender fact that there is an enormous increase in the Stamp Duties. This, however, is amply ac-counted for by the time increase in the commercial counted for by the muge increase in the crea-tion of finance bills, which it is impossible to "protest." In fact, most desperate "kite-"protest." In fact, most desperate "kite-flying" in the form of bills appears to be taking place. In short, no one in Russia is really imposed upon by the Budget figures and they are therefore presumably produced for the benefit of the foreigner. A Moscow paper calculates that only 96,000,000 of rou-bles is left from foreign money contributed in the shape of war loans. The future new loan is expected to produce 200 000 000 loan is expected to produce 200,000,000 of roubles; but even these sums are not suffi-cient to provide for more than three, or at the outside four months' additional War ex-

Money still continues fairly easy. At the same time a slow and gradual demand was noticeable during the week: there was a decrease of nearly Rs. 63 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank of Bombay, and on Thursday the bank fate property to fi Thursday the bank rate was advanced to a per cent. This institution has been borrow-ing in the market during the week, giving 4 per cent. for two months' deposits. The Exchange Banks at present seem to be fully supplied

penditure.

The frame, which is really nothing more than a tremendously powerful spring, is fast-ened on to the buffers of the rear end carriage, projecting about three feet beyond

It is estimated that if an engine running at fifty miles an hour came against this frame the force of the impact would be sufficiently broken to protect the rear end carriage from being "telescoped," and the passengers would suffer no greater inconvenience than a severe that inconvenience that a severe shaking. The Board of Trade have on several

casions recommended that railway companies should be compelled to run an empty coach at each end of every train to reduce the chances or van at every passenger to passengers in case of of injury collision at either end of the train but the railway companies have pointed jut that running two empty coaches on every train would involve a most gigantic loss, and the recommendation has never taken practical effect.

A fortune awaits the man who can devise an economical method of generating electri-city for lighting purposes in railway car-

riages. Few people are aware that railway com-panies which provide electric light in their carriages do so at a dead loss; all the big

3,824 square miles and 894,883 of cultivated area being finished at a cost of Rs. 80 per square mile and five annas per cultivated

Details of a daring piracy in broad day, ight have just been received in Penang, the victims being the crew of a tongkah trading times 100 to 150 men a day. used to be between there and Situl. One Saturday about buried. Towards the end of the siege the midday, while between Situl and Kedah, three miles from land, seventeen Chinesethree of whom were armed with revolvers and the remainder with swords and other similar weapons came off in boats, boarded the tongkah and tied up six of the crew-also Chinese. A seventh man made a despealso Chinese. A seventh man made a despe-rate resistance, when he was at once ruthless-ly shot and fell over board. The pirates thereafter ransacked the tongkah from end to end, seizing over \$390 in money and pro-perty. They next leisurely cooked and ate their food on board, and then went off back to Keda. The crew of the tongkah succeeded at lergth in fracing themselves and ratemed at length in freeing themselves and returned in the tongkah to Penang when the affair was reported to the police.

were so short that several hundreds of the Japanese eleven in h shells which d'd not ex plode were used by the Russians in their de-fence. "But in fact," he said, "we were short of ammunition the whole time. From short of ammunition the whole time. From the month of July it was very scarce, indeed we had to manufacture it ourselves. Talk of suirender was only towards the end. The actual number of men, still able to carry arms was 8 000. We had in hospitals 18,000, sick and wounded becides 4,000 non-combatants, including Doctors, Engineers, Electricians and Civilians. During the siege 10,000 men were either build entrief Civilians. During the siege 10,000 men were either killed outright or died of wounds or sickness. The strength of our gar ison at th beginning of the siege was 40,000. For a month before we surrendered we had only flou and biscuits. Our meat supply was exhausted four months before the close of the siege. W killed all the horses save one thousand which we had to keep alive to drag the guns about among the forts, otherwise the guns would have been useless. Out of a million and a half roubles we used all to pay for things. Up till the very last the Chinese were always pid in coin. But Europears who at first we pad

The long run trains for this reason are always lighted by gas, which is but a crifter more costly than the old-fashioned oil lamp. Settlement operations were completed in fourteen districts in Burma during the year on the 30th of June, 1904, a total of the Russ and French. General Re ss and that towards the end of the siege bayon the south of June, 1904, a total of the siege bayon the south of June, 1904, a total of the siege bayon the south of June, 1904, a total of the siege bayon the south of June, 1904, a total of the siege bayon the south of June, 1904, a total of the siege bayon the south of June, 1904, a total of the siege bayon the south of June, 1904, a total of the siege bayon the south of June, 1904, a total of the siege bayon the south of June and the set and the south of June and the set and the south of June and the set and the set and the south of June and the set an said that towards the end of the siege bayou t fights were numerous and most destructive for the Russians had to resort to hand to hand fights as the am-munition had given out. What was left had to be conserved for the most momentous engagements. Scurvy was a common disease among the garrison due to want of food, and exhaustion from hard work. At the worst number of men entering the hospitals was 400 daily and many died. "As regards me dical necessities we had hardly had any at all; for bandages, sails and ropes from the ships had to be utilised. For months before the surrender we had absolutely no informa-tion from the outside world at all. No ships were able to run the bl ckade and no messen-gers reached Part Athen for a different de the gers reached Port Arthur from the land side. The last news we heard of General Kuropat-kin was when he fought the battle of the ate Yentai in October-not a word since. As ack regards the Baltic Fleet we were in perfect ignorance of its whereabouts until the siege was raised, so that it was impossible to make any calculations on whether the Baltic Fleet would be able to reach us in time,

posed of Armstrong guns which, according to Captain Klado, that firm has continued to supply to Japan. "It is also said that the Japanese have no more cast she'ls, that their Saparese have no more cast she is, that their powder is inferior, and a number of other absurdities are ultered. The Japanese have an abundant supply of all they require. . . I have the best information and I know that the fighting value of the Japanese is about equal to what it was at the beginning of the mar " war.

