



BI-WEEKLY EDITION- PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY

VOL XXXVI

23, 1905. CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY

NO. 12

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iptions with or without e sent to every part of surma, Ceylon, Strain and the



oo highly of the Pills.



High Court.-Feb. 20.

CRIMINAL BENCH

(Before Tratices Henderson and Geidt.)

APPEAD BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Mr. Douglas White, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, moved on behalf of the Local Gobrancer, moved on behalf of the Local Government against an order passed by the Sessions Judge of Backergunj under sec. 240 of the Oriminal Procedure Code. It appeared that Lal Jan Biby, wife of Nowab Ali Howlader, was one day found hanging in a tree. An information of suicide was given at the local thanah by Nowab Ali. The body transpired that it was a case of murder. After an enquiry it transpired that Nowab Ali committed the murder. He was placed on his trial before the Sessions Judge of Backergun; to answer a charge under sec. 304 I.P.O. (culpable homicide not amounting to murder). After two witnesses for the prosecution had been examined Nowab Ali pleaded guilty of an offence under sec. 325 I.P.O. (grievous hurt). The Public Prosecutor did not withdraw the charge; but the Bessions Judge under sec. 240 Cr. P. Code charge the charge. He convicted the accused under sec. 325 I.P.O. and sentenced himute two two years' rigorous imprisonment. Against to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Against this court either for the admission of the appeal or for the issue of a rule calling upon the against this court either for the admission of the appeal or for the issue of a rule calling upon the against the again

should not be retried under sec. 304 I.P.C.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal and issued a rule on the accused to show cause why the order of the Sessions Judge convicting him under sec. 325 I.P.C. should not be set aside and a retrial directed under sec. 304 I.P.C.

A CASE UNDER SEC. 145.

Mr. Monnier instructed by Babu Surendra Mohan Das, Vakeel, appeared it support of a Rule issued on the District Magistrate of Taridpur to shew cause why the proceedings under Sec. 145 Cr. P. C. should not be set under Sec. 145 Cr. P. C. should not be set uside as the initial proceeding did not state, the ground on which the Magistrate was satisfied that there was likelihood of breach of the peace. The Court of Wards claimed the particular land as belonging to their Taluk which the petitioner, Anukul Chundra Bose, claimed the land to be included within their Howla Ram Chundra Bidhybagish. The lands were delineated and after they reformed, both parties claimed it. The Court had found that although the petitioners were in possession at although the petitioners were in possession at the date of the institution of the proceedings, but as the dispossession was within 2 months from the date, he ordered the opposite party to get possession. The preedings without to get possession. The restains the grounds me police report at its basis that the proceeding the parties on the grounds mentioned the as contended

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale.) A DIVORCE CASE.

LEAH FLORENCE BECK VS. CASPER CHRISTIAN CORNETIOUS BECK.

Mr. Morison, instructed by Mesers. Ghose Mr. Morison, instructed by Mesars. those and Ker, appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a divorce case brought by the plaintiff against her husband, the respondent, on grounds of adultery, cruelty and desertion.

The parties were married on the 24th April 1897 at the old Mission Church, Calcutta.

There was one child of the marriage. The plaintiff wanted the custody of the child.

The plaintiff was further examined by Mr. Morison to-day. She identified a photo to be that of her husband The photo was taken shortly after their marriage. She was introduced to Mr. Mongers at the time when her husband was employed in the bakery at Howrah. She knew Mr. Mongers to be the manager of the bakery.

Howrah. She knew Mr. Mongers to be the manager of the bakery.

Mr. W. M. Mongers examined by Mr. Morison said that he knew the plaintiff. She was the wife of C. C. C. Beca. This photo (identified) represented Beck, who was employed as the head-baker at Howrah. The witness was the manager there. About August, September and October last year Beck was employed as the baker at Howrah. His Lordship ordered a decree "nisi" with costs and the custody of the child in favour of the plaintiff. of the plaintiff.

VARIETIES.

FOX-REARING.

FOX-REARING.

An industry pursued incidentally with that of sealing on the Pribilof Islands is that of raising the blue fox for its pelt. These animals, under the system in use, are fed and cared for as if domesticated. The foxing industry is carried on under a lease with the sealing company. Last winter 471 skins were taken on St. George Island. The proceeds of the skins are applied to the support of the native inhabitants, whose services are utilised in the taking and ouring of the pelts.

STRANGE PHENOMENA.

A highly curious phenomenon has been wit-A highly curious phenomenon has been witnessed in Rome for some days. It consists in the emission from a fissure in the earth, at a spot known as the Pope's Rock, of a dense smoke, of which the mysterious origin has given rise to some misgivings lest volcanic troubles should be in prospect. During the low temperature of the recent frost the vapour condensed to a thick brine. It is without odour, and is most dense in the morning. A similar occurrence is reported morning. A similar occurrence is reported from Nicastro. The scientific theory is that the subsoil is giving off emanations, which the low temperature above ground renders

A SUNSPOT MAXIMUM. There is little doubt that an epoch maximum sunspot activity has reached, and the truth of the s of a regular development a minimum to a maxim with this law a

MR. SAVAGE'S SCHEME.

REG. NO. O 59

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Baldhara (Manikgunge,) Feb. 17.

Mr. Savage's scheme for re-organising village unions is the subject of talk all over the Sub-Division and our worthy Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Babu Kalidas Banerjee is just very busy with the preliminary works in connection with it. The scheme is one of the best that our rulers could offer us and I think we should not pronounce any hasty opinion about it without seeing its working for sometime. It is with great pleasure that I learn that our Sub-Divisional Officer has set himself to work in right earnest and is displaying an amount of energy and activity which is really praise-worthy. Besides the Sub-Divisional Officer himself, the following four gentlemen have been deputed to reorganise village unions and select Panchayets and presidents:—(1) Babu Bisheshwar Roy, Hony. Magistrate, (2) Babu Kalisanker Sen, retired Dy. Magistrate and (4) Maulvi Daliluddin Ahmed, Sub-Registrar. Babu Bisheshwar Roy is an honest man and enjoys the confidence of the people. As regards the two retired officers I may only observe that their services are valuable ac-I think we should not pronounce any hasty observe that their services are valuable acquisions to the unions. Maulvi Daliluddin quisions to the unions. Maulvi Daliluddin Ahmed is an young and energetic officer. So the selection appears to have been very judiciously made and has given satisfaction to the people of the Sub-Division. Of course there will still be a discordant voice here and there but that cannot be helped. I hear that the meetings for the selection of Pan chayets has been held in many of the unions for instance Baldhara, Baira, Singair, Paril Dashora, Motto to., and that steps are being taken to hold meetings in other unions. So far as I have been able to gather, there has not been much quarrel among the people about any particular candidate's candidature. These are surely very good signs and I hope These are surely very good signs and I hope the result will be productive of good. Attempt is being made to select competent men as Presidents.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

CONSTITUTION AND SCOPE.

CONSTITUTION AND SCOPE.

The following Resolution appears in Saturday's "Gazette of India":—

The Government of India have had under consideration the recommendations made in his Report on the Administration and Workink of Indian Railways by Mr. Thomas Robertson, C.V.O. Special Commissioner for Indian Railways with regard to the constitution of a Railway Board to control the railway system in India and its extension, in place of the Public Works Department, Railway Branch of the Government of India.

2. The conception of a Railway Board is not now; it has been advocated and considered on various occasions for many years dered on various occasions for many years past. Its central idea is that there should a body of practical business men entrust-with full authority to manage the rail-dia on commercial principles, and all non-essential restrictions, or

tic rules. In view of the that has taken place in the of India, and of the

THE BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' ASSO-

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The anunal general meeting of the Bengal Ine annual general meeting of the Bengal Landholder's Association, which is one of the important fixtures of the cold weather season, came off on Sunday and proved a highy successful function. Khan Bahadur Sujat Ali Beg took the chair but owing to an engagement he had to have the meeting earlier and he was suitably replaced by the Raja of Narajole. There was a fair attendance of Indian nobles and gentlemen Indian nobles and gentlemen
THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. A. Chowdhury, Hony. Secretary of the Association read the report for 1904 which was unanimously adopted. The report discloses a year's useful record of work from which we take the following:

The work of Associations like ours is daily

The work of Associations like ours is daily becoming more difficult, and a feeling of despondency is daily becoming more apparent. It seems to us that the public has lost faith in the efficacy of representations to the Government, and the belief is gaining ground that protests remain unheeded, and are often resented. The result is that there is want of onthwise mamonrat us, and except routine resented. The result is that there is want of enthusiasm amongst us, and except routine work hardly anything seems possible to be done. We beg to call pointed attention to this as our meetings last year were fewer in number and the attendance in some instances smaller. This feeling of despondency has been daily growing in intensity since the scheme of the partition of Bengal was first put forward. No heed has apparently been paid to our representations, and we have signally failed in eliciting any information from the Government as to its intention. The belief has cained ground that the Government has resolved to carry out the have signally failed in eliciting any information from the Government as to its intention. The belief has rained ground that the Government has resolved to carry out the scheme with some modifications, and it is openly said that if we have been unable to make ourselves heard on this question, it is useless, for us to try others. If in matters considered by us to be of vital importance, our opinions are ignored, we can hardly say that it is unreasonable if some of us see no good in continuing to struggle against the inevitable. We have done all we could to inform the Government of our views without any response. In this as well as in other matters our Association had the co-operation of the British Indian Association and we are glad to be able to report that the two Associations are working together and availing themselves of each other's help. Our united efforts were also supplemented by the Indian Association. A public conference was lately held at the instance of the three sociations in the Town Hall which was presided over by Sir Henry Cotton. It was attended by a very large number of delegates from the districts, much beyond our expectation. In fact some of us feared that delegates, having regard to the outlook, would be unwilling to come, but if evidence were needed their presence at the conference at great personal sacrifice emphatically proved the extent to which the people had been moved by the proposals of the Government to divide Bengal. There is however one ray of hope inasmuch as we have been informed by friends in the India Council that the matter has not yet been placed before the Secretary of State. There is an idea of sending a deputation to England for the purpose of amonds. will cordially been made

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

We live in an age of great transformations. After centuries of the most backward despotsm known to the modern world, the vist masses of Russia are rising up to claim some faint image of a representative system—whereby to lay before the throne of the Isar, their sufferings, their hopes, or their despair. Are we to be told that the far vaster masses of India are unterly incapable, unit, unprepared for a similar collective appeal to a constitutional same—an Emperor bound by a constitutional sang—an Emperor bound by the promises of the late Queen in 1858? What!—the people of India thrice as nume-rous, twice as intelligent, as a sert, as well informed as the ignorant, besotted, dumb Russian mounk?

