

# Amrita Bazar Patrika

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VOL XXXVI

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1905.

NO. 12

## Bharat

### Vaisajyanilaya.

No. 129-1-2, CORNWALLIS STREET,  
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

SUPERINTENDING PHYSICIAN

Kaviraj Keshab Lal Roy.

All sorts of Sastri Medicines, Ghritas, Oils  
etc., are always in stock.

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The Editor of the Amrita Bazar  
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prepared by expert with great care."

Raj Bahadur Dwarka Nath Bhatta-  
charya, Retired Sub-Judge writes:-

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

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

"I can very strongly certify as to the genuineness  
of the medicines prepared at the BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, and to the extraordinary care with  
which KABIRAJ KESHAB L. ROY execute his treat-  
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 L. ROY.  
In some of the cases he has shown exceptional  
skill and discretion in curing them. There is no  
doubt that the medicines prepared at the BHARAT  
VAISAJYANILAYA are genuine, otherwise they can  
not act so miraculously."

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

"My grand daughter had been suffering from  
chronic dysentery attended with fever and other  
complications. When some of the eminent physicians  
failed to cure her, I placed her under the treatment  
of KABIRAJ KESHAB L. 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  
efficacious for chronic diseases."

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WIND AND PAINS IN STOMACH.

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Female

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other disorders, to which residents in this  
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HAVE POSITIVELY NO EQUAL.

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"All acute fevers" (except in case of incurable)  
cured in two days and malarial fever, spleen, liver  
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MANAGER

BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA

Shambazar, Calcutta.

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due to youthful folly and excesses. Dr. G.  
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dies have failed to produce the slightest  
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the promptitude with which my order was complied  
with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you  
success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Ex. Asst.  
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executed my orders with great promptness and the  
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deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trust-  
worthy in his dealings with his customers.  
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lent and efficacious."

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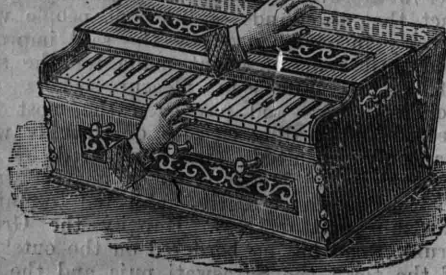
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It may be freely taken at all seasons by  
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Is a check excessive hemorrhages

is absolutely free from alcohol

is palatable to the taste and a

delightful beverage during the

hot season.

DOSE—Two tea spoonfuls diluted with wineglass

ful of water.

PRICE—An 8 per ounce phial and Rs. 5

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TESTIMONIALS.

"I have used it in many cases

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A prompt and powerful alternative and Depurative acting directly upon the

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The distressing poison of Syphilis with its primary, secondary or tertiary

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Bottle Re. 1-10-0.

N. POWELL, & CO.,

Chemists,



## BENARES NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Benares, Feb. 11.

## THE VAISHYA CONFERENCE.

The 12th Session of the Vaishya Conference has been fixed for Benares. It is a great gathering of the Vaishyas who are mostly traders, and the dates for the sitting are 15th 16th and 17th March next. Although the dates are so near, no site has yet been decided upon. Babu Bhagban Das is the prime mover in the matter, and we hope that some suitable site will before long be secured. There is hardly any open space in the heart of the city and the suburbs all around are dotted by gardens and country houses of the city folk not suitable for purposes of a conference. The difficulty that is being met with by the promoters of the Vaishya Conference will doubtless be experienced by the Reception Committee of the National Congress, and their early move in the matter is indicative of their knowledge of local wants. The dates of the Conference fall during the Mahomedan holidays, and I think it is very shrewd of them to have left out the Christmas week which is so crowded with important functions and to have selected the fog end of winter for their purpose.

## DAMAGE BY FROST.

It breaks my heart to tell you that serious damage has been wrought to crops by frost and insects in this district and all over the province. The "rabi" crops this year were very promising and would more than have compensated for the deficiency in the rice crop. The sugarcane has yielded a fair return but it is by itself not sufficient to sustain the peasantry for a whole year. This damage by frost was wholly unexpected, for up to now it was the drought that usually destroyed the crops and having had enough rain lately we were sanguine that nothing ill can happen. Alas, a new element was discovered all of a sudden and smiling fields have been converted into ruins. The feeding of the peasants at this loss is indescribable. I have inspected the peas and found the contents of the pods blackened. Arhar and peas have suffered a loss of twelve annas in the rupee and barley and others about eight annas. The prices have also now risen.

## CONDITION OF THE PEASANTRY.

You have simply to go into the villages to realise the abject poverty of the people. The Emperor at Vienna annually seeks twelve of the poorest men in his kingdom and feasts them lavishly and attends on them personally. Cannot the Viceroy of India Harun-ul-Rashid-like quit company with his courtiers and penetrate the villages alone and see for himself the condition of the people. The very great fear that he has is that he may be attacked if alone, but this only those will tell who do not know the people. I know for certain that a respectable stranger in any village will be housed and hospitably treated, much more a European if he does not carry a gun and does not take meat and drink. I advocate this because at least it will have the effect of chastening the heart of the Viceroy and making him disagree with his Finance Minister when the latter dilates on a prosperous budget. The one occupation of the peasantry these days is the pressing of sugarcane. Day and night they are at work: the creaking of the pressing mill does not stop with the advance of the night. Or chilly and frosty nights the peasants and their bullocks are hard at work with no clothing but a short and thin blanket, too short to cover their breasts, or a piece of dirty long cloth. It is a wonder that everyone of them does not catch pneumonia or is not frozen to death.

## SPORTS.

The European officials are having a jolly time of it these days. The volunteer sports were in full swing here for one whole week. During those days none of the officials were in fact officers. In fact officers presented themselves from the outside. When they came to a close the Lucknow Everyone of them repaired and are only returning now. The easy leave rules, the princely salaries, and the power of the Oyar, an official enjoyment has been provided for in the shape of sports at the cost of the Government. In their clubs and meeting places they find it of course easy to call the Military band to enliven them on nominal payment which the highest placed "natives" cannot, and it now only remains to get the Indian taxpayers to contribute, towards these sports for the same reasons that he pay for the hill excursions.

## JAPANESE HANDLOOM.

One of the public spirited gentlemen has sent for a loom from Japan. It is a big thing and does not appear to be a complicated machinery, yet no local mechanic can put it up. So much have we deteriorated under the "paternal" care of England!

## MR. DHARMAPALA.

Mr. Dharmapala has gone to Ceylon to see his father who is said to be unwell. He opened a small school here prior to his departure which continues to impart education in carpentry and watch-making. He has high ambitions but they do not seem to fructify. We are anxiously awaiting his return.

A Karachi correspondent writes under date the 13th inst.:—The steamer Welsh Prince, with 1,380 mules for Government, arrived in harbour from Buenos Ayres yesterday. Ten mules died on the voyage and one while in the harbour. Another vessel is also expected from the same port in a week or ten days. Those just landed are in fine condition and seem an excellent batch of animals. True to their name and nature, these animals showed great obstinacy in walking out of the steamer, inasmuch as only 400 could be got clear from the steamer yesterday.

A ten-foot tiger was killed a short time ago, says a Burma contemporary by a Gurkha close to the K. O. S. B.'s camp in the day time at Maymyo. The man got close up to it and fired a charge of slugs into it, killing it immediately. Another tiger is reported to be committing depredations at a village about two stations down the line. The animal came the first day in broad daylight, and took off a cow; the day after he again turned up and took a second at the same time of the day as the first. Yet a third time he came with the same result. The inhabitants of the village were more surprised than grieved at his two first achievements. However, at his third visit they betook themselves and their outraged feelings within their houses and so they will remain unless some kind-hearted sportsman goes down and relieves the tiger of his responsibilities as shepherd to their flocks and herds.

## MONGHYR NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Monghyr, Feb. 11.

## THE PLAGUE.

Since I wrote you last, the terrible monster, plague, has made rapid strides over almost all the quarters of this doomed town and is doing merciless ravages among the unfortunate people. Although the local authorities are doing their best to abate the nuisance, their efforts are of no avail against the havoc that is going on all round. The daily average of mortality from this fell disease within municipal bounds ranges between 25 to 30—an appalling figure in respect of a small town like Monghyr, one-third of the inhabitants whereof has already been swept away by this dread disease during the past five years. Nor is the disease confined to this town alone; the outlying villages and the interior parts of the district are horribly affected. Thousands of people have been compelled to leave their hearth and home and are living thoroughly exposed in miserable temporary huts in open common and are dying on account of the intense cold of this winter. One's heart breaks to see the sufferings of the poor who cannot return to their village homes which are badly affected with plague poison and who are thus compelled to die of cold in the fields. The cold of this season is phenomenal and responsible for the high rate of mortality from plague. From the last several days the sky has been overcast with thick clouds accompanied by westerly winds and occasional rains which has brought down the temperature several degrees below zero point, and has brought about frosts, thus doing havoc among the rabi crops. Heaven knows when this state of things will come to an end, and one is forced to think that the end of the creation, so far as India is concerned, is within a measurable distance.

The plague has attacked the best place of the town i.e., the fort where several deaths have occurred. It has attacked the jail, where the jail doctor and his wife were the first victims. Several prisoners also have been affected and the jail authorities are removing the patients to a tent erected near the boarding house outside the fort. This is highly objectionable as the boarding house is inhabited by school boys whose safety ought to be looked for by the authorities.

## OFFICIAL.

The news of the transfer of Mr. W. H. Vincent I. C. S., District Judge, to Chota Nagpur as Judicial Commissioner has been received with feelings of genuine regret by the litigious public; and the Bars both of this district and Bhagalpur are specially sorry to lose such a polite, courteous and kind officer. He was a great patron to the junior members of the Bar to whom he always stretched his helping hand. He was in the District for the last six years, and during the period, he had won the hearts of many for his impartial administration of justice. In January last the members of the Bar and of the Coronation Club, Monghyr, assembled at the premises of the Bar Library and resolved to give Mr. Vincent an evening party in recognition of his good services. On the 7th instant some of the pleaders headed by Babu Motilal Haldar, our popular Sub-Judge, and Babu Shyamal Das Chuckerjarti, Government Pleader, waited on the District Judge at the Circuit House to formally invite him to the proposed evening party and to fix such a date for the occasion as would suit him. Mr. Vincent received the party very courteously, and warmly thanking them for their kindness fixed the 1st March next for the purpose. While regretting the impending departure of the District Judge, we are sincere in our regret for the order of leave for six months granted to Babu Jnanendra Nath Chowdhuri, M.A., B.L., Deputy Magistrate. The gentleman who is suffering from diabetes has been compelled to take leave for such a long period—which means his practical transfer from this district for good. While congratulating him for going away from a plague stricken place we cannot but express our regret at parting with such an amiable, conscientious, able and just officer who is decidedly far superior to the ordinary run of Deputy Magistrates, and utterly free from the prejudices with which a majority of these officers are sadly imbued. We wish him God speed, and hope that he will speedily regain his wonted health during his well earned rest. Misfortune never comes alone. We are again threatened with the loss by retirement in May next of our popular, Sub-Judge, Babu Mafi Lal Haldar, who is on second extension, after completing his fifty-fifth year. A more able officer there is scarcely in the service, and it is impossible to record the manifold good qualities that adorn him. He is a Judge of "unique merit and ripe experience"—to quote the words of a celebrated scholar who wrote to me concerning him,—"and his chief motto is 'Justice with mercy.' In recognition of his inimitable qualities the members of the Bar have felt proud and honoured by electing him their Vice-President. We wish that he should apply for a further extension and we hope the Government would grant it, for we cannot afford to lose him so soon.

## INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Rungpur, Feb. 9.

The Rangpur Edward Coronation Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was opened yesterday at 4 p.m. in the presence of many European ladies and gentlemen of the town and a large number of zemindars and representatives of the district. Babu Bhabani Prasanna Lahiri, Secretary, in a brief speech, gave a sketch of the Exhibition and requested the District Magistrate to formally open it. The Magistrate then, in a short speech, eulogized the efforts of the Secretary and Babu Rajani Kant Bhattacharji and Asutosh Lahiri in getting up the Exhibition which was a grand success. Babu Rajani Kant Bhattacharji in a lucid speech dwelt upon the great agricultural resources of the district in spite of its industrial poverty and thanked the Magistrate for the keen interest he took. The Magistrate then read out the names of the zemindars and other gentlemen who have helped the Exhibition Committee in collecting exhibits. The Exhibition remained open up to 6 when invited ladies and gentlemen visited several stalls and inspected the interesting collection of various exhibits. The Exhibition will remain open for 10 days, one day being exclusively set apart for "zenana" ladies. A large number of agricultural implements is exhibited and their practical uses will also be demonstrated.

## HOOGHLY ITEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hooghly, Feb. 13.

## A SAD BURNING FATALITY.

On Friday last a lad, aged seven, son of one Bhut Nath Sing died here from the effects of severe burning. The poor lad was warming himself by the side of a fire when his clothes accidentally caught fire and ignited scalding him badly all over his person to which he eventually succumbed.

## WEATHER AND HEALTH.

The cold is still abnormally intense here. Its almost unbearable beaumbing influence which is telling heavily on the health of the public has not yet diminished. The temperature is unprecedentedly low and the cold wave is one of the unusual records in the annals of Hooghly. In spite of this beastly and trying winter stray cases of cholera in sporadic form are reported. The health of the town is anything but satisfactory.

## A DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

There was a theatrical performance of "Dassaratna Mritga" and "Moja" under the management of Babu Kali Ch. Pal by the Hooghly Edward Dramatic club at the premises of Babu Jadu Nath Ghose in the Katgarh section of the town before a large and appreciative audience on Sunday night last aided by its own concert. The play was on the whole excellently enacted, most of the actors having acquitted themselves admirably as was evidenced by the repeated encores and applause elicited from the admired gathering.

## HOWRAH SESSIONS.

The Sessions trial at Howrah is over and our Sessions Judge who presided over it has now returned to town. There were on the file two cases of theft committed by old offenders in which the prisoners, who are incorrigible jail birds, have been awarded a long term of imprisonment with hard labour for their stealing propensities and thieving proclivities. The new departure from the usual procedure for the trial of Howrah Sessions by the District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly has we presume, interfered with the time and energy of that able officer who is already overworked with his responsible and onerous offices of District and Sessions Judge of an important and heavy district like Hooghly. It is most desirable in the interest of the public as well as of the efficient administration of justice that Howrah Sessions should be tried at Hooghly along with its sessions and he should be assisted by a competent Senior Sub-Judge vested with the powers of Additional District and Sessions Judge in the disposal of cases both civil and criminal. We understand that our learned Judge will shortly represent his views on the subject to the Hon'ble High Court.

## MOTOR RACE.

In consequence of the recent legal motor trial between Howrah and Assensole and in compliance with the proclamation thereof issued by the District Magistrate of Hooghly, Mr. H. D. Carey, a large number of policemen were stationed at a reasonable distance to guard over the Grand Trunk Road within the jurisdiction of the District of Hooghly with a view to forbid the people here from driving bullock-carts and other vehicles and to take every precaution not to allow any loose cattle or not to let to use by the people the said road on which the cars ran during the last Saraswati puja holidays in any manner whatsoever. There is no gainsaying the fact that thousands of innocent people were greatly inconvenienced by the said improper and unjust arrangement made for the sake of a few European pleasure-seekers and holiday-makers and nay even the most respected and leading citizens of Hooghly were wantonly insulted and humiliated by the myrmidons of Hooghly police apart from their being unnecessarily subjected to untold hardship and distress. Happily the Grand Trunk Road having bordered on the outskirts of the town the Saraswati puja and the immersion of the image into the river were in no way interfered with.

## KHULNA TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Khulna, Feb. 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. Collin, Commissioner, opened the Coronation Technical School yesterday afternoon. All the leading gentlemen of the town and some Zamindars and talukdars were present. On his arrival near the gate, the Commissioner was presented with a silver sickle of unique design, with which he opened its key and then walked over the Technical School compound where a big "shamiana", very tastefully decorated, was pitched for the occasion. The Police presented arms. Lobo's Band played the National Anthem.

After the Commissioner had taken his seat the District Engineer read the report. The Commissioner in a brief and neat speech pointed out the utility of the institution, exhorted the middle class to give up their prejudices and educate their children as it will enable them to earn a honest livelihood. He said that Peter, the Great, learned ship building, and why the son of a gentleman should not learn boat building. He thanked Babu Asutosh Chakravarti for making the free gift of a plot of land for the school premises and exhorted others to come forward with scholarships and medals for the encouragement of boys. He spoke very highly of Mr. Ahmad the popular Magistrate, for the promptness with which he got everything ready for opening the school and said Mr. Ahmad owned a magic wand by which he could do a thing, which he wanted to do in no time. The Vice Chairman of the District Board proposed a vote of thanks to the Commissioner, which was seconded and unanimously carried with cheers.

The prize distribution of the Model Girls' School then followed. Mrs. Abercrombie distributing the prizes. There were recitations by girls which were greatly admired by the audience. The Commissioner then spoke a few words at encouragement and promised help in the acquisition of land required for the school compound. Lobo's Band played at intervals. The proceedings closed with a sweet song prepared for the occasion.

In the evening there was bioscope by the Royal Bioscope Company and theatrical performance by the local theatre party. The Commissioner left for Jessore by special train at 11. AM the leading gentlemen of the town went to the Railway station to see him off.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a fifth District Inspector of Schools, in the North West Frontier Province.

## BRAHMANBARIA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(From a Correspondent.)

Brahmanbaria, Feb. 8.

The Exhibition will commence from the 9th instant and last for the six following days. A huge structure has been erected in the heart of the town and a very large collection of industrial and agricultural exhibits is expected to find its way to the various stalls and pavilions. The District Board has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 in aid of the Exhibition and a similar grant is expected from Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy, Zamindar of Perganna Sorai within which lies the major portion of the Sub-Division of Brahmanbaria. Other non-resident Zamindars, especially the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, have gladly consented to co-operate with the project that is calculated to develop the maternal resources not to speak of articles that are indigenous of the country. The forest and hilly exhibits, not to speak of the articles that are indigenous to the country will be freely introduced in the Exhibition.

The special feature of the Exhibition will be the introduction of the newly-invented paddy husking machine and the Fly Shuttle Loom. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate who is the President of the Exhibition Committee, has been trying all manner of means to gradually introduce the improved paddy husking machine and supplant the present awkward system of husking by women with the aid of a pestle and mortar. The committee have in contemplation of bringing in Hindoo plough of America and other recent useful machines for show during the next year's Exhibition.

Regard being to the fact that a large number of collections is daily pouring in from all quarters and the sympathy and co-operation it has received from the Government officials and numerous Zamindars and landholders of the District and elsewhere it can be fairly assumed that the Exhibition will be one of the best and surest means of improving the arts and agriculture of the country.

The Committee with a view to make the Exhibition attractive to the public in general decided to provide for certain entertainments such as fire-works, Band, Jatra, Gramophone, Magic lantern Exhibition, Bioscope, Black and White Arts, Magic performances, Athletic sports etc. The Committee in their desire that a section of the community should be deprived of the pleasure of visiting the Exhibition have arranged for a reduction in the prices of ordinary tickets, the price of admission being one anna only. Free passes will be given to certain exhibitors and other bodies of men likely to learn weaving and other useful arts. The last day of the Exhibition will be the 15th instant on which date the public in general will be admitted free. There will be a grand closing ceremony on the same date when the awards will be notified, speeches made and a display of fireworks exhibited.

Important experiments are being made in the production of rubber and fibres at the Government plantations at Banhope, Barliyar and Katari in the Madras Presidency, where their cultivation has attracted much attention from planters and others in Southern India who have taken up the exploitation of these products in addition to tea, coffee and cinchona.

A letter from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India states that the condition of the agriculturists in Gujarat is generally satisfactory, but in the Deccan and the Carnatic scarcity is feared. A further sum of a lakh has been allotted for "takavi" advances in the districts of the Northern Division and Ahmednagar. The Bombay Government proposes to remit Rs. 3,84,00,000 of land revenue next year.

At the present time the jute industry possesses an exceptional interest. The area under jute cultivation in Bengal has increased by 25 per cent during the last ten years. Some idea of the annual production may be gathered from the fact that at 15 manads per acre—the normal yield—1,600,000 tons of jute is the average yearly crop; and its commercial importance only requires the further statement that its value is about £14,000,000 to be duly appreciated.

It is satisfactory to learn that experiments are in progress in the Central Provinces for the purpose of testing methods of cotton cultivation, different kinds of fertilisers, rotation of crops, seed selection, etc. Although they have as yet failed to find out any important practical improvements over the best local methods, there are many parts of the Provinces where the cultivation does not reach a high standard, and these are being gradually brought up to a superior level.

Sir Hugh Barnes, speaking in the Legislative Council at Rangoon on Saturday, mentioned that it was practically settled that he would leave Burma in May.

Lord Kitchener has decided to postpone his shooting trip to Pilibhit, as owing to the winter rains the prospects of shooting are not good. The visit may be made later, possibly at the end of March.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says, the main object of the Nawab of Bahawalpur's visit to Calcutta is believed to be in connection with a scheme for running a canal through the Murchinabad district near Ferozepore.

An Indian trades started a soap manufactory in the Kemendine quarter of Rangoon last year. It has succeeded so well that he has purchased forty acres of land three miles further out of town on the railway line, where he purposes putting up an enlarged factory of the same kind.

Why do people, says the "Indian Spectator," ask for more hostels for students? Is it because they subvert the convenience of students or because they possess an educational value, in that they supply conditions necessary for the formation of character? At Jacobabad, Lord Lamington had to comment on a somewhat discouraging circumstance which had been brought to his notice in that town. The students' hostel there had at one time nineteen inmates: now there are only two, and the parents of these would appear to be inclined to withdraw them! There must evidently be some misunderstanding responsible for so ugly a state of things. As his Excellency truly remarked, if students' hostels are needed in other countries, they are especially needed here. The backwardness of the Mahomedans can ultimately be traced to their home influence, which, as His Excellency had been informed, was not as good as in the more progressive communities. In mental capacity the Mahomedans are not inferior to other communities; the defects which handicap them in the race must be sought for in "the traditions and habits of their own homes." The transplantation of the young mind from such surroundings into well-managed hostels would provide the remedy. Is it only at Jacobabad that the true motion of the hostel system in education is forgotten?