Captain Klado further asserts that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet is perfertly seaworthy, otherwise it could not have successfully accomplished such an extremely difficult voyage. Our ships are in excellent condition, none of them having suffered any damage worth menthem having suffered any damage worth men-tioning. There is no reason to fear that Ad-miral Rozhdestvensky will not be able to carry out the plan which he made before his depar-ture." Captain Klado repeats that the fail of Port Arthur, which was foreseen, makes no change in that plan. He emphatically states that the Russians cannot dream of the recap-ture of Port Arthur until they have secured the command of the sec. "not avan supposing the comannd of the sea, "not even supposing we had at our disposal an army of several millions of men." He anicipates that the war will be a long one. It will take the Russians at least as long to march south as it did the Japanese to attain their present post on. And when the Russians shall have recrossed the Yalu and reached Ying-kau their way will be blocked at Port Arthur, an advanced citadel of Japan, united to the mother country by the Japanese fleet holding the command of the SAA.

The "Fort St. George Gazette" contains a short Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act, empowering certain persons to take bail who are already empowered to arrest, also em-powering Abkari Inspectors holding enquiries under the Act to take bail.

Dhondy Nana, a Mahratta, was charged with cutting off the nose of his wife, Bhagubai, by means of a razor. About nine years ago he married Krishnee, his second wife. Bhagubai did not like the idea of his taking a second wife, and she left him and lived in a house at Satara. In November last the ac-cused went to Satara to fet h Bhagubai to Bombay. She at first refused to come, but Bombay. She at hist refused to come, but was eventually prevailed upon to do so, and she came accompanied by a woman named Rukmee. Some two or three hours after her arrival the accused took her into a room, the door of which he fastened from inside, then tied her hands and feet with a turban, threw her down, and cut off her nose with a razer. The accused appeared to have a susp cion that Bhagubai, while she lived at Satara, had been misconducting herself and that was the motive for the crime. The jury unanimously foun the accused guilty of cau n grierous hurt. the accused guilty of causal greerous hurt. His lordship sentenced the accused to six years' rigorous imprisonment, remarking that there was no provocation offered by the poor, unfortunate woman, and the assault he had committed was most bratel and cowardly.



THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, FEBRUARY 9, 1905

MR. SAVAGE'S SCHEME ON UNION PUNCHAYATS.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Savage's scheme on Union Punchayats which was published in our last issue: — The duties of the chaukidars are—

(3) To arrest all proclaimed offenders and any person who commits in his presence or against whom a hue and cry has been raised against whom a hue and cry has been raised of his having been concerned in the com-mission of the offences of murder, culpable homicide, rape (when the offender is not the husband of the woman raped), dacoity, ro-berry, theft, mischief by fire, house-breaking, counterfeiting coins, causing grievous hurt, riot, administering stupefying drugs, kidnap-ping, or of any attempt or preparation to commit or the abetment of the commission of any of these offences, whether such offence has been or is being committed within his has been or is being committed within his village or outside of it, and shall without deconvey the person so arrested to the lay co thana.

(4) To prevent, to the best of his ability the commission of any of the offences specified

in the above paragraph. (5) To assist private persons in making such arrests as they may lawfully make. (6) To observe the movements of bad

characters.

(7) To report at the village chaukidari parade to the Secretary and dafadar births and deaths which have occurred in his beat. and furnish such other information as may be required by them in the execution of their duty.

(8) To obey the orders of the Panchayat in regard to keeping watch and ward in the vil-lage and other matters connected with his duty as chaukidar.

(9) To assist the person collecting the chau-

kidari rate in making the collection. (10) To assist, to best of his ability, the police in the execution of their duty and to carry out all lawful orders issued by them in the execution of such duties.

(11) To serve processes under the orders of the President.

(12) To attend parades in the union or at the thana as may be ordered. 16. The duties of the dafadar are

(In addition to his duties as chaukidar)-(1) To supervise the work of the chaukidars and to receive reports from them regarding matters which they are bound to report to him.

(2) To collect with the assistance of the Secretary, such statistical and other informa-tron (either at the weekly parade of chauki-dars or otherwise) as by law or rule has to be supplied to the thana police or any Magistrate.

(3) To attend once a week at the thana, unless otherwise ordered, report on information referred to in 1 and 2.

(4) To report at the thana any neglect of duty by a chaukidar in connection with the

above.

IV.—Inspection. 17. It is desirable there should be a thorough inspection of the work of each Pan-chayat in the union made at least once in a year. The officers at present available to make such inspections are the District Magistrate, the Subdivisional Magistrates, other pistrate, the Sub-Deputy Magistrates, other Deputy or Sub-Deputy Magistrates or Col-lectors who go out on tour, and Inspectors of Police, or other superior officer of Police. Note.—If it is found that with the present staff annual inspection is impossible, the district Magistrate must have inspections made as frequently a based of the superior of

made as frequently as he can. 18. The inspecting officer should carefully examine the work of the union in all its branches; but the examination should be conducted in a friendly spirit and for the pur-pose of giving assistance to the Panchayat rather than to criticise their work. The column 4 of register A will be entered after

VI .- Appointment of Ohaukidars, and Paid Secretaries.