There is a patent fact which proves how real is the capacity of our indian fellow-subjects for collective action and representative eform. The gathering of the Russian Zemetvos has been summoned from above, by the Autocrat's own government, by the authority of his Manster—grudgingly and timorously given permaps. But it has not been the spontaneous citort of the reopie. The indian National Congress is spontaneous. It has risen up from below, beneath and apart from the Government's control, no doubt in spite of the deare of the official class. It has risen up; it has met now for twenty years; it is knocking at the door of the viceroy's Council. It has been conceived, paid for, organised, and made vocal by the unaside enorts of the Indian people and their native leaders of opinion. Do we need further proof of the intelligence of that people? I speak not only of their literary capacities—but of political sagacity, of tenacity of purpose, of law-abiding energy to gain an object of preparedness for public rights.

Of the intelligence of the Indian people I have had abundant proofs, when, as Processor of Jurisprudence and Examiner for the Bar at the Temple, I so often found native students in the front rank of their year, equal to the best men from our own Universities. And those proofs are contained in the books and correspondence I constantly receive from native scholars in India.

As I said, this is an age of transformation. The greatest transformation of our time is the wonderful Transinguration of Jupan. The arrogance of the West has two long assumed that an Oriental Race is incapable of science, of political organization, of irree institutions, of national life, and effective patriotism.

What do they think now? Just as the year 1789 in Europa dispelled the idea that reudalism and class servitude were ineradicable, so the year 1904 in Asia has dispelled the illusion that politics, social organization, patriotism are the exclusive monopoly and unlefficace of the West, and are incapable of being transplanted or be There is a patent fact which proves how real is the capacity of our indian fellow-sub-

To-day, a nation eight times more numerous than that of Japan, quite as intelligent, as versatile, as conscious of all they are, and of all they might become, are awaiting their positical transformation, their coming-of-age, heir national life.

And they will have it! It is the fashion

of our time to talk much and grandly of Empire, of our Imperial duty, and our Imperial destiny. He it so. The only Empire within the imperial Orown of King Edward is India. The four great colonies of European descent are detached and semi-independent bend or relation to each other, bound to Britain only by the sentimental bond of al-egiance to the Monarchy. They are self-overned, self-absorbed, wholly free from the control of the Parliament, Government, or Crown of Great Britain. Nominally and temporarily during or after a war of conquest, here and there some control from the home government is accepted. But in normal times, the control is a shadow. If it a reality, if it "suited here"

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SUKAPS.

It may be interesting to many of our readers to tearn that the Tanjore Agricultural Association has received a supply or chemicals from the United States and will shortly commence making a series of experiments in soil inoculation according to the American method.

THE failure of the crops in the south has affected the Native States equally and we are affected the Native States equally and we are glad to note that the rulers are not slow in devising means to come with the approaching monster. We understand that in consequence of the distress that prevails in the Pudukottan State, it has not been possible to his a date for the meeting of this year's Session of the Pudukottah Representative Assembly. The Dewan will make a declaration as regards the steps that will be taken to save people from death from starvation. It is expected that large remissions of revenue will be made.

While our Bombay Contemporaries are raging a concroversy over the overcrowding of the legal profession, one of the difficulties in Karachi is not dearth of lawyers, but dearth of lawyers who command public confidence, it is said that all the important legal work of the place lies in the hands of some half-a-dozen or so men who are at the top of them profession; and clients, except in very unimportant cases, refuse to go to anyvery unimportant cases, refuse to go to any-one else. Well, it even sometimes happen that either the District Judge or the Assistant Judge has to take a compulsory holiday owing to the fact that all the pleaders, who should have appeared before him, are engaged in the other courts. This is really very poor prospects for the junior members of the Karachi

DEATHS from Plague in India have increased from three and half thousands to nearly four thousands a week. The figures will seem more appalling when it is considered that the disease is in epidemic form only in several places. Of these Bombay contribute largely. But Bombay is now in the firm grip of another deadly monster and the havoc wrought by it is no mean. The prevalence of small-rox in Bombay is now causing serious anxiety. pox in Bombay is now causing serious anxiety. The recorded mortality from this cause is more than a hundred a week; there are two hundred and fifty cases in the Arthur Road Hospital and a large number in houses in the city, and on all hands one hears of servants city, and on all hands one hears of servants and employees being struck down. The great ause of the spread of this highly infectious disease is the difficulty of isolating the sick. The people regard small-pox, if possible, in neven more casual light than they do plague

The Barn Police, it seems, needs looking after. Lately two constables named Ramgulam Singh and Harnandan Pathak were gulam Singh and Harnandan Pathak were charged with forcible seizure of Rs. 8 from one Munshi and were tried in the court of C. Tindall Esq. C.S., S. D. O. of Barh. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked: The whole case shows a most disgraceful state of affairs at Barh thana since the transfer of Mirza Ranyet Karim and taking over charge by the new Sub-Inspector. The thana officers excepting, I think, the temporary inspector, have backed their men in a piece of Zoolum against the complainant and in so doing have not hesitated to take vengeance on the innecest spectators of the act. The conduct

duoz sub-In tor in refusing to record the First Information when a cognisable offence was brought to his notice deserves severe departmental punishment. I convict Ramgulam Singh under S. 379 I. P. C. of thest and seaters as the contract of thest and seaters as the contract of thest and seaters are the contract of the of theft and sentence him to one year's r gorous imprisonment as he being a public offi-cer has committed the very offence which it his duty to prevent. Constable Harnandan Pathak played a passive part throughout the proceeding. The crime is one of commission. I convict him Under S. 166 I. P. C. and sentence him to three months' simple imprisonment. A copy of this judgment will be sent to the D. S. P. for such departmental action as he may think proper." The accused having moved the Sessions Court against this order of the Magistrata the judgment of the lower of the Magistrate, the judgment of the lower court was upheld. It indeed reflects great credit on Mr. Tindall to have arrived at the real truth in spite of "the efforts of united thana" to thwart the course of justice.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has given a donation of 2 lakks of Rupees to the

fund of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta. His Highness has also supplemented the above donation by Rs. 37,000. The Nizam's loyalty and his regard for the late Queen do not end here. He has decided that Hyderabad must have one that should keep the memory of the Queen before the people in some worthy and permanent way. After consideration of the different suggestions put forward, the Committee with H.s Highness' approval decided for an orphanage which should also be a training school of a thorougnly efficient type, where the waifs and strays rescued in the name of Queen Victoria should not only be enabled to exist but be put in the way of rising to higher things by means of a sound technical education. The scheme of a sound technical education. The scheme having been settled on the Nizam gave it a munificent start by making over a building which had been originally begun as a new palace for himself. The question of a permanent endowment was settled in the same generous fashion, the Hyderabad Government taking over ten lakhs of rupees out of the sum that had been subscribed for the memorial and undertaking in return to make a permanent annual payment of Rs. 50,000. Thus the new institution starts with good prospects from its opening. It is, of course, strictly unsectarian, and of the 284 children which it begins with 159 are Hindus and 125 Mahomedans. The full number will be 1 000, Mahomedans. The full number will be ! 900, and on this scale a school constantly sending back to the villages its pupils well trained in agriculture and handicrafts should in time become an appreciable influence for good. What a contrast as regards utility and beneficence between the Viceroy's scheme and that of the Nizam of Hyderabad about the Victoria

Last week there were indications of money being in better demand at Bombay although at the time the market ruled fairly easy. This week there has been a strong demand, partly owing to China and partly to cotton requirements. There was a large fall in the Bank of Bombay cash balance, viz., "http-one lakhs. Ten lakhs of sovereigns and gold arrived from Australia early in the week, and heavy supments of sovereigns from Egypt are expected to be due here early next week. The Bank rate was one per cent rate was one per cent

Calcutta and Mofussil.

Consulting Engineer .- Mr. H. G. S. Savory has been appointed Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Rallways in Calcutta.

The Supreme Legislative Council.-The meeting of the Legislative Council which was fixed for Friday, the 24th instant, is postponed, by order of his Excellency the Viceroy, to Wednesday the 1st March, at 11 a. m.

L. G's Tour.—The Lieutenant-Governor and a large party left Calcutta on Saturday afternoon by the yacht "Rohtas" in tow of the steamer "Mandalay" for Narantollah in the Sunderbans. The party will return to town on the 22nd instant.

The Chinese Envoy.—There will be the usual exchange of formal vists in connection with the Chinese Envoy, who has now arrived in Calcutta to discuss the Lhassa Convention, but little is likely to be given out officially in regard to the negotiations. Mr. Stuart Fraser, Secetary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, represents the Home Government in the matter.

Postal and Telegraph Deartments.—In view of the proposed amalgamation of the ostal and Telegraph Departments Mr. H. O. Hutchinson was appointed "sub otem" Director-General of Telegraphs on the retirement of Mr. Maclean. Mr. Hutchinson is now confirmed in his appointment, and the announcement indicates that as a result of Mr. Hewett's Committee the propposed Amalgamation Scheme has been abandoned.

Ry Earnings.—The earnings of Indian Railways continue to expand. The cross receipts for the ten months ending 4th instant are now published. They are over three crores ahead of the corresponding total last year. The North-Western Railway, thanks to the heavy grain traffic, is ahead by 95 lakhs, the East Indian by 54 lakhs, the Bengal-Nagpur by 24 lakhs, the Great Indian Peninsula by 23 lakhs, the Raiputana-Malwa by 16 lakhs. 23 lakhs, the Rajputana-Malwa by 16 lakhs. the Oudh and Rohilkhand by 13 lakhs, the Bombay-Baroda by 8 lakhs, and the Madras Railway by 8 lakhs.

Viceroy's Departure.—A notification has been issued by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy announcing Lord Curzon's departure on Saturday evening for Kalabari in the district of Assam. His Excellent bari in the district of Assam. His Excellency returns by the end of the current month in time to receive Lady Curzon. Letters intended for members of the party should be addressed to the "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town. Communication of a routine nature are to go as usual to the headquarters of the several departments of the Government of India.

Alleged Extortion.-Before Mr. W. Alleged Extortion.—Before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, second Presidency, Magistrate, Mr. Mahapatra, court Inspector, prosecuted a constable named Moshaheb Sing, attached to the Jorabagan thana, and a Munic pal peon, named Esmile, for having extorted Rs. 6 from one Karamut under the following curcumstances. It was alleged that the constable and the Municipal peon both arrested one Karamut on a charge of theft of a kid, and let him go on receipt of an illegal gratiand let him go on receipt of an illegal grati-fication of Rs. 6. After some witnesses had been examined the case was adjourned to the 23rd instant.