## CEYLON POLICE SCANDAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

SCEME OF REORGANISATION.

Despatches relating to the re-organisation of the Ceylon Police Force have been published in Colombo. They commence with the despatch from H. E. the Governor, dated September 20th, which deals exhaustively with the whole question of the police. It commences:—"I have the honour to inform you that on my assumption of this Government, I found existing a very general feeling that there was an undue proportion of undetected crime, that the police system is unsatisfactory, and the regular police inefficient, if not corrupt, while for police purposes the local headmen are equally untrustworthy."

This indictment H. E. evidently accepts, because he does not attempt to refute it. It is a curious commentary, thinks the "Times of Ceylon," upon Sir West Ridgeway's laboured defence of the Police, and his claim that Ceylon was as safe as Piccadilly for a lady with her purse in her hands. Then follows a detailed description of present police and headmen system. He says: "The state of crime is deplorable; murders in April averaged one a day. He adds: "When, in addition to this prevalence of vicious crime I find that the proportion of acquittals in Ceylon is far higher than in other colonies, I am forced to the conclusion that a change of system is imperative." The solution is improvement at reasonable expense. He considers the weakest point is the officers of the regular police, and says the present system affords no career to anyone with ability and ambition. He proposes to divide each province into two or more districts of such an extent that the active and personal supervision of an officer of the regular police may be possible. He proposes to abolish the present system of placing the Government Agents in immediate charge of the police force in these provinces.

## EXPENSE INVOLVED.

His Excellency claims that the expenditure on the police is extraordinarily small when compared with the amount spent in other colonies, and quotes figures. He proposes to try his system to the three most criminal provinces—the Western, Southern, and North-Western Provinces. He proposes a Superintendent at Colombo with assistants at Kalutana and Negombo; a Superintendent at Galle with assistants at Matara and Tangalle; and a Superintendent at Kurunegala with an assistant at Chilaw. He proposes a liberal addition to the number of stations.

	Rs.
Personal Emoluments	96,184
Other charges	39,300
Initial cost	21,842
Total	157,326

He advocates an increase of pay in the lower forces of the force. This, he says, is opposed to the view of Sir West Ridgeway and some of the members of the Executive Council. He adds that if his proposal is adopted, it would not be necessary to continue the rank of inspectors who would be placed by Sergeant-Majors. He proposes that in future all Assistant Superintendents shall be cadets of the Civil Service. The number of Superintendents would ultimately increase to eleven, being one for each province and two for the depot. Assistant Superintendents when the system had been extended to the whole Island, would be 17. With the extinction of the rank of the inspector a reduction in expenditure would be effected. The key note of the change is the improvement in the number and status of the officers.

## THE SECOND DESPATCH.

The second despatch is dated October 12th, and pleads earnestly for a more liberal remuneration of the lower grades to attract the best material. He proposes that the pay of the third class constables (Rs. 15) should be raised to Rs. 18, and that of the second class constables should be Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 17-50. The cost of this is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

## MR. LYTLETON'S REPLY.

In a lengthy reply the Secretary of State says that as regards the control of the police as a force, Sir Henry Blake proposes to revert practically to the system which was in vogue before 1892.

Mr. Lytton points out that a new official as Inspector-General of Police will be necessary at a cost of Rs. 15,000 per annum. Mr. Lytton agrees that the Indian Government should be asked to recommend for permanent transfer to the Ceylon service an experienced officer of police who can be relied upon to carry out a thorough re-organisation of the force. A specially high salary might be offered for a short term of three or five years. Sir Henry Blake is given permission to communicate direct with India and to offer higher pay if necessary. Mr. Lytton does not agree to the proposed withdrawal of the Police from the control of the Government Agents. The proposal to officer the force from the cadets of the Civil Service has, he says, much to recommend it. The main difficulty is the question of pay. He does not say that these difficulties are insuperable, and he gives his consent to the immediate appointment of three officers from the Cadet Service for police work in the Western, Southern and North-Western Provinces if the step is considered essential at the present time. He also gives his sanction for the immediate increase of pay to the lower grades on the distinct understanding that the higher pay shall be contingent upon passing certain physical and educational tests. Mr. Lytton concludes with an expression of his appreciation of the care and attention of Sir Henry Blake to the question. The final despatch of Sir Henry Blake deals with details.

## "No Doctors to Treatment"

"In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria, have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncared for in my own home."—Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKA BATIKA, the infallible specific for Malaria and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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# THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

Calcutta, February 19, 1905.

## UNTRUTHFULNESS IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

LORD CURZON merited his otherwise brilliant Convocation speech by some irrelevant and unnecessarily offensive remarks. He was condemning flattery; he was preaching the high claims of truth and morality to the Indian youths he was addressing; so he had no need of taking such an opportunity for the purpose of abusing the people of this country, even if he were correct in his opinion. But not only were his views unfounded, but he had no right to pose as an authority on the subject. If Englishmen generally are not in touch with the Indians, the Viceroy surely has no means of knowing the inner workings of their society. If his Lordship had been a Judicial Officer, say, like Mr. Chalmers, one of our late Law Members, he might have laid claim to the position of an authority. Mr. Chalmers was a Judge in India; he had therefore opportunities of knowing how far perjury prevailed here. He was also a Judge in England, and was thus competent to compare the proportion of perjury in the two countries. We refer to Mr. Chalmers, because, he actually published an article on perjury in an English Law Journal of 1895, upon which action was subsequently taken by English authorities.

Alluding to this article the "Pioneer" of that time observed:—

"We are accustomed to think that perjury is nowhere so rife as in India. At any rate there can be no doubt that in this respect India must 'bade to beat.' In the opinion, however, of His Honour, Judge Chalmers, expressed in an article entitled 'Petty Perjury,' in the current number of the 'Law Quarterly Review,' a truth is more often perverted in an English county court than in a North-West Kutchery, or even among the motley elements of the population of Gibraltar, Spaniards, Malaysians and Barbary Jews."

Indeed, the above was the deliberate conclusion of the Honourable Mr. George Chalmers, who, as a Judge, had considerable experience of India, England, and Gibraltar. To verify his conclusions he took special note of one hundred cases, tried consecutively in the Birmingham County Court, and found "that there was hard cross-swearing in no less than 63." And he continues: "After making allowances for hard-swearing which is not perjury, there remains a terrible residuum of wilful and corrupt perjury, which urgently calls for remedy, if the administration of justice is not to be reduced to a farce."

Lord Curzon, however, is of opinion, we quote from his Convocation speech:— "I say that the highest ideal of truth is, to a large extent, a Western conception. Undoubtedly truth took a high place in the moral codes of the West before it had been similarly honoured in the East."

If so, how was it that there was not only simple swearing but such hard cross-swearing in 63 out of 100 cases in England? But to return to Mr. Chalmers' article. What he says about hard cross-swearing is bad enough, but what follows is worse. The concluding paragraph of the article is strikingly significant. He says:—

"In connection with the subject of perjury there is a further amendment in the law which I think will be beneficial. I refer to the abolition of the oath which has no longer any religious sanction for the masses. A County Court witness swallows an oath as easily as an oyster, and the administration of the oath becomes an irreverent farce. A cynical friend of mine suggests that, though the religious instinct be dead amongst the people, the sporting instinct is happily very much alive and might be utilised in the case of truth. In the County Court cases he would substitute a shilling bet for the present oath."

"Unfortunately," adds Mr. Judge Chalmers, "the anti-gambling league, like the poor, is always with us, and this indigenous plan is not possible; but, we would like to see a single declaration substituted for an oath with a reminder that the witness was liable for perjury if he did not speak the truth." His remarks in this connection attracted serious attention in Parliament.

Mr. Phillips, Member for Mid-Lancashire, asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1893 whether his attention had been called to a statement made by Mr. Judge Chalmers that "the perjury committed by witnesses in the Birmingham County Court exceeds anything he ever experienced in India," and "whether he would take any steps to remedy this state of affairs." Mr. Asquith admitted that the Judge in question had really made a statement to that effect and said that he was devising "some simple and therefore most effective check against what appears to be a growing evil."

The Birmingham County Court was, however, not the only one in England in which there was gross and frequent perjury. Commenting on the article of Mr. Chalmers the London "Daily News" remarked: "We imagine there are other County Court Judges as well as Stipendiary Magistrates ready to give a general confirmation to this indictment of Judge Chalmers, if he were consulted. Perjury, we fear, is regarded as only a venial sin amongst a large section of the people. These lax notions ought promptly to be dissipated, if the administration of justice is not to degenerate into a mere tug-of-war between one for sworn team of witnesses and another."

Lord Curzon will thus see that according to an authority like Mr. Chalmers, who had personal experience of the state of affairs both in England and India, if any people needed the services of truth and morality, it was Englishmen at home and not the people of India. Surely Mr. Chalmers had no interest to be partial to the Indians in a matter like this. What is more, the statement of Mr. Chalmers was tested by the Home Secretary and found to be absolutely correct.

It is thus quite evident that, not only has Lord Curzon no experience of the social condition of the people of this country, but he is among those uniformed who have never cared to know anything about Hindu scriptures and systems of philosophy which have inculcated the highest form of morality and religion ever evolved out of the human mind.

There is not one Hindu who has not read the Ramayana or the Mahabharata, or, if he

is illiterate, has not heard it recited over and over again; and the manner in which the majesty of truth and principles of morality have been delineated in these sacred books has no parallel in the world. This is how Professor Max Muller talks of Hindu philosophy: "If Philosophy is meant to be a preparation for a happy death or Euthanasia, I know of no better preparation for it than the Vedanta Philosophy." As sharers in this belief, the Professor quoted the confession of Sir William Jones, Victor Cousin and F. Schlegel, and the following words of the great German Philosopher Schopenhauer:—

"In the whole world there is no study so beneficial and so elevating as that of the Upanishads. It has been the solace of my life and it will be the solace of my death."

Now, to say after this, that truth took a higher place in the moral codes of the West than those of the East is to only betray ignorance. Perjury and forgery were almost unknown in this country before the advent of the modern courts of justice. We do not mean to say that Indians were more virtuous or truthful than Europeans. But it was the systems, founded upon high principles of morality inculcated in Hindu scriptures, that prevented the generality of the people from speaking untruths. In a court of justice in the Hindu or even Mahomedan period, it was impossible for suitors and their witnesses to attempt to deceive the members of the Panchayets, who settled their disputes, with flimsy lies which are so boldly and successfully thrust upon judicial officers now-a-days. No false gloss, no shrewd litigator or his witness could overreach the Hindu tribunal. Its members were recruited from the local men who were on the spot, and consequently able to get at the bottom of every case brought before them. Any attempt on the part of a witness to perjure himself was thus at once detected and disgraced for ever.

The inevitable result of such a training of centuries was that perjury had been practically stamped out of Hindu courts of justice. That Hindus have not yet out-grown the teachings of their shastras in this respect will be evident from the fact that there are few Hindu gentlemen even now who will agree to give evidence in a court of justice, lest he be unconsciously led to tell a falsehood, either by accident or for having been subjected to cross-examination.

## LORD CURZON'S CONVOCATION SPEECH.

This is not the first time that natives of India have been accused of lying tendencies; but, it is perhaps the first time that the accusation has come from one in the position of the Viceroy. The accusation surprised the public all the more as it not only came from the Viceroy, but from His Excellency as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, while addressing the youths of the country. It is simply impossible to describe the depth of feeling which the Chancellor's offensive remarks have evoked in the whole country.

The audience consisted of the pick of the Indian community. Lord Curzon as Chancellor had spoken several times before and produced happy impressions upon the minds of his hearers by his sympathetic and clear utterances. It was thus to enjoy an intellectual treat that many men of light and leading rushed to the University hall. As regards the Indian youths they went to benefit by his noble utterances—to be encouraged, enlightened and ennobled. Fancy then the mental state of such an intelligent and brilliant gathering when they were practically told by the foremost Englishman in the country that they were a race of liars; that they were wanting in that high conception of truth which Europeans had; and that for the highest ideal of truth they must seek the pages of European books and not the classics of their own literature.

It is really a matter of surprise that Lord Curzon, who has always delighted his Indian audience by his Convocation speeches, should have chosen to deviate from the path taken by him previously, and chalk out another on the present occasion. This is all the more to be deplored as his speech has many good points; but, it was marred in the same way by its irrelevant and offensive remarks as a gallon of pure milk, to quote an Indian proverb, is spoiled by a drop of garrule. It must be the work of some mischievous imp which now and then makes us utter things we never intended to do; for, we cannot persuade ourselves to believe that the Viceroy deliberately instilled these drops of poison into his address to invite this universal disapprobation upon his conduct.

It is quite possible an impression exists in the minds of a few Europeans that the Indians lie more glibly than the Westerners, and this is because they have not higher ideals before them. The cause or causes of this impression are not far to seek. Europeans have very little opportunities of mixing freely with higher classes of Hindus and Mussalmans. Generally they form their notion of the Indian from their Khansamas and Babouches who are recruited from the lowest classes, and who in return for the beating they occasionally receive at the hands of their masters, take their revenge upon the latter by robbing them and then trying to escape from punishment by flimsy lies. We are also indebted to many of our missionary friends for the notion that the Indians are morally very low; for, they are very much interested in describing them as such in order to induce unsuspecting well-to-do lay Christians to contribute to their funds for the propagation of Christianity among the lying heathens. There are then Hindu perverts among our own people like Pundit Rama Bai who, the other day, published a letter in an American paper to say that, Hindu scriptures permit lying, and then appealed to the Americans for pecuniary help for her Home for the widows!

Truth to tell the art of lying has been cultivated with scientific precision in the West. "A white lie" is an expression which emanated from Western brains. It is likewise the Westerners who have made a distinction between simple lying and lying on oath. Among the Orientals a lie is a lie whether it is told in a court of law or in ordinary avocations of life. With what aversion is lying regarded in the Hindu moral codes will be evident from the well-known incident in the case of Judahist. He was a model king, a paragon of all that is good and noble, and in whom were concentrated all the highest virtues. Yet, pressed on all sides to tell a white lie in order to win a battle and save his Empire, he weakly yielded; and, Drono, the most invincible General of his enemy, was killed. But what was the result? This act on the part of Judahist was recorded in black letters and handed down from generation to generation

as the darkest spot in his otherwise divine character. And a terrible punishment awaited him in the other world for this sin—he had to witness the horrors of the hell, though the highest seat in Heaven was reserved for him in consequence of the spotless life he had led.

Was a higher ideal of truth than the above ever conceived by the human mind and presented to the world? And the conception is Eastern and not Western. In the West, on the other hand, means, fair or foul, are allowed in war, diplomacy and love-making. If a Western King, like Judahist, had, by a clever ruse, annihilated an army of his enemy, he would have been glorified as the greatest hero in the world. Such is the universal notion in Western countries. That being the case, how could Lord Curzon declare, "I say the highest ideal of truth is to a large extent a Western conception"? If this were so, the chief occupation of every European nation would not have been to try to deceive and beggar each other by what is called diplomacy and war.

The civilization reared up in the West has no heart. It is altogether an artificial work of beauty without a soul. It has practically driven religion and morality, and deposed God from Heaven. At present there is one law that governs the West, and that law is the right of might. One thought only guides the Western nations and that thought is how to beggar their weaker neighbours to acquire sovereignty, to make money.

It is a vast military camp—the whole continent of Europe. The entire energy and intellect of every white race are now devoted to the invention of the most destructive missiles and aggrandise itself at the cost of others. Under these circumstances the high ideals of morality and truth are not likely to find a congenial place, much less to flourish, in the West. In degraded India we no doubt see the evidence of moral decadence on all sides, yet they have not fallen so low as to require the services of a Westerner, whose civilization is still in its infancy, to teach them what constitutes the highest forms of truth and honour.

## TESTIMONIALS OF DISINTERESTED ENGLISHMEN.

It seems, the subject of the so-called lying propensities of the Indians was recently brought to the front in South Africa; and that intrepid paper, the "Indian Opinion" of Natal, has quoted high authorities to show that opinions among Englishmen in this respect differ as the two poles asunder. The fact is, if there is a class of Englishmen who bring all sorts of foul charges against the people of this country, there are others, who are in a better position to form an opinion, hold a quite different view. When the character of a person or a nation is defamed, the best course for him or them is no doubt to stand on his or their own intrinsic merits; but, sometimes it is necessary to defend it by certificates of others competent to speak on the subject with authority.

In South Africa the Europeans have to deal with two classes of Indians—one respectable and the other mostly coolies. The latter form the vast majority; and being illiterate and in a strange land with hostile surroundings, they have to resort to lying now and then to extricate themselves from unpleasant positions. Hence the notion among Europeans in South Africa that the Indians as a nation find pleasure in telling falsehoods. The Natal paper, however, quotes from the sayings of highly-placed Englishmen, who had opportunities of mixing with the Indians more intimately and freely, to show that they speak in a different way about the morality of the generality of the people of this country. For instance Sir George Birdwood, a very experienced Anglo-Indian says:—

"Moral truthfulness is, as marked a characteristic of the Settler (upper) class of Bombay as of the Teutonic race itself. The people of India, in short, are in no intrinsic sense our inferiors, whilst in things measured by some of the false standards—false to ourselves—we pretend to believe in, they are our superiors."

Mr. Frederick Pincoff knew more of the Indians than many Anglo-Indians who had passed thirty or forty years of their lives in this country, because, he was familiar with half-a-dozen Indian dialects and was in constant communication with many Indian leaders in this country. Here is his deliberate opinion:—

"In all social matters, the English are far more fitted to sit at the feet of Hindus and learn as disciples than to attempt to become masters."

And what is a greater social virtue than truth? Here is what Elphinstone says:—

"No set of people among the Hindus are so depraved as the dregs of our own great towns."

This is the testimony of Sir Malcolm:— "I have hardly ever known, where a person did understand the language, or where a calm communication was made to a native of India, through a well-informed and trustworthy medium, that the result did not prove what had at first been stated as falsehood had either proceeded from fear or from misunderstanding. I by no means wish to state that our Indian subjects are more free from this vice than other nations that occupy a nearly equal position in society, but I am positive that they are not more addicted to untruth."

Sir Charles Elliott is not noted for his love of the people of this country; yet he pays the following compliment to them in his book, "The people of India":—

"The natives of India are often said to be altogether ignorant of the truth. I have not found them so. In Court, no doubt, far from the public opinion of their own village, bribed or interested witnesses are guilty of amazing lights of perjury. But in their own villages, among their own people, I have seldom known them tell a lie, even when the truth was to their own prejudice."

Perjury, as we pointed out the other day was of Western conception: it did not exist in this country before the modern courts of justice were instituted here.

Professor Max Muller said that he had been repeatedly told by English merchants that, "Commercial honour stands higher in India than in any other country, and that a dishonoured bill is hardly known there." In another place he says:—

"In our panchayets, (Colonel) Sleeman tells us, men adhere habitually and religiously to the truth, and I have had before me hundreds of cases, in which, in which a man's property, liberty, and life had depended on his telling a lie, and he has refused to tell it." Could any English judge say the same?

Was ever such a noble spectacle witnessed in any other country in the world?

No Anglo-Indian perhaps knew more of the Indians, specially of the Bengalee Hindus, as Dr. Hunter did. He had to study the literature of the Bengalees to write his "Rural

Bengal," and was thus in a position to judge of the national character in its true light. He was also an official of officials and thus contracted many of the prejudices of the latter against the people of this country. His testimony is thus most valuable. At the time of the mango-tree-smearing scare in 1894, he came forward to speak a few words on behalf of the Hindus generally, who were represented by the "Times" and other anti-Hindu organs as the incarnation of all that was bad, in a paper headed "India and Great Britain." This is what Dr. Hunter said about the intellect of the Hindu:—

"Possibly the average Hindu intellect is more subtle and active than the average English mind."

The acuteness of Hindu intellect is universally admitted, though this is one of the chief grounds of Anglo-Indian complaint against him. It is frankly admitted that the Hindu would have been liked, if he had been more stupid! Consolation is, however, sought for in the pious hope that if the Hindu is strong in intellect, he is debased in morals. But on this point Dr. Hunter is equally emphatic:—

"Nor have I ever been able to perceive much difference in what may be called moral qualities of the mind."

Dr. Hunter was one of the foremost Englishmen at the latter end of the nineteenth century, with a good deal of Anglo-Indian proclivities. He could have thus no motive to praise the Hindus at the cost of his own countrymen. According to this unimpeachable authority, then, Hindus are at least equal to Englishmen, intellectually and morally. In the matter of perjury, the Doctor is of opinion that, "Englishmen pretty well hold their own."

As regards the social virtues of the Hindus Dr. Hunter bears the following testimony:—

"There is simply no comparison between Englishmen and Hindus with respect to the place occupied by family interests and family affections in their minds. The love of parents for children and of children for parents has scarcely any counterpart in England. Parental and filial affection occupies among our Eastern fellow-citizens the place which is taken in this country by the passion between the sexes. Love, as depicted in English novels, plays a small part in Indian society for the choice of a mate is not often left by Indian custom to the parties concerned; but its absence is more than made up by the intensity of the attachment that exists between members of the same family. The 'family' in the old sense of the word, still exists in India; in England, it is a very different institution. The romance of Indian life is the romance not of the individual, but of the family."

It seems that a quite different state of things prevails in England. For, Dr. Hunter says:—

"But in England there is a widespread belief that large numbers of children are destroyed by their parents in order to gain a paltry insurance money; and many persons are anxious for that reason to put a stop to child insurance. Again we have a society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and it has much more work to do than it can undertake."

In support of Dr. Hunter, an Anglo-Indian of vast experience, who called himself "Hail," thus wrote to the "Pall Mall

"I can remember that in India the prevailing, in many respects, a far more primitive than in England; the religious ideas are more present, more acted on, are more beautiful; food and drink are pure and well wanted, and of the most simple and adapted kind; water is their only drink, and I write of my experience of the year ago—I am indescribably beautiful, those with whom I worked and laboured day and night became strongly devoted to me. I never met with such devotion, such trust, as I have received from the Native, and I have lived with every caste from Peshawar to Dacca, Brahmins, Rajputs, Sonthals, etc. Of these great and beautiful people Englishmen and women are profoundly ignorant; nor less ignorant of them is the House of Commons."