25. Chaukidars, dafadars, and paid Secretaries will be nominated by the Panchayat and appointed by the District Magistrate or the officer to whom he delegates his power m this respect. 26. In general the nominee of the Pan-charat will be appointed provisionally till such

chayat will be appointed provisionally till such time as the officer who has the power to concalled in to head-quarters and so subjected to blackmail at the hands of the amla of either the police or Magistrate's office. 27. Chaukidars and Secretaries must be

residents of the union and of good character. Chaukidars must also be of good physique. The dafadar should ordinarily be nominated from among the chaukidars of the union. A condition of his appointment, if not a chauki-dar will be that he has his permanent resi-

dence in the union. 28. The confirmation of dafadars will or dinarily rest with the District Superintendent of Police or will be made with his previous

approval. 29. The confirmation of Secretaries and chaukidars will ordinarily rest with the Dis-trict Magistrate or the Subdivisional or other Magistrate to whom he may delegate his powers in this respect.

Note .- If power should be delegated to the District Superintendent of Police he must exercise them himself and not leave their ex-District viii-Realization of Arrear Pay of

Chaukidars and Dafadars. 32. If the dafadairs or any of the chauk dars of any union be not piad on the date fixed for payment, a notice will be assued by the District or Subdivisional Magistrate on the President of the union Panchayat calling upon him to arrange for the payment of the arrears to the Mag strate within three weeks, together with such sum as may be necessary to cover the commission for forwarding the arrears to the chaukidars or dafadar by moneyorder. Should this order not be complied with and satisfactory explanation of the failure to comply not be furnished, the arrears may in the discretion of the Magis-trate be realized by warrant. A Panchayat against which it is necessary to issue a war-rant is one which it is desireable to replace by better men, and the Magistrate should arrange to select a new Panchayat as soon as practicable.

IX.-Parades.

1X.—Parades. 33. There will be a parade of dafadars at the thana once a week. 34. Dach chaukidar will attend a parade at

the thana once a month. Ordinarily half of the chaukidars in each union will attend at (b) To report to the President of the Pun-chayat forthwith any information which he receives from a chaukidar under rule 15 2 third weekly parade day

third weekly parade day. 35 Ordinarily all rewards will be paid and all penalties and dues will be realized at the time the chaukidars are paid. X.—Union Registers.

There will be three registers. Of these

two informs A and B will be permanent. (2) The unions in each thana will be ar-ranged alphabetically according to their names and numbered accordingly. Register A will show every inhabited vil-lage and mauza included within each un on; in column 4 will be entered the number on the

Boundary Commissioner's list which is the number shown on the majnil maps where such have been prepared.

In register B which will be an index to register A, all the mames which appear in columns 1 and 3 of register A will be repro-duced in column 1 in alphabetical order. To

AFGHAN PROBLEM.

The problem of the defence of Afghanistan has changed radically in the past few years. A generation ago there was no Russian railway within reach of the British frontier in Asia; then about 1886 Russia began the construction of her Transcaspian Railway, construction of her Transcaspian Railway, linking up the Caspian first with Merv, and afterwards with Khusk on the very frontier of the Amir. Within the past twelve months a second great trunk line running southward from the Russian main railway system has been completed from Orenburg to Tashkend. The greater writer has further received in The present writer has further received in-The present writer has further received in-formation from Englishmen who know Russia that this line is at this moment being pro-longed, notwithstanding the war in the Far East, and is being carried nearer to the Indian frontier, through the lofty tableland of the Pareire of the Pamirs. ASPECTS OF THE DANGER.

Thus there are now two great Russian rail-ways abutting, or about to abut, upon the frontier of Afghanistan, which, as I shall pre-sently show, is the line that England is bound by her engagements to defend. One actually touches that formutiar, the other is still. touches that frontier; the other is still some two hundred miles distant, and Russian troops brought up by it will have for the time being to move through country of great physical difficulty. But the railway engineer can overcome any obstacle at a certain cost, and it may be taken for certain that the difficulties will be overcome by Russia. This is the first aspect of the problem. The

second is capable of reduction to a simple rule-of-three sum. If one Russian railway 5,000 miles long has been capable, as we now know it has, of moving troops from Europe know it has, of moving troops from Europe at the rate of 25,000 men per month, in addition to carrying all the stores, supplies, and ammunitizen required by the army of 150,000 in Manchuria at the opening of the war, how many men can two much shorter lines of railway move to the Afghan frontier and maintain there in fighting order? and maintain there in fighting order?

The answer to this sum would seem to be that in future we shall have to calculate upon meeting in Asia a Russian army of at least 500,000 or 600,000 men and perhaps very many more, instead of from 150,000 to 200,000, which was the utmost force that it seemed possible ten or fifteen years ago for Russia to concentrate on the Asiatic frontier of our Empire. We have become a Conti-nental State in India, and unless we recognise the fact, disaster is to be feared.

By undertakings and promises made to past Am'rs, England is pledged to defend Af-ghanistan. In 1880 a British Liberal Government informed the Amir that "if any foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Af-ghanistan, and if such interference should gnanistan, and it such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the Kabul ruler, then the British Government will be prepared to aid him, if necessary, to repel it." This promise was repeated in 1885 and 1889, and the engagements entered into by this country are summed up thus by Sir L. Griffin, who was in charge of the negotia-tions: "The letters which I gave to the Amir . engage us absolutely to defend him against Russian attack, on con-

defend him against Russian attack, on con-dition of his following our advice and direc-tions in his foreign policy." The net effect of these promises has been stated by Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, the first civilian authority on the defence of the Indian frontier, as "a notice to Russia that a viola-tion of the (Afghan) border is a casus belli with the British Empire. THE VITAL QUESTION.