Rangpur Exhibition .- An interesting lecture on the uses and advantages of some improved implements and a dear demonstration of the same was given on Saturday evening by Mr. R. Das Gupta M. R. A. S. (Eng.) of the Bengal Agricultural Departments there was a superscript of the same was given on Saturday evening by Mr. R. Das Gupta M. R. A. S. ment. Among the implements there was an wooden plough made after the Sibpur implewooden plough made after the Sibpur implement but vtry nicely suited to the Indian cultivators. It was highly appreciated by the people present and permission has been solicited from the Director of Agriculture to detain Mr. Das Gupta a few days more for some more demonstration and lectures.

Some standing paddy belonging the complainants could not pay off their rents in time, the accused with a number of men forcibly entered the paddy fields and out the standing crops grown by the tenants and carried them away. The Court found both the brothers guilty and sentenced them to one months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of

The "Capital" Libel Suit.—Before Mr. Justice Sale at the High Court, Mr. Leslie appeared and said that the other day an application was made for the examination "de bene esse" of the plaintiff in the suit of G. Forrester (Manager of the Fort Gloster Jute Mills Company) vs. Shirley Tremearne (Editor and Proprietor of "Capital") and his Lordship referred the matter to Mr. Justice Woodroffe. He (the attorney) did not think that there would be any examination at all. His Lordship asked Mr. Leslie to let him know at the earliest possible opportunity if he required an order for the examination "de bene esse" of the plaintiff.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.-The Hon Mr. A. A. Apear, of Messrs. Apear and Co. has been re-elected President of the Benga Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. G. Giro, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, has been elected Vice-President, for the year 1905-06. The other members of the new Committee are:—Mr. T. Fraser (Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), Mr. J. D. Nimmo (Messrs. Duncan Bros. and Co.) Mr. J. Douglas (Agent Fast Indian Railway Co.). J. Douglas (Agent East Indian Railway Co.), Mr. C. W. N. Graham (M. sers. Graham and Co.), Mr. D. C. Blair (Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.), Mr. A. Monteath (Messrs. Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.), and Mr. E. Henry (Messrs. Blackwood Blackwood and Co.)

Stabbing a Neighbour.—On Monday before Babu Gopal Chander Mookerjee Deputy Magistrate of Alipore one Nobin Chander Kar of Bocoolpara was charged with having attempted to take the life of one Kali Krshen Ghose by stabbing him with a knife. A young female member of the house of the accused, had some time against the protection of hear had some time ago left the protection of her husband. The accused suspecting the complainant to be at the bottom fell upon him one evening while he was passing in front of his house and committed the aforesaid crime as stated above. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. rigorous imprisonment.

A Decree ordered.—At the High Court on Monday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen the case of Ashutosh Sircar vs. Amarendra Nath Dutta Propretor of the Classic Theatre and Chuni Lal Dev, Manager of the M merva Theatre came on for hearing. Mr. Shelley Bonerjee appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were not represented nor were they present. The defendants borrowed Rs. 1000 from the plaintiff. Out of this sum the plaintiff received Rs. 170 as principal and Rs. 30 as interest. A further sum of Rs. 830 and Rs. 300 as orincipal and interest, respectively were also due from the defendants to the plaintiff for which this case had been instituted. His Lordship ordered a decree for the sums claimed with costs in scale No. I.

Plague.—There were 21 fresh cases and 19 deaths from plague in the city on the 20th instant, when the total mortality from all causes was 83 against a quinuennial average of 102.

In Honor of the Late Maharshi.—The Town Hall having already been engaged for the 24th instant for some other ourpose, the public meeting in honor of Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore has been postponed. As soon as another suitable day is fixed it will be duly announced again.

An Ejectment Suit .- At the High Court on Tuesday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale an Attorney applied for the admission of a plaint on behalf of Mr. R. Belchambers against the nephews of the late Babu Gopal Lal Seal for ejectment from a house at Collootollah Street. His Lordship admitted the plaint and ordered written statements to be filed.

ised by unusual cariations. The pressure of the cold wave which has been prevalent all the cold wave which has been prevalent all over India is still high in Assam. On Sunday the 12th the temperature was at 43 and even now it is below normal. After having gone up slightly during three days last week, namely the 13th, 14th, and 15th it again came down from the 16th.

Education.—Babu Hari Das Banerje Education.—Babu Hari Das Banerjea, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, on special duty in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, vice Babu Kunja Behari Basu, about to retire.—Mr. R. W. F. Shaw, Officiating Principal, Hooghly College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Weather and Crops in Bengal.-Rainfall Weather and Crops in Bengal.—Rainfall during the week was general and in places moderately heavy. The recent rain and frost have deteriorated the prospects of rabi crops in some places. The outturn of wheat and cotton is estimated at 95 and 80 per cent., respectively, of normal crop. Cattle-disease reported from 11 districts. Fodder and water sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 11 districts, has fallen in 5, and is stationary in the remainder.

A Tra de Mark Case. -At the High Court on Tuesday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stephen delivered judgment in the case of Srinath Shaw vs L. E. Ralli and others. His Lordshaw vs L. E. Rall and others. His Lordship dismissed the base with costs. This was a suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendants claiming certain sums of money as damages for bringing a sum in the police court against the plaintiff on a charge of counterfeiting trade marks. That case ended in the acquittal of the plaintiff. Hence this damage suit.

Conviction of a Husband .- On Tuesday, Conviction of a Husband.—On Tuesday, before Babu R. N. Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore one Rajendro Chander Das, a low class Hindu of Bastopooker was charged with having mercilessly assaulted his girl wife. The wife without the knowledge and consent of her husband, had some time ago given some of her ornament, her father on the occasion of her sister's marriage as presents.
coming to know of the flew in after seriously assay
"lathi" turned hep accused was convimonths' rigorous

Oppressive Tuesday, Syed Deput pore disposed of a in respect of the under-me was filed, under the provint some standing paddy belonging to some of their twenty and their twenty and paddy belonging to some of their twenty and twenty and their twenty and

Railway Board.—The Railway Board is now in working order, and the legislation about to be taken up will place the constitution of the Railway Board upon legal bases. Among the officers of the Board are Mr. Upcott, President; Messrs. Wynne and Wood, members; Mr. Neville Priestley, Secretary; Messrs. Jacobson and Couchman, Under Secretaries and Mr. Stanlay Assistant Secretary. Messrs. Jacobson and Couchman, Under Secretaries, and Mr. Stanley Assistant Secretary. Mr. Shadbolt will continue as Director of Raiway Construction, and Colonel Wilson will remain Director of Traffic till next year, when he will complete his pension service. Messrs. Coates and Bell are now on leave, and they will subsequently be posted to the Railway Administrations. It is notified that the address of the Office of the new Railway Board is No. 4 Government Place West.

E. B. S. Railway Dispute.—Mr. Beacheraft, the Land Acquisition Judge of Alipore delivered Judgment in a land acquisition case in which the Government acquired on behalf of the E. B. S. Railway about four bighas of bare lands with a tank situated at Gobra belonging to Mrs. L. C. Neid for the extension of the E. B. S. Railway Chord Line between Kakorgachi and Gobra. The Land Acquisition Collector awarded Rs. 2849 and odd in all. Mrs. Nield not being satisfied with the award made by the Collector made a reference to the Judge on the ground that the lands acquired were highly valuable as the annual income from the lands almost amounted to the award made by the Collector and so she claimed Rs. 23550 plus stator and so she claimed Rs. 23550 plus statutory allowance. The Judge after hearing Babu Ackhoy Kumar Bose who appeared for the claimant and the Government pleader awarded about Rs. 11500.

awarded about Rs. 11500.

Sentences of Whipping.—Before Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Mahapatra, court Inspector, prosecuted one Mangroo, with a record of five previous convictions against his name, for committing theft from a cart of a tim of "Ghee" in Harrison Road. Accused was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and to a whipping of 12 stripes.—An old thief, named Mohamed Hossain, was prosecuted for committing theft of a pair of old shoes in Bara. Bazar. Accused was placed before Moulvi Bozlal Karim, third Presidency Magistrate, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a whipping of 15 stripes.—Before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, an Oriah servant employed in the firm of Messrs Osler and Co., was prosecuted by Mr. Abdur Rahim, senior court Inspector for committing theft of a tumbler Accused shouse being searched by the police several articles, belonging to the firm were found out. Accused was sentenced to a whipping of 20 atrip.

The Ultadangsh Tragedy.—Mr. R. A. N. Sing, Police Magistrate, Sealdah, disposed of the case in which Nogendra Nath Raha, toll collector and his chaprasi, Buldeo were charged with causing the death of a boat dandy, who was drowned in the Ultadangah canal, The Magistrate not being satisfied with the evidence in the case for the prosecution, and holding that the death of the deceased was due to accidental drowning, acquitted the accused.

Tea Duty.—We understand that the Government of India have, at the request of the Indian Tea Association, telegraphed to the Secretary of State to the effect that the present rate of the British import duty on tea has imposed a very serious burden on the tea industry; that it has checked progressive consumption, and that the trade is generally depressed. They further impress upon His Majesty's Government the urgent necessity for a substantial reduction in the duty in the forthcoming Budget.

Obituary.—Writes a Kakina correspondent:—The eminent and popular poet Pundit Sishwar Vidyalanker, writer of Vijain Kabya, Delhi. Mahatsab Kabya died on the Rabya, Delhi. Mahatsab Kabya died on the 18th instant at about 1-30 p.m. His wife who was also very ill since a month, breathed her last at 7 a.m., 63 hours before the death of her husband. Both the dead bodies were carried on the same litter to the Tista river to be placed on the same pyre. Lovers of Sanscrit poems will certainly be greaved at this sad news. The age of the Pandit was over seventy.

Prosecution by Reuter's Telegram Company.—On Tuesday, before Mr. D. H. Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Reuter's Telegram Company one Abdul Majid, a servant of the complainant Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 225 realized by him on behalf of the firm on the 26th October last, from the Central Telegraph Office. Accused had absconded. He was arrested and placed on his trial. Accused was sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default three months' imprisonment.

fault three months' imprisonment.

Tramway Extension to Baranagore.—At the last Monday's Tramway sub-committee meeting of the Cossipore Chitpore Commissioners the following important Resolution was unanimously passed:—Resolved that there being an omission of mention of two points v.z. that Rs. 10,000 be given to Calcutta Tramway Company Ld., to strengthen the Talla Overbridge and that track rent be waived for ever provided they extend their lines via Shambazar, we ask the Chairman to put them in the text of the Resolution passed by the last Tramway Sub-Committee Meeting to make proceedings thereof correct. thereof correct.