The missionaries have distorted the English mind the beautiful religion of the Hindus; they have presented vividly the outer idolatry, but they have suppressed the picture of the deep religious feeling of which that idolatry is but the outer sign."

Why the Hindu, who, according to "Kai Hail," is "free from the social struggles, ambitions, and hypocrisy of European society," had very little to do with the dirty things of this world, has thus been explained by Professor Max Muller:—

"So far as we can judge, a large class of people in India, not only the priestly class but the nobility also, not only men but women also, never looked upon their life on earth as something real. What was real to them, was the invisible—the life to come. What formed the theme of their conversations, what formed the subject of their meditations, as the real, that alone lends some kind of reality to this unreal phenomenal world. Who ever was supposed to have caught a new ray of truth was visited by young and old, was honoured by princes and peasants, nay, was looked upon as holding a position much above that of kings and princes."

And the illustrious savant goes on to say:— "Was it so very unnatural for the Hindus, endowed as they were with a transcendental intellect, to look upon this life, not as an arena for gladiatorial strife and combat, or as a market for cheating and huckstering, but as a resting place, a mere waiting-room at a station, on a journey leading them from the known to the unknown, but exciting, for that very reason, their utmost curiosity as to whence they came, and whither they were going?"

In the above the philosopher describes the Hindus. Let us see how he describes the rest of the world:—

"Our idea of life on earth has always been that of struggle for existence, a struggle for power and dominion, for wealth and enjoyment. These are the ideas which dominate the history of all nations whose history is known to us. Our sympathies also are almost entirely on that side."

When the chief occupation of every Western nation is to level their guns at fellow-beings and shoot them dead, even when the latter are defending their homes and hearths they have very little to do with code of morals and religion. They can of course give a fine lecture on the art of destroying human beings or how to deceive a neighbour by diplomacy, but they have no business to meddle with or talk of the high models of truth and so forth. Dr. Hunter judged the Hindus as a historian and also from his personal experience; and Professor Max Muller and Mr. Pincoff judged them through their literature and philosophies, and they all came

to the same conclusion, namely, the Indians were morally and intellectually equal, perhaps superior to the Europeans.

Who was right—Sir D. Ibbetson or the Viceroy? It will be remembered that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale asked a question to the effect that whether Government had consulted their legal advisers about the legality or otherwise of the notifications which had been issued by the different Chancellors before introducing the Universities Validation Act? To this Sir Denzil replied: "The Government had no occasion to consult the Law Officers on the point, that is to say, they did not consult. When replying to the criticism of Mr. Gokhale the Viceroy, however, said:—

"(The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is good enough to tell me that my action was irregular throughout. With all respect I must decline to take him as an authority upon a matter of law. I have other legal advisers whose opinions are perhaps equal to his own, and whose opinions do not coincide with his."

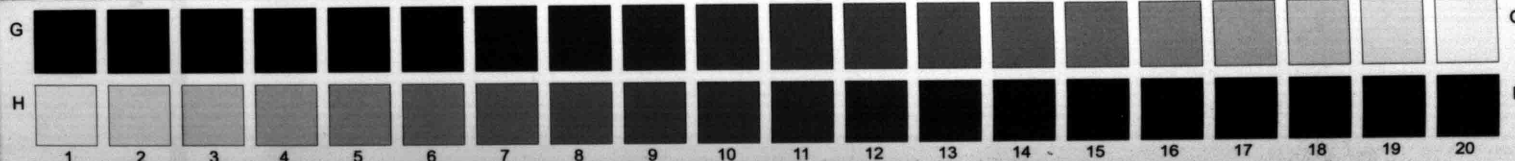
Now the above implies that the Viceroy did consult Government lawyers and their opinions were different from those whom Mr. Gokhale's friends consulted. That is it then that Sir Denzil Ibbetson said that no Government Law Officers were consulted on the subject? When the Viceroy and the Home Member thus contradict each other, one does not know whether the Law Officers were consulted or not.

The people of India are slow and unimpressionable; hence they are not easily led to resent an offence that comes from their rulers. Sometimes they are goaded to desperation. We said yesterday that this was the first time that the natives of India had been visited by the Viceroy. But, on another occasion, though not as high as the Viceroy, Sir Montagu Wells, Chief Justice of Bengal, was a political Judge, who, in his judgments oftentimes indulged in disagreeable personalities, of course disagreeable to the people of the country and agreeable to Englishmen of his type. At last, the natives of the country could bear it no longer. They convened a public meeting under the presidency of Sir Radha Kant Dey at his Nat Mandir for the purpose of passing a vote of censure and want of confidence in his Lordship. The whole of the town attended the meeting; and of the gentlemen who took part in the proceeding, all have gone to their long home except Maharaja Sir Jatindra Mohan Tagore. Sir Montagu Wells refused to treat the demonstration with contempt; all the same, he had to leave the service shortly after under disgrace.

The world wonders how it was possible for the Japs, with so short military training and experience, and the physique of the Bengali peasant, to fight the mightiest power on earth, and to do so successfully. But this extraordinary phenomenon can be very easily explained. Even the feeblest of folks are converted into heroes if they can secure leaders and feel in the same way for their regeneration. To illustrate this point one has only to look to the past history of the province of Bengal under British rule. How was it possible for the five millions of indigo ryots of Bengal to rise "en masse," in 1860 and, face the European planters who were openly supported by the District authorities, nay the Government itself? It is well-known how Sir F. Halliday, the then ruler of Bengal, was supposed to have been himself a planter. These five millions of Bengal ryots, who were almost as down-trodden as the Carolina slaves, raised a cry, and it was taken up with a religious vow by every indigo ryot, namely, they would not sow indigo again. The leaders of the organization were thrown into prison and tortured in various ways; their cattle were killed and

LATER on, a similar incident occurred. How was it possible for Titu Meher to bring to the District Panchayat, the District Panchayat, who was called king of Pabna, a large number of followers were Mussalmans. And how was it possible for Titu Meher to bring to the Panchayat the peasants of Bengal and other British territory? And what is more wonderful, how could a few Mussalmans organize the Sittana campaign, evidenced an amount of ignorance, rice, and blind courage which they had no parallel to show? This Sittana campaign was conceived by a few Mussalmans of Bengal and Patna; after the collapse of the Sepoy mutiny. It was a secret conspiracy to overthrow the British Government. How was it organized and nourished? Bengalee peasants walked on foot two sand miles, from their homes, to Sittana the North-West borders of India, to be as military men! And they almost by their way to this distance. Of course was a fund, but this was raised by contributions from the poorest of the poor. This fund of rice was set apart by every "Faithful" daily or weekly, for the purpose of accomplishing this "sacred" object. What led these ignorant Mussalmans peasants to this insane enterprise is that they were promised heaven by their leaders!

But such is the want of touch between the self-sufficient rulers of India and the discontented ruled that, though these proceedings were carried on almost openly for years together, the former had no inkling of this wide-spread conspiracy. It was a mere chance—the good luck of the rulers—that a couple of these pignim soldiers were caught. They were Bengalees and found near Delhi, and the strange account that they gave of themselves created suspicion at none yet had the least idea that the discovery was a most important one. Handed over to the police these men had to confess every thing, and then the leaders were caught by one. The Nazir of the Judge's Court at Jessore was a leader, though he was a p of the Judge Sahib himself. Another leader was caught almost in our presence—the Sathkhira man. It was at about 4 p.m. that the celebrated detective Nabo Kumar Ghose arrived at Sathkhira in a boat. Early in the morning the police station was besieged by sight-seers to have a look at the leader, who had been captured at night. He was a tall man of the finest presence possible, as fair as a Cabulee, and aged about seventy, B





arrest had not cowed him in the least; for he all along talked defiantly even when he sat surrounded by his captors. He said he did not care whether he was hanged or cut to pieces. One of the men, who had betrayed, was in the boat of the detective officer. He had this look of utter despair in him. He had been kept in the boat handcuffed and menaced; for he had tried to drown himself by jumping from the boat; from pangs of conscience. "I meant to capture heaven, but Saitain has captured me, and I am doomed to hell" said he in deep repentance. If these men were led in the right direction, what a world of good might have been done to millions!

When Lord Ripon introduced his scheme of Local Self-government in this country, he openly avowed that the measure was as much needed in the interests of the people as those of the district authorities. The latter were overwhelmed with work, hence if District Boards and Muffasil Municipalities were made popular bodies, then much of their burden would be thrown upon the representatives of the people. As a matter of fact, the District Magistrates might have relieved themselves of a good deal of the work they now have to do, if they had acted up to the principle laid down by Lord Ripon. But they would rather die than part with one grain of their power; and hence the District Boards are practically official bodies; and, so are many Municipalities. Following in the wake of Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin, who was not a wild visionary, declared in 1887 his anxiety to see a gradual increase in the representative element in the Indian Councils. This he regarded not so much as a concession to the Indian peoples, but as a help to the Government. Even Lord Lansdowne hailed the expanded councils with delight. But the non-official members are not regarded as helps to the Government: they are only thorns in its side! The English people at home, however, ought to remember one fact. They have long ceased to exercise any real control over the Indian Government; but they might recover their lost power through an alliance with the leading men of India. At least this is what the "Manchester Guardian" suggests.

We dare say, the public have realized fully the significance of the Universities Validation Act. As we said the other day, and we repeat the same thing, the measure is even more important than the Universities Act; for, while the latter affects only the question of education, the former revolutionises the very constitution of the Administration. The Government is no doubt despotic in this country, but it can not yet override law. It is law which guides the Government. But if the Government uses the Legislature as an instrument to make and unmake laws, then it becomes only a subordinate to the executive officers, in whose hands lies the administration of the country. This means that the powerful Executive will no longer be controlled by Law but by its own whims and caprices. There is another deplorable aspect which characterises the proceedings of the Legislative Council of 10th February. The High Court was influenced, though indirectly. There is no doubt that the Hon'ble Judges of Bombay would have pronounced their decision upon the case put before them, if the Validation Bill were not introduced. So not only the Legislature, but the highest tribunals in the land, were subordinated to the will of the Executive Government in this matter! The executive officers will thus be above law, and the judicial courts that interpret law! To do justice to Lord Curzon, it never occurred to him that such a small measure would produce such dire results, for, in that case, he could not have probably brought it forward at all.

Or the day (perhaps) on the 19th.

Says the "Punjab Times"—A case of cowardly and brutal assault took place the other day in the city. A boy named Abdul Gani, 3 years old, was forcibly taken away by a badmash near the brick kilns on the banks of the Leik. The badmash snatched away all the ornaments which were on the person of the boy, chopped off his ears entirely and almost strangled him. The boy is lying in the city hospital in a precarious condition. The perpetrator of this crime is reported to have been challaned under section 369 I. P. Code.

A Mangalore correspondent writes under Friday's date:—A unique event in the annals of South Canara took place on the 8th instant when the Hon. Raja Shiam Sinha, of Tajpur, a member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, married Miss Margaret Mary Frances, daughter of Mr. Joseph Francis Coelho, at the Codialball Chapel. The marriage was solemnised by Dr. Cavadin, Bishop of Mangalore, assisted by the Very Reverend Father Franchetti, the Vicar-General. The couple left the same evening by the steamer "Mahanadi" for Bombay en route to Tajpur.

The "Mysore Standard" writes:—The "Suryodaya," a Kanarese weekly, published in Bangalore City, has got into trouble. A petition was filed by Mr. Venkateshiah, ex-Amildar of Davanagere and now Secretariat Superintendent, Bangalore, before the City Magistrate, praying the court to take such action as the law allows against the Proprietor and the Editor of the said journal for publishing certain false (in all 18) allegations against him and amounting to defamation. The petition was admitted and summons issued to the accused returnable on the 28th instant.

Babu Atul Chandra Ganguli was an Income Tax Assessor under the Government of Bengal for nearly 17 years, but his services were dispensed with from April last on account of reduction of establishment. At first he was a clerk in the Commissioner's office at Chota Nagpur, but in recognition of his good services the then Commissioner appointed him as an Assessor Inspector. After 3 years the post was abolished and he was given an assessorship on reduced pay. On 2nd December 1903 he was suddenly served with a notice by the Board of Revenue, informing him that from April following his services would no longer be required in consequence of the reorganisation scheme and the reduction of establishment. Thus a faithful Government servant, who had served 17 years the best portion of his life, was suddenly sent adrift for no fault of his. The Lieutenant-Governor was next approached, but with no very good result. He next memorialised the Viceroy, but the Local Government declined to forward it to the Supreme Government, considering the injustice done to this poor man who hopes His Excellency would be pleased to call for the papers and consider his case himself.

As stated above the Kormatullah case, ended in a complete discomfiture to Mr. Carey. Be it recorded here that, in his explanation to the High Court to show cause why the case should not be transferred, Mr.

Carey complained of the existence of a clique in the clerical staff of the Magistrate's office! But, alas! Mr. Carey found no sympathy from the Hon'ble Judges in the distress. Nay, when he remarked that the evidence for the defence in the case would be only about character and not on any relevant matter, the Hon'ble Judges read him a lecture in which they said that "it is not for the learned Magistrate to say whether the defence witnesses which have not yet been examined, can give any relevant evidence or not." Whether Mr. Carey lost his hunger or sleep when he heard of the result of the case, we don't know. But this far we know that he did his utmost to move the Government to prefer an appeal against the finding of the Burdwan Magistrate, but the Government refused to move. It was on the 24th June that the above case was instituted against Bibhut Sekhar, and on the 15th July, three more cases were brought against him, viz., a case under Sec. 161 I.P.C., a case under Sec. 409 and a case under Sec. 161. On the 22nd July, another fresh case under Section 409 I.P.C. was brought. The next month saw the institution of another case under Sec. 161. The month of September saw three more. So before the year 1903 ended, Bibhut Sekhar found himself involved in nine cases. We shall shortly give short accounts of some of these cases to show how a poor clerk has been ruined because he incurred the displeasure of Mr. Carey.

A GLANCE at the Government Gazette of the United Provinces will give one an idea, as to how the local ruler is distributing his patronage in the matter of public appointments. We pick up the "Gazette" of the 4th inst. We see that a certain number of "Tahsildars" (Sub Deputy-Collectors) have been promoted to Deputy Collectorship. The names show that, out of four persons so appointed three are Mahomedans and one a Hindu! We believed that the rates which Sir A. MacDonnell laid down for his guidance for the disposal of public offices among various communities would be followed by his successors for the benefit of all parties concerned. But we see we are quite mistaken in our view. Take another notification in the same "Gazette." Two Deputy Collectors having retired, the arrangement made in consequence is published. The chain of arrangement shows that twelve officials have been promoted. Out of these, 6 are Mahomedans, 3 Europeans or Eurasians, and only 3 Hindus! All this tends to show that either the public service in the United Provinces has since the regime of Sir James LaTouche become full of Mahomedans, or that preference is given to members of that community in the matter of promotion. Lord Curzon is too busy to look into the affairs of the local Administrations and it is hopeless to expect public opinion in those provinces to bring about a reform. The Hindu papers seldom take note of such jobberies under the mistaken notion of offending the better class of Mahomedans!

It is proposed to erect in the church at Dera Ismail Khan a tablet to the memory of the late Captain J. B. Bowring, who was murdered at Sarwakai in September last.

Sumantissa Terunase, a Buddhist monk in charge of the Imbulgoda temple, is suing a parishioner of the District Court of Colombo. The defendant, an ant falsely and maliciously wrote to the College priests that the defendant, charging plaintiff with immoral conduct. The result was that an immoral was arranged before an ecclesiastical court and tried on the charges of immorality. The defendant failed to establish his innocence and was assessed the injury to his good name at Rs. 5,000 which he demands as damages.

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## Calcutta and Mofussil.

(O):

Opium Revenue.—The results of the opium revenue up to date are one and a half crores of rupees better than the estimate.

Plague in Behar.—Plague has made its appearance in the town of Jamui. The Sub-divisional Officer is taking proper measures to prevent the spread of disease.

Lady Curzon.—Lady Curzon will arrive in Bombay on the 2nd of March, and reach Calcutta on the 5th. The Viceroy will probably go to Bombay to meet Her Excellency.

Plague.—The total mortality in the city from all causes was 73 on the 16th instant, the average of the previous five years being 102. The Plague Dary on the same day recorded only one fresh case and one death.

Viceroy.—H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by Major Macnab will leave Calcutta Friday evening. The rest of the party, viz., Lord Lamington, Colonel Baring, Captains Akers-Douglas and Meynell left on Thursday at 5 p.m. as previously arranged.

Murshidabad Branch, E. B. S. R., Extension.—A length of 16 miles from Lalga to Gharha (on the Ganges) has been surveyed, and the projects will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for sanction. This branch line would command some grain-producing centres.—"I. Engineering."

P. W. D.—Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Examiner of Accounts, Madras, is granted eight months' combined leave. Mr. A. H. Wollaston, Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras. Mr. P. C. Mole, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Eclipse of the Moon.—There will be a partial eclipse of the moon on Sunday night, the 19th instant, which will last a little over two hours. It will be visible as follows: Calcutta from 11-48 to 2-1. Midnapore 11-44 to 1-58; Dacca 11-57 to 2-10; Mysore 11-57 to 2-10; Dibrugarh 12-15 to 2-28; Assam 12-15 to 2-28; Cuttack 11-38 to 1-51; Allahabad 11-21 to 11-35 and Bimares 11-27 to 1-40.

Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway.—The existing light railway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar will undergo some changes. The proposal—which seems to be the best under the circumstances—is to abolish the length from Santipur to Krishnagar, and to divert the line from Santipur to Kalna Ghat (on the Hughli, opposite Kalna), and to terminate the line at Ranaghat over the Churni bridge, by leaving the narrow line within the broad—instead of at Aistala as at present.—"I. Engineering."

Plague Mortality.—The plague mortality in India for the week ending the 11th February fell from 36,117 to 33,616 in the week preceding. The principal figures were: United Provinces, 14,488 against 15,367; Bombay districts 2,755 against 3,161; Bengal 4,926 against 5,750; the Punjab 8,419 against 9,742; Central Provinces, 438 against 467; Hyderabad State, 550 against 526; Rajputana, 799 against 603; and Calcutta, 106 against 84.

Calcutta and Mofussil.—The length of this line from Ranaghat to Lalga is 91 miles. This length is almost complete. There are about 60 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork in the approaches of the Jellinghee bridge, at Krishnagar, and the girder erection of this bridge, which has just been taken in hand. A big steam navy, indented from Germany at a cost of Rs. 50,000, will be given a trial in executing part of this earthwork. There is little probability of the line being opened for traffic before June next; but a goods train will begin to run from March next under the management of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the existing temporary pile bridge on the Jellinghee River, and the diversion round the approaches.—"I. Engineering."

Outrageous Conduct of a Eurasian.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a young man named S. V. Smith was re-arrested on a charge of theft of a hat, two children's suit and a rupee. He was further charged with using criminal force, calculated to outrage the modesty of Mrs. Herron, living in Fort William. The facts are briefly these: On the 5th instant, at 7-30 p.m., while the complainant was passing through the Eden Gardens, on her way to the Fort, the accused suddenly rushed out and caught hold of her. The Inspector, on receipt of the information, arrested the man at Howrah and placed him on his trial. Babu Ashtosh Saha appeared for the defence. The Court, on the evidence adduced, convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement and to a whipping of thirty stripes. He was also fined Rs. 100 in default to suffer six months' imprisonment.

A Question of Previous Conviction.—On Friday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, a theft case was heard in which a young man named Moti Lal Ganguli, a resident of Baluti, Howrah, was the defendant. The facts of the case are these. On the 8th instant, the accused went to the house of Pandit Soonder Lal living in Harrison Road whilst the complainant was out. He quietly walked away with a Chamber's Twentieth century dictionary valued at Rs. 7. The gentleman missed the book but did not inform the police. The accused was arrested by the police and then he pointed out the house. Complainant identified the book as his own. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he had gone to the house to procure a tuition. Mr. Abdur Rahim, Senior Court Inspector, informed the Court that the accused had a previous conviction against his name in 1896, and wanted to prove it. Babu Gyan Chunder Guha for the defence said "Your honor, according to English law, a previous conviction after seven years is not taken into consideration. This young man was convicted nine years ago and he behaved well all this time." The Court enquired of the pleader "how he could know it?" The pleader said that accused worked in the house of several gentlemen in the city and he would call his father to depose to the fact. The father of the accused Kedar Nath Ganguli was then examined. The Court after this, sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The book was ordered to be returned to the owner. Another case of theft against the same accused is pending. In this case the accused was charged with the theft of a shawl from the house of Babu Shama Podo Chowdhury, Deputy Magistrate. As the gentleman was not present in Court, the case against the accused was adjourned to the 24th instant.

Revenue Department.—Babu Syama Charan Datta, Deputy Collector, employed on partition work, in the district of Monghyr, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 27th January 1905, up to the 1st March 1905.

A Raja in Trouble.—Mr. Given-Wilson applied, before Mr. Justice Sale, for leave to file a plaint against Raja Padmanand Singh for the recovery of Rs. 16,000 and odd, being the price of jewellery sold to him by Mr. Greenburg. His Lordship admitted the plaint, and ordered written statements to be filed.

Wrestling Match.—The "Kayastha Messenger" of Gaya writes:—A grand wrestling match is going to be held here on the 19th instant in stable compound of the 7 Annas, Tikari Raj, between the renowned wrestler Kekar Singh of Indore and Labboo of Multan. Fitting arrangements are being made by the contractor.

Distribution of Work.—It is understood that orders regarding the distribution of work among the members of Council and the Secretariats of the Government of India, consequent on the formation of the Department of Commerce and Industry, will shortly be issued and will probably have effect from the 1st proximo.

Indian Museum.—A scheme is under consideration for placing the Indian Museum, and Art Gallery, Calcutta, on a broader basis. The staff will be reorganised, and strengthened. The building now used for the Art Gallery and the collection of economic products will be demolished and a new structure on a plan similar to the Museum will be built.

A.B. Railway.—In regard to the absence of special accommodation for ladies on the Assam-Bengal Railway trains the Agent of the Railway has intimated that if 24 hours notice is given to the Traffic Department when ladies intend to travel, every endeavour will be made to supply extra accommodation. It is hoped that the rolling stock of the railway will shortly be increased.