But now comes the vital question : What steps has England taken to make good her promise, or to meet the new situation created by the advance of the Russian railways toby the ards the threatened frontier? On her part wards the threatened frontier? On her part Russia has not been inactive. During the past eight months troops have been to the same cause of action as was past eight months troops have been to the same cause of action as was not been inactive. During the past eight months troops have been to the same cause of action as was alleged in the former suit, stating the grounds on which he contended that the District on which he contended that the District on the decision itself was a mulity. The pair are been to the same cause of action as was alleged in the former suit, stating the grounds on which he contended that the District of the decision itself was a mulity. The plan are been to the same cause of action as was alleged in the former suit, stating the grounds on which he contended that the District and the ut was rejected on 1st December of the same cause of action as was alleged in the former suit, stating the grounds on which he contended that the District and the ut was rejected on the ground the

Shaho, m which each side lost between 50,000 and 70,000 men. Russia, on the other hand, with her universal service, will have ample eserves.

The net result is that not only shall we be outnumbered at the start, but that the odds against us will grow progressively. Our Navy will help us nothing. The fleet cannot steam to Balkh or appear on the Caspian. And as patriotic citizens we cannot evaluate the fort to batkh or appear on the Caspian. And as patriotic citizens we cannot overlook the fact that the quality of our troops has been gravely called in question. Sir Ian Hamilton wrote many weeks back from Manchuria, "This war has burnt into my mind in a way that nothing else could have done that the condition of our Army constitutes a terrible danger to the existence of our Empire. We have learnt here that nothing but they very best will do, and we have too often the worst." There are two alternatives before us, each

nvolving consequences of extreme gravity. Either we must enormously increase our Army and that involves compulsory service, at home in time of peace, in any quarter of the globe in time of war; or we must make a new alli-ance with Japan. The terms of that alliance would be the absolute guarantee by either Power of the territories of the other, as determined at the close of the present war, coupled with a struct military understanding stating the forces which each Power is to put into the field. Each Power would give something and risk something, but the gain to both would be immense. It is for the British and Japanese nations

to weigh the problem. But such an alliance is has been sketched involves as its corollary a far more energetic support of Japanese in-terests than the British Government has so far excited during the present war. And it can only be accomplished if both British par-ties support it.—H in the "Daily Mail."

THE JEYPORE (VIZAGAPATAM) APPEAL.

An appeal by the Maharaja of Jeypore, Northern Circars, against a decision by the Governor of Madras in Council rejecting his laim to have his suit determined was heard the Judical Committee of the Privy Counoil in November. Their Lordships intimated that the appeal ought to be allowed, but reserved their reasons, which have now been given by the Lord Chancellor who, in stating them, gave, the following account of the cirumstances:-In 1892 a suit was instituted in the Court of the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam on behalf of the Maharaja, then a minor, for the purpose of establishing his right to resume possession of certain vil-lages. On the 23rd March, 1893, the defend-ants applied to the High Court of Madras for an order that the said suit should be removed from the Court of the Agent and transferred to some other Court, and no opposition being made to such application by the parties who represented the plaintiff, an order was made transferring the suit to he District Court of Vizagapatam. The suit hen became Original Suit No. 4 of 1893 on the file of that Court, and on 1st December, 1893, the said Court, and on 1st December, 1893, the said Court gave judgment dismiss-ing the suit, on the ground that no sufficient evidence had been given to establish the plaintiff's case, and that judgment was not appealed from. On the 29th March, 1900, the High Court of Madras decided that it had no jurisdiction to order the transfer of a suit from the Court of the Governor's Agent to the District Court of Vizagapatam, and that the consent of the parties to the trans-fer could not cure that defect of jurisdic-tion. On the 27th October, 1900, the Maha-raja presented his plaint to the Court of the Coursers's Accest accest the present res Governor's Agent against the present res pondent for the same cause of action as wa

DEATH IN A POLICE STATION.

A correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail" from Tanjore under date the 2nd February :-

Last week I reported the facts, as they ad come to light at the inquest, of the had come to light at the inquest, of the death of a prisoner at the Police Station in the Tanjore City. They were it will be re-membered, that the man, who is said to have been arrested for drunkenness on the night of the 20th ultimo, was found dead in his cell on the following morning, and that the verdict at the inquest was that the cause of death was "unknown." But the Assistant Surgeon of Tanjore who held the "post mortem" examination certified to the effect that death was due to "hanging, evidently suicidal." Both the Sub-Magistrate of Tanjore who held the inquest and Mr. G.D.A. Stuart, I.C.S., Head Assistant Magistrate of Stuart, I.C.S., Head Assistant Magistrate of Tanjore, who was specially deputed to watch the enquiry, are said to have reported that it was a case of natural death due to exces-sive drinking. Lieutenant-Colonel Hakim, I.M.S., District Surgeon, is said to have re-ported, on the other hand that the man had died from hanging. Having received such conflicting findings, Mr. Banerji I.C.S., who is now acting for the District Magistrate. is now acting for the District Magistrate, decided to hold an enquiry into the circum-stances connected with the man's arrest and

accordingly examined witnesses to-day. The request of the Town Police Inspector, Rao Bahadur V. Parangasa Naidu, to be present at the enquiry, was refused as the Acting District Magistrate thought that the the interests of the Police officers would be best watched and prohibited by the Police Prose-cuting Inspector, who was present on behalf

of the department. Venugopaul Naidu, Constable No. 616 and Abdulla Sahib, Constable No. 1059, who ar-rested the deceased, said that he was drunk and utterly incapable when arrested and had to be carried to the Police Station, but this was done without in any way hurting the prisoner. Constable Abdulla Sahib, however, hesitated to say whether deceased was conscious or unconscious at the time he was arrested. The Magistrate made a note of the fact that witness appeared reluctant to answer the question in a straightforward manner.