A Gang Arrested.—For the last few months a number of burglaries and thefts were committed in the houses of several European gentlemen of Chowringhee, Park Street, Middleton Row, and other European quarters the culprits all along escaping undetected. At last the Commissioner of Police deputed the commissioner of Police deputed and Inspector P.C. Biswas of the factive Force to trace the culprits with great difficulty traced and arrested seven men A Gang Arrested .- For the last few mont! and arrested seven men

such as those of Ildon, and others

placed on

TELEGRAMS. TAMERALE (0) LAMERATOR REUTER'S TELECRAMS

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 17.

The Grand Duke Sergius was driving in the direction of the Kremin and met a cab with two occupants which rollowed. A bomb was thrown immediately afterwards and blew the Grand Duke's carriage and horses to atoms. Both murderers were arrested, one grievously wanded. Several students have also been ar ested. The Grand Duke had long been extremely unpopular. extremely unpopular.

The Grand Duke Sergius's head and legs

ore entirely severed from his body. The accuman died on the way to hospital. One if the perpetrators exclaimed after being arrested that he did not care, as he had done his job. A band of students, distributing tevolutionary proclamations atterwards, were furiously assaulted by the crowd.

London, Feb. 18.

The Tsar in a manifesto laments the death by the wicked hand of assassins his uncle and friend, whose whole life had been devoted to the service of Ourselves and

ratherland.

An extraordinary sitting of the Council of the Empire was held to-day to consider the situation resulting from the assassina-

Advices from St. Betersburg state that the strike there is again rapidly extending. Thirty thousand have rejoined the strike. The temper of the men on strike is regarded by the

per of the men on strike is regarded by the authoraties as threatening. The troops of the previous period of the disturbance have been redarted to the vicinity of the works, the Polace renewing domiciliary visits and arresting the leaders of the strike.

London, Feb. 18.

The employes of the South Western Moscowriasan, the Moscow-Kieffvoroness and the Moscowry-Kinskwindan Railways have struck, the traffic of the last is completely suspended and the others partially.

London, Feb. 18.

The leading Russian papers, while denouncing the assassination of Sergius, declare that the need of reforms is largely responsible as it promotes the revolutionary propaganda.

St. Petersburg is being flooded with revolutionary literature.

London, Feb. 19.

London, Feb. 19. The King has ordered court mourning for a week for Grand Duke Sergius.

The St. Petersburg papers "Nashi Dni' and "Nasha Shizn" have been warned for the third time, and suspended for three months.

London, Feb. 19.

The alarm occasioned at St. Petersburg by the murder of Sergius is intensified by the southering broadcast of violent revolutionary procedurestions. Fresh strike troubles 316

proclamations. Fresh strike troubles are announced from different parts of Russia. London Feb. 20.

The funeral of the late Grand Duke Sergius is fixed for the 23rd instant. It will

practically be a private ceremony. The Tsar and the leading members of the Imperial family will be absent.

King Edward and the Prince of Wales caled at Chesham House to express to College Benckendorff, the Russiam Ambassador, to condolences at the death of the Grand Du

It is stated at St. Petersburg, that the of Sergius has had a crushing effect Russian Imperial family. Grand Duke ir is y affected.

—Suraj Narayan lic Works Depar rayan drafts Sultanpur, Ou Delhi. ing mills an milar application week ending mann, engin a Elbe. in the proved bearing Dr. Karl Kais Berlin, 10. Process for United Prov India. Im of composit patent agent England. In typographic Forbes, mast Queen's Whan Victoria, An relating to d of Whitefield Lancashire, draulic balin Young Payn Central Prov

randum or season 19 India :summar 21st D tivatio

Sind the crop expected yield is of 1903-04. Want a seriously damaged th in spite of an addition or 9 er cent to the area the expected outturn is lower by 22 per cent. Elsewhere the reports are generally favourable and there is a notable improvement. favourable and there is a notable improvement in Rajputana. Last year's figures have been repeated against Ajmer Merwara and Mysore as the reports from those provinces are late. The aggregate figures, which, however, do not refer to the "zemindari" area of Ma has (for which only fragmentary reports have been obtained and certain non-reporting tracts are approximately 19 million acres (5 per cent greater than last year and 30 per cent above the average) and nearly 31 million bales (10 per cent better than last year and 40 per cent above the average.

It is stated at Wasana States has asked Russia for the fact that three officers Saar Francisco have violated to returned to Russia, and the Gaston their returning for decisions.

San Francisco have violated to returned to Russia, and the Go

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Ganga Gov ndo Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy C dector, T ppera, is transferred to Darjeeling.

Babu K dar N th Mukerj, Deputy Mag strate and Deputy Collector, on leave is

p sted to Tipe ra.

Babu Jnan Sanker Sen, Deputy Magistrate
and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted Mr. Inagendra Nath Gupta, Officiating

Magistrate and Collector, Bankura is appointed to act, as Magistrate and Collector, Bogra.

Kumar Ramendra Krishna Deb, Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the Bankura

district.

Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties as District Sessions Judge of that district.

Mr. W. Teunon, Officiating District and essions Judge, 24-Parganas, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge, Bhagalpur. Mr. W. H. H. Vincent, District and Sessions Judge, Bhagalpur, is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur. Mr. H. A. Lane, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranchi, is allowed leave

thirty days. Mr. F. R. Roe, District and Sessions Judge Burdwan, is allowed combined leave from the 20th March 1905, to the 1st December

Mr. S. H. Counsell, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is al-lowed leave for one month. Babu Karuna Das Bose, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, is ap-pointed to act as District and Sessions Judge,

Barada Charan Mittra, District and

sions Judge, Jessore, is allowed leave for forty-two days.

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf, Officiating District

Mr. Mohammad Yusuf, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Pahna, is allowed combined leave for two years.

Mr. W. S. Adie, substantive pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nawada, Gaya, is appointed to Act as District and Sessions Judge, Pahna.

Mr. C. E. Ezechiel, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bogra is allowed leave, for one month

leave for one month.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr.

David Bayne Horn, C.T.E., of his office of Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 3rd March 1905.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Bijoy Gopal Basu, Munsif of Satkania in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Ghatal, vice Babu Ambica Charan Dutta, appointed to act as Additional Subordinate Judge, Burdwan.

Babu Durga Das Mukerjee, Munsif of Nabinagar, in the district of Tippera, is allowed an extension of leave for one month.

Babu Gagan Behary Chowdhre Munsif of Narayanganj, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for twenty-two days.

Babu Beeroja Charan Mitra, Munsif of JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Beeroja Charan Mitra, Munsif of lidnapore, a allowed leave for fifteen days.

Babu S ddheswar Chuckerhutty Munsif of Juri, in the district of Birbhum, is allowed

abu Poresh Chunder Banerjee, Munsif of la. in the district of Rajshahi is allowed

la. in the district of najshan.

Babu Kunja Behary Bullay, M.A., B.L., appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be or the Sadar station to the Sadar station i leave, of Babu Beero, orders.

Tra. Ku. a.,

THE L. G. AT DURBHANGA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Darbhanga, 'eb. 19.

Darbhanga, 'eb. 19.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with Lady Fraser, the Chief Secretary Mr. R. W. Carlyle, the Divisional Commissioner Mr. Lyon and staff arrived here in a special train at 5-12 in the evening of the 14th instant. On arrival a guard of honour was drawn up at the Railway station yard and bombs were fired, while the Raj band played in chorus. His Honor was received by the Collector, His Highness the Maharajah and other officials, the gentry and the Reis of the town. His Honor then, escorted by a body of Raj "sowars," drove with the Maharajah to Nargowna where he passed three days as a guest to His Highness. Arches decorated with flags and foliage were erected on different parts of the road and lanterns and flags of various colours were posted all along the road from the Railway station to Nargowna. The palacial building of Nargowna. Nargowna. The palacial building of Nargowna with its green park, garden adorned with blooming flowers of every kind and shape the tennis ground beautifully lined with flower tubs and plants looked like a paradise. Several tents were pitched up all about the building for the staff and amidst them the British flag was waving in the air on the top of the main building.

On the morning of the '5th His Honor accompanied by Lady Fraser visited the Anandabagh Palace and in the afternoon they inspected the Raj stable. From 3 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. His Honor granted an interview to the visitors and conversed with them in an open and sympathetic manner. In the evening His Honor paid a consend visit to Anandrica His Honor paid a consender visit to the Anandrica His Honor paid and the Anandrica His Honor paid to the His His Honor pai ng His Honor paid a second visit to Ananda bagh and by his presence graced the Indian musical party held there in his honour. The day was very cold and cloudy and owing to occasional fain all other arrangements of reception had to be postponed for the next

On account of bad weather nothing worthy of report was done in the morning of the 16th. At 1 p.m. His Honor with the Maha-rajah and Lady Fraser drove to Laheriaserai to open the Victoria Town Hall. On arrival the bombs were fired as a signal of His Ho-nor's arrival. The President then read the following report for the Town Hall creeted by Rai Ganga Pershad Sing Bahadur: On the 14th March of 1901 a public meet-

ing was held at Laheriaserai presided over by the then Collector of Darbhanga Mr. H. Wheeler to decide how Darbhanga should celebrate the great and glorious reign of the ate Queen Empress Victoria.

Rai Ganga Pershad Sigh Bahadur, a leading Zemindar of the town, who had already shown his generosity by giving the town a large school building and hospital, magnanimously undertook to remove a long felt want and provide Darbhanga with a town-hall a memorial to the late Queen Empress. The Rai Bahadur offered to expend Rs. 35,000 o.

This gracious offer was accepted. The pre-

This gracious offer was accepted. The present site was selected and the sanction of Government was obtained to its use for the erection of the Town Hall.

The plan of the building was prepared Mr. E. G. Barton, A. M. I. C. E. Engineer, and the work of constant of under his general.

The Hall was design.

public meetings,

Singh Bahadur. It d to fulfil. that the cos

> gift, and re-ne Hall open. he key of the Honor took the hall, Rai the donor o Hindee and e services of

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he Mahara in honour ns and Indi Honor, Re erybody was There was Bungalow in present. On

> TIBET is opened Tibet v

Envoy

but to the Dalai Lama. The people we fought against were not the Chinese but the cases has been fixed for the 21st instant.

Tibetans. But it was very evident when the Mission reached Linasa that the real Government of the country lay in the hands of the Chinese. The refusal, therefore of the Amban to sign the Convention at Linasa placed the Government of India and Mr.