An Unseemly Incident.—A Nowgong correspondent writes to the Dibrugarh "Citizen" under date Feb. 3:—The other day, a veritable tragedy was enacted at the local Charitable Dispensary. The Civil Surgeon, was supervising the work of the garden in front of the Hospital attached to the Dispensary and a young Assamese "paniwalla" was at work there. Somehow, the latter incurred the Doctor's displeasure, and as fate would have it, got some good slaps seriously affecting two of his teeth. In a few moments, the infuriated "paniwalla" severely struck the doctor on his back with the thick end of a country spade. Happily the doctor has recovered from the shock. Everyone here is sorry for the sad incident, the more so as it is the second such occurrence regarding the learned Doctor.

Monghyr Exhibition.—A movement is on foot at the head-quarters of the district of Monghyr to which sufficient attention is perhaps not being paid by manufacturers and others outside Behar. This movement is to take shape on the 19th instant when an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will be opened at Monghyr. Mr. Oldham, the Collector, with a strongly representative Committee, has arranged all details, and Mr. W. O'Reilly, the Secretary, will afford information on all points to intending exhibitors and visitors. Monghyr boasts a small, but comfortable hotel, and there is also a dak bungalow, while the Secretary will, if possible, arrange for tent accommodation to exhibitors wishing to reside on the spot during the days the Exhibition will remain open. The E.I.R. has granted special concessions to exhibitors in the shape of 1st class goods rates and concessions for wagons at quarter rates. A very fair range of exhibits is expected to be on view, and as a programme of amusements has also been arranged for, the exhibition should prove attractive, and useful.

Civil Medical Department.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Bipin Behary Mukherjee is appointed to act at the Bhagalpur Dispensary, during the absence, on deputation, of Senior Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghose. Senior Assistant Surgeon Kasi Nath Ghosh is appointed to act at the Ulabaria Subdivision and Dispensary, in the Howrah District, during the absence, on leave, of third grade Assistant Surgeon Ras Behari Bakshi. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Ras Behari Bakshi, of the Ulabaria Subdivision and Dispensary, in the Howrah District, is allowed privilege leave for two months. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Lal Mohan Ghoshal is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Second grade Assistant Surgeon Mrigendra Lal Mitra is re-appointed as Teacher of Surgery in the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, for a further term of five years. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Nrad Chandra Mukherjee is appointed, to act at the Jamalpur subdivision and Dispensary in the Mymensing district, vice Senior Assistant Surgeon Hari Charan Sen. Third grade Assistant Surgeon Sureswar Sarkar is appointed to do supernumerary duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

A Case Referred to the High Court.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Babu Jogendish Chander Banerjee appeared and made an application on behalf of a released prisoner, under the following circumstances. Some time ago, one Bhikhari had a charge of theft at the "thana" against one Dina Patra. Dina was placed before the Commissioner of Police who after hearing the facts, discharged the defendant and also ordered the prosecution of Bhikhari for laying a false complaint. Bhikhari appeared before the Magistrate and wanted to substantiate the original charge, which the Court allowed him to do. The case came on for hearing before the third Presidency Magistrate and it ended in the conviction of Dina, who was sentenced to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to suffer another week's imprisonment. The pleader submitted that Dina had undergone two weeks' imprisonment as he did not pay the fine imposed on him. After coming out of jail, he now found that a distress warrant had been issued against him for the realization of the fine. The pleader asked the Magistrate to order for the withdrawal of the distress warrant as the man had already undergone the terms of imprisonment. The Court after hearing the facts thought that the pleader should move the High Court in the matter and rejected the application.

The Royal Visit.—According to present arrangements, the Prince and Princess of Wales will arrive in Bombay early in November. An official announcement on the subject may be expected before the close of the Calcutta season.

Police Commission Report.—The decision of the Secretary of State on the Police Commission's report should shortly reach the Government of India.

Commerce and Industry.—Government Resolutions are about to issue on the formation of the Commerce and Industry Department and on the constitution of the Railway Board.

A Daring Dacoity in a River.—On the night of Friday last, a daring dacoity was committed in the River Bidyadhore on a country boat. The boat having disposed of its cargo in Calcutta was on its way home and was lying at anchor at a place near Protabnagore. When the crew of the boat at midnight were fast asleep, a gang of pirates numbering about twenty armed with deadly weapons, all on a sudden fell upon them and after murderously assaulting them, carried away almost all their valuables. The Local Police on suspicion arrested some of the culprits and lots of stolen properties were recovered from their possession. The accused will shortly be placed on their trial before the Joint Magistrate of Alipore.

Suicide by a Girl Wife.—On the evening of Monday last the young wife of Babu Sadhu Charan Halder, a "Shibati" of the goddess Kali at Kalighat and priest of the Maharajah Durbhanga committed suicide. It appears that the deceased had a quarrel with her mother-in-law for having beaten her infant son in the morning. The girl took it to heart, entered her room and at once swallowed a phial of morphia. The husband coming to hear of this took every medical aid but all his attempts were fruitless and the unfortunate girl expired after a few hours. Sadhu Charan Babu applied on Tuesday to the Commissioner of Police through his pleader, Babu Ashtosh Ghose to hold the post mortem examination of the deceased in his house.

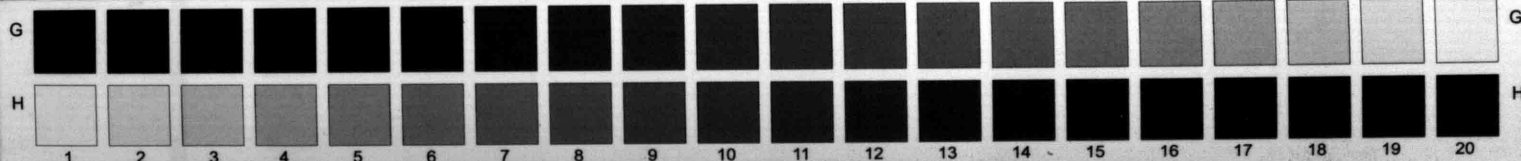
Calcutta Improvement Scheme.—Nothing more has been heard of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, but it is said by the "Pioneer" Calcutta correspondent, that the final sanction of the Secretary of State is near at hand, and then will come the announcement of plans to be carried out. For ten years at least the process of improvement and expansion will continue, and by the end of that time, probably the city will have grown to such a size, that a further scheme will be needed. Calcutta and Howrah combined have now a population exceeding one million, and the yearly rate of increase is steadily rising. With flourishing trade and existing industries being developed, the city and its suburbs are full of a vigorous life that cannot be checked.—"I. D. News."

Town Hall Pictures.—An interesting addition has just been made to the collection of the Town Hall in the shape of a portrait of Lord Elgin which has been presented by Raja Shih Chunder Banerjee of Bhagalpore. The Late Viceroy is represented in his robe of Grand Master of the Order of the Indian Empire. The likeness has been well portrayed and executed by Messrs. Johnston and Hoffmann. Another addition will, it is hoped, be shortly made by the hanging on the wall of an oil painting of Sir Charles Stevens, K.C.S.I., which is the outcome of a public subscription promoted by the Zemindari Panchayat. The vacancy on the staircase leading to the upper floor caused by the removal of the portrait of Lord Lake has been filled by the picture of Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Surveyor-General of Bengal from 1813 to 1821, and the picture of Lord Elgin has been hung in the place of that occupied by Colonel M. Warren.

The New Quick Fliers.—No difficulty was likely to be experienced in the manufacture of shells at the Cossipore Factories for the new quick-firing 12 and 18 pounder guns. Everything will be ready by the time that one gun of each calibre arrives in April for "proving" purposes. The shells will be tried on the range at Balasore, where all war stores manufactured in Indian factories are subjected to independent proof before being passed into the service. Some references have been made in the Home papers to certain improvements in the manufacture of cordite. This means, we understand, no change in the actual process of making, but a slight modification in the component parts of the cordite itself. The result is to diminish the erosive effects of the explosive on the bore of the gun. This is of the highest importance as it tends to prolong the "life" of all kinds of artillery, both on land and on boardship.

Public Works Department.—Mr. E. Arundel-Smith, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division (South-Western Circle) to the Chota Nagpur Division (Western Circle) and is appointed Executive Engineer of the latter Division. Rai Sahib Beni Madhub Mitta, Executive Engineer, is transferred, from the Aqnapada-Jajpur Division (Orissa Circle) to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division (South-Western Circle) and is appointed Executive Engineer of the latter Division. Mr. C. Addams-Williams, Assistant Engineer, first grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Orissa Circle. Mr. C. P. Warde, Executive Engineer, first grade, is transferred, from the Chota Nagpur Division (Western Circle), and is appointed Inspector of Works, Bhagalpur Circle. Babu Saroda Sundar Pal, Executive Engineer, third grade, temporary rank, is transferred, from the Eastern Circle to the Aqnapada-Jajpur Division (Orissa Circle), and is appointed Executive Engineer of the latter Division. The Hon'ble Mr. D. B. Horn, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Irrigation, Railways and Marine Departments is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 8 days.

Traction Engines for Calcutta.—The Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—While motors are common enough sights in Calcutta now, it is rather surprising traction-engines are practically unknown. The ugly steam-roller has been here for years, but it has not been followed by the steam trolley. And yet the traffic along the Strand Road and elsewhere is so great that the ever useful bullock can scarcely cope with it. Moreover there are heavy pieces of machinery, huge logs of wood, &c., constantly to be moved, and no better appliances are available than low wheeled trolleys to which about a dozen bullocks or a hundred coolies are "harnessed." This is primitive, indeed; and much as one may dislike traction engines there is an absolute need for them here now. This has been proved within the last few days. Some huge boilers have had to be taken to the new electric-power works at Alipore, and they have been unsightly obstacles on some of our main roads. One boiler was hauled down Chowringhee in the middle of the day, the coolies yelling as they strained at the ropes, and confusion reigned among the ordinary traffic as horses were frightened and drivers grew nervous. This was bad enough, but eventually the trolley broke down almost opposite the Bengal Club, and there the boiler remained for a day.





## High Court.—Feb. 17.

## CRIMINAL BENCH

(Before Justices Henderson and Geldt.)

## A MURDER CASE FROM SYLHET.

Babu Dasarathi Sanyal moved for the admission of an appeal on behalf of Issar Ram Dev, who was convicted under sections 304 and 148 I.P.C. by the Sessions Judge of Sylhet disagreeing with the opinion of the Assessors and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 4th June last one Achir saw a bullock belonging to Ram Chandra Dev and seized it when Ram Chandra came there. Each of them tried to drive the bullock in different directions. The bullock ran away to a field. Ram Chandra followed it. Thereafter (Ram Chandra and Achir came to blows. Achir wounded Ram Dev on the head. The latter called for help, his son Issar Dev came there with a heavy bamboo-spear. With this Issar struck Achir in the centre of his breast. Achir fell dead on the spot. On these facts the appellants were committed as stated above. Their Lordships after hearing the learned Vakils admitted the appeal.

## A CASE TRANSFERRED.

This was a case in which the learned Sessions Judge of Rajshahi on his own motion made an application to this Hon'ble Court under Sec. 526 A of the Criminal Procedure Code to transfer the case of Emperor vs. Tara Nath Chowdhury to another District on the ground that he had formed an opinion in the matter and that he did not consider it capable to try the case in a fair and impartial spirit. The accused in this case was charged under Sections 304 (murder) and 325 (causing grievous hurt). The case was committed for trial before the Sessions Judge by a Deputy Magistrate. The Sessions Judge was ordered by the High Court to explain the circumstances under which he formed that opinion. In reply to that the Sessions Judge submitted that the Deputy Magistrate, who held the enquiry, called on him one day and told him that there was not a title of evidence against the accused. From the conversation the Sessions Judge was led to believe that there was no chance of conviction.

Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the Crown. Babu Saroshi Charan Mitra appeared for the accused.

The transfer was objected to by the Vakils on behalf of the accused. The learned Vakils submitted that Rajshahi was a Jury District and that ultimate determination of facts would be by the Jury. There was no chance of the Sessions Judge being influenced from what he had heard as he had to form his opinion on the evidence of the case. The accused had already undergone some expenses in engaging pleaders etc. The transfer would be hard on him. In conclusion the learned Vakils submitted that if they were of opinion that the case be transferred let it be transferred to the Twentyfour Pargannas.

Mr. Douglas White did not object to the case being transferred to Alipour.

Their Lordships delivered the following judgment: "Having regard to the fact that the Sessions Judge of Rajshahi has formed an opinion in this case and has represented that it would be difficult for him to try the case himself in a fair and impartial spirit we think that this case must be transferred. We, therefore, make the transfer to the District of the Twentyfour Pargannas."

## NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

Colombo, Feb. 16.

## FIGHTING AT HEIKONTAL.

Marshal Oyama's despatches indicate that the position of the Japanese was very precarious for the four days during which desperate fighting continued in blinding snowstorms with the temperature at 30 degrees below zero. General Gripenberg surprised the Heikontal garrison, which resisted for a day, and ultimately fought its way out in darkness. The Russians pressed their advantage in various directions, involving the Japanese in serious difficulties, for the time and the position was very critical, and the Japanese left wing lost heavily being compelled to retreat. The Russians caught another detachment at Sunapao, and desperate hand to hand fighting ensued, but the Japanese finally repulsed the attack. On the morning of January 28th, the Russians fired into the rear of the Japanese camp, which turned, and was practically annihilated by the Russians, only 200 being left to surrender. Meanwhile General Oyama reinforced General Oku and ordered the recapture of Heikontal. The pressure on the Japanese right was now released, an event which was quite unexpected. On the left General Gripenberg was trying to capture the villages to the south of Heikontal and surround the Japanese there, with the view of threatening Yantai and Laoyang. General Oyama, on the 28th, finding the Japanese still unable to recapture Heikontal, encouraged his columns to participate in the night attack, though expecting annihilation owing to the Russians' numerous machine guns. The Japanese columns attacked with all their might and the Russians were forced to evacuate Heikontal at dawn. General Oku's extreme left is now on the right bank of the Hunho. The Russians admit having sustained 13,000 casualties. It is estimated that 10,000 troops took part in the struggle at Heikontal.

## INCIDENT AT WARSAW.

A grave outrage was committed by soldiers on the British Consular representatives at Warsaw. A Hussar tried to ride down in the city on Captain Murray, British Consul. Captain Murray only escaped through the assassin's horse slipping. In another part of the city, two Hussars attacked Mr. Macquinn, British Pro-Consul. The soldiers inflicted several severe sword wounds on their victims face. The only official explanation is that, owing to an officer getting drunk, his men ran amok and made attacks on the British representatives.

## GRAND DUKE CYRIL AND PORT ARTHUR.

The Grand Duke Cyril, who was one of the officers, who escaped from the Petropavlovsk disaster, is returning to Manchuria in March, and has been giving his opinion to the Press representatives at San Remo, regarding Russia's internal troubles. He said the Czar would have been disposed to make concessions to workmen in order to remedy their grievances and ameliorate their condition, but when he found their demands were political he could, of course, do nothing for them. He severely blamed General Stoessel for surrendering Port Arthur, and said, the Ge-

neral would have to answer for his conduct when he got back to Russia. Peace with Japan was at present quite impossible. When Admiral Rozhdestvensky had fought a decisive action in Japanese waters, peace might be within reach.

## NORTH SEA COMMISSION.

At the International Commission on the North Sea affair, a British Agent called the Captain of the Swedish ship, Aldebaran, upon which the Baltic Fleet fired prior to the attack upon the trawlers. The Russian Agent at once jumped to his feet and protested against hearing any evidence from the Swedish Captain or any evidence not directly connected with the firing upon the trawlers. M. Oberine in reply stated that the evidence would show that the Captain of the Russian transport Kamschatka, then bringing up the rear of the Baltic Fleet, mistook the Swedish ship for a hostile torpedo boat and opened fire upon her; that the firing evidently alarmed Admiral Rozhdestvensky and threw his fleet into a panic, and the outrage on the trawling squadron was immediate. In consequence of the Russian Agent having renewed his protest, the members of the Commission deliberated, and the President announced the evidence admissible. The Captain of the Aldebaran testified that the Russians first turned their searchlights on his ship and then fired upon her.

## THIRD BALTIC SQUADRON.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that the third Russian Squadron destined for the Far East is detained at Libau by the mutiny of the crews of the vessels composing it.

## RAILWAY IN KABUL.

Reuter's correspondent states that the Amir of Afghanistan is willing to construct a railway from Kandahar, Kabul, to the sea if he is allowed to acquire, for railway purposes, a strip of Baluchistan territory, starting from the south-west corner of Afghanistan and terminating at a port on the Arabian Sea. At a recent conference with Mr. Louis Dand, the Amir suggested that the British Government should give him a strip of land between Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea so as to enable him to construct a railway to the coast and to have an Afghan seaport. He considered this concession would be preferable to the subsidy of £1,200 a month which he now receives from the British Government, and said he felt it would be a practical testimony of the friendship of Great Britain.

## VLADIVOSTOK.

The latest advices from the Far East show that Japan will make a move against Vladivostok with twenty thousand troops now at Dairen, who will shortly be conveyed by sea to Chemulpo, whence they will be taken by rail to Seoul. The railway between Chemulpo and Seoul is now being prepared for transport. From Seoul the Japanese will make their way overland to Vladivostok.

## ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.

Admiral Skrydloff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Pacific Squadron, whose headquarters are at Vladivostok, in the course of a recent interview, expressed the opinion that it would be best in the interests of Russia to end the war in Manchuria as quickly as possible, no matter what sacrifice was involved. It is semi-officially announced at St. Petersburg that General Gripenberg has transferred the command of the Second Army to General Miloff, the reason given being ill-health.

## JAPAN'S PREPARATIONS.

## HUGE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

The special correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph" wires from Tokyo on Saturday, January 21st.—The Japanese Government has decided to carry out an elaborate programme for increasing the naval strength of the country, and will immediately lay down at Yokosuka one battleship of 19,000 tons, with a speed of 18.25 knots, and an armament of four twelve-inch guns, twelve ten-inch guns and twelve 4.7-inch guns. At Kure, two armoured cruisers, each with four twelve-inch guns and six ten-inch guns are to be built. The keel of one cruiser has already been laid down and the remainder of the ships will be commenced in the course of a few days. There is also under consideration the construction of a cruiser of 12,000 tons.

All future ships are to be heavily armed, all guns below 10in. being discarded, as the lesson of the war clearly shows that long-range guns can alone be effective in future naval warfare. These experiments in building large warships, the first of their size and class to be constructed in Japan, will be closely watched by experts. The destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas, which have suffered greatly during the war, are to receive many additions. Fifteen submarines are to be provided this year. Ten of these have already arrived on boardships. They then anchored at Yokohama, and proceeded to Yokosuka at night time being back at Yokohama before morning. They were under the control of American instructors. Negotiations were recently opened for the purchase of a Chilean cruiser, and a navigating crew has already left Japan. Great secrecy is maintained with reference to these preparations.

The combined fleet finished its overhauling on December 25th. Three cruisers and several destroyers are in the neighbourhood of Barrow under the command of Admiral Shimamura. Moreover, a fleet of cruisers is leaving for the south. Admiral Togo who is at present confined to his residence with a cold, and Admiral Kamimura will follow with battleships. Three first-class cruisers are patrolling the Tsugaru Straits, while three unarmoured cruisers, with the old Chinese battleship "Chinyen" as flagship, are guarding the Tsushima Strait. A division of troops has been landed in Formosa, where the fortifications are being increased.

It is now evident that the second-class cruiser "Takasago" has been lost because the names of the crew from the commander downwards are published in the Official Gazette as killed. A fifth Japanese army is in process of organisation, to be commanded General Kawamura. By the end of the present month the whole of General Nogai's army will have joined Marshal Oyama. His troops are in excellent condition after a brief rest.

All men under forty years of age are now being drilled in Japan, and the calling out of many more Reservists and conscripts is contemplated. Improvised hospitals several miles long have been constructed at Sasebo. There are 30,000 wounded in Tokyo alone, mostly from Port Arthur. The chief of General Nogai's staff is my authority for the statement that the Japanese lost 25,000 killed and wounded at the 203-Metre Hill engage-

ment. Although they are appalled at the loss of life and the great drain upon the manhood and finances of the country, the people are maintaining a splendidly calm attitude and determination. They parade the streets in processions of tens of thousands, raising great choruses of "Banzai." One cannot help noticing the absence of the sturdy figures of those between youth and middle age. Undoubtedly, Japan is concentrating vast resources for a decisive blow within the limits of next spring. Only 100 guns out of those captured at Port Arthur were unusable. The work of salvaging the warships and building new forts has already been begun. The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer "Rechtelny," which was cut out of Chefoo, is undergoing repairs at Sasebo.

## THE BIG BATTLESHIPS.

The announcement of the Japanese proposals for strengthening the fleet fully accords with statements which have been made by the Minister for the Navy. The 19,000-ton battleship, writes the naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," will be the largest and most powerful in the world, and in line of battle would be equivalent to three or four vessels of the ordinary type, presuming, as we may, that the authorities at Tokyo act on the best expert advice in their design, and give them armoured belts immune against any gun attack at probable ranges. The modern armoured cruiser has so nearly approached in power the present standard battleship that the Japanese may well have decided to take a big leap forward rather than a number of small steps. A battleship of 18,000 tons for the British Navy was designed at the Admiralty in 1903, but the proposal was abandoned on account of the immense expense involved. Japan will not be able to construct such a vessel for less than £1,700,000, at the lowest estimate even allowing for the cheapness of labour in Japan. For design and a good deal of material she must depend largely upon European assistance. The decision to abandon the 6in. gun carried by existing battleships of the Japanese and all other fleets is in complete agreement with the lessons the British naval authorities deduced from the present war; at the great ranges at which battle actions will be fought in future the 6in. gun, with its 100lb. projectile, is ineffective against modern armour. In the British Navy the 6in. gun has for some time been discarded, and battleships in future will more and more approximate to the new Japanese type, but in the British service the 12in. primary weapon will be allied with the new 9.2in. piece of wonderful power—as in the armament of the two new Lord Nelson battleships of 16,500 tons now building on the Clyde and the Tyne, respectively.