Gopalswamy Naidu, Constable No. said that when he took over sentry duty, he called out at the door of deceased's cell and receiving no answer went in and found ac-cused to be dead. He reported the matter to Constable No. 826 who sent for the Station House Officer who arrived at 5-15 a.m. Kandaswamy Pillay, the Station He Officer, said that he received news of man's death from Constable No. 826 at Hou a.m. on the 21st instant.

The widow of the deceased stated that Police were constantly watching her h band's movements. She heard from a h liceman who visited their village on the following day and also from another who was a private individual that her husband died at Tanjore. She heard from the general public that he died in consequence of the beating that the Police gave him. She pre-sented a petition to the Headquarters De-puty Magistrate to that effect. One of the arrack shop-keepers in the neighbourhood snoke to having refused to

neighbourhood spoke to having refused sell any liquor to the deceased, when came to him a second time as he was alreadintoxicated with drink. Other shop-ke them who gave any evidence matter said that the man w

arrested drunkenness. The District Sur to-morrow. eon will be examined

While e value of green manure has p ecognised by the Ceylon pl antly, it is interesting to note been systematically carried on gen

members of Panchayat should be treated with courtesy, in particular the President, to whom a chair should be offered when he at-(3)) These two copies each for tends during the inspection.

19. The District Magistrate may not find time to do much inspection himself; but he will often be able to give encouragement to the Presidents and acquire much useful in-formation for himself by calling several Presidents to meet him in an informal con-

ference at his camp.

Sub-Inspectors of Police have the right to inspect and report to their superiors on the conduct of the chaukidars and dafadars, but they will have no powers to inspect the work of the Panchayats expect that the the register of information supplied to the thana will be open to their inspection and they will be entitled to call for any explanation from the President with regard to entries therein. When out on tour Sub-Inspectors should visit Presidents and consult with them as equals, but not as subordinates. 21. Police officers below the rank of Sub-

Inspector will have no power to inspect the work of either the Panchayat, dafadar, or Inspector will have the Panchayat, dafadar, of work of either the Panchayat, dafadar, of chaukidar; their only concern with the unron or its officers will be that they will be entitled to the assistance of the dafadars and chauki-total. The total in the corresponding week in the preceding year was 917 and that of cases of plague recorded 384.

V.-Service of Processes.

22. The processes to be served through the President of the circle Panchayat will be those of the nature of a summons or notice. Processes for arrest for realisation of dues of decretal amounts will continue to be executed as heretofore.

23. Processes to be served through the 23. Processes to be served through the President will be forwarded to hum by post by the nazir of the court, who should in all cases refer to registers (A) and (B) to as-certain the circle to which the processes should be transmitted for service. With the processes should be enclosed a stamped cover for their return.

24. On receipt of the processes, the Presi-dent, if he finds any has been missent to him, will return it with a note to that effect. The processes which have been properly addressed he will as speedily as possible cause to be served by the dafadar or chaukidar, and after they have been served and the service properly attested will return them to be court of issue by post 'Service Bearing' in the stamped cover received the processes. If no such cover has been received the pro-cesses will be returned 'Bearing' in an ordinary cover.

IN AMERICA Chamberlain's Cough Rem-edy is a great gavorite with the mothers of mail children for colds, eroup and whooping Sough. It contains no harmful substance and always gives prompt relief. Sold by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Co., Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem, Calcutta.

(3)) These two registers will be printed 150 copies each for distribution to the thanas. Subdivisional offices and courts, from which processes will be sent to the Panchayats for services.

(4) There will be a third register C which will be in manuscript. One copy of this will be kept at each thana and another at the sub divisional head-quarters.

Measures are now being taken to provide a complete staff for the new irrigation works in the Punjab. The expenditure will be at the rate of about a crore annually when everything is in full swing.

Intimation having been received of the outbreak of plague in Singapore, that place has been declared to be an infected port, and the plague regulations, issued by Govern-ment, will be enforced in the ports of Orissa and Chattagong against vessels arriving from that place.

The mortality in Bombay from all causes for the week ended the 31st January was 1,327

there were no fresh cases of plague detected or any dead rats found in or about, the fishermen's huts at Kuppam on the 1st idem. The three patients who were removed to plague camp by the Sanitary Commissioner the other day are now declared to be not suffering from plague. He thinks that matters are beginning to be very hopeful.