Brodrick in a difficulty. British India. But Mr. Brodrick insisted on the indemnity being reduced by a very large sum and a practical promise being made to the Tibetans that we would retire from Chumbi after three years. In other words the Convention has already lost much of such value as it had. The annexation of Chumbi would have shown both the Chinese and the Tibetans that whoever might be governing Tibet we had certainly gained something as the result of the Mission. The Valley commands the only really practicable route into India from Eastern Tibet and the military advantage thus gained would have more than counterbalanced Russian intrigue at Lhasa, supposing that the Tibetans had decided not to abide by the Convention. But with the withdrawal of our troops from Chum bi and Phari and the necessary consequent bi and Phari and the necessary consequent return of the British officer located as Trade Agent at Gyantse the situation in Tibet will return to that which existed before the Mission was despatched to Lhasa. The result of Mr. Brodrick's interference has, therefore, been to nullify all that was effected by Colonel Younghusband.

It will now be seen what a strong hand
Tang Taien holds. In any case, he would

always have been in a position to point out to the Foreign Office in India that the Mis-sion was despatched to Lhasa without any reference to Chinese feelings in the matter, and that if the Indian Government believed that the Tibetans and not the Chinese were supreme in Tibet why this anxiety to get the Chinese signature to the Convention. To this Mr. Fraser could have replied in some such words: "We are not very particuiar whether you sign or not. Our invita tion to you to sign is a matter of courtesy as you claim a suzerainty over Tibet. It is true that we have now discovered that that suzerainty is somewhat more real than we had been led to suppose, but we hold the Chumbi Valley, which repays us for the trouble and expense to which we have been. In matters of this kind the mere signing of this or that the suppose of the state of the sta this or that document is not so effective as the fact that we are in possession. We have got the Chumbi Valley. We mean to hold it."

But it is no longer possible for Mr. Fraser to speak in this way. He has got to induce the Chinese Government, through its agent Mr. Tang, to make a solemn promise not to allow any foreign Power, excluding out to the control of the selves, to gain any kind of footing in Tibet.

such a promise. Tang Ta-jen can Pritish Cabinet through Mr. Bro-y publicly declared its desire in Tibet. It is so patent that it has two, of its most had managed to sh bayonets in ary little reason which seems

on the 14th April 1902. The work was delayed for some-calamities in the house of plain words you are now is Government to sign away its ... by ov it to Tibet. Not only do you offer us no concess ty ov r sions in return, but you have of your own accord broken the only weapon with which you could threaten us."

accord broken the only weapon with which you could threaten us."

Uttered, of course, in the necessary diplomatic phraseology one may imagine some such words as these coming from the lips of Tang Ta-jen on the occasion of the first serious interview between him and Mr. Fraser. And it is difficult to see what reply the Foreign Office can make. It may be said that the Mission and the fighting that followed on its advance from Tuna was forced on us by the infringement of the Sikhim Convention. China certainly signed that Convention was a very different thing. The purpose of the recent Mission was to put a stop to Russian intrigue in Ihasa. How are we to get the Chinese to promise that no more such intrigue will take place?

Chinese diplomatists, like those of the Porte, have had a long experience in the business of playing off one Power against the other, and they are not likely to surrender the advantages they possess in this direction, unless some very definite gain to the country they represent is promised. It is hardly within the power of the Indian Government to make such promises. Indeed if it comes to bargaining, the venue of the negotiations must be changed to Pekin and

Government to make such promises. Indeed if it comes to bargaining, the venue of the negotiations must be changed to Pekin and London. There can be little doubt that China would be willing to make concessions provided we offered her something in the shape of a guarantee against encroachments by other Powers in China Proper. But it is very doubtful whether any British Government would enter into another Far Eastern Alliance, for that it what any guarantee would come to. would come to.

Such is the mess into which Mr. Brodrick has landed the Indian Government.—Henry Newman in the "Englishman."

In connection with the disturbance which occurred at the Parsi Theatre near the Jail on the evening of the 5th instant, says the occurred at the Parsi Theatre near the Jail on the evening of the 5th instant, says the Karrachi paper a correspondent writes to say that while the "Deshi Natak Samaj" was given of the content of India until a time as a understanding is rived at. In other words China will pursue the same course as she followed after the Sikhim war of 1888, when a period of five years elepsed before a Convention was signed. Moreover, the terms of the Convention were so vague and responsibility was so cleverly divided amongst the Chinese and Tibetaus that when the Convention was broken the Government of India threw the whole blame on the Tibetaus. The Mission to Lhasa was not one to the Chinese Amban but to the Dalai Lama. The people we fought against were not the Claimese but the cases has been fixed for the 21st instant. ASSAULT OF A SAHEB.

On Tuesday before Mr. D. H. Kingsford Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Abdur Rahim the chief court Laspector presecuted Brodrick in a difficulty.

This difficulty has by no means been lessened by the publication of the Blue-book which shows the Home and Indian Governments at loggerheads with regard to one of the most important terms of the Convention. We were to hold the Chumbi Valley for a period of seventy five years, during which time the Tibetans were supposed to be paying the indemnity. This was according to the arrangement made by Colonel Younghusband with the Te Rimpoche and other high Tibetan officials, and its practical result was the annexation of the Chumbi Valley to British India. But Mr. Brodrick insisted on the indemnity being reduced by a very large case and said. On the morning of the 10th instant, Mr. Frank, of the continental Electric Company in Bentinek Street, came to the office. He noticed the defendant, who was a durwan in his employ, was askeep seated on a stool. Complainant struck him with a newspaper which he had in his hand and also asked him to get up. With these words he left the office and went away to see the works. Half an hour after as he was entering the office the defendant struck him on ing the office the defendant struck him on the "topee" on the back of his head. He fell down and became unconscious. The stick broke anto three pieces two of which were recovered.

Omplainant in his examination said.

saw the accused there. I was weeving a hat at the time. I struck the durwan with a newspaper as he was asleep. I there went away and came back half an hour after. As away and came back hair an hour after. As I was entering the office, the accused struck me with this stick (identified to on the back of my head. I became unconscious. I was told by a clerk in the office that the durwan had struck me on the head. When I regained consciousness, I saw the "topee." I then went to a chemist's shop. The accused was a small programme of the same and the same and the same area. cused was in my employ for seven days. I am still nervous from the effects of the blow. Accused on being questioned by the court pleaded not guilty to the charge and said "Shaheb" gave me two slaps on my two cheeks. I stood up. He then gave me two kicks. I demanded my wages saying that he was not good master and that no servant could work under him."

Court: - When you went to the "shaheb" and demanded wages, what did the "shaheb"

Say?
Accused:—shaheb said "khara rawo soor."
Babu Lalit Mohun Dey pleader for the defence then cross-examined the complainant.
Q:—Is this happened up stairs?

Ans:-No. Q:—Is it not a fact that as the man de-manded wages, you rushed towards him and you fell down?

Ans:-No.

Another witness named Goberdhon was then examined for the prosecution. He said:— I remember the 10th instant. Accused Tika Ram was the durwan. I saw the accused beating the "shaheb." The "shaheb" fell down. The "shaheb" was then entering the office. The accused struck him from behind. office. The accused struck him from behind. The "shaheb" had a "topee" on. The man struck with a stick on the "topee." This is the "danda" (identified). I lifted the "saheb" up. "Shaheb" was unconscious for 3 or 4 minutes. When the "shaheb" regained consciousness he inquired of the man. I told him that the man had fied. I was sent out to find him. I found him in Radha Bazar. I caught hold of him. He twisted my arm and I let go the hold. I did not see anything when the "shaheb" first entered into the gate of the office.

After his cross-examination Mr. Abdur Rahim, the court Inspector read out to the

Rahim, the court Inspector read out to the court the certificate given by the doctor as to the injuries and also said that the doctor

was not present in court.

The pleader for the defence then said that he had no witnesses. The pleader then adaccused had been dozing. His master poked him with a newspaper. And this was suffi-cient for the assault.

His worship then sentenced the accused to

HOW DOES THE MOSQUITO BITE?

Prof. John B. Smith of Rutgers College writes the "Science" on a statement by Professor Washburn in that periodical questioning the accu acy of a figure of Anopheles in the act of biting. The figure in question was shown in the mosquito exhibit at the St. Lous Exp sition, and was an accurate copy of a plate in the work of Nuttall and Shipley on Anopheles, its structure and habits. Frofessor Smith read Professor Wasaburn's protest, and tried to recall his own experience with Anopheles particularly at Cape May, where "Anopheles crucians" was plenuful in 1903. He questioned also the field and office force, but they were equally uncertain in the matter. All had been bitten and were able to recall specific occasions when they watched the insect bite, yet none would say positively just what the biting position of the insect was. Professor Smita wrote to Dr. Herbert P. Johnson, who studied Anopheles for him near Newark, N.J., and in his reply Dr. Johnson said that, while he had not so distinct a mental picture of the operation as he would like to possess, he was very confident that Professor Washburn was wrong. The biting attitude suggested by Professor Washburn, he declares, would be a most extraordinary one for this reason; it is obvious that the mosquito's pumping apparatus must penetrate the epidermis before any blood can be drawn, and the epidermis is made up of many layers of cells. To thrust its lancets in obliquely is evidently to encounter more resistance, do more work, and with less prospect of success than to thrust vertically through the many layers of cells of the epidermis. If there is an easy way of doing a things Natura does not ignore, it is not a more difficult way. The only way in which Anopheles quality to assume use vertically and still keep at in line with its body would be for the body to assume use vertically cand still keep at in line with its body would be for the body to assume use vertically and still keep at in line with its body would be for the bedy to assume use vertically cand still ke bution to knowledge. It is an illustration of how many men may make observations in certain in s and absolutely ignore the most obtious points. It is also intended as a suggestion to those who may have made and recorded direct observations on this point, to publish their experiences?"

LAST OF THE MOGHAL KINGS

NEGLECTED GRAVE AT RANGOON.