The same tendency towards more powerful guns is seen in the latest British and the new Japanese armoured cruisers now announced, but in no European navy has an attempt been made to mount four 12in. weapons on one of this type of vessel, as is now stated to be the intention of the Japanese. The two vessels to be built at the Kure yard will be the most sensational ships ever designed, for it is evident that they are to have a speed of considerably over twenty knots allied with an armament more powerful than is possessed by any battleship in the world now in service.

Hitherto Japan has built nothing more than a second-class cruiser, and greatly developed her resources as her future depends on the command of the Far East. It would be unwise to prophesy that the programme is impossible. So long as she holds the trade in Europe and the United States, and the American Continent to the Far East and put together in Japan. On the other hand, Japan is in a position to supply herself with a good deal of the steel she will require, now that the Imperial foundry is in a working order under Lieut.-General Nakamura. It is turning out, and has been doing, for months past, over 150 tons of pig iron daily, and the new Bessemer furnace produced in November 3,000 tons of steel, which has passed the severest tests. At present, however, the manufacture of armour on a considerable scale has not been attempted.

Two battleships of over 16,000 tons are now building in England for Japan—one at Barrow and the other on the Tyne. These cannot, however, be delivered so long as there is a state of war.

The "Englishman" says:—We have before referred to the awkward discovery that was made at Fort Phari by the Tibet Mission that owing to the oil freezing in the firing mechanism the strikers in many rifles with the escort refused to act. Luckily the discovery was made before any evil consequences resulted. It has now been ruled that in future in the case of troops operating in very cold climates paraffin oil is to be substituted for Rangoon oil and that even the former should be very sparingly applied to rifles.

It is understood, says the "Statesman," that the aluminium ore in the deposits which are to be worked in the Central Provinces consists of a somewhat bulky compound which yields pure aluminium in response to a simple chemical process. Manufacture will therefore be carried out upon the spot with the result that a completely new and probably exceedingly paying Indian industry will be created. It is possible to look forward to a not long distant date when India will not only supply the Madras aluminium factories with the raw metal which has now to be brought in from abroad, but will also become a large exporter of aluminium itself. More than one firm is likely to be engaged in the mining operations, but it is stated that the representatives of the late Mr. Tata are not amongst those who taking it.

It is seldom that murders of the kind that happened on Thursday last, take place in Darjeeling, says the local paper. It appears that in the busti of Batasia, some miles from Port Bazar, a hillman asked for a night's shelter in a hut, but got up in the middle of the night, when the inmates were asleep and killed the man, his wife and their child with an axe. Another woman, a relative of the wife, was also badly wounded on the head, but though found insensible by the police the next morning, is still alive, and is the only witness to the tragedy. She was removed, along with the three dead bodies, to the Charitable Hospital on Saturday, and her dying deposition recorded by Mr. Piffard. The murderer made off with all the jewels of his victims, and has not yet been arrested. It is supposed he had an accomplice, but all the facts are not yet known.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. E.H.D. Sewell, the well-known Madras cricketer, has been appointed Sporting Editor of the "Standard" in London.

Pending the sanction of the Secretary of State to the reorganisation of the Military Works Services, the Government of India has sanctioned the temporary appointment of a Divisional Commanding Royal Engineer to the head-quarters of each of the new mine Divisions of the Army in India.

A great fire broke out in Surat on Tuesday after midnight in the shop of Jinabhai Savakram in Zamp Bazar. The fire spread over the whole bazar, and Bhajivla's Poll and Toddykhans. More than 80 shops and 45 Bhoras' buildings have been burnt down with goods estimated at more than two lakhs of rupees.

From the Wynad it is reported that a few days ago, near the Begur Forest, a wild elephant attacked a party of travellers going along the public road. It would appear that three men of the party were killed. The next day, an elephant, apparently the same one, attacked a passing cart, and one of the occupants was killed.

The dead body of a child was found lying at the bottom of a slip at Carnac Basin, Bombay below high water mark. The body was removed to the Police Hospital Mortuary, where the Coroner's Surgeon examined it. He was of opinion that the deceased had breathed and lived, and that he had met his death by violence.

Mr. Andrew Treo, of the firm of Messrs. E. Carl Zweier and Co. of Trieste, has brought a collection of rare animals to Bombay, including a giraffe, zebra and puma, which he has deposited for a few days on view in the Victoria Gardens. The animals will no doubt attract a large number of visitors to the Gardens during the short time they are there.

Bai Jerbai wife of the Hon. Mr. Nowraj Wadia of Bombay has purchased the portion of land of about 19,000 Sq. yds at present occupied by Scott's Stables near Charni Road in Girgaon. The lady intends to build chawls thereon for the benefit of the poor Parsis. The cost of this land is 2½ lacs of Rs. and nearly 6 lacs more are to be spent buildings thereon.

In a recent issue the "Indian Daily Telegraph," Lucknow, gives prominence to a rumour that if the suggested change of Headquarters of the United Provinces Government from Allahabad to Lucknow takes place, the East Indian Railway would be prepared to purchase the public office buildings in Allahabad with a view to removing their administrative offices from Calcutta and Jamalpur to a central site.

Nawab Sirwar Jung's petition to the Lieut.-Governor against the ill-treatment of the Raja of Nampara resulted in the Raja of Nampara, Member of the Legislative Council, to Nampara, at the Local Government, the Raja to be removed from the Court of Wards and allowed to return to his own country.

A letter to influential sections of Bombay on account of a serious outbreak of this City from which they undertake to visit daily some portion of the district in which they are staying and report any cases of sickness requiring medical assistance that may come to notice.

A Jullundur Cantonment Correspondent writes:—Another case of "sulim." In my last I have reported that Major Cowie, the local Cantonment Magistrate, has sentenced a respectable Khatri shopkeeper to two days' imprisonment on a charge of making water in a street. To day he has sent to jail a respectable "Agarwal Bama" shopkeeper for three days on the same charge. Really, it is painful to see a high caste Hindu trader, and dragged by police constables through public streets. The place of sanitation is absurd, for British Infantry lines are situated within a few yards of village "Samsarpur" and "Khusropur," while the "Sudder" is about 1½ mile of the R. Artillery line is very close to the village "Garha," while the "Sudder" is more than a mile off the N. Infantry line is within a stone's throw of the village "Sofpind," where hides are tanned and only a drain divides the Cavalry line from the "Bimang." In all these villages, no Municipal law is prevalent and they enjoy perfect liberty as other villages do. The "Sudder" is more than a mile from the N. Infantry and Cavalry lines.

Between the hours of 12 midnight, on Saturday and 3 a.m., on Sunday morning, a serious affray took place in the General Bazar Secunderabad. From enquiries made it appears that Police Constable No. 16, Raja Singh, attached to the James Street Police Station, was on beat duty in the General Bazar between the hours stated, and while patrolling the Bazar he saw three men (of what class or caste is at present unknown) approaching, and on their coming up to him he questioned them as to their movements at such an unreasonable hour. One of the three marauders in reply said "Don't talk to me." They then ran away. The Police Constable gave chase, blowing his whistle for assistance meanwhile. On overtaking the runaways, the Constable struck one of them with his stick, whereupon the man retaliated by drawing a sword with which he was armed, and inflicted a wound on the Constable's left hand, cutting off the thumb. On the Constable stopping to pick up his stick, which had fallen to the ground his assailant gave him a cut with the sword on the muscle of the left arm, causing a wound three inches in extent. The Constable is under treatment in the Police Hospital. The three men made good their escape and have not yet been arrested, but the Police are making vigilant efforts to secure their capture. This is perhaps the sequel to the many petty robberies that have been committed about the Cantonment recently after dark. Several burglaries have been entered and property removed without any trace being left of the culprits.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

## THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 14.

The Russian Committee of Ministers at meetings held on Saturday and yesterday instructed the Minister of Finance to frame a scheme for the improvement of the lot of the workmen by shortening hours, distinguishing between strikes and public disorders, providing medical assistance and limiting the powers of Factory Inspectors. These questions will be submitted to a special Commission which will hear the evidence of masters and men.

The situation is somewhat more hopeful at Lódz. The workmen in many factories have resumed work.

London, Feb. 17.

The Tsar has summoned to Tsarkoe Selo a council of all his Ministers, including Lódz Witte, to be held under His Imperial Majesty's presidency, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of transforming the present Council of Ministers into a cohesive body, meeting regularly as an advisory and responsible body.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Feb. 14.

Reuter from Tokio states that the British steamer Eastry, which was lately captured by the Japanese has been released, the capture having proved a mistake.

London, Feb. 14.

Admiral Togo has sailed from Kure. His destination is not known.

London, Feb. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the destroyers "Arche" and "Fubuki," constructed in Japan, were commissioned to-day, and that another is finished and ready for launching.

Nine thousand Russian cavalry with artillery appeared thirty miles west of Liaoyang last evening, attempting to cross the Hunho and threatening Oyama's extreme left. There is a simultaneous increase in Russian activity in the centre.

London, Feb. 15.

Despatches received from Russian correspondents state that the Japanese are energetically pursuing sapping operations, breaking the ground with dynamite or thawing it with fires.

London, Feb. 15.

The Naval Staff at Tokio announces that Japanese Commanders will sink colliers found accompanying the Baltic Fleets regardless of neutrality.

London, Feb. 16.

Field Marshal Oyama reports that parts of the Russian Cavalry, mentioned yesterday, began retreating north before the Japanese reinforcements arrived. The latter pursued them and inflicted some damage, but the Russian Artillery covered the retreat.

Reuter's correspondent with Kuropatkin says the Japanese bombarded Gutlioff Hill on the 14th and 15th inst with eight inch siege guns, doubtless from Port Arthur this creates a new situation in the centre.

London, Feb. 17.

General Gripenberg has arrived at St. Petersburg from the seat of war in Manchuria.

London, Feb. 17.

Reuter's correspondent with Oku's army states that the Japanese are making a move towards the sea.

## GENERAL.

London, Feb. 14.

The Conference of the Federal State Premiers held at Hobart has considered the subject of duties on tea and kerosene to meet the outlay for the same.

London, Feb. 14.

The King opened Parliament to-day in person. His Majesty, in his speech from the throne, said:—

"My relations continue friendly with foreign Powers. The war in the Far East unhappily continues, and my Government has been careful to observe neutrality in the strictest manner."

The condition of the Balkans occasions anxiety, but the reorganisation or the General Staff has produced some amelioration, but radical reforms, especially financial, are still required.

His Majesty notes with satisfaction that Russia, Austria and Italy have addressed proposals to the Porte for this purpose.

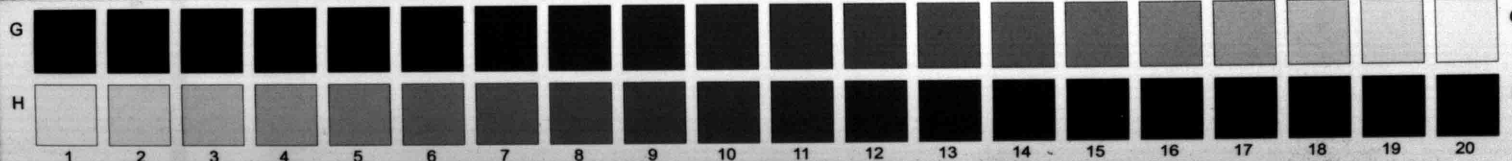
The convention between Britain and France has been duly ratified, and cannot fail to strengthen the friendly relations happily subsisting between them.

There is a meeting of a Commission in Paris for the purpose of apportioning responsibility for the deplorable incident in the North Sea.

An agreement calculated to place the relations between Tibet and India on a satisfactory footing has been concluded at Lhasa. The great difficulties, the mission encountered, were brilliantly surmounted by the Civil and Military authorities responsible for its conduct. China has sent a Commissioner to Calcutta to negotiate a convention of adhesion to the Tibetan agreement.

The Amer has sent his son to pay a complimentary visit to the Viceroy and a high officer of the Government of India has been deputed to Kabul to discuss with the Amer questions affecting the relations between the two Governments.

The estimates have been framed with the utmost admissible economy, and the programme of legislation includes the redistribution of seats, Aliens, and Workmen's Compensation Bills, and the establishment of a Minister of Commerce. It will be expedient also to provide permanent machinery for dealing with the unemployed.









## SAMALKOT SUGARCANE EXPERIMENTS.

## REPORT BY MR. BARBER.

Mr. C. A. Barber, M.A., F.L.S., Government Botanist, Madras, has lately compiled the following Note on the experimental sugarcane station at Samalkot:—

## A TROUBLESOME DISEASE.

The growing of sugarcane in the Godavary district, which was in former times so profitable an undertaking, has during the last few years, suffered very considerably because of the disease which has attacked the canes. This disease has received very careful attention in the Agricultural Department, and a special Government garden has been opened at Samalkot for its study and that of cane cultivation generally.

## THE EXPERIMENTS.

The following remarks show what is being done in this garden:—

The canes are being grown in all sorts of different ways. The object of these experiments is—

(1) to see if by any particular method of planting and cultivation the disease may be lessened and healthy canes may be grown, and

(2) to test the modes of planting sugarcane in other countries, particularly the West Indies, so as to lessen the great expense to which the ryot is put in this country.

These experiments are, some of them, very costly, but it is necessary that all the different plans should be tried, and Government is spending money on this, because the ryot himself will not do so.

## GOOD DRAINAGE INDISPENSIBLE.

For instance, in order to grow healthy canes in the heavy Godavary lands, there can be no doubt that the quantity of water given to the plants must be very carefully regulated. The cultivator has been in the habit of giving the canes far too much water. The sugarcane needs a good deal of it, but it is a mistake to think that it needs anything like so much as paddy. And this fact must also be borne in mind by the cultivator, that, whereas paddy requires the water to lie on the ground for months, sugarcane cannot tolerate it for a single day. After each watering the land must be thoroughly and quickly drained. It is probable that the neglect of this thorough draining is the main cause of the disease which has come into the fields. Everyone knows that the Polnad or upland canes are less diseased than those of the delta, and every year enterprising ryots get their seed from the Peddapur Taluk. The reason for the greater healthiness of the Polnad canes is without doubt the perfect drainage of the land after each watering.

It is of no use, then, to grow sugarcane on lowlying pieces of land surrounded by paddy fields. The highest and driest places must be chosen, and deep drains must be dug to throw the water off as quickly as possible after the ground has been thoroughly soaked. This costs money, but it is better to have a certain crop of canes than to run the risk of losing the whole by disease just when the harvest is commencing. And as will be shown later, there are several ways in which money may be saved in cultivation so as to cover the cost of this deep draining. It is of especial importance to see that the water does not lie on the newly-planted ground. There is nothing that gives a worse appearance to a field all through than its having a bad start. It never properly recovers and the growth is uneven from beginning to end, and, if, by some mischance, the canes are not opened at the usual time, the whole field may die out. The chief reason for the sets failing to sprout properly has been found to be carelessness in the water arrangements. Thus early does matter of drainage influence the crop. It is the custom not to make the drainage channels until after the canals are re-opened. This is all very well, as a rule, but if very heavy rain comes just when the canes are sprouting, and there is no way of getting the water off the land, the whole of the plants are liable to be lost. One field observed had to be planted three times, because of neglecting this early drainage.

THE NECESSITY OF SELECTING SEED. Another fact, which must always be borne in mind is that plants as well as animals, are like their parents if a diseased piece of seed is put in, the plant which grows from it will also be diseased. It is then very foolish for the ryot to leave for seed that part of his field which is too poor to make jaggery. And yet, this is very often done. All seed "with any red mark in it" must be very carefully separated and on no account planted. This is done every year at the Samalkot station.

## LESSONS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

So much for the growing of healthy canes; now for the modes of cultivation in other countries. The ryot usually spends much money on sugarcane cultivation. Some of this wisely spent, but some of it is unprofitable. In the Godavary District he plants a very great number of cane sets to the acre; he spends much money in tying and wrapping his canes, and, lastly, uses a vast number of bamboos to support them. Fewer seeds are used in other countries; no wrapping is done and no bamboos are used. This is managed by planting the canes in a different manner—by deeper cultivation and by draining the land better. The plants are also put further apart and so become self-supporting bushes instead of long poles like the bamboos to which they are tied. Experiments are being tried in this matter at Samalkot where ryots can see for themselves what is being done.

There are for instance, several plots which have been planted with only one-third the seed canes that are usual; no wrapping has been done and no bamboos are used. It will be interesting to see the results.

## THE QUESTION OF MANURING.

No one can find fault with the use of castor pomace for the canes. Every one knows that within a short time after application it is easy to distinguish between the canes which had it and those that have had to do without it. So nothing need be said on that matter. But the ryot does not know that, in the West Indies, where they get twice as any candies of jaggery per acre as they do in the Godavary delta, they always most carefully bury all the trash or dead leaves of the preceding crop when they plough the land. This is being tried at Samalkot, and it is found that decaying cane leaves are a useful manure and help the pomace to do good treat in its effects.

It is until in the delta to throw cart loads of "penta" or village earth on to the field before preparing the land. This is a good custom. But it may be much improved. The quality of the "penta" is frequently very poor, and careful trials are being made at Samalkot to produce a better class of compost

for the field. For this purpose, pits are dug in the ground 6 feet across each way and 4 feet deep. Into these pits are thrown all rubbish, sweepings, paddy husks, ashes, cattle manure and even fresh grass and bushes, until the pit is full. It is then covered over with earth and left until the time of ploughing. When it is opened one of these pits is found to contain many cart loads of excellent manure. During the last two years many cultivators have seen the great heap of compost which had been prepared in this way at the Samalkot farm, and they said.

## INTRODUCED CANES.

Besides these experiments there is, however, quite another way in which the Government is trying to help the ryot, and that is by the introduction of good canes from other parts of the country and even other parts of the world. There are now 30 different kinds of canes growing at Samalkot.

These canes should be grown for several years before it is possible to decide which is going to be better than the ordinary canes of the country. But this takes a very long time and, because there is much disease and something must be done quickly to stop it, it has been decided to send out one new cane this year in small quantities. It has not yet been possible to decide whether it is really a first class cane for the districts, but all who have seen it ask for it, and the ryot will have the chance of helping the Government in making an experiment, by buying these canes and planting them as carefully as he can in different parts of the delta.

Meanwhile, if any ryot wants to see the cane before buying it he can come any day to Samalkot and the Agricultural Inspector will show it to him. He will there also see other new canes which will perhaps be ready next year or a year after, but of which there are at present not enough for distribution.

## THE "RED MAURITIUS" VARIETY.

The new cane is called the "Red Mauritius" and a certain number of sets will be ready for distribution in February. It will be sold at the ordinary market rate for cane seed, although it has, of course, cost the Government a great deal more to bring it here.

The following is the proper way to grow this cane:—

(1) The piece of land must be so situated that it can be easily drained. It must, however, have a good supply of water. It should be good land, for if it is not good land it should not be planted with sugarcane at all. A good lot of manure should be put on the land before planting—as much as the ryot can afford,—and to this should be added all the dead cane leaves of the last crop which can be procured.

(2) The land should be well turned over before planting. As the country plough does not go very deep, cross barring is better.

(3) The whole plot should be levelled, and trenches dug a foot deep and three (or if the land is good four) feet apart.

(4) The sets should be placed at the bottom of the trenches 3 or 4 feet apart. It is safer to put them too close together, so that if one fails the other may sprout.

(5) The land must be well watered either immediately before or after planting. Planting too long after the watering is a fatal mistake. A good plan is to put the sets in the trenches dry, and lightly cover them with earth. Then irrigate. It is essential that a good start should be made. After that the plant looks after itself.

(6) Weeding should be done with tolka, and great care taken not to let a hard crust form on the surface after watering. Usually tolka, weeding is badly done because the labourers walk forwards and thus tread upon the part they have just weeded, making it hard again. If the plants are put in rows wide apart as here advised, then the labourers can work backwards without fear of treading on the plants and the resulting weeding and hoeing will be much better.

Experiments are being tried to break up the surface crust by a kind of rake which does it much quicker than the tolka and is, of course, ever so much cheaper. This cannot however be used for weeding.

The remaining operations are left to the individual cultivator. Those who will take the trouble to come and see the work at the Government garden will probably learn some one or two facts which may be of use to them, but until the experiments are carried further, it is not proposed to say any more.

## SEED CANE.

Applications for seed cane must be sent to the Agricultural Inspector, Experimental Sugarcane Station, Samalkot, and should not be forwarded later than the beginning of January. There will be "Red Mauritius" canes available, besides a large number of healthy "Yerra" seed. The "Sanna Bile" should do well in the Peddapur lands and this cane will also be available. The "Sanna Bile" distributed in March last is doing well in polnad soils especially in this year of poor rains. Those who would like to see it growing in the Polnad may go to Geddnapalle in Peddapur Taluk to the field of Patna Venkatchellam, village Munsiff. Small quantities to two new varieties, "White Mauritius" and a new striped cane introduced from Mauritius, will be given out for trial this year. Six cultivators have been recommended to the Government Botanist as having been most careful of the "Red Mauritius" canes sold to them last year and only these six will have the new canes this year. If they prove successful there will be a larger distribution next season.

## An Interesting Letter

The ren wend Swami Dharmananda Maharaj writes:—

Chemistry, both European and Indian, was my favourite study for some years. I have thus got some knowledge in testing the medicinal proportion of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. I have examined your VIGOR PILLS and am in an position to say that, in chemical process of both the systems, it is found to be the best and the most efficacious medicine of the kind.

"A well-known American Missionary of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some VIGOR PILLS from me and on testing the merit and action, declares: It is an excellent pill for Nervous Debility and Wasting Diseases."

"I advised some young school and college students to use your VIGOR PILLS, and 95 per cent of them have spoken too highly of the Pills."

"In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility, Prostration, Wasting Diseases and Convalescence, the Vigor Pill brings about marvellous results."

Price Rs. 2 per phial.

BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA,

No. 129-3-1 Corawalla Street, Calcutta.

## TRACED BY A PET DOG.

## A WIFE'S ELOPEMENT TO AMERICA.

"When you receive this I shall be in America with Austin Byles." So wrote Mrs. Maria Stockburn after she had left her husband, Mr. John Stockburn, of Kettering, who on Jan. 23 was granted a decree nisi on account of his wife's misconduct with Mr. Byles, a veterinary student.