Two Brahmin School Masters, Madhwas, in the Devanahalli Taluk, Mysore, have been dismissed the service for a breach of the M.rriage Regulations, by ...e Inspector-General of Education. Mere dismissal from service was thought as a deterrent punish ment for these school masters and criminal prosecution was withheld. For their case was somewhat pitiable. Both were aged men and one had given his daughter in marriage and one had given his daughter in marriage to the other, more or less owing to the poverty of the man. The Deputy Inspector of schools in reporting the case recommend-ed the men for mercy, as similar technical offences had been committed by Munsiffs, Amildars or other officers and they were un-terched by Gavenment. buched by Government. Moreover, the parties were married in Tirupathi and there was no jurisdiction in Mysore for punishment, But Mr. Bhabha being firm, they were dismissed

A BAD COLD can not be cured too quickly For this purpose Chamberlain's Cough Rem-edy is unequalled. . or sale by Smith Stanistreet and Co., Wholesale Agents B. K. Paul and Ce Abdool Rahaman and Abdool Kareem,

C'loutte.

ced at St. Petersburg that large military stores and depots were being constructed and provisioned in that area.

In India, we have had Lord Kitchener's admirable scheme of reorganisation. It will provide an army for frontier service of 160,000 men of whom rather less than a third will be British regular troops. This army, however, is very poorly supplied with artillery, having less than three field guns per thousand. The Russian army against which it might be pitted Nussian army against which it might be pitted would outnumber it by three to one, as we have seen, and would in all probability bring into the field twice as many guns. The Rus-sians would all be white troops, and ther high fighting quality has been proved in Man-churia, where, as Japanese friends tell me, there is practically no difference between the fighting qualities of difference between the fighting qualities of Japanese and Russians, the Japa nese victories in almost every case being due to the admirable Japanese staff, a factor in which it is to be feared we are far below our gallant allies.

The figures given show that the Indian army, unsupported, would have little chance of success. It must be reinforced, and very heavily reinforced from home.

PARADOXICAL MEASURES.

But here we are met with a most remarkable puzzle. Though it is clear that in view of the new Russian railways the need of rein-forcements has increased, Mr. Arnold-Forster is busy cutting down the regular army avail-able for service abroad. If his scheme is ever carried out-and in the interests of the Empire we cannot too frevently pray that it never may be-mineteen battalions of regular never may be mancteen baddalons of regular infantry will be altogether abolished, and forty-nine others will be reduced to half strength. In other words, 36,000 British troops are to be wiped out. No British sol-dier of emanence has been found to defend this extraordinary plan, and Lord Roberts has strongly condemned it. At the very outside, the force which we shall be able to send to India will not much exceed 120,000 men, and then the reserves will be practically exhausted. We shall have nothing to fill the gaps caused by battles such as those of Liaoyang and the

'No Doctors to Treatment' "In my distant village home, and the con-sequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduc d my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale. maciated and uncared for in my own ho emachated and uncared for in my own home. —Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKTA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malarial and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will qure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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The plai, wear rejected on the ground the 1900, appear the former suit primat the decision upon the former suit primat the decision upon the same cause of action. From that an appeal was presented to the Governor in Council, who rejected the appeal on the ground that it would be inexpedient, and would set a bad example and encourage a multitude of suits for the same cause of action. Their Lordships were of oninion that the former decision of a Court opinion that the former decision of a Court opinion that the former decision of a Court adjudged by the High Court to be without jurisdiction could not be treated as res judi-cata against the claim of the Maharaja to have his rights decided by a Court of com-petent jurisdiction, and that the decision of the Governor in Council, affirming the deci-tion of the District Court, could not be supsion of the District Court, could not be sup-ported. The legal right to bring a suit, and to have it determinated by the proper Court to have it determinated by the proper Court created for the purpose of determining such suits, could not by barred upon the consi-derations of policy or expediency which were urged by the judgment under appeal. Their Lordships had already humbly reported to His Majesty as their opinion that the appeal ought to be allowed and consequential direc-tions given, but their Lordships passwerd tions given, but their Lordships reserved their reasons, and also the question of the costs, as to which the parties were to be at liberty to apply to their Lordships for

Mr. Bonnerjee, who appeared for the ap-pellant, now asked their Lordships to direct that the costs both here and below he cost accordingly. In the meantime the money deposited by the appellant in the Privy Council Office as security for costs should be repaid to him.

The cloudy weather is gone, but the cold is certainly extraordinary. The boys have found a new pastime in going out of the city in crowds in the morning and collecting the sheets of ice forming on the canals and tanks. The crust of hear frost on the grass, leaves, in fact, every exposed surface, does not melt till after 8 or 9 a.m. All but the hardiest trees and plants are frostbitten.-"Tribune."

The following is the weather and crop summary of the Madras Presidency for the week ended 20th January :-- No rain supplies insufficient in parts throughout except in Circars and the Hills. Ploughing sowing and Circars and the Hills. Ploughing sowing and transplanting in progress generally. Standing crops withering in parts throughout except in Circars and the Hills. Harvests continue, outturn poor to fair. Pasture insufficient ex-cept in Circars, Tanjore, Malabar and the Hills; fodder procurable, but reported to be scanty in parts Kistna. Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Madura. Condition of cettle generally good. Prices of rice are stationary in the nine districts, fallen in seven others and slightly risen in the rest; ragi fallen in eight districts, slightly risen in eleven others and stationary in the rest; cholam fallen in three districts, slightly risen in eight others and stationary in the rest; in eight others and stationary in the rest; cumbu fallen in four districts, slightly risen in five others and stationary in the rest.

the practice is still in vogue Mr. Wright has recommended, the well-known Cantalaria Striata dadaps and ground-nuts as valuable green manures. The native villager uses with excellent results as green manure wi plants totally different to those mentio and secures them without difficulty.

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The Editor of the Amrita Bazar Patrika writes:---

"I can confidently recommend the BHARAT VAI-SAJYANILAYA to the public as the medicines are prepared by expert with great care."