For some time past a question of grave importance has been agitating the minds of the members of the Mahomedan community of portance has been agitating the minds of the members of the Mahomedan community of Rangoom. This question has to do with the resting place of the remains of Banadur Shah, the ex-King of Delhi, last of he proud old line of the Moghals, which, sad to relate, have lain not only unhonoured and unsung in an obscure plot of ground in the confines of the city, but which have been virtually dishonoured. "We have all the facts of the case before us." whote the "Rangoom Gazette" last week, "which we shall briefly relate, and we are sure that now the attention of Sir Hugh Barnes has been publicly called to the matter, he will see that instant action is taken, and that the wishes of the loyal Mahomedan subjects of this city to be allowed to honour the tomb of an illustrious Mahomedan ruler are gratified. True Bahadur Shah was an exile, and, according to Government, he deserved punishment for the share he took in the Mutiny. But there are extenuating circumstances. At the very time when the fate of the Europeans in Delhi hung in the balance, the news was time when the fate of the Europeans in Delhi hung in the balance, the news was conveyed to Bahadur Shah that the first had gone forth from Calcutta, which, in his death, would humble to dust the House of Taimurs, in other words, that the Government had decided to bring to an end his dynasty by refusing to nominate a successor to him. The old King, whose hopes of perpetuating his line had been thus dasn if to the ground, would have been almost superhuman had he remained loyal to the Government and refused to strike a blow in his own favour. We know that he struck a blow, without success, that he was taken prisoner, and exiled to Burma, Bahadur Shah arrived in Rangoon in the beginning of 1858 and he had not long to remain in exile. A poor broken spirited man with scarcely anything he had not long to remain in exile. A poor broken spirited man with scarcely anything to live for, he died four years afterwards in the same city. At that time probably feeling ran high, we can quite conceive it should have been so, and since Bahadur Shah had been convicted and was looked upon as one of the ringleaders of the Mutiny, little heed was paid to his remains. He was interred in an ordinary grave in Cantonments at that time some distance from Rangoon Town proper, and for a long space of time he was forgotten almost by those of his own race living, here who, if they knew anything of the circumstances of his common burial did not dare to air their grievance in public.

NEAR A TENNIS GROUND.

But in the beginning of October, 1903, there came to Rangoon Mr. A.S. Rafiqi, of Nurpur, Kangra, in the Punjab, a well-known writer in Urdu and Persian, and, anxious to discover traces of Bahadur Shah and his descendants, he sought out the greve of the spot whereon the grave was situated and Mr. Rafiqi had no difficulty in tracing it. He found it in the compound of one of the cantonment bungalow, near a tennis ground on one side and a horse-training cir-cuit on the other! Mr. Rafiqi felt it litterly, as an insult to the memory of the last of the Moghals, and to the Mahomedans of the Moghals, and to the Mahomedans of India. He took steps immediately to represent the facts of the case to the Local Government, in the hope that action would be taken to mark the resting place of the ex-King in a befitting manner. Mr. Rafiqi had an interview with Sir Hugh Barnes, which, however, did not essful. Sir Hugh was poss to E with 144 40 did not care to move in such a miscor j then. Mr. Rafiqi next addressed an oletter to Lord Curzon from Bahadur Si Zafar, and published it in almost all

letter to Lord Curzon from Bahadur Shah Zafar, and published it in almost all the vernacular papers of India, and a translation in some of the English journals, and the letter drew the sympathy of Mahomedans from all parts of the world. In consequence Mr. C.S. Ahmed Islamabadi, of Rangoon, undertook to erect a small monument at his own expense, if a sufficient portion of land surrounding the grave could be purchased from the owner, Mr. Dawson, and the Local Government would allow the erection.

Mr. Dawson asked a heavy price for the land, apparently thinking the whole plot was to be bought, including the bungalow, but as it was feared that the sanction of the Government could not be obtained to erect a monument, no definite answer was given. Further correspondence ensued between Mr. Rafiqi and the Government with regard to the matter. The last letter received from the Lieutenant-Governor in May last year stated that enquiries were being made as to the ownership of the compound in which the tomb was situated, and that Government were considering the question of maintaining the tomb of the last King of Delhi. Since that time nothing further has been heard from Government.

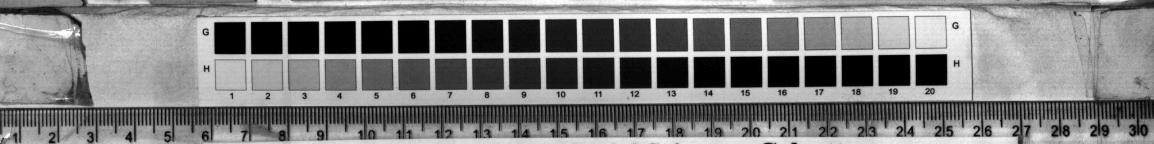
THE DESCENDANTS OF EMPERORS.

THE DESCENDANTS OF EMPERORS. The Mahomedans of Rangoon are an The Mahomedans of Rangoon are anxious to be allowed by Government to purchase from Mr. Dawson a strip of land enclosing the grave in question of sufficient area wato permit of a monument worthy of the memory of Bahadur Shah being erected over it, and a space thereabout being railed in which will provide accommodation for several Mahomedans at a time who may wish to apay their respects to the last King of Delhi. This we think is a request the Government cannot refuse.

we think is a request the Government cannot refuse.

It might be urged that it is a matter for the descendants of Bahadur Shah to interest themselves in. This is practically impossible for those descendants are in poor plight today and they are powerless to act. Amongst the descendants of Bahadur Shah in Rangoon are his grandson Prince Jawan Bakht, who draws a pension of from Rs. 300 to 400 per mensem; his son Prince Shah Abbas, who draws a pension of Rs. 125 per menem, and his son Moazzam Sultan, who is a clerk under an advocate of Rangoon. It can be seen, at once, that these men are too poor to unan advocate of Rangoon. It can be seen, at once, that these men are too poor to undertake the work of commemorating in a befitting manner the resting place of the remains of their great ancestors." The "Rangoon Gazette" concludes with an appeal: "We therefore trust that this representation of the situation will induce the Lieutenant to the contract of the situation will induce the Lieutenant. of the situation will induce the Lieutenant-Governor to resonader the matter and to give the Mahomedans of Rangoon that which they ask for. It will be but an extension of the generous policy of Lord Curzon in restoring the glories of the ancient buildings and shrines of India and in securing for Sir Hugh Barnes, on the eve of his retirement, the heartfelt thanks of every Mahomedan throughout the country. It will be a fitting act of grace to mark the last few months of his successful term as Lieutenant-Governor of Burma."

it an official agnetism, maintaining s of sun spots and magd year by year too closely,



TIBET DISPATCHES.

MR. BRODRICK CHARGES COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND WITH DISOBEYING ORDERS.
Despatches relative to the Tibet expedition,

disclose an extraordinary conflict of opinion between the British Government and Col. Younghusband, the political head of the "mission." The latter is roundly charged with disobeying his instructions, and the agreement he consided was materially modified. The dimoulty arose over the indemnity.

The dimentity arose over the indemnity. The Government's instructions were that the amount to be paid by the Tibetans should be limited to a sum which the Tibetans could pay in three years, the occupation of the Orumbi Valley for that period to be the security. In spite of this Col. Younghusband concluded an agreement fixing the indemnity at 2500,000, payable in 75 annual instalments, with occupation of the Chumbi Valley for that period.

for that period. The Secretary for India telegraphed to the Viceroy expressing strong disapproval, and authorising the reduction of the indemnity from 75 to 25 lakes of rupeer. Oolonel from 75 to 25 lakes of rupees. Colonel from 75 to 25 lakes of rupees. Colonel Younghusband deprecated the reduction; but the Secretary of State emphatically declared that as the agreement had been framed in disobedience to express instructions the Government could not accept it. The indemnity was ultnimately reduced to 25 lakes,

payable in three years.

The Blue-book is a voluminous one, containing practically a complete history of the expedition. The chief point of interest, however, lies in the terms to be exacted from the Tibetans.

the Tibetans.

The draft proceals, as first submitted by the Viceroy on 26 June for the home Government's approval, included a reference to the possibility that it might be necessary to place a British Resident at Lhassa. The Viceroy, however, added that he reserved his final opinion on this matter pending the receipt of the view which Col. Younghusband might take on the subject after his arrival at Lhassa. On 27 June the Secretary of State for India telegraphed to the Viceroy:

"It should be made quite clear to Younghusband, pending the receipt of your dispatch."

husband, pending the receipt of your dispatch and the issue of instructions by his Majesty's Government, that he should not make to Tibetans any suggestion as to the appointment of a Resident at Lhassa. Other points in your telegram require careful considera-tion and Younghusband should be very

guarded in reference to them."

Again, on 4 July, the Secretary of State, in a telegram to the Viceroy said:

"It appears to us that terms suggested in your telegram of 26 June are excessive in

"As terms may be proposed at any moment to Col. Younghusband by the Tibetan envoys, it should be clearly explained to him that without our sanction no conditions should be named by him."

TREATY CONCLUDED.

The agreement with the Tibetan Government was ultimately signed on 7 Sept. in the Potoil, in the presence of the Amban, the indemn ty to be paid being fixed at 75 lakhs of rupees, payable in 75 annual instalments.

Mr. produck, in a communication to the TREATY CONCLUDED.

of rupees, payaore in 75 annual instalments.

Mr. products, in a communication to the Viceroy some time previous, had stated that amount of the indemnity must be left. Col. Younghusband, but the home Governit desired that the amount should be one on could be paid in three years, during the the British accuration of the Chumbi valley would be raintained. The Viceroy, in reporting to the India Office Col. Young-nusband's acceptance of an indemnity payable, hasbead, in 75 annual instalments, said able, dastead, in 75 annual instalments, sale he (Col. Younghusband), after considerable demur, was obliged to give way on this point, having regard to the necessity for obtaining having regard to the necessity and to the having regard to the necessity for obtaining early signature of the treaty, and to the Tibetans' anxiety to conclude a settlement. He (the Viceroy) considered the agreement, as arranged to Col. Younghusband, should be allowed to stand, as the Tibetans could be allowed to pay more than one lakh a pear, if they were able to do so, or the total amount of the indemnity could, later on, be reduced in his Majety's Government so desired.

INCONSISTENT WITH INSTRUCTIONS.

On 13 September Mr. Brodrick telegraph-

On 13 September Mr. Brodrick telegraphed to the Viceroy, pointing out that the payment of the indemnity as arranged might involve the necessity of the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley for 75 years, and that this would be inconsistent with the Government's instructions and with their declarament's instructions and with their declara-

tions as to withdrawal. After the interchange of a number of dis-patches between the India Office and the patches between the India Office and the Viceroy the home authorities authorised the reduction of the indemnity from 75 lakhs to 25 lakhs of rupees, to be charged on the security of Customs receipts, and the alteration of the conditions so as to provide that the British occupation of Chumbi should cease after three years' effective working of the arrangements in regard to the Customs.

Col. Younghusband was informed of the

Col. Younghusband was informed of the home Government's desires, and on the 19th September the Viceroy telegraphed to him to the effect that he could remain at Lhassa until 15 October if he could do so in safety with a view to the alteration of the convention on the lines suggested. The mission. however, had finally arranged to leave Lhassa on 23 September, and the Viceroy's telegram did not reach the British Commission until the evening before the mission's departure too late for the alteration of the treaty.