The latter came as a paying guest in 1903, leaving in April 1904. On the 17th of the following June Mrs. Stockburn went ostensibly to visit friends in Manchester, but a week later the petitioner's father received a letter from Mrs. Stockburn telling of her flight.

The co-respondent had a dog named "Tommy," which had been left in the respondent's charge till about four days previous to her departure. A ship's steward proved that respondent, co-respondent, and "Tommy" travelled by the s.s. Pretorian to Montreal last summer.

## CONFESSION AND RELEASE.

"My client," said Mr. Macdonald, "received a long letter in June 1903 from his wife while he was in Johannesburg." This letter was written by Thurza James to her husband, Harry James, a cycle agent living in Birmingham, who yesterday received a release from marriage ties.

In the letter she said that she was living with someone else. "He is very good to me, but very stern. I feel very happy with him. I must say far happier than I have ever been since I have been married. I have nothing against you, and only say that you are too good, and worthy of someone that can think the same as you deserve. Try to forgive me."

It was proved the respondent had lived with one Charles Waite as his wife. Accordingly a decree was granted the petitioner.

## WIFE'S ADMISSION.

"Originally the petition contained the names of three co-respondents," said Mr. Deane in opening the case for Mr. Thomas Sutton, who was granted a decree nisi against his wife on the ground of her misconduct with two men named Adams and Lloyd. The respondent, said counsel, admitted misconduct with Adams, so there was no necessity to proceed on the charge concerning Lloyd.

The respondent filed cross-charges against the petitioner, but did not substantiate them in court. The parties were married on June 27, 1887, at St. Mary's, Edgell, Liverpool. The petitioner carried on the business of fruiterer, and after his marriage lived in Liverpool, Belfast, and Cardiff, where he at present resides.

There were three children of the union. In 1903 a deed of separation was drawn up. He denied the counter-charges.

## REMINISCENCE OF A BALL.

"Anything but happy," was the response of Mrs. Annie Padgett, of Brompton, to Mr. Barnard's question relating to her married life with Harry Padgett, from whom she sought a divorce.

The petitioner, who was fashionably dressed stated that she was a milliner, and married the respondent in 1890. Her husband was a surveyor, and was said to be in America at the present time. He treated her very badly. On one occasion he was in the garden, and she was in the house, and he struck her. He had also a razor and revolver.

One evening he invited her to his flat, and was guilty of a charge and subsequent identification required by the law. She was granted a decree nisi.

## HUSBAND'S CONNIVANCE.

"Having tacitly consented to his divorce, he has for ever lost the right of complaining about his wife," stated Mr. Justice Bigham yesterday in a scathing judgment dismissing the petition of Ernest Milner Collinson for a divorce from his wife, Rosetta Emma, who admitted misconduct with a turf commission agent, Charles Cox.

The respondent and the co-respondent alleged connivance on the petitioner's part, a defence which, in his lordship's opinion, was amply justified by the evidence given at the hearing last week; but co-respondent was disallowed his costs.

The case in which William Orritt, a gamekeeper, told how he followed his wife and the co-respondent secretly one night along country roads and through a wood ended yesterday in the husband being granted a decree nisi. The co-respondent pleaded an alibi.

Mr. Linbury Kerr is reported to have shot a huge bear near the Mechi river in the vicinity of Tingling some days ago, but the animal was only wounded and escaped into the forest. It was high up in a hollow tree and as Mr. Kerr had only shot in his gun and no bullet, he was unable to kill it. Bears must also be in the forest between Toong and Kurseong, but they have not come out much to inhabited parts of late.—Darjeeling visitor.

It is obvious to any observer, the "Rangoon Times" declares, that no other large town in the Indian Empire is so favourably situated for dealing effectively with a plague outbreak as is Rangoon. It is a new town, it has no very narrow streets, such as are a feature of other Indian cities, and very little of the overcrowding present in cities like Bombay. The unique local police system is in cases of this sort invaluable. Every quarter has its Honorary Magistrates and its headmen, every street even has its appointed headmen, and in the past these have constantly met the Commissioner of Police in consultation on police matters. Committees of observation are, therefore, ready to hand. It may also be said that every class in Rangoon, recognises the necessity of stamping out the disease at all hazards and regardless of cost. If the authorities spare no trouble and no money, as the public are confident will be the case, plague in all human probability, can never reach any really serious dimensions in the town. The Lieutenant-Governor is keeping himself in the closest touch with all that is being done, and to him is due the appointment of Mr. Tilly to be Plague Commissioner. A better selection could not have been made. Mr. Tilly was for some time Deputy Commissioner and head of the police in Rangoon; he is in close touch with all classes, and there is not a headman in the town but knows him and trusts him.

## GERMANY'S 3,000,000 SOCIALISTS.

## "VICTORY WITHOUT REVOLUTION?"

(By Harold Begbie.)

It is possible to exaggerate the Socialist movement in Germany. The very title of this article, in spite of its verity, gives a false impression to the mind.

There are, indeed, three million Socialists in Germany, but the Socialism in which they put their faith is far from being the revolutionary and iconoclastic gospel preached with so much eloquence by Herr Bebel.

The truth is that anybody having a grievance votes Socialist at the elections in order to express his injury. In Germany it is the only means of giving vent to bad temper.

The lackey who changes your shirt-studs and folds your trousers, I was told by a Privy Councillor, "votes as a Socialist if you reprimand him for carelessness." This servant would probably curl the lip of scorn at Herr Bebel's waistcoats and shudder at having to take the overcoat of Herr Bernstein; but he votes Socialist because he is sulky and because he desires to frighten the nobleman who keeps him in luxury.

## FEARLESSNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

There are many thousands of such cases among the three million Socialists in Germany, but when these are remembered and properly allowed for, there yet remains a considerable body of genuine Socialism sufficiently compact and articulate to trouble the dreams of autocracy.

"The truth is," Professor Delbrück told me, "that wherever you have a strong Government you will have a strong opposition. It is a healthy sign. We have in Germany a very strong Government; the will of the rulers is expressed vigorously and executed rigorously; there is no shuffling or tampering with affairs of State. We are a business concern. Naturally enough the people, advancing under this Government, desire to stand more and more on their own feet, and slowly they will be given more constitutional liberty. But we do not rush things; and the Government is not in the least perturbed by the growth of what is called Socialism. The Emperor could probably end the whole movement by a word."

This German Socialism, too, is divided into two camps. On one side is the party which angrily regard religion as the great enemy of progress, and seeks only for a purely material kingdom; and on the other is a more or less idealistic Socialism which sees in religion the only gospel of fraternity which is likely to move the world, and which is philosophical enough to perceive that without ethics Socialism would be the greatest disaster that could befall a State. These two camps, it should be remembered, are actively hostile to each other.

## A POWERFUL LEADER.

Herr Bernstein, without having any religious creed of his own, is a powerful leader among the idealistic Socialists, and preaches ethics with increasing success to the German workpeople. He told me that Socialism is certain of victory in Germany, but the victory will be of a perfectly quiet and orderly nature.

"But your workpeople," I argued, "have nothing! They possess a State insurance, State schools and technical colleges, a labour organisation which is powerful. What else do they want?"

"They have all this; they cannot live without it. They can live on a small plot of land and a few chickens, but they will not do that."

"You may fill the land with chickens, but the Government is powerful. They will not let you do that either," he answered. "The Government cannot be turned out—as a Parliament, which is a very great evil. But you overlook one thing. We can stop all supplies. That means victory for us, and a perfectly constitutional victory. When our numbers have increased, as they will at every election, we shall withhold all moneys from the Government, and force autocracy to obey the will of the people. This victory, which

is certain, will come quietly, and Government will bow obediently to the storm."

Herr Bernstein told me many interesting things about the German working classes. He is convinced that a religion of some kind is necessary for their salvation. When he became editor of a purely Labour newspaper he was told that unless he gave horse-racing and betting intelligence, the venture would end in failure!

From a working man I learned still other things. In the little beer-houses, he told me, the proprietors paste up on their walls the results of horse races in England, and weeks before the running of any great race in this country the working people in Berlin and other large cities are speculating on the result. Materialism is the greatest evil in Germany.

A WORKMAN'S VIEWS. "We are nearly all atheists," this working man told me. "We want more money, and better clothes, and more leisure to enjoy ourselves. That is what we want, the life of our masters, who are also atheists. But do not think that Socialism will make a mess of things in Germany. You hear that we are opposed to compulsory service in the army. It is not true. Working men look back on their soldiering as the jolliest days in their lives—plenty of beer, warm clothes, and as much love-making as you have a mind for. No; if Herr Bebel ever sits where Count Bulow sits now, things will be very much as they are. We shall keep our great army, we shall build our fleet, we shall develop our powers. We are not fools in Germany, I tell you."

It appears to me that while the present Emperor reigns Socialism can never be more than an agitation in Germany. If the Reichstag refused supplies, the Emperor would take them. The army and the police are solid behind him. But it is quite possible that an industrial change of some kind may be made during the present reign. Count Bulow is a wise man as well as a very strong man. The great grievance of the modern workman in Germany is that he has no power to "better himself," no opportunity of becoming his own master. He requires an inducement beyond stated wages to work with a swing. Limited liability companies are his chief enemies; and a strike that paralyses these soulless concerns gives him the pleasures of a powerful revenge.

But always there will be strikes and discontent in Germany, for it is certain that even in Paradise the Teuton would be envious of those over him.

The Kasauli Institute was opened at an enormous expense for the prevention of death from dog and jackal bite. The last year's report as just out and from it we learn that during the period under report 612 persons were treated and the treatment failed in five cases. All these five persons were Indians and they were deeply and severely bitten. The Institute was opened mainly for the benefit of the Indians but the reports say that the Indians do not seek the relief afforded by the Institute. Of the 612 persons treated no less than 248 were Europeans. Of the remaining cases 94 were either sepoys or in Government employ of some kind. Thus it is apparent from the above that the Institute is not popular among the children of the soil.

There appears to be good reason to expect before long a great advantage to agriculture through the tapping of the inexhaustible supply of nitrogen in the atmosphere. Mr. A.D. Hall, Superintendent of the Rothamsted Experimental Farm, has given in the "Field" the results of a trial of calcium cyanamide, a new measure made in Prussia by heating calcium carbide in a current of nitrogen from the air. This manure contains about 20 per cent of nitrogen, or nearly as much as sulphate of ammonia, and when tried against a slightly less weight of that manure for mangolds, swedes, and mustard, it gave slightly more of the first, and a trifle less of the second, and a trifle less of the third. The dryness of the season was a disadvantage, which requires even more moisture than sulphate of ammonia to act fully. The manure arrived at Rothamsted too late to be tried on corn last season. Mr. Hall thinks it can be put on the market at about £10 per ton at that price, he adds, it would be an advantageous measure. But it is to be hoped that improvement in the process of manufacture will allow of much cheaper production.

## Vigor Pills

## BRING ABOUT MARVELLOUS RESULTS:

In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility

Prostration, Wasting Diseases

and Convalescent:

So Writes

## SWAMI DHARMANANDA MAHABHARATI.

He has studied both European and Indian Chemistry and has got some knowledge in testing the medicinal properties of drugs and Pharmaceutical preparations, and on examining our VIGOR PILLS, writes to us

"In chemical process of both the system it is found to be the best and most efficacious medicine of the kind."

## A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MISSIONARY

Of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some Vigor PILLS from the Swami and on testing the merits and actions declares

"It is an excellent pill for Nervous Debility and Wasting Diseases."

## SOME YOUNG SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS

Being advised by the Swami, used the VIGOR PILLS and

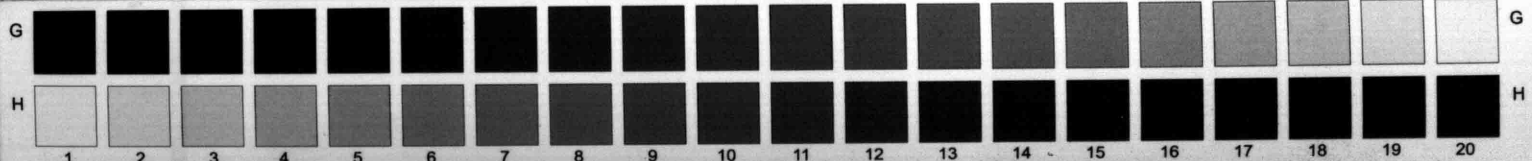
95 percent of them have spoken too highly of the Pills.

## DR. MODHOOSOODUN COOPTO

Of Moradpore, Patna writes:—"Your VIGOR PILLS is an excellent medicine for Nervous Debility and Loss of Manhood. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity, Flatulence and Diarrhoea. It is also a good medicine for Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

PRICE RS. 2 PER PHIAL.

Manager, Bharat Vaisajyanilaya,  
Shambazar, Calcutta.





## SUSPENSION OF A HIGH COURT VAKIL.

The Allahabad High Court had before it on the 18th February a case of a Vakil to whom notice had been issued to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls of the court. The rule was made absolute and the Vakil in the following circumstances: The Vakil in question had, acting as clients, obtained sanction against one Niamat Ali and another for prosecution under Section 193, I. P. O., i. e., perjury. Before the sanction ripened into criminal proceedings, the Vakil sent for Niamat Ali and asked him what he was prepared to give him (the Vakil) "to spoil the witnesses for the prosecution, or to break down the prosecution." Negotiations terminated in Rs. 1,000 being handed over to the Vakil for the purpose of the same. When the prosecution of Niamat Ali for perjury started he saw that the Vakil had not kept his part of the agreement, and asked for the money back, and after a great deal of trouble the money was returned. Niamat Ali then prosecuted the Vakil for an offence under Section 213 of the I. P. O. (taking a gift to screen an offender, etc.) The prosecution of the Vakil resulted in his conviction and a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment, which conviction and sentence of the Magistrate was affirmed by the Sessions Judge, and an application for revision was rejected by the High Court.

The Judges who dealt with the case, the Chief Justice, and Justices Burdett and Aikman, passed the following judgment:—  
This matter came before the Court under the provisions of the Letters Patent. Babu Ram Narain, a Vakil of the High Court, was on the 10th October, 1903, convicted by the officiating District Magistrate of Allahabad on a charge under Section 213 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The conviction and sentence were upheld in appeal by the learned Sessions Judge, and an application for revision subsequently preferred to the High Court was rejected. We have heard the learned Advocate for this practitioner at considerable length, and have perused the judgments of the Lower Courts. From these judgments it appears that Babu Ram Narain, being a Vakil engaged for the prosecution, did undertake to screen the accused, who was charged under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code with perjury, and that he did this for a gratification which was offered and paid to him with that object by the person accused of the offence. This was undoubtedly a grave offence. Notice has been served upon him to show cause why he should not be removed from the roll of vakils and his certificate cancelled. We are disposed to take perhaps a too lenient view of his case, but there are circumstances in it which justify us, we think, in not taking the extreme course which is open to us, and which the notice which has been served seems to point out as the proper course to adopt in a case of the kind. We take into consideration the fact that he has been for 16 years a vakil, and that during that time there has been nothing against him. We also recognise the fact that suspension from practice even for a short time is a most serious punishment to a person occupying the responsible position of a vakil, and, therefore, we think that suspension for a time will meet the requirements of justice. That suspension will militate against him beyond the period of the suspension, and this we are entitled to take into consideration. The order which we pass in the matter is that Babu Ram Narain be suspended from practice as a Vakil of the Court for the period of two years from this date, and that he do surrender his certificate to the Registrar for the period during which he shall be under suspension.—Pioneer.

BETTER THAN  
COD-LIVER OIL

THOSE who have repeatedly used Cod-Liver Oil and instead of permanent cure have but obtained partial and temporary relief fall victims again to disease and despair, should lose no time to give a trial to our **ELECTRIC EMULSION**.

It can safely be taken in all seasons and does not put the patient to any inconvenience like Cod-Liver Oil, having neither a bad taste nor a bad smell.

**ELECTRIC EMULSION** is prepared by a combination of Cod-liver Oil, (after thoroughly purifying it) with powerful medicinal properties, the whole being chemically prepared, with the utmost care, making it thereby a unique Physiological Solvent, deodorizer and a marvelous curative agent of—

**Consumption, Phthisis, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Cough, Cold, Pain in the Chest, Blood-spitting, Weakness and trembling of the heart, Palpitation, Sore throat, Weakness after fever, Poverty of blood, Dryness of the skin, Costiveness, Loss of appetite, General debility, Shortness of breath, &c., &c.**

It can be used safely and profitably by men, women and children, in all ages, conditions and seasons, and is sure to give immediate and permanent relief, in a manner almost to mystify the Medical Profession.

Price, each phial Re. 1; 3 phials Rs. 2-12 6 phial Rs. 5-4  
**A MEDICAL SENSATION**

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Is no quack nostrum but is prepared on scientific principles. It is a safe, sure and Radical cure of the uncomfortable growth which makes manhood a misnomer, walking or riding an impossibility, and life a burden to healthy men. Hydrocele of any size, nature and standing need no longer trouble any one when there is almost magical relief for him in Major's Hydrocele Elixir.

Its application is entirely free from all painful and disagreeable sensation. The first application of this wonderful specific, reduces the weight by profuse abstraction of fluid and considerably relieves the patient from all acute pain and uncomfortable sensation. Fully convinced of its highly curative powers from long use the Medical Profession strongly recommend it as a harmless and infallible cure.

(To be applied at night, during bed time. No inconvenience either to business or daily work.)  
Price, per Phial, Rs. 1-8, 3 Phials, Rs. 4-

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HAS BEEN CURED BY THE MEDICAL  
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For it cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet and kindred Genito-Urinary diseases that so long defied the medical skill.

Puts an instantaneous stop to discharges however painful and obnoxious.

Is a deadly enemy of Gonococci, the Gonorrhoea-bacillus.

Has not hitherto been known to fail in any cases however complicated.

Removes immediately all complaints about urination.

Is equally effective in chronic and acute cases.

Destroys the susceptibility to stricture, retention of urine, penile stults, and other horrible effects of gonorrhoea.

At once removes all agonising symptoms not to speak of itching inflammation and ulceration of the organ affected.

Restores, without fail, the vital power, buoyancy and the ms sires.

**Brings life to the living dead.**

MITIGATES THE PENALTIES OF SIN AND BRING SHOPE TO THE HOPELESS.

A few minutes in our office one can see patients pouring in to communicate the electric effect Healing Balm.

## What the Doctors say:—

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

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

Dr. B. K. Bose, Surgeon-Major M. D. J. C. M. L. M. S., etc., says:—"I have tried Healing Balm in cases of acute Gonorrhoea with success."

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

Dr. S. Chakrabarty, M. D. Late Asst. in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital London, says:—"I certify with great pleasure that Healing Balm has been found efficacious in cases of chronic and acute Gonorrhoea. The scalding sensation ceases in 24 hours."

Dr. R. G. Kar, L. R. C. P. (Edin) Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, etc., says:—

**PRICE 2 OZ. PHIAL Rs. 2-8 EACH, 1 OZ. PHIAL**

**Re. 1-12 EACH.**

Commission of Rs. 2-8-0, Re. 1-2-0, and As. 6, allowed respectively for a dozen, half-a-dozen, and quarter dozen large phial and Re. 1-12, As. 13 and As. 6 for dozen, half-a-dozen and quarter dozen small phials respectively. Postage and packing etc. extra.

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RESPECTABLE Gentlemen and Zemindars visiting Calcutta will find it very comfortable. Well ventilated and furnished rooms. Position central. Owing to extensive patronage, a family quarter has been lately added; where strict privacy is guaranteed.  
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Cholera and Family box with 12, 24, 30, 48, 60, and 104 phials of medicines, a guide, and a drop conductor Rs. 2, 3, 3-10, 5-3, 6-4, and 11-8 respectively. V. P. postage and packing extra.  
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A delightfully perfumed oil for preserving hair and cooling the brain. Price Ans. 12 per phial V. P. extra. Catalogue free on application.  
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It makes the grey and white hairs jet black within a few minutes and lasting for 3 months. Price Re. 1 per phial. V. P. P. extra.

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Wonderful Discovery.

## Gonorrhoea Drops.

**Gonorrhoea and Gleet**

of any description and in either sex and Acute cases are cured in three days and chronic cases in a week's time. It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms.

To ensure permanent and radical cure Mofussil patients should, when ordering for a phial, write in detail the nature of the disease.

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Ye youngmen, do you want to make your lives more enjoyable? Ye old men, do you want to get back the vigour and charms of youth? Ye men of all ages, have you got young and beautiful wives whose heart you want to win. It is Dr. Biswas's magic pills which are acknowledged by all to work such miracles. Take a pill 2 or 3 hours before going to bed and the next morning you will be convinced of its wonderful efficacy. Weak and impotent husbands need no more curse their lot for Dr. Biswas's Pill is ready to lend them a helping hand. Indeed, these Pills are a sovereign remedy for the evil effects of youthful excesses, Spermatorrhoea, Gonorrhoea, nil discharges, loss of muidhood, in short all varieties of seminary and wasting diseases. It prevents premature decay and is a potent cure for nervous exhaustion of every kind, under its influence the retaining power is wonderfully increased. Give the Magic Pill a day's trial and you will never like to be without it.  
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Is the most useful Liniment for females in the ever of pregnancy. It relieves the sympathies of the mind and nausea (morning sickness) in its early stage, prevents miscarriage and at the same time ensures 2 or 3 bottles, packing As. 7, postage and V. P. charges As. 7, only.

Apply to Dr. S. C. PAUL, L. M. S., Doctor's Lane, Taltollah, P. O. Entally Calcutta.

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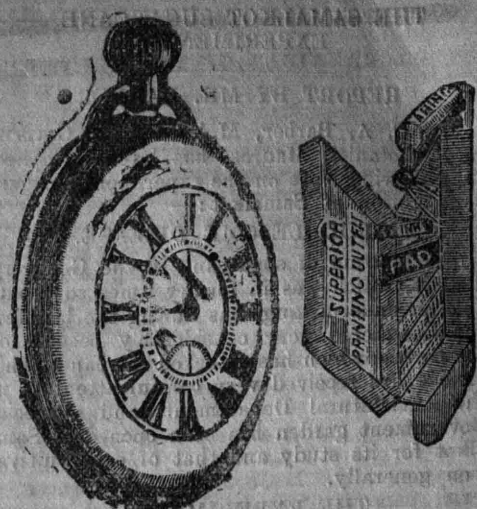
**MEDICAL OPINION:—**

DR. G. MANOOK, M. B. (EDIN.) Surgeon, Calcutta, writes:—"I have to report favourably of my trials with your Santan Rakshak. I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been, I am compelled to say, very wonderful in threatened miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible. I have no doubt others will be as grateful to you as I am."