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

"I am glad to be able to say that the medicines prepared by Kabiraj KASHAB LALROY, Superintend-ing Physician of the BHARAT VAISAJVANILAVA, are genuine. * "

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

ment upon me.

Babu Madhu Sudhan De, Retired Jailor, writes:-

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

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

""My grand daughter had been suffering from-chronic dysentry attended with feverand other com-plications. When some of the eminent physicians failed to cure her, I placed her under the treatment of KABIRAJ KESHAB LAL ROY, who, I am glad to say, cured her within a very short time. The case of my grand daughter has convinced me that Ayur-vedic medicines, if properly prepared; are most flicacious for chronic disease."

MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, CALCUTTA, MANAGER,

MARABAN WA



THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, FEBRUARY 9, 1905.

EDISON'S QUEER "DAY-BOOKS."

There is a general belief held by a great number of people that an inventor is a kind of favored mortal to whom Dame Nature willingly imparts her secrets, and all the lucky one has to do is to take out his patents and pocket the royalties without putting himself to any great amount of trouble. Those who hold such beliefs should spend half an who hold such beliefs should spend dall an hour with the "Day-Books" of Thomas Alva. Edison, when they will probably acknowledge that the volumes are the most wonderful tri-bute to the marvellous and indefatigable energy of the great inventor that could possi

These books are many in number, folio size, and were first started by Edison when he was a mere boy nearly forty years ago. Like the conscientious diarist, Mr. Edison has never failed to keep them up to date and to-day they stand as a monument to the most industrious life on record. They are, in fact the most incomplete act of hooks in in fact, the most marvellous set of books in the world, and a single glance at them cannot but increase one's admiration for the man who is recognised as the greatest inventor of this or any other age. These "Day-Books" contain the daily re-

cords of "notions" which have come to Mr Edison at odd moments, as well as the results of the experiments carried out in connection with them. As soon as M. Edison had an "idea," no matter how trivial, that "idea". "bay-Books," to be afterwards theroughly "worked," in order that its true value might

be fully tested. In these "Day-Books" there are sketches o machinery drawn by him in pen and ink, accounts of every experiment made and records of the very smallest inventive thoughts which at one time or another have flashed through his brain. Together with all this there are his own criticisms on every discovery made by him during the last forty years or more—all written in that exquisite penmanship which attracted the attention of the "boss" when, as a boy, he was telegraph operator with the Gold and Stock and Western Union companies in New York.

Each page of every "Day-Book" is dated, and the date attested by three witnesses. These witnesses generally those men who have been working with him at the time-have also placed their initials at the foot of every paragraph of importance and also across the numerous sketches of the various machines which illustrate the books.

machines which illustrate the books. The object of having all these witnesses was that when a possible law suit arose—and in the early days they cropped up like mush-rooms—these books might be produced as evidence against the infringers of his patents. In this way they have repaid Mr. Edison many times for all the labour he has expended upon them, and have probably saved him thousands of pounds by quickly 'ringing to a close suits which otherwise might have dragged out for weeks and months.

In these remarkable books you will see In these remarkable books you will see column after column of entries, neatly ticked off, and having the initials N. G. placed be-fore each. These letters stand for "No good" and indicate that the ideas have been thoroughly tried, but "found wanting." Some people would look upon these "No good" en-tries as waste of time, but not so Mr. Edi-son, who declared to the writer a little time ago that he hed learned more through his ago that he had learned more through his pparent failures than he had ever done

agh his greatest successes. Then there a lists of different substances which he are long imented with in perfecting his nu-has experimental with in perfecting his nu-has experimental with a seen the side of many merous inventions, and by the side of many merous inventions has seen the ominous letters of these may also N.G.

N.G. In one volume of the materials which Books" is a long list of the make a uchson tried when attempting ue. The perfect carbon button for the transformer the

Among these materials are various kinds of rags and textiles steeped in chemical solu-tions, various sorts of papers, innumerable species of woods, different specimens of barks --outer and inner, and taken from the trees when the sap rises and when it descends--grapes, and Indian corn stalls prepared in many different ways. When Mr. Edison thought of cornstalks he was getting pretty warm in his solution of the difficulty, and so it is not surprising to find beside this ma-terial the initials V.E. once more. But it was not quite the thing he was looking for, though he was on the right track, and he knew that Nature was losing her hold on knew that Nature was losing her hold on the secret.

After several experiments with cornstalks he remembered that bamboo belonged to the same family, and as he possessed a very fine Manila bamboo came which had been pre-sented to him, and which he valued highly, he determined to sacrifice it to the cause s ience. He therefore broke the cane and tried the material of which it was made for his incandescent lamp, and it was made for his incandescent lamp, and it was sufficiently successful to warrant his placing the initials V.G. actainst Manila bamboo. But Edison was not satisfied, and never has been, with "Very good," and after a little

consideration he placed in the hands of one of his young assistan's (mentioned in these "Day-Books" as "Tom") the sum of 25,000dols. and ordered him off to China for the purpose of obtaining specimens of Chinese bam-boo-the kind which the natives carve; for he argued that it must be of an even, homogeneous grain to lend itself to the sculptor's knife, and homogeneity in perfection was what he must obtain if his electric light was to be a success. "Tom" went, secured the bamboo desired, and so at last Edison ob-tained that ideal carbon for which he had searched many years.

THE JAPANESE SPIRIT.