The Viceroy on 30 ptember informed Mr. Brodrick of this fact, and that the matter must stand over until Col. Younghusband's return to Simla, where he hoped to arrive on 14 October.

OUTSPOKE On 3 October Mr. Brodrick sent the follow-

On 3 October Mr. Brodrick sent the following strongly-worded telegraphic dispatch to the Viceroy:

Ool. Younghusband has carried out the instructions of his Majesty's Government as to the treaty in a manner which enables them their general approval to the convention he has negotiated; but in regard to the indemnity, his convention has been framed in defiance of express instructions. These were that the indemnity should be limited to a

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM OURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

The efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm 'n the relief of rheumatism is being demonstrated daily. Parker Triplett, of Grigsby, Virginia, J. S. A., says that Chamberlain a lain Balm gave him permanent relief from heumatism in the back when everything elements and he would not be without 's, large and he her sale by Chemiste and Storekoepers

three years, and that our occupation of the Chumbi Vailey should terminate when the indemnity had been paid and the trade marts opened effectually for three years. But Col. Younghusband, by accepting the proposal made by the Tibetans for the payment of indemnity by instalments, spread over a long period, has contravened our instructions in a most important particular.

NO INTERNAL INTERFERENCE.

The policy of his Majesty's Government, hich since 6 Nov. last has been repeatedly

The policy of his Majesty's Government, which since 6 Nov. last has been repeatedly impressed upon your Government, is to avoid interference in the internal affairs of Tibet, and to deal with the situation, which the breaches of the old treaty by the Tibetans have created, in the manner best calculated to attain that object.

The question of what should be done with regard to the indemnity has been the subject of our most careful consideration. You were authorised by my telegram of 16 September to reduce the amount from 75,00,000 rupees to 25,00,000 rupees, five lakhs of which were to be paid before Chumbi Valley should be evacuated. This mode of payment might have been insisted on had our instructions been carried out, but the opportunity has now unfortunately been lost owing to Col. Younghusband's departure from Linassa.

"DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS."

His Majesty's Government, however, do

"DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS."
His Majesty's Government, however, do not propose on that account to modify the cardinal principles of their policy, and they altogether decline to sanction any stipulations being made which would necessitate our occupation of the Chumbi Valley for a longer posied than that which was indicated in my

occupation of the Chumbi Valley for a longer period than that which was indicated in my telegram of 26 July.

When the convention is ratified, it must, therefore, be amended so as to give effect to the decision of his Majersty's Government. In the event of the Tibetans breaking the treaty at some future date, either by refusing to pay the annual instalments of the indemnity or in any other way, it will be necessary to reconsider the situation; but, in the meanwhile, we cannot accept the situation created for us by our representative's disobedience of orders.

On the arrival of Col. Younghusband at Simla the question of the amendment of the convention was discussed, and the Viceroy or 21 October informed the India Office that the Government of India proposed that it should be ratified in the usual way, but that a declaration should be appended to the agreement stating that, as an act of grace, the Viceroy and Governor-General had reduced the indemnity to 25 lakhs, and that the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley would terminate after the payment of the first three annual instalments.

With certain other modifications—including

the disallowance by the home Government of arrangements giving the Trade Agent at Gyangtse the right of access to Lhassa—the convention was finally ratified by the Viceroy on 11 November.
COL. YOUNGHUSBAND'S DEFENCE.

Included in the dispatch is a memorandum sent by Col. Younghusband to the Government of India in which he describes at length the reasons for his action. He says:

I should, of course, have preferred to have been able to carry out the letter of the instruction of his Majesty's Government, but I should have incurred a very heavy respon-

I should have incurred a very heavy responsibility in refusing the Tibetan proposal. It was quite possible that, if I had refused, the Regent would have fled from Lhassa rather than sign the convention, and in any case I would have left him there is a very precarious

position.

Whereas, by accepting the proposal, I satisfied the Tibetans, I also satisfied one at least of the cardinal principles of the policy of his Majesty's Government—viz., the securing of the maximum of reparation with the minimum of future l'ability. And I was able to leave I altogether fail to sur Theore feeling that I had effected what I Lhassa feeling that I had effected what I am sure his Majesty's Government must con-sider of far more importance than the conclusion of a paper convention—viz., the establishment of our relations with the Tibetans on a footing of material goodwill.

BACKED UP BY THE VICEROY.

This memorandum was forwarded to London by the Government of Ind a, signed by Lord Ampthill (the Acting Viceroy) and oners. They pointed out various considerations which appeared to them to justify Col. Younghusband's action, and stated it was important to remember that he had no instructions to reduce the indownit without obtaining some reduce the indemnity without obtaining some compensatory concessions, and it was this latter condition which in his judgment as the man on the spot was impossible of attainment.

While admitting the error of judgment, they submitted that the circumstances in which it was made afforded sufficient reason for generous condonation.—"Morning Leader."

AN EDUCATIONAL CIRCULAR.

We cull the following from the instructions issued by the Director of Public Instruction to the heads of H.E. Schools:-

1. Serial number.

Name of a boy. Fathers name, occupation and income. Recognised guardian's name, occupation

6. Condition of residence; whether the boy is living with; (a) parent or (b) guardian, or (c) in a hostel, or (d) in a mess and in case of (c) or (d) if these are duly

recognised.
7. Date of birth (the day, the month and the year must invariably be given.)
8 Age according to the English method in completed years, months and days on the day of admission into the school.
9. Whether the boy has a horoscope, and, if so, whether the age given agrees with it.
10. Signature of father or guardian, if it is a constant of first admission to any school and

is a case of first admission to any school and not merely transfer from one school to another.

11. Signature of another respectable gentleman, if it is a case of first admission and not merely transfer from one school to another.

another.

12. School from which the boy comes.

13. Class in which he was reading.

14. Class in which he is admitted. Number and date of transfer certificate

17. Further information (if any) required by the Inspector of Schools.

18. Remarks.

19. Head master's signature.

Not a minute should be lead 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 eafs to take ver sale by

sum which the Tibetans could pay within LORD CURZON'S CONVOCATION SPEECH SIR ANDREW FRASER AT GIDHOUR.

"Max" writes in "Capital":-The speech of Lord Curzon on Saturday last at Convocation hardly deserves the harsh criticism to which it has been subjected in certain quarters. Every Chancellor on such an occasion assumes the paternal prerogative of giving sage advice to the students, and all the Father did in this connection on the occasion referred to make the paternal present. the occasion referred to was, when boiled down to pemmican, merely to reiterate and emphasise the time-honoured and altogether wise injunction to the boys to "be good." But the Convocation Play would not have been complete without the delicious little comedy which wound up the entertainment. How His Excellency must have grinned when next day he saw the pictures which our smart contemporary "The Amrita Bazar Patrika" held up before his gaze, depicting "The Chancellor in Convocation" side by side with "Lord Curzon in Korea." The pure fun which these two pictures have given in India and will ere long give in England was worth the whole performance. And the beauty of it was that the actor was quite unconscious of the well of pure delight he was giving to the people. the occasion referred to was, when boiled

conscious of the well of pure delight he was giving to the people.

It is an entirely delightful commentary on Western exactness of statement clad in tight-fitting language, "versus" Oriental methods of clothing expressions in loose-fitting diaphanous robes of ornamental verbiage, to find Lord Curzon, who is a transparently truthful man, and the very soul of honour feeling himself under the funny compulsion of the climatic influences of the Court of Korea, to solemnly declare, without the twitch of a facial muscle, that he was a douce middle-aged batchelor of forty, when all the time he was a youthful and sprightly benedict of thirty-three. There is no nation in the world which has a monopoly of truthfulness. And any one does gross injustice to the people of India as a whole, who generalises on the character of the nation from what he sees (for instance) in sycophantic menials he sees (for instance) in sycophantic menials in the large towns or in the suborned vermin of professional witnesses who infest the pre-cincts of the Law Courts. Colonel Sleeman who was a man of long residence in India and of large experience amongst its people, bears emphatic testimony in his "Rambles" —a most delightfully interesting book—that "truthfulness" is an outstanding characteristic of the Indian people, and all who have mixed much with the peasant population

There are two Lord Curzon. The revelation There are two Lord Curzon. The revelation is not new the critical student of his Lordship's public acts and utterances in India has since suspected this strange dualism in his masterful personality. But never before had these two Lords Curzon stood out so prominently before the public, thrown into such bold relief, one against the other, as they did on the brilliantly decorated dais of the Senate Hall, in Calcutta, on Saturday last.

There is one Lord Curzon, keen of intellect broad in sympathies, the cultured and travelled man, quickened with lofty ideas, and, generally inspired with large humanitarian generally, inspired with large hum ideals,—the Lord Curzon, who has his enemies might say, the re-a great statesman and a in him.

strong prejudice and shd inordinate conceit of ignorant pride of race, the splendours,—"the superior University days.

And the two spoke enough, all of the Cha

The other put in:meanings are attached tors to what is simple
The one said:—I an fails to understand w has been pondering over The other suggested

is led by exaggeration of ing that there is corre of thought. The one said :- I do peans are universally

still less do I mean that or habitually deviate figure The other declared:—Though the high

ideal of truth is to a large extent a European conception, the first proposition would be absurd, the second insulting.

And so on this strange duet is played to the end,—sometimes the scholar, sometimes the charlatan, sometimes the statesman, sometimes the adventurer cometimes the man sometimes the adventurer, sometimes the man with large and humanitarian ideals, some with large and humanitarian ideals, sometimes the man blinded by the passions and prejudices of race, speaking through the mouth of the Chancellor of the Calcutta University. And it is this strange and perplexing confusion and comminging of two conflicting voices that makes a calm, critical, and fruitful consideration of Lord Curzon's latest utierance so difficult.

One thing, however, is absolutely certain, though this address may be interpreted, —though this address may be interpreted, and its apparent discrepancies and contradictions explains on the hypothesis of this dualism in Lord Curzon,—there is absolutely nothing that can condone its inherent inhumanity. To invite the leaders of a nation to a solemn University function, and then to take advantage of one's position as Chancello to traduce their tradition, their history, the literature, and their character, under circuit literature, and their character, under circuistances which precluded their answering t libels, and even prevented them from leav bibels, and even prevented them from leaver the Hail, was an act which Lord Cury better instincts will itself, we are surphis calmer moments, condemn. It will binding helpless people hand and for then lashing them with knouts. The hawas Russian and not British, as Lord Curwill himself admit, though it did not, course, present itself to him, in this light, at the time. And this application of bruteforce, in the garb of a moral homily, on dumb and helpless men and women, within the sacred precincts of a Temple of Learning, was an act of outrage which not even the most ardent admirer of Lord Curzon can have the heart to condone.—"New India." have the heart to condone.—"New India."