DR. TARINI CHAKAN DUTT, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your 'Santan Rakshak' which is being used by many respectable persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

DR. K. P. CHAKRABARTY, M. B., Late Superintendent, Lewis Sanitarium, Darjeeling, writes:—"I have tried your specific, 'Santan Rakshak' in several cases of tedious labour and threatened abortion. I am glad to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like to recommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

DR. J. CHOWDHURY, B. A., L. M. S., Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporations writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your 'Santan Rakshak' The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most satisfactory and astonishing results in services of prolonged labour amongst my friends, I highly recommend it to the public."



The Ansonia Lever Watch. A grand time keeper, showy strong and lasting Rs. 3-12.

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and more so when one is in possession of doctor himself but is in possession of some wonderful medicines obtained by his gifted father by repeated experiments through years. It was in this way that an excellent mode of treatment for

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## A MANNIKIN OF THE FOREST.

Dabbler writes in the "West Coast Spectator":—"During the last Christmas holidays a party of sporting youngsters sallied forth from Tellicherry to Chavacherry, boasting they would slay sambar and other denizens of the jungle in the vicinity of that little station, once the strong-hold of the rebellious Poyne Rajah. For two days the poor fellows knocked about the jungles from Chavacherry to Iritti, without a chance of firing a single shot at big game, and returned greatly disappointed and crest-fallen. But they brought with them a little animal of historical interest, a present from a member of the Kottal family. It was a rare species of the Lemnidae family whose trivial name is "Slender Loris" and scientific name "Loris Gracilis." The Vernacular names are these:—

Telugu—"Devangu-pilli."  
Tamil—"Devanku."  
Malayalam—"Kuttiranku."  
Canarese—"Adavi-manushya."  
Kurg—"Chinge-kuli."  
Bengali—"Una happolava."

It is a very small animal of about 8 inches not unlike a baby monkey; in color, dark earthy grey with a more or less marked ruddy tinge on the back and outer sides of the limbs and showing a faint silvery wash the under-parts being much paler. Fur very close, soft and rather woolly; ears thin, rounded, naked towards the edge, of moderate size. It is distinguished by the comparatively large size of the eyes which are separated merely by a narrow space.

"Kutti Sranku" is confined to the forests of Southern India and Ceylon and appears only to be found in those which are situated at but comparatively slight elevation above the sea-level.

Its habits are purely nocturnal and arboreal. It feeds on leaves and shoots ("netti" of trees) fruits, insects, birds, and eggs. During the time our pet was with us—only a few weeks and then it escaped—it was fed on live cockroaches which it used to snatch from the hands holding it forth and then munch with great avidity. It rejected dead cockroaches. At day time it slept, rolled up like a ball with its head between its thighs, but at night it was very lively and spent most of the time on our bean-stand (avarai-pundal) searching for insects.

Sir J. Emerson Tennant, the great authority on Ceylon, observes that "the singularly large and intense eyes of the loris have attracted the attention of the Singhalese who capture the creature for the purpose of extracting them as charms and love-potions and this they are said to effect by holding the little animal to the fire till the eye-balls burst." In Malabar, however, the property of drawing love is attributed to a bird, anthia (a species of owl).

The historical interest attaching to this animal is in the fact that these species of Lemurs are only found in Southern India, Ceylon and Madagascar, which supports the theory that in some prehistoric times the Indian continent was connected with the great Island of Madagascar, the Paradise of Lemurs.

## COMMERCIAL CLASS EXAMINATION.

The following is the constitution of the Board of Examiners for the Presidency College, Calcutta, final commercial class examination to be held in April next.

President, Principal of the Presidency College.

Members, Mr. E. Henry, of Messrs. Blackwood and Co. Mr. J. B. Lloyd, of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co.

(1) Examiners in English, Mr. F. H. Stewart, B.A., Oxford, Lecturer, C. Class, Presidency College, Revd. Mr. Wann, Principal, General Assembly's Institution.

(2) Examiners in Mathematics, Babu Gouri Saker De, Professor, General Assembly's Institution, Babu Sarada Prasanna Das, Professor, Presidency College.

(3) Examiners in Physics and Chemistry and Physiology, Mr. J. A. Cunningham, Professor, Presidency College. Mr. H. H. Hagen, Lecturer on Geology, Presidency College.

(4) Examiner in Commercial History and Geography, Babu Binayendra Nath Sen, Professor, Presidency College.

(5) Examiner in Drawing and Penmanship, Mr. Havel, Principal, Government School of Art.

(6) Examiners in Book-keeping, Shorthand and Writing, papers to be set by the teachers in these subjects in the Presidency College; the papers to be approved by Mr. E. Henry, of Messrs. Blackwood and Co., and J. B. Lloyd, of Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., who will act as Moderators in the subjects in No. 6.

There will form a Board of Examiners consisting of a President and 11 members.

There shall be separate papers or examinations (1) in English, including Grammar and Composition; (2) in English correspondence, including commercial correspondence, and (3) in shorthand and Precise-writing; (4) in arithmetic and Algebra; (5) in Geometry, Trigonometry and Conic Sections; (6) in Physics, Chemistry and (c) Physiology; (7) in Commercial History; (8) in Commercial Geography; (9) in Drawing and Penmanship; and (10) in Book-keeping, (b) Shorthand and (c) Typing.

The papers will be prepared by the Examiners on the subjects as noted above, and in the case more than one Examiner under each head the members belonging to that section will set the papers in that section in consultation with each other.

After the papers should be laid before the Examining Board with a view to obtain advice of the mercantile members of the Board on the suitability of the questions.

The examination will be held on the dates noted below.

11th April: English, Shorthand and Typewriting.

12th April: English, including Grammar and Composition; English correspondence, including Commercial correspondence.

14th April: Shorthand and Precise-writing; Arithmetic.

17th April: Algebra and Geometry; Physiology.

18th April: History, Book-keeping.

19th April: Commercial History Commercial Geography.

20th April: Drawing and Penmanship.

The ravages the plague in Lucknow have been sweeping the past month, no less than seven of the postmen attached to the Dilhwa and Hazratganj post offices have fallen victims to the scourge; six out of the seven died to the Hazratganj office.

## "CAPITAL" LIBEL SUIT.

## PLAINTIFF'S ILL-HEALTH.

## PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION TO BE MADE.

Before Mr. Justice Sale, Mr. Knight, instructed by Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, applied, on behalf of the plaintiff, in the suit of Forrester vs. Shirley Tremeearne, for an order for the examination "de bene esse" of the plaintiff in Court, the costs to be the costs in the cause.

This was a suit instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant for libel on the 8th of December for publishing an article in an issue of "Capital" to the effect that buyers of jute had been presenting diamond rings to Mrs. Forrester, meaning thereby that the plaintiff might be induced to pass jute of an inferior quality.

The defendant filed a written statement, and in it he admitted the publication of the libel, but justified it by saying that the article complained of was not defamatory. There is nothing defamatory in saying that the manager's wife received presents of diamond rings.

Counsel said that the plaintiff was in a bad state of health, and had been advised by Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbons to leave India by the first week of March, and as it was not likely the case would be heard this month, it was desirable that the plaintiff should be examined "de bene esse," so that the Court might observe the demeanour during the examination and cross-examination. There would be very great danger to his health if he remained in India.

Mr. McNair, who appeared for the defendant, said he did not oppose the application, but asked that the costs might be reserved.

His Lordship said it was very desirable that the plaintiff should be examined before the judge before whom the case would be tried, and as he did not think the case would come before him, His Lordship said he would consult with his colleagues and fix an early day.

## THE CANAL COLONIES IN THE PUNJAB.

(From a Zemindar.)

One cannot help saying a few words in praise of the Government for its enterprising policy to utilize the water of the rivers Chenab and Jhelum by means of digging canals through the vast tracts of land which had been lying waste and uncultivated from times immemorial. Considering the amount of the work and expense of enormous money it might well be called speculation but which has ended in most favourable results. The Government at first experienced some difficulty in inducing the well-to-do Zemindars to settle in the Chenab Colony. As is often the case in the beginning of such matters it was the poor class of cultivators who acted as pioneers and settled in the colony. They laboured with zeal and energy and the land which contained all the rich properties more than amply rewarded by bumper harvests beyond their expectations. The Zemindars then made efforts to secure the new land. This was at the time when the officer in charge acted like a true "ma bap," freely mingling with the poor peasants talked with them with a courteous smile and was always ready to redress their grievances. But when the Government saw that the people have begun to realise the value of the land it did not fail because it appears to be presettled to fix a higher rate of "nazrana" (the price of the land) and thus to make bargain with persons who were desirous of getting it and who were either recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which they lived or by the Department to which they belonged. The grant of land was thus open to such persons who although being not cultivators or Zemindars by profession had no difficulty in securing it either by exerting their influence as a Government servants or by the recommendation of some high official. The adoption of this policy did not on the whole better the condition of the poor cultivators who after having failed to get land owing to their having no voice and no access to the great "Saheb" have now no other alternative but to be at the mercy of the rich land-holder. But the Government would not listen to the heart-rending cries of the poor sons of the soil as it considers every question as a matter of profit and loss. And no wonder if they migrate to other countries. And this is due to the fact that land is not given to those who, though poor but by gift of their wonderful physique and practical knowledge of agriculture, prove a blessing to the country but is given to those who already roll in riches and shudder at the very idea of the hardships which a Zemindar is subjected to under the scorching rays of the sun in summer and the freezing blasts in winter.

Again the system under which land is granted to cultivators in the Jhelum Canal Colony is an example of great ingenuity so far as the interest of the Government is concerned, for as the grant is subjected to the keeping of mares which are passed by a Government official deputed for the purpose. In this way the Government has established a large nursery which will in time of need supply the Government with a good breed of horses instead of sending for them from foreign countries at a considerable expense. But with all the improvements made by the Government in the irrigation branch of the land the material condition of the Punjab Zemindars is just the same as it was a quarter of century before, while, on the other hand, the colonies now make the chief factor of the Punjab revenue. It is a fact that needs no demonstration. The Zemindars will remain poor and destitute as long as the Government is overgreedy. Let the Government be content with what is justly due to it and you will see the tide of fortune turn towards the wretched Zemindars. It is a pity to observe that the Government does not show towards the agriculturists that parental affection which a kind father does towards his sons. If the Government is really desirous to see the Zemindars in a flourishing state let it be liberal and large-minded in the matter of money. It is money which suggests improvements and it is money which alone will help them in embracing fortune and prosperity. If the Zemindars have sufficient money they can be made to attend the agricultural exhibitions and profit thereby but if they are allowed to remain in the present state they will not be able to act up to the mere teachings and suggestions of the so-called agricultural conferences and societies.

## MR. JUSTICE BRETT AT KRISHNAGAR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Krishnagar, Feb. 11. Yesterday Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brett of the Calcutta High Court came here for the purpose of inspection. Unfortunately the District Judge was away from this station when his lordship came here although it was notified before that his lordship would reach Krishnagar on the 10th instant. His lordship put up at this circuit house. To-day at 8 a.m., his lordship came to the District Judge's court to inspect the Judge's works etc., as was announced before.

## JUSTICE BRETT AND MR. MACBLAINE.

It is very strange that Mr. Macblaine did not show to his lordship the usual courtesy of receiving his lordship at the Veranda when his lordship alighted from his carriage. His lordship was received by the amlas and conducted to the private chamber of the Judge where Mr. Macblaine was seated in a chair. When his lordship was about to enter the chamber Mr. Macblaine rose from his chair and bade him good morning. His lordship then inspected the Judge's office and left the court house before 11-30 a.m.

## AT THE SUB-JUDGE'S OFFICE.

His lordship then came back at 12-30 p.m. and inspected the Subordinate Judge's office. He sat with the Subordinate Judge in the Ijlas and heard the pleader's arguments.

## AT THE JUDGE'S COURT.

His lordship then came to the District Judge's court and sat with him in the Ijlas and heard the pleaders and the District Judge discussing the merit of cases which were being tried then. It was very gratifying to see that Mr. Macblaine's attitude to-day towards the pleaders was very much satisfactory and he showed to-day to the pleaders much attention and consideration for want of which there has been much agitation and loud cries in many newspapers.

## AT THE BAR LIBRARY.

His lordship then came to the Bar Library as the pleaders have some grievances to represent to him for remedy. We are informed that the pleaders have got many things to represent to his lordship but they only placed before him the following things:—

(1) That the District Judge does not put on board appeals and therefore the parties as well as the pleaders are very inconvenienced. Again many appeals are fixed for hearing on dates when there are Sessions trials going on. As the Judge generally can not make time to hear civil cases when Sessions trial goes on the parties are to dance attendance daily and are put to great troubles, inconveniences and expenses.

(2) That in execution cases and appeals decrees, etc., are not returned and the parties are put to much trouble and expense in taking new copies. This rule was not in existence before and it has been only recently introduced by Mr. Macblaine and his Seristadar.

(3) That in civil motion petitions and other petitions of miscellaneous nature the Seristadar gives a note and the Judge disposes of the petitions according to the note given by the Seristadar without hearing pleaders. The parties are put into great inconvenience for this.

A representation has been submitted by the Secretary of the Bar Library embodying the above to the District Judge and it is hoped that the District Judge will remove the grievances of the pleaders.

## AT THE DISTRICT JUDGE'S COURT.

His Lordship came to the Bar Library and came to the 1st Mr. Justice Brett's Court. It will not be quite out of place to mention that Mr. Macblaine accompanied Mr. Justice Brett to the Bar Library and we think it is very natural and likely that the pleaders could not be discourteous enough to complain to his lordship against Mr. Macblaine in the latter's very face and riding rough shod over his feelings. His lordship then sat both in the 1st and 2nd Munsif's Ijlas with the Munsif respectively and heard the examination of witnesses and then left the court house. While in the 2nd Munsif's Court, his attention was drawn to many broken and damaged chairs which are given to the pleaders to sit on.

## THE MAN WHO ELECTROCUTES.

## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT EDWARD E. DAVIS, STATE ELECTRICIAN U.S.A.

While there is seldom much difficulty experienced in filling the executioner's place in England or France, it is doubtful whether it would be as simple a matter to find another electrocutionist in America should anything happen to the man who at present occupies this exalted position—Mr. Edward E. Davis. The difficulty would arise from the fact that Mr. Davis is the only man who has ever electrocuted a criminal, and

THERE ARE SECRETS IN HIS METHODS with which he refuses to part. He is, moreover, the sole inventor of the system by which the guilty ones are shocked out of existence, and holds patents thereon which he declines to sell to the Government on any terms. Hence there would probably be more than a little difficulty in filling Davis's place should it ever fall vacant.

The writer has paid many visits to New York's State Prison at Sing-Sing and on one occasion caught a glimpse of Davis, though he did not realize the fact until the electrocutionist had disappeared from view. The incident is scarcely worth recalling, though I remember it made an impression on me at the time. I had just inspected the prison, had visited the power-house where the electric current used in the executions is generated, and had even sat in the dreaded chair. I was about to take my departure, and was standing on the gravel-path outside the warden's house talking to Mr. Connaughton, Chief Warden, when a little, grey-haired man of about sixty hurried by, nodding pleasantly to my companion as he passed. I looked after him with some interest, and then asked who he was.

"That's Davis," replied the warden; "he has a job on here to-morrow."

"Davis?" I repeated; "not Davis the—?"

Mr. Connaughton nodded. "Yes, that's the man," he replied.

Just then a young fellow of about twenty-seven, with a pleasant face, sauntered by, rolling himself a cigarette. He also nodded to the warden, and when he had passed I demanded who he might be.

"That," answered Connaughton, "is young Mr. Sullivan. He has just been in to bid his brother good-bye. Davis is here for the purpose of waiting on 'Whitey' Sullivan to-morrow morning."

The young man was slowly passing out of sight. He had finished rolling his cigarette and paused an instant to light it, then moved on again and disappeared. The following day "Whitey" Sullivan was duly electrocuted, everything, according to the wit- nesses, going off "without a hitch."

From various people connected directly or indirectly with the prison of Sing-Sing, I learned many things of interest regarding the State electrician.

"Davis," said my informant, "is not only the inventor of the electric chair, but is also the sole individual who can be depended upon to carry out an electrocution to the entire satisfaction of his clients. He may, of course, have to give one man a greater number of volts than another, but he is extremely clever in his deductions and can size up the nerve resistance of a condemned criminal in a very wonderful manner, so that in every instance the first shock will produce insensibility, if not death."

"Davis many years ago was a mechanic in an electric-lighting firm, and long before he had succeeded in getting the Government to listen to his proposals for electrical executions he had perfected his system. It is said, and I do not see any reason for doubting the story, that Davis experimented on hundreds of cats, dogs, pigs and other animals before his chair was perfected, and though the means to attain an end appear perhaps cruel in the extreme, they were no worse than the practice of vivisection, which is so largely followed by surgeons to-day."

"When he had his chair perfected Davis patented it, as well as all the different appliances, and then OFFERED IT ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS, to the United States Government. His propositions were laughed at by the majority, but there were a few men in the Senate who saw in the new process of execution a quick and humane method of wiping out a life, providing, of course, that everything went off satisfactorily."

"After much discussion, however, the chair was temporarily adopted, Davis was appointed State electrician for a limited period, and two or three electrocutions took place. These passed off so well that it was ultimately decided to adopt electrocution as the official method of carrying out capital punishment in the State of New York, and after a time other States followed suit."

"Davis is given \$30 every time he operates (and in his contract he stipulates that no one but himself must be employed for carrying out the death sentences), and not infrequently he has to dispatch two, and even three, victims during a morning. In the case of the three Van Wormer boys some time ago he was fifteen minutes in the death-chamber, and for this was paid the sum of \$90—not bad pay for a quarter of an hour's work."

"The Van Wormer boys, you will remember, were three young fellows ranging in ages from eighteen to twenty-three, and Davis, after obtaining full particulars regarding the amount of 'nerve' shown by each as the day of execution drew near, decided to electrocute them in a certain order, but his plans were frustrated by the lads, who decided this matter between themselves."

"Davis is a little man, seldom speaking to anyone unless first addressed, and then he is affable in the extreme and by no means averse to

## TALK OF HIMSELF AND HIS WORK.

He is not known to devote himself to any particular work or calling outside his official capacity, but travels restlessly from State to State, seldom staying long in any one place.

"When an execution is pending Davis generally arrives at the prison a couple of days previous to the electrocution, goes straight to the death-chamber, gets everything in readiness, inspects the power-house where the current is generated, sets the chair, the straps, wires, etc., and then takes several long walks in the country. The night before execution he retires early, generally at nine o'clock, occupying a small room in the prison which is

## SPECIALLY RESERVED FOR HIM.

He always begs that every precaution be taken that no noise occurs to disturb him during the night, then he sleeps like a top and rises bright and early.

"After a substantial breakfast (for Davis is a good trencherman) he goes to the death-chamber once again to see that everything is in order, and is always standing by the chair when the prisoner is brought in. He carefully watches the process of stripping, sees that the electrodes are properly adjusted, the helmet fixed correctly, etc., and then with his hand on the switch waits for the signal to turn on the current. His strong hand never leaves that switch again until the man is officially declared dead."

Intimation reaches us of another Frontier outrage from Wana. On Saturday last a fanatical militia man belonging to the South Waziristan Militia suddenly rushed upon Lieutenant-Colonel R. Harman, 54th Sikhs, D. S. O., and inflicted a severe bayonet wound upon him, and in spite of medical aid he succumbed to the injuries. The murderer is still at large. Apparently something is brewing at Wana, where within a short space of time two valuable officers, Captain Bowring and Lieutenant-Colonel Harman have been murdered.—"I. D. N."

## NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

## (9) : GENERAL KUROPATKIN AND THE SIBERIAN RY.

The present position of General Kuropatkin and his force has again brought to the front the question of the Siberian Railway.

Up to now it must be admitted the performances of the line have belied the predictions of all its hostile critics, who did not allow for the fact that it is a light track which if easily injured is also readily repaired. But now—with a disaffected Russia itself in its rear—can it go on supplying the necessary stores and ammunition to the troops in the field? And if it cannot, must General Kuropatkin surrender? The answer to both questions is not easy, for although Manchuria has a normal population of seventeen millions of inhabitants, who have been able hitherto to feed themselves, and to carry on an export trade in foodstuffs with China proper, and although the Russian soldier is inured to hard living and at the best of times is not over-fed, the season of the year, the local weather condition, and in particular the barren character of that part of the country where General Kuropatkin's army is, make it exceedingly probable that the troops will have to depend very largely for supplies upon their transport, and we should not be likely to hear so much from Russian sources of the need for improving the Siberian Railway and re-laying considerable sections of it if it were not that the army in the field has found out the weakness of its support. Moreover, the Russian Government appears to be in a suspicious haste about the matter, which lends colour to the theory that Kuropatkin must be relieved quickly or must capitulate. Confidential approaches have been made by the Government to all the steel mills in Russia with a view to ascertaining how long it would take to supply the rails requisite for the entire duplication of the railway. The reply is alleged to have been that a minimum of three-and-a-half years would be required. The scheme, it is technically considered, will therefore be at least temporarily abandoned and attention concentrated upon the substitution of heavier rails for the present comparatively light rails, and upon the construction of sidings at more frequent intervals, with here and there a duplication of stretches of the trunk line at points of exceptional congestion. In point of fact the work of substituting a heavier type of rails (27½ to the foot) for the existing light rails (15½ to the foot) is already proceeding from two points simultaneously. On the western section 425 versts have already been re-laid, and on the eastern about 1,200 versts. But these distances represent very little in so long a line of communications, and even then the work must involve some interruption of traffic and delay in sending foodstuffs forward. The anxiety of the Government is, however, the best proof that the forces in the field are in some danger. Its extent cannot be gauged here, but as the Russian accounts necessarily represent the brightest side of the situation, it does not seem outside the range of possibility that Kuropatkin, short of food and ammunition, is drifting towards the situation where he may be compelled to follow the example of Bazaine.—"Pioneer."