Professor Okakura, of Tokio on Jan. 17 delivered at the London School of Economics the first of three lectures on "The Japanese Spirit." Sir A. Rucker, principal of the University of London, occupied the chair. Mr. Okakura, in the course of his lecture, said :--

The Japanese represented a nation different in its development from any existing Western race, and governed from time imme-morial by the descendants of the Sun-Goddess The Japanese social system was bassed on filial piety, the natural outcome of ancestor worship. Several systems of belief had con-tributed to make up the national cuit. Con-fucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism had been confused confused together for many cen-turies in the heart of the people, to produce that final amalgamation which was the Japan of to-day. Surely this was a people worthy of consideration. The most formidable difficulty of the Western student in his researches into things Japanese was the totally unfamilian construction of Japanese society. To understand Japan it was necessary for the foreign observer to be free from the the foreign observer to be free from the bigotry of his conventional philosophy of life, fitnnoiogically it was difficult to place the Japanese. In Japan there were two distinct races—the aboriginal Ino, who were found only in Vezo, and who were fast dying out, and the Yamato, or ruling race, who estab-lished themselves more than 2,000 years ago. In the Yamato race, or Japanese proper, In the Yamato race, or Japanese proper, there were two distinct types—one charac-termed by delicate and refined build, and the other, more robust, with broad face, flat nose, and horizontal eyes. The former was to be found among the better classes of the southern part of Japan; the latter, which was the plebeian type, prevaled in the nor-thern provinces. These distinctions of type were still more noticeable among the women; and they were attributed to two experts

perfect carbon button for the tend story is told in detail, and shows ho. of failure may ultimately be crowned with this of daily experimenting that a happy acci-dent revealed to the unventor the exact may terial he was looking for in connection with his now famous "carbon button" for the te-lephone. One night, after a long day of unsuccess-ful experimenting. Edison strolled into his way and blackening the terial found on the table a kerosene lamp terial found on the table a kerosene lamp the broke his promise not to look at her whom he sought. On his return he washed himself because of the pollution of Hades, and from thing of his eyes were born the sun-tion of his eyes were born the sun-terial determine the termine the termine termin and they were attributed to two separate waves of immigration from Mongolia. The because of tht pollution of Hades, and from the washing of his eyes were born the sun-goddess and the moon-goddes. The sun-goddess sent her grandson down to earth to rule Japan, and the great grandson of this deity was the Emperor Jimmu, who founded the dynasty, which had reigned in Japan for 2,500 years. The present Emperor was the 121st link in this unbroken chain. Thus the people of Japan looked to the Throne with people of Japan looked to the Throne with peculiar pride and reverence as being of directly divine origin. Ancestor worship was the first form of belief in Japan; and from the tradition of every family gathering round the greatest of all, that of the ruling family, had been formed the national cult. The whole nation was bound by the sacred tie of a common belief and thought; there was the great gap between the Oninese cult of fatalism and the cult of the Japanese con-sidered as moral forces. The Throne had sidered as moral forces. The Throne had sidered as moral forces. The Throne had always been sacred, and no attempt on its formal occupation had been made even by the powerful Shoguns, who had been the real rulers of the country. They knew how dan-gerous it would be to tamper with the great principle on which the religious spirit of the nation centred. As to language, the affinities of the Japanese language were rather obs-cure. It was one of the group of languages spoken by the Mongolian race, but it had no fundamental connection with the monosyll-able language of China. As a people the fundamental connection with the monosyll-able language of China. As a people the Japanese had not much aptitude for deep metaphysical thought. They were not the race to produce a Schopenhauer. Warlike by nature, they had from the beginning the soldier-like simplicity and easy sentiments of men of action. The fundamental principles of Confucianism they turned into working principles and maxims for immediate appli principles and maxims for immediate appli-cation. Until recently they had drawn on India and China for philosophic ideas; and now they were looking afresh to Europe and America. Some day they would have a new philosophy based on the use of motor cars and telephones and applied to daily conduct. The Japanese had not produced original thinkers. They were a people of the present and the tangible, of the broad daylight and the plainly visible. The undeniable prodi-vity of the Japanese mind was towards de-termination and action. Pure reason was only regarded as a means to bring the human mind to the refuge of the nearest port. There has been constant snow in Kashimir for the last few days, and the road from Sri-nagar to Uri is quite blockade. From Uri to Kohala there is lattle snow, but the road has been badly damaged by landslips. From Kohala on to Bogla it is in good order, and thence for fifteen miles to the brewery is un

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down the burner, as ninety-nine men out of ninety-nine would have done, Edison sait down and watched the smoking lamp, still thinking of his carbon button. As he watched, he wondered whe-ther kerosene soot was not the very thing he was looking for.

As soon as the idea occurred to ham he jumped up, lowered the burner, removed the chimney with the aid of his pocket-handkerchief, slipped it into one of his capacious poc-kets, and went home to experiment. As soon as he reached his room he carefully withdrew the chimney from his pocket, and began to gently scrape away the soot, beginning from the bottom.

In the "Day-Book" there is a record re-In the "Day-BOOK" there is a record re-garding the quality of the soot thus obtained from the lower part of the glass with the initials V.E.—"Very enccuraging"—appen-ded. Having stopped scraping in order to make this entry Mr. Edison then began to remove the soot higher up, and the more he advanced in the same direction the better became the quality of the soot, until at the very top Edison obtained what he had hunted for for over thirteen months a ma-terial which he knew would enable him to make a perfect carbon button. At the end of this record in the "Day-Book" appears the one word, "Eureka."

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