TRAVELLERS FINI CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY BYERY WHERE Mr. C. W. Eckerman, manager of the Smith-Premier Typ writer Co. at Omaha. Nebraska, U.S.A., who is a staunch friend of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I have taken particular notice that this remedy seems to be carried by drug stores in all parts of the country, which is quite an item when one is travalling. It gives me pleasure to say that I have used it for years and have always found it highly eatisfactory, effecting a cure in a shorter time than any ther medicine." For sale by Mr. V. St. postmaster, B. Mr. Chater Rotter Bound

ADVICE TO BENGAL ZEMINDARS.

Sir Andrew Fraser, in neplying to the address presented to him by the Maharaja of Gidhour, made the following speech:

Maharaja Bahadur,—I thank you wery heartily on Lady Frasers behalf and on my own for the very kind welcome which you have given us to Gidhour and to your residence. Everything has been done that you could have done to make our visit pleasant could have done to make our visit pleasant to us, and we thank you heartily. The visit has been full not only of pleasure but of deep interest. I am glad also that I am not here alone, but that I have with ne my friends, Mr. Macpherson, the Commissioner of the Division, and Mr. Oldham, your Collector. It is a pleasure to me to see the cordial relations which exist between you and those two officers; and I am sure that you will do well in maintaining these good relations, and in following as far as possible the advice of these officers in the conduct of your affairs. could have done to make our visit pleasant

possible the advice of these officers in the conduct of your affairs.

Yours is a very responsible and every proud position. There is nothing that I feel more here in Bengal than the great responsibilities that rest upon the zemindars, and the great opportunities that are open to them. You are mainly responsible for the welfare of the thousands of your fellow countrymen who have been in the Providence of God committed to your charge. Their hap-God committed to your charge. Their happiness and prosperity must depend largely upon you. It is a responsibility which I can upon you. It is a responsibility which I can well understand must sometimes weigh somewhat heavily upon right-thinking men. At the same time there is the other side of the shield. There are the opportunities which are open to you to advance the interests of so many of your fellow subjects, and opportunities of usefulness which may well be envied. It is open to you to win the affection and gratitude of your people and to be held in high esteem by them and by the Government which is desirous to advance their interest and your own.

Government which is desirous to advance their interest and your own.

I observed the other day that Maharaja Surjya Kanta Acharya, when speaking at Mymensing in connection with his son's marriage, said that he regards it as a better and a higher object of ambition to be well spoken of in the village as having advanced the interests of his people, than to have a whole alphabet of letters after his name. I thoroughly agree with the intention in what whole alphabet of letters after his name. I thoroughly agree with the intention in what he then said. For the highest object of ambition which a man in the position of a zemindar can have, is to do well for his own people and to win reputation as a good landlord. There is, however, no conflict between this and receiving honour from Government. It is a higher ambition to earn a ment. It is a higher ambition to earn a name as a good landlord than to receive a title. But I need hardly say that the good landlord is the man whom Government most esteems and most desires to honour. No doubt the officers of Government make mistakes as other men do; and sometimes they err in the men whom they choose for honour. But there is no one whom we would desire to honour more than the man who did well

for his people.

now that the tendency of the times is proves the relations between landant. The consequence of the ertain zemindars goes far besurroundings, and it damage the position of the zemindars.

THE TSAR AT HOME.

FEMALE INFLUENCES. No man's entourage is completely understood if one does not know something of its stood if one does not know something of its female elements. In the surroundings of the Tear there are apparently two conflicting influences on the female ide. The first and more powerful of these influences is that of the Empress Mother, who even now, supported by the reactionary members of the family, plays the port of the actual Empress, and cruelly mortifies the young consort of the Tear.

of the Tsar."

The Empress Mother is not at all popular, at least in Liberal circles; she is held responsible for the fact that her son cannot free himself from the evil traditions of his father relentless.

himself from the evil traditions of his father who was a strictly upright, but relentless and brutal, despot.

The other female influence is, of course. that of the Tsarina. Between her and her mother-in-law no love apparently is lost. One of the charges brought against her as against her aunt, the unfortunate mother of the present Emperor of Germany, is that her sympathies are too English. This probably means that being the daughter of an English mother—Princess Alice, one of the best of women—and having been brought in contact with the free ideas and institutions of England from her childhood, he has but an imperfect sympathy with Russian methods of government. Up to a short time of government. Up to a short time ago there was a certain latent rancour against her because she had not borne a male leir to the throne. "One old friend of the Imperial family," writes Mr. Grinz, "assured me that there is no more charming, upright, and affectionate woman living than this young Hessian princess." But she is not happy in her exalted position. "She is intimidated by the enemies who surround her, and shows them a lowering face."

Where she feels herself safe, however, her merry Couth German nature comes up, and she can even now romp like a little child.

merry Couth German nature comes up, and she can even now romp like a little child. It speaks of the innocence of her nature that she is proud of nothing more than her potato salad. For the rest, the same authority asserts, she has a mind of her own and may not always be the most comfortable companion for her husband.

NOT A PETER THE GREAT.

Mr. W.T. Stead writing in the "London

NOT A PETER THE GREAT.

Mr. W.T. Stead, writing in the "London Chronicle" says:—The Tsar is not a Peter the Great, but he is a man of high ideals and of chivalrous impulse. If at this critical moment he could trust the inspiration which led him to summon the Hague Conference, he might find the path of safety in a prompt and decisive initiative.

The summoning after the lapse of centuries of the old Zeniski Sobor, or consultative national assembly of notables, partly nomi-

ries of the old Zeniski Sobor, or consultative national assembly of notables, partly nominated and partly elected seems to many out siders as it has long seemed to many the most loyal and enthusiastic of his jects, the natural first step out of the exiting impasse. But whatever is done should be done quickly.

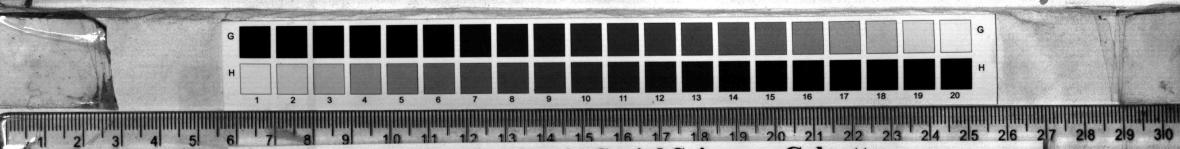
The Tsar had firmly determined to avoid the war with Japan. Two months before the war broke out he had declared his intention to refer the dispute to the Hague Tribunal, but, he added, "there is no hurry." So firm was his conviction that he would have time to carry out his pacific programme

have time to carry out his pacific programme that he declared his conviction there would be no war the very day before the Japan suddenly surprised him by attacking Pacific Fleet. The memory of that procrastination may well speed his step dealing with the dangers of the domest tuation. If he were now to summon Zamski Sohor he would be acting in dance with historic precedents, for i olden times it was ever to such assembly the old Tsars tur-

support in time Russian E

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A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Since Sunday last the interest of the world has centred round he Emperor of Russia to the exclusion of all else. Waningly or unwillingly-and there can be little doubt in his case which of the two it is -- his act on during the next few days, perhaps even during the next few hours must dee de at last the great problem which has for so many generations peen hanging over half a continent. The facts, the warring interests, the arguments, the strength of each one of the four great factors in the equation—Palace, Church Arm. and People--frave by this time been fairly estimated and balanced, and there remains but one quantity still to be ascertained one quantity only, but the deciding one personal act on of the Tsar.

This, unfortunately, is not precisely the same thing as his personal predilections might ind cate; fortunately also, the strength or weakness of his character alone cannot solve the problem before him. Never perhans in the history of the world, if we except some of the ephemeral puppet-Emperors of the later days of the Roman Emperors. has there been so conspicuous a case of what Shak speare crystalised for ever as "let-ting I dare not wait upon I would." Person-ally, the Emperor of Russa is of an amiable nature, inclined to small acts of pity and sympathy. willing enough to assent to the rare criticisms which ever reach his ears, and capable now and then of a May-fly-intention using the enormous power in his hands to carry through some one of the glaringly-need-ed reforms, of which in reality, he sees the justice clarly enough. But there it ends. For if the pers nality of the Tsar were in itself the sole means of setting he gran it issues now, hanging in the balance, it would

nothing.

For his infirmity of purpose is such that mere action or even the simple effort of will needed to commit himself to any course whatever, is for him almost an impossibility. From some points of view it should, perhaps, be remembered that the initiative or execution of a deliberate wrong is equally beyond his unraided powers, but in the present emergency the is of little constation indeed. His virtues one and all are domestic, and the e are m ments-of which this is one---when the remembrance of such claims to sympathy does but enhance the tracedy of the dieaster which resolution in other matters must inevitably bring about. But it tempers the bitterness of our criticism, and it is only fair to bear

be safe to say that once again he would do

it in mind at the present crisis. His father was not wholly exempt from lame in the matter. From his earliest child-Nicho'as was left untrained in the vast sp nsibilities which in due course were cern to fall upon his shoulders. Alexander a strong and undeviating man, intolerthroughout his life dismissed from am ng his own re pensibil ties the due conso idat on of his son's character and power of initiative. Nicholes succeeded to the Imperial throne a stranger to the del cate and tangled skein of Russian polities, and conscious only of his defiency, has throughout his reign made it his one cons stent aim to be queath to his successor unchanged—unimpaired if also unextended—the great authority which had descended to lf. In another age this might perhaps been the wisest course for a man un-'ed, and almost uninterested, in the deep-

de of the problems with which every con tious ruler must be confronted in his But Nicholas II ascended a throne

which the murmur ngs of dissatisfacted long been audible. His fath r, by

of his life to crush down the revolt, though

strong man he will, before all other considerations, have to be, and it is clear that in Nicholas Russia has a sovereign whose equal

or irresolution it would be hard to find. Whether he will be induced at the last mo ment to trust his people, immediately in the streets of St. Petersburg, immediately also by the consession to them of some minimum of representative government, cannot yet be prophesied. It is, however, clear that some method of bringing home to him personally the unwisdom of further indecision is necessary before he will be persuaded to abandon what has now become the habitual attitude of a lifetime. Meanwhile his unhappy country, from the centre to the sea is at the mercy of those who are worse friends to her than her bitterest enemies could ever be.—
"Daily Telegraph."

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