A special motor service to Mahabaleshwar from Poona, during the Government recess, commences from the first proximo. The ancient mode of conveyance is only too well known to those who have had the good fortune to escape the slow process of the plan of the summer abominations of jolting up hills in the ramshackle, neck-killing promoters have already been all available seats for their first Mahabaleshwar.

The "Tribune" writes:—"There in the are reported again. Two houses, situated Mohula Sarin, were robbed in broad daylight, and the shop of Bhai Sohan Singh, Cloth Merchant, Gunti Bazar, was also robbed of some of its valuables. These are the occurrences which, says a local correspondent, I have heard of in my neighbourhood, and God knows what is the state of the rest of the city. The Police, instead of being always on the alert, appears on the scene when all is over. Many a case is not even reported to the Police as the public fears of being annoyed more than getting relief."

A hyoungi, who is said to be some descendant of Burmese royalty, was recently put in jail for three months at Pyinmana for holding an unlawful assembly. He is now at large again, and it might be as well that he should be watched. The Burmese are a very excitable people, and easily let astray by any one who boasts of royal descent. Hundreds of them still believe in the coming advent of the Mingun, a state prisoner in Saigon, a man who must be between 60 and 70 years of age, and who, even when he was young, showed himself devoid of courage or enterprise.

## IF YOU SUFFER

FROM  
HEADACHES, FLATULENCY, PALPITATION, INSOMNIA,  
INDIGESTION, LANGOUR, BILIOUSNESS,  
ACIDITY, LOSS OF APPETITE,  
OR CONSTIPATION.

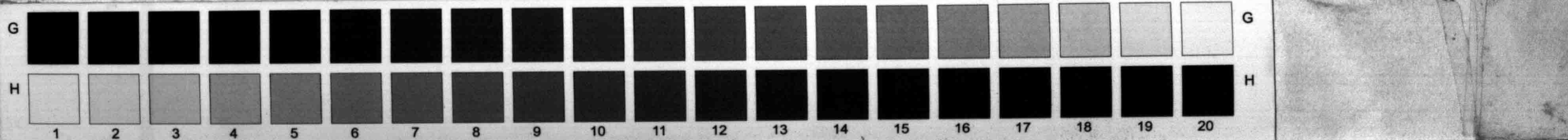
A course of MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP will quickly set you right. It is a highly concentrated vegetable compound, having a specific action on the stomach, liver, and kidneys. It promotes healthy digestion and excretion, expels all impurities from the system, enriches the blood, and thus imparts health and tone to every part of the body.

## MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Thousands of men and women are every year cured of indigestion and other stomach and liver disorders by MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP. Their testimony, voluntarily given, affords convincing proof that MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP possesses curative and strengthening properties not found in any other medicine in the world. Mrs. Elizabeth says: "I suffered for four years from indigestion and dyspepsia. My bowels never acted regularly and I had to use various medicines and pills, but I always remained in perfect health. I am never without a bottle in the house." Thousands confirm her experience that MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP does cure indigestion and cure it radically.

## WILL CURE YOU.

TAKE IT DAILY AFTER MEALS.





## CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

The further adjourned eleventh ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday at 4 p. m. The Honble Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman of the Corporation, presided and there were about thirty Commissioners present.

## EXTENSION OF DRAINAGE WORKS.

The first item of business was to consider the report of the Special Committee appointed to deal with the questions relating to the completion and extension of drainage works and general construction.

Mr. Apur said that the surface drainage scheme was pending for the last sixteen years. It was a very serious matter that the question should hang up. The whole of the matter required very serious attention of the Government. They were told that the thing done previously was useless. He expressed his indignation that Commissioners should be treated in that way. Some seven lakhs of rupees had been spent previously in carrying out the work, but all those had been useless. They were told that all these were due to bad materials supplied. But were not those materials tested? Was that fair? Was that right? That deserved more than passing remarks. He called upon the Commissioners to express their views and called upon the Government to take very serious notice. They were in most deplorable state. The whole of the sewer scheme had been started on a wrong line.

Babu Radha Charan Paul said that he agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Apur. The report discussed things that the works of the executive were so mismanaged that the rate-payers were again called upon to pay twice over. Since 1896 the Commissioners were asking the Corporation to test everything. The same objection was taken by the Vice-Chairman and there was a quarrel between the Vice-Chairman and the Engineers. It now transpired that the sewers were collapsing. These Engineers had left now.

Mr. Bertram said that on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce he expressed sincerest regret. Lakhs of rupees had been spent and wasted. The position was a complicated one as there had been change of Engineers. When the present Chairman was officiating the matter was once brought before him but when he was appointed "pucca" nothing was done. If they remained in the Corporation for twenty years they would not find these sewers completed. He submitted that the Engineers Department should either carry on their work or resign at once. They were treated like timid lamb and as if they were to agree with the proposal of each engineer.

Mr. Braumfeld said that the question of surface drainage was of far greater importance than that of sewers. He, however, condemned the delaying in the matter.

Roy Bahadur Sitanath Roy expressed his sense of deepest regret at the waste of several lakhs of rupees. Lots of money would be spent again. He submitted that the report of the Special Committee could not be accepted.

The Chairman in reply said that he had the fullest sympathy with regard to Sub-surface Drainage scheme. He submitted that Mr. MacCabe would not be responsible if the scheme submitted by him were not carried and the scheme submitted by former engineers were carried.

The report of the Special Committee was then put to the vote for adoption.

Mr. Valentine seconded the motion which was carried.

## NEW WORTHINGTON PUMP.

The Chairman laid on the table a report with regard to the extra expenditure incurred in reconstructing the foundations for the Worthington Pump.

On the 4th January 1905 the recommendation of the Committee, the transfer of Rs. 5,860 to the Budget Item No. 103 to Budget Item (b), being the cost of an estimate submitted by the General Committee for the reconstruction of the foundations of the new Worthington Pump at Puta. In doing so the Corporation desired to have a report as to who was responsible for the sinking and the necessity for reconstruction and as to how it was proposed to recoup the money now spent in doing the work over again.

The Chief Engineer's report, dated 23rd January 1905, to the Chairman is as follows:—

The Chairman wrote the following note on the 24th January:—

"Chief Engineer.—Mr. Loch's report makes no reference to the removal of the girders. Evidently the original designers of the foundations considered that girders were necessary, and now the Chief Engineer is replacing girders agrees in that opinion. I don't understand how Mr. Loch came to deal with the foundations in any way; his province is machinery. Who authorised him to break up the old girders and remove them? What authority had he to interfere at all in the work of the foundations? If necessary, the papers may be shown to Mr. Loch for explanation."

The Chief Engineer, on the 30th January 1905, submitted the following note to the Chairman:—

"Chairman.—Answers to your questions herewith. As the Superintendent of Machinery has this day sent me in his resignation, I do not unduly wish to press the matter, and will therefore only say that as regards the statement that the drawings were prepared from those supplied by Messrs. Simpson, neither Simpson nor any other firm of engineers are ever responsible for foundations, as they merely supply a sketch showing such things as the position of holes for holding down bolts, etc. As regards the girders, I cannot agree that they were part of the old plant which was to be demolished. They were part of the foundations of the old plant (Sd.) W. B. MacCabe."

The Chairman said that he had inspected the place and found that the work had been very badly done.

Mr. Cotton said that he was never satisfied with the union of those two offices. When he first suggested he was laughed at but everything what he had said then had happened.

Mr. Bertram liked to point out that the man had failed but the combinations of the two offices had not failed. The General Committee had not yet passed order creating new posts. If they advertised they would get an excellent man.

Mr. Braumfeld said that this was an example as to how the money of the Corporation was spent.

The letter was recorded.

At the close of the adjourned ordinary monthly meeting a special meeting was held.

With several other items of business being gone into the meeting separated.

## STUDENT LIFE IN JAPAN.

Having been requested by many gentlemen of different provinces to furnish them with detailed information as to the expenses of living in Japan for a student, I take the opportunity of contributing this paper to your widely circulated Magazine.

There are three different ways of boarding and lodging here: first family boarding system second boarding-houses or hotels, and the third private arrangements. The first, though difficult to obtain by a foreigner, yet can be secured on the production of an influential and respectable introduction from a responsible native. This system is cheaper than the other two, but the food preparation is purely Japanese. Some of the dishes resemble Indian preparations, such as rice, fried fish, etc. But the Japanese do not take curry or dal with rice as we do in India. They have soups and vegetables of their own preparation, instead of curry. It is important to remark here that raw fish forms a part of the meal. If one cares to put up with a family one must be prepared for the first difficulty of food. The next difficulty there which I think I need hardly mention, because every gentleman would naturally be careful about it—is that he will have to look with special care to avoid every inconvenience to the comforts of the inmates arising from his inevitable actions. Though this system of living has never yet been tried by any of the Indian students, I think it will cost a person about Rs. 50 a month, including books and excursion expenses.

Regarding the second system, I may divide boarding-houses or hotels under two different heads; first, that which provides food and accommodation in foreign style, and secondly, that which provides them in Japanese fashion. The former is pretty dear, and need not be dealt with here. The latter is procurable at any standard. For students, a boarding-house of ordinary simple style, near a School or College according as the case may be, is preferable. Arrangements for Indian preparation of tolerably eatable food can be made with a little trouble, by giving the servants of the hotel an ordinary training in preparing vegetables, etc. in the Indian way. The Japanese, possessing a wonderful imitative power, can learn how to make Indian preparations within a limited period of time. Approximate monthly expense in putting up in this fashion comes to Rs. 60.

The third system of private arrangement gives us much trouble and anxiety, which are counterbalanced by comforts of every nature, specially of food. To make this arrangement one must hire a house, which is a little difficult for a foreigner to find. He will have to deposit three times the amount of monthly rent with the owner, at the time he hires the house, which sum of course will be returned when he leaves it, and he also will have to procure a respectable Japanese gentleman to stand as security for him. After he has overcome these difficulties, he ought to search for an honest and upright servant to look after the house. He who is a little liberal, and does not like to take the trouble of cooking food himself, can train the servant as I have above said, and thus can be free of this trouble. Over and above these difficulties he must always take care about the regular supply of provisions, etc. and in short he must be ready to face every difficulty which occurs in the establishment of a family. In spite of all these difficulties, monthly expenses also exceed those in the two above mentioned methods. As far as it has been tried, the monthly expenditure on this system amounts to Rs. 75.

Any one hiring a house will require in the beginning a little sum to buy requisites for the same. The expenses can be curtailed if a considerable number of students can club together and can manage to put in a private house. In so doing they can win each other's love and affection, and can help one another in hours of need.

We can get here European butter, but ghee is not available except from Indian merchants at Yokohama and Kobe, who sometimes supply us if they can spare any after their own wants. But it is better, and to some extent cheaper, if direct arrangement for the supply of ghee can be made from India. The next thing of importance is spices. Dry preparations of curry powder are available anywhere, but are a little expensive. It is better if different sorts of spices are sent for from India along with ghee. These two articles are of vital importance for Indian food, and are hardly procurable in Japan. If one can manage to receive a regular supply of these two things, I can say from my personal experience that one need never experience any difficulty as to food. Vegetables abound in Japan. Fruit is plentiful and various. People should not expect rich food in a foreign country, but it is manageable for a vigorous youth. To avoid misapprehension, I may add here that to lead a vegetarian life is quite possible in Japan. I should like to lay stress on this point, because many students, who are earnestly anxious to come over here for the prosecution of their study, as their letters show, are afraid of being forced into a non-vegetarian diet, and their rising spirit and energy are suppressed by their orthodox parents on the same ground, which is solely based on total ignorance of the climate and circumstances.

If it is of any value to your readers, I may invite their attention to the dress which students ought to have here. It chiefly depends on personal taste and liking, but I think I am quite safe in warning them that they should bring with them suits of European style, or they will be compelled to change their fashion here by circumstances, and thus they will have to incur much more than they would spend in India. Nearly all consumable articles are dearer here than in India. It, therefore, seems advisable for students to come prepared with all the requisite things for the whole period of their stay, except those which must be unavoidably purchased here. I should not forget to mention that they ought to bring with them suits usable in all the seasons of the year, viz., chilli-winter, pleasant autumn and trying summer. What has been said above is for the ordinary style of student. But after all, expenses depend chiefly upon the individual, his standard of living, and his internal and external circumstances. The first and the second systems mentioned cannot, I am sure, be approved of by the majority or students or their parents, but in approving the third, there ought to be no hesitation.

S. R. SINHA.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

The fault of giving children medicine containing injurious substances, is sometimes more disastrous than the disease from which they may be suffering. Every mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take, as it contains nothing harmful. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE FORESTS.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The session of the American Forestry Congress was more interesting than usual this afternoon, by reason of the presence of President Roosevelt, who delivered a carefully prepared address on forest preservation and the necessity of replenishing the supply of timber by intelligent, scientific effort. The President was received with much enthusiasm by the delegates and their friends, who occupied all the seats and nearly all the standing room in the New National Theatre.

The President addressed the meeting at 4 o'clock. Seated on the platform were Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and many other persons who have lent their names and their efforts to the cause of forestry. Mr. Roosevelt caused much enthusiasm when he interjected into his prepared speech the remark:

"There are among the men of the West those who skin the land and those who develop the country. I am, every time, against those who skin the land."

President Roosevelt's speech was as follows. "It is a pleasure to greet the members of the American Forestry Congress. You have made by your coming a meeting that is without a parallel in the history of forestry. For the first time the great business and forest interests of the nation have joined together, their delegates altogether worthy of the organizations they represent, to consider their individual and their common interests in the forest. This meeting may well be called a congress of forest users, for that you are users of the forest, come together to consider how best to combine use with conservation, is to me full of the most hopeful promise for our forests."

The producers, the manufacturers and the great common carriers of the nation had long failed to realize their true and vital relation to the great forests of the United States, and forests and industries both suffered from that failure. But the time of indifference and misunderstanding has gone by. Your coming is a very great step toward the solution of the forest problem—a problem which cannot be settled until it is settled right. And it cannot be settled right until the forces which bring that settlement about come not from Government, not even from the newspapers and from public sentiment in general, but from the active, intelligent and effective interest of the men to whom the forest is important for the business point of view, because they use it and its products; and whose interest is therefore concrete, instead of general and diffuse."

"I do not in the least underrate the power of an awakened public opinion; but in the final test it will be the attitude of the industries of the country which more than anything else will determine whether or not our forests are to be preserved. This is true because by far the greater part of all our forests must pass into the hands of forest users, whether directly or through the Government, which will continue to hold some, but only as trustees. The forest is for the users and its significance to the country is in the fact that henceforth the movement for the conservative use of the forest is to come from within, not from without; from those who are actively interested in it, not from those who are not; from those whose interest is in the large extent of the difference between the hope of accomplishment and the thing done. We believe that at last forces have been set in motion which will convert the once distant prospect of the conservation of the forests by their wise use into the practical accomplishment of that great end; and of this most hopeful and significant fact the coming together of this Congress is sufficient proof."

"The place of the forest in the life of any nation is far too large to be described in the time at my command. This is peculiarly true of its place in the United States. The great industries of agriculture, transportation, mining, grazing and, of course, lumbering, are each one of them vitally and immediately dependent upon wood, water or grass from the forest. The manufacturing industries, whether or not wood enters directly into the finished product, are scarcely, if at all, less dependent upon the forest than those whose connection with it is obvious and direct. Wood is an indispensable part of the material structure upon which civilization rests, and civilized life makes continually greater demands on the forest."

"We use, not less wood, but more. For example, although we consume relatively less wood and relatively more steel or brick or cement in certain industries than was once the case, yet in every instance which I recall, while the relative proportion is less, the actual increase in the amount of wood used is very great. Thus the consumption of wood in shipbuilding is far larger than it was before the discovery of the art of building iron ships, because vastly more ships are built. Larger supplies of building lumber are required, directly or indirectly, for use in the construction of brick and steel and stone structures of great modern cities than were consumed by the comparatively few and comparatively small wooden buildings in the earlier stages of the same cities. Whatever materials may be substituted for wood in certain uses, we may confidently expect that the total demand for wood will not diminish, but steadily increase."

"It is a fair question, then, whether the vast demands of the future upon our forests are likely to be met. No man is a true lover of his country whose confidence in its progress and greatness, is limited to the period of his own life, and we cannot afford for one instant to forget that our country is only at the beginning of its growth. Unless the forests of the United States can be made ready to meet the vast demands, which this growth will inevitably bring, commercial disaster is inevitable. The railroads must have ties, and the best opinion of the experts is that no substitute has been yet discovered which will satisfactorily replace the wooden ties. This is largely due to the great and continually increasing speeds at which our trains are run."

"The minor must have timber or he cannot operate his mine, and in very many cases EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. This is done with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and if you are not satisfied after using two-thirds of the bottle according to directions, return what is left and your money will be refunded. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers. Price 1 Re. 3 Rs.

the profit which mining yields is directly proportionate to the cost of the timber supplied. The farmer East and West must have timber for numberless uses on his farm, and he must be protected by forest cover upon the headwaters of the streams he uses, against floods in the East and the lack of water for irrigation in the West. The stockman must have fence posts, and very often he must have summer ranges for his stock in the national forest reserves. In a word, both the production of the great staples upon which our prosperity depends and their movement in commerce throughout the United States are inseparably dependent upon the existence of paramount and suitable supplies from the forest at a reasonable cost."

"If the present rate of forest destruction is allowed to continue a timber famine is obviously inevitable. Fine, wasteful and destructive forms of lumbering, and legitimate use are together destroying our forest resources far more rapidly than they are being replaced. What such a famine would mean to each of the industries of the United States it is scarcely possible to imagine. And the period of recovery from the injuries which a timber famine would entail would be measured by the slow growth of the trees themselves."

"Fortunately the remedy is a simple one, and your presence here is proof that it is being applied. It is the great merit of the Department of Agriculture in its forest work that its efforts have been directed to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the users of wood, water and grass, and to show that forestry will pay, and does pay, rather than to exhaust itself in the futile attempt to introduce conservative methods by any other means."

"The Department gives advice and assistance, which it will be worth your while to know more about, and its policy is one of helpfulness throughout and never of hostility or coercion toward any legitimate interest whatsoever. In the very nature of things it can make little progress apart from you. Whatever it may be possible for the Government to accomplish, its work must ultimately fail unless your interest and support give it permanence and power."

"It is only as the producing and commercial interests of the country come to realize that they need to have trees growing up in the forest not less than they need the product of the trees cut down that we may hope to see the permanent prosperity of both safely secured."

"This statement is true, not only as to forests in private ownership, but as to the national forests as well. Unless the men from the West believe in forest preservation the Western forests cannot be preserved. The policy under which the President creates those national forests is a part of the general policy of the Administration to give every part of the public lands their highest use. That policy can be given effect in the long run only through the willing assistance of the Western people, and that such assistance was given in full measure there can be no longer any doubt."

"I want to add a word as to the creation of a national forest service, which I have recommended repeatedly in messages to the Congress, and especially in the last. I mean the concentration of all the forest work of the Government in the Department of Agriculture. As I have had occasion to say over and over again, the policy which this Administration is trying to carry out through the creation of such a service is that of making the national forests more actively and more permanently useful to the people of the West, and I am heartily glad to know that Western sentiment supports more and more vigorously the policy of setting aside national forests, the policy of creating a national forest service, and especially the policy of increasing the permanent usefulness of these forest lands to all those who come in contact with them."

"With what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken sentiment of the West behind this forest policy, and with what is rapidly getting to be the unbroken support of the industries behind the general policy of the conservative use of the forest, we have a right to feel that we have entered on an era of great and lasting progress. Much, very much, yet remains to be done; but the future is bright, and the permanency of our timber supplies is far more nearly assured than at any previous time in our history. To the men whom this Congress contains and represents this great assurance is due."

## THE QUICK.

Not a minute should be lost when a child shows symptoms of croup. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers. Price 1 Re. 3 Rs.

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

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

## WINTER IS THE BEST SEASON FOR USING IT

Medicine for one month's use ... Rs. 3.  
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## NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

(0):

## SPOILS OF WAR AT PORT ARTHUR.

The following report from General Baron Nogi was received at the Imperial Military Headquarters on January 12 at 2 a.m.:—

The delivery of fortifications and forts, warships and ordinary vessels, arms, and other objects was finished on the 10th. The description and quantity of the principal objects are roughly as follows:—

1.—Permanent fortifications and forts	59
2.—Arms, Ammunition, wagons, etc.	
Guns:—	
Large calibre	54
Medium calibre	149
Small calibre	343
Total	546
Shots and shells	82,670
Torpedoes	60
Explosives (pieces)	1,588
Gunpowder (kilo)	30,000
Rifles	35,252
Revolvers	579
Sabres	1,891
Rifle cartridges	2,266,800
Ammunition wagons	290
Commissariat wagons	606
Miscellaneous wagons	65
Harnesses for mounts	87
Harnesses for cart horses	2,096
3.—Electric Lights	14
4.—Telegraph apparatuses	15
Telephone apparatuses	135
Heliographs	3
5.—Entrenchment tools	1,171
6.—Horses	1,920
7.—Warships and Ordinary vessels:—	
Battleships (including the Peresviet and others)	4
(The battleship Sevastopol is excluded, as she is completely submerged.)	
Cruisers (including the Palada and another vessel)	2
Gunboats and destroyers	14
Steamers	10
Steam-launches	8
Miscellaneous vessels	12

Besides, there are a number of private-owned vessels.

All the above ships are either destroyed or sunk. In addition there are 85 steam-launches available after repairs.

## Smriti Sanjiban.

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

There are innumerable so-called remedies for nervous overstrain that are offered. These in many cases merely exert a stimulating effect on the nervous system and by compelling fresh effort without renewing the nerve-tissue they further strain and injure the nervous system.

SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRIYA on the contrary supply the Nerves and Brain with the pabulum elements which are worn away by severe mental effort, and the loss of which leaves the Nervous System weakened and impoverished. SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRIYA replenish the reserve nerve-power as fast as it is drawn upon.

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